# BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCITING SESSIONS OF THE BRITISH PARLIA-MENT-PROPOSED PROROGATION AND TACTICS

OF THE GOVERNMENT. LONDON, July 21 .- In the House of Lords last night the Irish Church bill, as returned from the Hou-e of Commons, was taken up. Earl Granville complimented the Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate and the moderation shown by the opposition towards its close. The government thought some of their amendments good, some bad, others quite inadmissible. He did not consider the Commons had dealt superciliously or contemptuously with them, for out of sixty amendments only thirteen had been absolutely rejected. He analyzed the amendments having effect to re-endow what the bill intended to disendow, and said concurrent endowment, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been supported, the government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with the to sail from Canadian waters. The Cubans their constituents, while an overwhelming ma- he , have official news to the 15th instant.

pinion were opposed to it. In respect to the disposal of the surplus fund, the more he saw and heard the more he was convinced that it was disadvantageous to keep the question open, and he condemned the proposal to keep £3,000,000 dangling before the people to excite and stimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to these amendments, and proposed reinstating the words struck out of the preamble in the original

Lord Cairns complained in strong term that the government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledge that the Lords' amendments would be respectfully considered, for on the faith of this promise many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for a second reading. He thought Mr. G adstone had used language in the other House unworthy of himself and of his position. Re contended that of the amendments which had been rejected all except two had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. The modifications made in the other amendments were utterly illusory and unsatisfactory.

He hoped the House would insist on the reservation of the surplus for future disposition, and on the amendments with respect to curates and to commutation life interests. The remaining amendments, being of minor importance, they might give up, in order not to provoke needlessly a collision between the

Earl Kimberly said the government could not give way.

Earl Grey thought the words of the pream-Ireland, and urged the government to concur in the amendment. If the bill failed on account of its refusal to yield this point, it would be the fault of the government. Lords Halifax, Clanricarde and Shaftesbury

supported the government. Earl Russell favored the disestablishmen and disendowment, subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble nameoessary and impolitic. If the real object of the bill was to be declared, it should state that the decision of the last election was against all Chu ch establishments—those of England and Scotland as well as Ireland—and the existence of the Irish Church ought to be made a direct

He believed the preamble was capable of any interpretation. He thought the grant of glebes to all denominations was the wiscet plan for establishing religious equality. He declared he would feel obliged to vote against the government on the question of the preamble. Should the bill fall to pass, the government would only have itself to blame. He "We learn from Messrs. Hardee & Bobinson, thought they ought to reciprocate the concili-atory disposition manifested by Lord Cairne.

The Doke of Argyle denied that the govern ment desired to provoke a collision between the two houses of Parliament. He denounce concurrent endowment, and detended the proons of the bill as not only just but gener-

The Marquis of Salisbury represented the government party for its change of opinion with respect to disestablishment and disendowment. Before taking office it heldsthem to be distinct matters, Now it urged that they were bound together induscolubly. He believed the adoption of concurrent endowment would have been wise and statesmanlike.

He opposed the preamble and the appropriation of the surplus as a false and foo effort of the government to bind future Parliaments. The government wished to guard against the employment of the surplus for religous purposes. He insisted that the Lords had a clear and well defined duty to perform to themselves in this matter. In resisting the demands of the government they were not resisting the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual. They had exhausted all forts at concilution and compromise. To give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the Peers as well as the Church.

Barl Granville protested against the language applied to the government, and appealed to the Lords to support the government in this grave and critical moment. The House then divided on the motion of Earl Granville to restore the preamble, with the following result: For 95, against 178 majority against the government 78.

Earl Granville then moved an adjournment that be might consult his colleagues, and at a late hour the House adjourned.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS-THE PERS GIVE WAY, AND A COMPROMISE IS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, July 23 .- There was a full attendance of the House of Lords, many of the Commons being present. Lord Granville ened the debate, stating that the ministers regarded the vote rejecting the preamble of the Frish Church hill as a grave affair, but were unwilling to prevent the consideration of other amendments and were anxious to conduct the discussion in a peaceful and concuistory spirit, Lord Carns said that since the adjournment he had had a conference with Lord Granville

and moved to restore the original date of disestablishment, and to compromise on other amendments.

Lord Salisbury, Rossell and other leading Peers accepted the compromise and praised the conduct of Caurns in the emergency. The Lords restored the original date and other emendments were compromised. Granville thanked Cairns for the frankness with which he entered into confidential relations with the

The New York Herald's special from London says that the compromise was the result of fear on the part of the Lords. The Tory Lords held large private meetings and resolved to abandon Salisbury and follow Cairns, whom the meeting anthorized to make peace with the ministry. The prompt and loudexpression of popular indignation terrified the Lords, and thus the threatened agitation was postponed. IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN. Madrid, July 21, -There is great excitement

throughout Spain. Many arrests have been made here and at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova, of parties believed to be fomenting an insurrection; several generals and colouels are among the number. The authorities are taking great precaution to prevent an outbreak. The decree of ex-Minister of Justice Herrera has been withdrawn. The French Government has ordered all Spanish conspirators away from the frontier. A sharp fight occurred yesterday at Ciudad Real, about one hundred miles from here, between the civic authorities and a band of insurrectionists, presumed to be in the interest of Corolos. Nine of the latter and several of the former were wounded. The insurrectionists were driven off, and the leaders all escaped. A deep plot has been discovered here, having for its object the assassination of Serrano, Prim and

CUBAN NEWS.

Washingron, July 23.—It is stated that Ryan an ! Courrier are organizing a Cuban expediprity of the House of Commons and public Tue Spaniards had made two attacks on Que sada, but were repulsed in both instances, with the loss of over a hundred and fifty men. Quesada continues the siege of Puerto Principe. A portion of Jordan's command, posted forty, miles from St. Jago de Cuba, were attacked by twelve hundred Spaniards, commanded by Valmaseda in person. After three hours fighting the Spaniards withdrew, but being afterwards reinforced renewed the attack next day. They made three assaults, losing heavily. Jordan commanded in the second day's fight. Cubans lest sixty-two killed and wounded, including two officers. The Spanish loss was over three hundred. They made good their re-reat to St. Jago de Cuba. The Cubans are in good spirits and suffer but little from cholera and vomito.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- It is stated that Secretary Boutwell will sell no gold at the present

Arrangements are afoot for a world's exposi tion of manufactures next year in this city. Secretary Boutwell has announced to the Comptroller of the Currency that he has decided to permit the substitution of ten-forties for five-twenties, or to exchange any goldparing bonds now held as security for circulating notes on the basis hitherto adoptedthe ten forties to be received at 85 per cent. of their par value, and all other gold-bearing

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- The steamship Arizona from Aspinwall has arrived, bringing out \$5000

Late Paraguayan advices state that three Paraguayans who had attempted to assassinate the allied commander had been shot. An attempt to board the Brazilian iron-clad was essful, the boarders being all killed. The allies are attempting to drive Lopez into

### THE FRENCH CABLE.

Boston, July 23 .- The steamers with the French cable were signalled from Cape Cod at sunrise yesterday, and it was expected they would reach their destination yesterday after-

THE CATERPILLAR IN ALABAMA.

SELMA, ALA., July 28 .- The Times, of this morning, contains the following, which confirms the report concerning the caterpillar: great pains to investigate the subject, that the caterpillar has made its appearance on the sotton in the black lands-the canebreak region in the western part of the State.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER. PORTSHMOUTH, Va., July 28 .- A mulatto named Peter Reddick was hung here to-day

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

home. He made no confession.

for the murder of a market-man on his way

Circular from the Executive Committee

The following circular explains the reason why the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society are compelled to call upon the people of the State for the means of making the first annual fair "in all respects creditable and useful." To the statement made by the committee

we can acd but little. The proposed fair will undoubtedly benefit the agricultural and mechanical interests upon which the cities of the State are largely dependent, and with which they are intimately connected. We are confident that in the country districts all that is needful will be done, and we hope that Charles ton will not be backward in proving the zeal of her citizens in forwarding the good work of encouraging the South Carolina planter and farmer, and the South Carolina mechanic.

The circular is as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14, 1869.

Sir—The Executive Committee of the South
Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, having made the necessary arrangements for the annual fair, to be held in Columbia on the second Wednesday in November next, now appeal to their fellow-citizens to make the move

m nt a success.

The divelopment of the material interests of the State is conceded to be a matter of impor tance. It concerns the dignity as well as the general welfare of the people whom we represent, that all their resources should be fully evoked. We have broken fortunes to retrieve. runed industries to revive and a just infla ence to regain. To accomplish this end the necessity is upon us to move out upon the industrial arena and secure the reward of energy, skill and activity.

As a means to this end citizens of the State

representing that portion of its capital and inredigence devoted to industrial pursuits, feel ing that these interests are inadequately re-presented in the present State Government, (hence the greater nacessity to co-operate among themselves.) have formed an Agracultural and Mechanical Society, and established annual fairs. He Executive Committee carrying out the order of the society have arranged a premium list and provided for the annual fair.

But one thing remains to be done. Under the present regime the society expects no aid from the State Treasure; hence the necessity devolves upon the committee to call upon the treads and members of the society to make the required contributions of money, and the committee feel satisfied that the plan proposed for raising the necessary funds will meet the approval of those concerned in this important

movement.

The committee will spare no efforts to make the first annual fair of the society in all respects useful and creditable. They have in vited a distinguished speaker to deliver an address; they have prepared a hiberal premium list; they have arranged to have suitable buildings and grounds prepared and it will remain for the contributors to complete the work thus anspiciously begun.

auspiciou-ly begun.

To provide the necessary funds, the following scheme has been adopted and is commend-

its maturity, by procuring ten annual sem-bers at \$2, or two life members at \$10 each. In this event you are expected to collect the money from the members you procure and to hand their names to the secretary, when your

Very respectfully, Your obedient servants, JOHNSON HAGOOD, W. M. LAWION, J. P. THOMAS, W. WALLACE, D. WYATT AIREN, J. B. PALMEB, Of the Executive Committee.

On o- before the first day of Octo'er next, i promise to pay to D. Wyatt Aiken, Secretary of the south Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, twenty dollars, for value received.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

Their Infusibility with other Nations Their National Price-Their Coming Ingress into the Atlantic States.

The people of the Atlantic States, unac quainted with the Chinese population, regard heir itomigration to this country in the same light they would the importation of an equal number of the negro race from Africa. But the Chinaman and the negro are buman beings of a very unlike character and nature. The difference between the two races is as the difference between an intensely ignorant but docile child, plastic and pliant as clay in the hands of the potter-and a grown man, sharp but very narrow-minded, opinionated and fixed in character. The negro, when brought to this country, is a simple barbarian, with nothing to inlearn, and whose highest amoution is to imitate the superior race in words, acts and manners. The Chinese have a civilization and his tory of their own; a vanity which causes them to look down on all other races; babits of thought rendered permanent by being stamped apon uncounted generations. A San Franrisco letter to the Boston Journal thus describes the characteristics of the coming race

To a limited extent the Chinese become quickly Americanized; but their Americaniza-tion is only superficial. They learn to buy and sell, to labor according to American modes, ust as they discard the umbrella-shaped hat, wide trousers and thick paper shoes for the felt hat, pantaloons and boots; but they retain all their essential habits and modes of thought inst as they retain their cues. The Chinamin tendi g a hop-field, digging a ditch, or firing an engine in California is just as essentially a Chinaman as has brother on the other sid of the Pacific, working with the same tools is his fathers worked with eighteen hundred years ago.

THEIR NATIONAL PRIDE.

The American and English missionaries who for thirty-nine years, at a cost of six mil-tons of dollars, have with but trifling success lions of dollars, have with but triming surcess been laboring in China, know full well how intensely this people are wedded to the customs and habits of their ancestry; how unwavering their trust in the religious faith and ceremonies which have come down to them from time

immemorial.

The Chinese, as a people, are so much like Americans as to believe that their own civilization, political economy, social usages and religious creed are superior to all the world beside, and that they are a superior race. We make the same claim for ourselves. In the Chinaman's view, the difference between his civilization and ours is all in his favor. We claim, and of course with justice, that the difference is all in our favor. We judge China and her civilization by the masses of her most illuerate and degraded population now on our coast. They, with equal justice, judge of us and our civilization by the associations of our forecustles, deadfalls and railroad gangs.

There are a few intelligent, well-bred, liberal Chinamen among us, but the masses are from the lowest class in China. But there

ral Chinamen among us, but the masses are from the lowest class in China. But there are some things which gives to the lowest Chinsman a certain conacious dignity which claims respect. For example, he knows he has a country. Time was when men were proud to say, "I am a Roman citizen." With equal pride we face the world to say, "I am an American citizen." The Chinaman with like confidence claims to be a subject of the "Sun of Heaven."

We are proud of our extensive territory, vast We are proud of our extensive territory, wast prairies, mountains, takes and rivers. In all these things the Chinaman has a right to boast of his country; for China is as large as the United States, even stretched to its utmost extent by our Fourth of July orstors. A Chinaman might ask you to open to the map of North America, and leaving British America out of count, to add together all the square miles of all other divisions of this continent, from the North Polero the Isthmus of Panama, and then, with an excussible pride of national and then, with an excusable pride of national glory, he could inform you that the domain of his empire is equal to all that.

THEIR POPULATION AND ANTIQUITY. The Chinaman not only has a great country, but he belongs to a great people. We Americans are a numerous people, and are rapidly increasing. Some five years ago, while in the northern part of this State, among my earliest acquaintances was a young Canton merchant, who had early come out as superintending. who had early come out as superintending agent for his countrymen, who were mining in Siskiyon and Del Norte Counties. He was thoroughly educated in his own, and anxious to become familiar with our language. One day, while striving to impress him with a pro-per conception of the power and greatness of the American people, he suddenly brought me

down by inquiring:
"Well, my learned friend what is the exact population of your great and honorable

At that time our census returns did not give At that time our census returns at over 33,000,00°; but wishing to make an impression, I used a qualifying word to help many multions, and answered, "About over a few milious, and answered, "About 40,000,000." His face wore a look of mingled pity and contempt, as he replied:
"Sir, the one province of which I am a native numbers 40,000 000."
We may be be ter able to conceive the vastness of this nonplaton by adding together the

we may be be ter able to conceive the vast-ness of this population by ad ing together the population of North America, South America and Europe, and then remember that the population of China is equal to the whole sum. But China is also the oldest of nations, suc has existed as a mighty empire for thousands of wears. For charges have there heaven because of years. Few changes have there been in her dynasties - fewer yet in her customs and civil "Celestials," as a government, and as a code. "Celestiais," as a government, and as a people, feel the conscious dignity of and rightfully claim the respect due to permanent institutions and heary age. In view of these facts we sometimes feel a hitle queer when asked by a Chinaman acquainted with the history of his country, "What is the age of your great and thrity nation?" for after stretching as much

as we dare by the use of qualifying words we are obliged to answer, "Not quite one hundred THEIR CIVILIZATION STATIONARY. We are apt to speak with contempt of Chinese

We are apt to speak with contempt of Chinese civil-zation, and certainly it is very far behind our own; but it has not always been so. Ten centuries ago they were the most civil-zal people on the globe. While our aucestors, ignorant of the art of printing were making all their booss by the tedious and expensive process of manuscript writing, the Chinese were printing books by the thousand. While our ancestors went forth to battle, fighting hand to hand ignorant of powder and its uses, the to hand, ignorant of powder and its uses, the Chinese were making powder and fire-crackers every day. While our and stors were yet ignorant of glass and its uses, the Chinese drove a large business among themselves in the maunfacture of atticles of glass. But the trouble is—there she stands. Just as she printed books then, so she prints books now; just such powder and just such glass as she made then, just such she makes now. No improvement.

No advance for many a century.

What is the cause of the intellectual stagmation of the nation? Some fl pointly answer: they are an inferior race and lack the nece "They are an interior rare and tack the necestary brain for the development of the highest curvization." But we may well question whether a people who, unaided from loveign sources, have eliminated a system of government which has controlled the greatest nation of the globe for centuries, can be charged with dictatorial.

—A number of prominent gentlemen of Lower Swin Lake, Arkansas, have organized an imiteration society, and propose to get about two thousand Chinamen in the fall, the colored people in that vicinity having become

ed to your favorable consideration. It is earnestly hoped that you may be disposed to coperate with us in this matter. Appended hereto is a note, payable 1st October next, for \$20, which yo are requested to sign and forward to Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, at Cokesbury, S. C. You are authorized by a resolution of the committee to redeem this note at or before its matterity, by recogning ten annual means to the dispatches of any of the representatives of the foreign nations with whom he had to deal. Was he deficient in Irremedial deficiency of brain. In the national difficulties of 1849, the London Times being judge, the official dispatches of Commissioner Lin were superior in argument, in political accumen and in elegance of diction, to the dispatches of any of the representatives of the foreign nations with whom he had to deal. Was he deficient in Irremedial deficiency of brain. In the national difficulties of 1849, the London Times being judge, the official dispatches of Commissioner Lin were superior in argument, in political accumen and in elegance of diction, to the dispatches of any of the representatives of the foreign nations with whom he had to deal. Was he deficient in Irremedial deficiency of brain. In the national difficulties of 1849, the London Times being judge, the official dispatches of commissioner Lin were superior in argument, in political accumen and in elegance of diction, to ror To Kuong was pressed to legalize the traffic in opium, the old man answered: " know that my purposes will be frustrated; I know that my purposes will be frustrated; I know that designing men, for the purpose of illicit gain, will clandestinely introduce the drug into my country, but announce to the honorabe ambassadors that nothing under honorable ambassadors that nothing under neaven shall influence me to legalize the cer-tain run of my people." Was not that answer statesmanlike, as well as noble and patriotic? There is to-day in the Bank of California a na-tive Chinaman who, not marely in the beauty of his penmanship, but in the rapidity and ac-curacy of his reckoning, is surpassed by no accountant in this city. Does this argue a dullness of intellect?

PROSPECTS OF A MORE RAPID IMMIGRATION. The great recommendation of Chinese labo The great recommendation of Uninese labor is the creapness. No people in the world are such close economists. They will twe well, according to their ideas, where an Anglo-Saxon will starve. A little rice suffices them, a little pork added constitutes high living, a little chicken the highest of luxury. Go into a Chinese habitation and you find every inch utilized. A room ten foot square will bonk a dozen besides affording workshop, kitchen and eating room. Reduce wages to the starvation point for a Yankee, and the Chinaman will not only a habitation of the starvation point for a Yankee, and the Chinaman will not only a habitation of the starvation point for a Yankee.

for a Yankee, and the Chinaman will not only live better than at home, but lay up money. Now, capital on this coast clearly perceives, and it will soon see it in the Atlantic States, that its interests lie in the free and rapid importation of these cheap workers. Irish demagogues may oppose, but there can be but one issue to this contest. Mobs and midnight incendiarism will avail nothing. The Phoneer Woollen Mills were once burned for employing coolies, but now, like other woollen mills, they employ as many as they can. A year ago the cooles, but now, like other woollen mills, they employ as many as they can. A year ago the Chinese graders in San Francisco were driven from their work by the Irishmen they displaced; but long ago the protecting police guard was withdrawn.

withdrawn.

Large numbers of Chinamen are already employed as servants in hotels, boarding houses and families, taking the places of girls in chamber work and cooking, in which they quickly become experts. For twelve months a discrip become experts. For tweate months a large part of the immigration has been boys from ten to sixteen years old, who immediately are put to service in families, where they soon pick up a knowledge of every-day words and of bornedold discrimination. plok up a knowledge of overy-tay words and of household duties. In truth, the Chinese in California are rapidly monopolizing employ-ment in all the higher branches of industry usually allotted to women, such as runolog sewing-machines, making paper bags and boxes binding shoes and packing medicioes.

THEIR ADAPTATION TO MANUFACTURING. Another leading characteristic of the Chinese is their patience. This patient steadiness peculiarly adapts them for tending machinery. The tendency of modern production is to a greater and greater subdivision of labor—to confine the operative to one part c. the process, and to require of him close attention, patience and manual desterity, rather than the operating indement and brain power. It is patience and manual detterty, rather than knowledge, judgment and brain power. It is in these qualities that the Chinese excel. California has always produced an abundance of wool; but the high price of labor was an impassable barrier to its manufacture. But the plan of experimenting with Chinese labor suggested itself. It was tried, and it provid entirely satisfactory. The foremen in these mills tirely satisfactory. The foremen in these mills declare that with no other operatives are they so well and profitably served. They are promptly at their post, they work without laging; they have no gossio so common with actory girls, and which involves the breaking

THE CHINESE IN THE ATLANTIC STATES. In concluding this discussion of Chinese emigration, one question remains to be answered: Will Chinese labor ever be introduced into the Atlantic States? I answer yes, and within a very few years. It is less than twenty years since the first Mongolian laborer landed in California. Now, they are everywhere on the Pacific slope. They have reached the great interior basin, and their camps are at the base of the Wahsatch Mountains. The new towns along the Platte will soon have their Chinese quarters. Soon the Chinaman will have ceased to be a currosity in the villages of Illinois and Onio. where, six months ago, men, women and children gathered around the first "Celestial" who had crossed the Mississippi from the West. In concluding this discussion of Chinese emi

from the West. We are wont to talk of the pauper labor of England. To Eastern manufacturers here is infered cheaper labor at their doors—labor which will think itself well remunerated by wages upon which British operatives could not keep themselves out of the poorhouse—which will not get up "strikes" from Trades Unions. or clamor for eight hour iswa; but which will toil uncomplainingly twelve hours of the day, not even saking for Sundays. It can be rad, too, without stint or limit; for, of her 400,000,000, China can spare 5,000,000 annually, and feel a relief from their abstraction.

In view of the existing facts and inevitable tendencies, I can safely predict that in ten years there will be hundreds of Chinese operatives in Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester and every large manufacturing town of New Eng.

years there will be induced of these operatives in Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester and every large manufacturing town of New England; in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and all the great Atlantic cities, thousands of these "Celestials," with long cues and yellow countenances, will be doing the kitchen and chamber work now bunglingly performed by the daughters of the Emerald tsle. In the cotton and rice fields of the South the sailow Mongolians will suppliant the ebony Africans, and the negro now so potent, politically, will be ordered to "move on." Superior industry and the force of numbers will drive him to the wall. Politicians on this coast have talked of making laws to prevent Chinese emigration. Let them first pump dry the broad old ocean over which they cross to this continent. There is a "Righer Law" which brings the Oriental race to our shores, and you might as well attempt

our shores, and you might as well attempt to our shores, and you might as well attempt to measure arms with the Almighty as to prevent it. It would seem as if fired of waiting for Christianity to go into all the world. Omnipotence is bringing the heathen world and placing them down in our midst, in the shade of our temples, by the side of our altars, in order that Christianity and Paganism, in this age of power, shall be brought into close and deadly conflict.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Anderson The Intelligencer says: "Partial rains have fallen during the past week in various portions of the county, and in some localities vegstatation is considerably revived. In this immediate vicinity we have only had a single shower, which fell on Thesday morning. The reports generally indicate that corn cannot possibly recover sufficiently to make more than a half crop. Cotton has not been growing, but with soasonable weather hereafter it is thought an aversee crop will yet be produced." an average crop will yet ba produced."

Greenville.

A case of sunstroke occurred in Greenville on Monday last. Mr John B. Berrs, whilst employed by Mr. H. P. Haminet, was stricken down about middy. He had been down about midday. He had been hauling hay and employed other ways by which he was exposed to the sun, and feeling badly returned to the house. Sitting down upon the steps in the shade a lew moments, he express-ed that he was feeling unwell, instantly fall-ing over m-ensible. Mr. Beirs is still in danalthough hopes of his recovery are enter-

The Unionville Times says: "Several por-tions of the county are still suffering for want of water. Unless we have speedy relief the corn will be entirely destroyed in the region of

corn will be entirely destroyed in the region of the drought"

D: James E. Hix. a prominent citizen of Uniouville died on Friday last, in the fifty-third year of his age. Dr. Hix has been a ways id-nified with Union, was a physician of good practice and an enterprising and public spiritfuesday last was return day for Union

Con tv. Only thirty-one case with a color of Mr. Francis Hobers has shown the editor of the Unionville Times a cotton stack with one hundred and fifteen boils and squares on it. It is twouty-five inches high above the ground, and is an average stalk of a -mull field. Mr. Hobson used the Dixon cotton seed, second hand and put two hundred pounds of fertilizers to the scre.

KOOPMANSCHAAP.

The Great Importer of Chinamen in this City — He Visits Admiral Fisk — The Erie Road Opened to the Celestials— The Cotton Fields of the South to be Filled with Pigtails.

The New York Sun of Wednesday says:

Mr. C. Koopmanechaap, the great importer of Chinamen, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hutel on Monday morning and left for Philadelphia on Monday morning and left for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. Soon after his arrival he left the hotel and was absent till dinner in the evening. He visited the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room, called on sundry mercantile friends, and also upon the officers of railroads connecting with the West and South.

His object was to ascertain the lowest prices for the transportation of Chinamen to this city, and thence to the Atlantic coast of the Carolinas and Georgia. Admiral Fisk received him in a white coat, with his hair slightly more parted in the middle than usual. The two potentates eved each other with mutual satisfac-

parted in the middle than usual. The two potentates eyed each otner with mutual satisfaction. The Admiral is the more burly of the two, and slightly the tailer. His visitor is a man of forty, with a compact figure, inclining to stoutness, a round florid face, and broad, prominent nose. His hair is brown, and slightly curling, and his beard of a darker hue. His chin is shaved, and he wears a moustache, with little leg-of-mutton whiskers. He was costumed in a dark perper and salt sack, light costumed in a dark pepper and salt sack, light gray pantaloons and waistcoat, and a pearle slored Derby hat. He selected a weed from a case of dollar cigars presented by the Admiral, and the two parted after an hour's social talk. The great Chinese importer then drove to the Central Park and went to the theatre after

dinner. Yesterday he continue at an early hour his business of the day before, and lett the city at four o'clock.

Mr. Koopmanschaap is a native of Holland, and has re ided fifteen years in San Francisco. He commenced his business of importing Chinese laborers in a small way several years ago. It has now awailed to enormous dimensions. It has now swelled to enormous dimensions, and inquiries reach him from all parts of the South and Wist in regard to the feasibility of employing Chinamen, and the cost of their transportation. He will while at the South transportation. He will while at the South make similar arrangements with railroad offi-cals to those made here, and will also contract for the delivery of laborers in time for the ma-nuing operations of next winter. The South Carolina sea wands will it at booth to Carolina sea islands will, it is thought, through the abundant and thrifty labor of Chinamen, soon yield long cotton and rice to an numense value. A number of Leavy Northern capit ilvalue. A number of neary notation experiments are now raising crops upon them, and more will follow upon the advent of the Celestials. The planters of the Mississippi have already begun experimenting with the new laborers and with great satisfaction.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger savs:

Mr. Koopmanschaap, the famous importer of coolies, is in town, and said to be "taking soundings" on the Chinese question. Thus far he does not seem to meet with much encouragement, public opinion here, with reference to the Asiatics, not being so far advanceed as it was at Memphis. One of the evening papers gives him to understand there is an act of Congress to prohibit the coolie trade, (approved February 19, 1862) and that if he encountries his hydrogeness of the property (Junes) gages in the business of importing Chinese, his ships or steamers will be liable to confiscation, and himself to fine and imprisonment. It is considered one thing, whether the Asiatics other foreigners, as free men and women, or whether they shall be imported, in droves, as closee for a term of years.

slaves for a term of years.

Notwithstanding this show of opposition, however, it is understood that Mr. Koopman schaap intends to present his views to the community here at a public meeting, which will shortly be called at the Cooper Institute. It is said that the main object of his visit to New York is to engage suitable vessels for Pacific emigration.

# Special Astices.

\*\* ROSADALIS! ROSADALIS!-THERE s good authority for stating that in this country one out of every six persons is afflicted with Scrofuls in one form or another, as Consumption, White Swelling, some forms of Fkin Disease, Enlarged Glands, Tabes Mesinterica or Bowel Consumption, &c., &c. Indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this class of disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race, and yet they all readily yield to BOAA-Dalls, the great Blood Purifier.

Wholesale Depot and Laboratory, No. 61 Exchange for a Rosadalis simanac for 1869, and read the Certificates of remarkable cures performed by the great Benovator and Blood Purifier.

For sale by GO DRICH, WINEMAN & CO., importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, S. C. July 24 stuth3

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH. -IT is idle to expect health if the precautions neces to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels and

sensitive, because it is greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skip, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very different sort of tegument from the compact fibrous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. the muscles, too, are comparatively flaccid, the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable or enduring fatigue and resisting disease, than in cool weather. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are so many anmistakable hints that nature needs reinforcing. Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and excite, but do not strengthen. The only prepara ion which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term withou giving way under the pressure, is HO-TETTER'S STOMACH BIFFERS, a topic and corrective so pure. so harmless, so titlerly free from the drawbacas which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the alments they are employed to cure, that it sy be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid, or the most del cate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combine i with those of a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular while the work of invigorating is going on. The finest blood depurents which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it is cruits, purifies and regulates the system simultaneously. 6 D&C July 24 GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO. FOR

fine Drab D'ate Sacks for \$4. 6 Ju y 22

BE THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS THE reason why PLANTATION BIT : ER- are so generally used is owing to the fact that they are always made up to the original standard, and of pure material, let the price be what it will. The Tribune just hits the nail on the he d; for PLANTATION BIT-TERS are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what they are made of, as the recipe is wrapped around each bottle. Don't go bome with

MAGNOLIA WATER - uperior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Barly Manbood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail tree of charge. Address HOWARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dyr is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta neous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown, hold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. - Bondtreet, New York. lyr DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

by Dealers everywhere. 1mo

Suneral Motices.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. F. Tien are respec ully invited to attend the Funeral services of their Daughter, BRIDGET, at their residence, No. 153 St. Philip-street, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at

#### Special Motices.

CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at Half-past Ten o'clock—in the Evering at quarter-past Eight, July 24

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CON-DUCTED in the Orphan's Chapel on SABBATH TERMOON, at Five o'clock, by the Rev. W. S. Bow-

SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH-RIVER BAPTISM .- The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at foot of Tradd street on FUNDAY MORN-ING, July 25, 1869, at Ten o'clock. There will be Collection taken up for the benefit of the Church The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. W. CABB, Pastor. S. W. CARR, Jr., C. C.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON FIRE ENGINE COMPANY return their thanks to Engineer T. M. MORRIS for refreshments furnished at the engine house after the fire of the 23d instant.

By order second Director T. N. BROWN. C. Y. RICHAROSON.

July 24

NOTICE.-APPLICATION WILL BE nade for renewal of CEB | IFICATE No. 15,999, for Nineteen bhares in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, dated 18th February, 1864, lost or destroyed. July 24

GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO. FOR fine Silk Warp Alpaca Sacks for \$5.

TAXES! TAXES!-NOTICE IS hereby given that the Treasurer of Colleton County will be ready to receive the STATE AND COUNTY TaxES at the following places:

Adan's Run, July 26 and 27. George's tation, August 5 and 6.

Green Pond Station, August 18 and 19. Beeves' Station, South Carolina Railroad, August 7. Ridgeville Station, South Carolina Railroad, Au-Summerville Station, South Carolina Railroad, Au-

rust 2 and 8. Walterboro', from the 5th to the 24th of July. Yonges' Island, (St. Paul.) July 28, 29, 21 and August 16.

Jacksonboro', July 39. The Treasurer will be found at his office in Walterboro' to receive Taxes on and after the above named dates until August 25. After that date an addition of Iwenty per Cent. will be charged on all amounts of Taxes unpaid before the 17th day of October, and after that date the Treasurer will proceed to collect, by distress or otherwise. All real and personal property are charged with seven and-a-holf mills on the dollar for State, and three mills for

Office County Treasurer, Walterboro', S. C., July JAMES W. GRACE, 5, 1869. July 21

DANIEL RAVENEL, PRESIDENT, AND OTHERS, DIRECT. BS. vs. THE PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK AND OTHERS, CLAIMants thereon—in equity.—The planters' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 21, 1869 -The President and Directors of this Bank, in obedience to the decree in the above cause, made by his Honor Judge CaR-PENTER, on the 16th July instant, do hereby call upon the Stockholders to attend a meeting at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and take such action as they may choose upon the report which is to be laid

The Stockholders are also notified that if they fai to organize a meeting, the duty will then devolve upon the Board of Directors to determine whether to wind up the said Bank or to apply to the Governor and Comptroller-General for the benefit of the Baltimore, M.L. Ask your Druggist for it, and new business or to place them in liquidation. W. E. HASKELL, Cashier.

FORM OF PROXY. GRARLESTON, S. C., -

I hereby appoint -- for me an n my name, to vote on the shares I hold in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, a he meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on th 12th day of August, 1869, and at all subsequent meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank, until revoca

tion hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an Election for TWO (2) WARDENS of the Town of Monly ieville, will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th of July, at Moultrieville, Sullivan's Islan 1.

By order of the Council. D. B. GILLILAND. Charleston, July 13, 1889.

thatuths5 FITHE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No 14J EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, a the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving

your orders elsewhere. AFSTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-MARLBORO' COUNTY .- IN EQUITY -PRESTON COVINGTON AND WIFE VS. HENRY C. LEGGETT AND WIFE, ET AL -BILL FOR PARTITION, IN-JUNCTION AND RELIEF -Notice is hereby given in obedience to an order made in, the above stated case, that the chi dren of EBENEZER W THOMAS, or their heirs, if any such there be, are hereby re quired to establish before me, at Bennettsville, S. C., on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, such relationship and their ri .ht to the fund in question in above stated c se; and on their failure to to do, to be deprived and forever barred of all right, title or interest in the same. D. D. McCOLL, Special Referee.

June 12

MARENGO.-FEVER AND AGUE TURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENT VE .- This valnable preparation has been in private use for many years, and through the persua-ion of triends, who have u ed it with the most beneficial results, the proprietor has been induced to offer it to the pubid It is warranced to cure CHILL AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce an appetite, and restore the parient to perfect health. It is a purely VEGSTABLE preparation, and so harmless that children of all ages may take it with safety. As a tonte MARENG has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. A few doses is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous sufferer of its virtue and worth. All who try one bottle of MARE. GO will be so much pleased with as effect, that shey will readily endorse it, NO HUMBUG. For evidence of its efficacy and value, refer to MARINGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable

ciuzens. MARENGO is a genuine Southern preparation, the proprietor and minufacturer bing a native and r. eldent of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction.

NO HUMBUG, TRY IT. For sale by all Druggists, and by DOWIE A MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOOD BIOH. WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Druggist, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and John streets, Charleston, d. C. Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold

DAC

Supping.

YACHT RACE ! YACHT RACE ! THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS YACHT MARY ELLA will leave North Atlantic Warf on Saturdar Artensoon, July 24, accompanying the Yachts to the Mar and re-

Fare for the round trip, \$1. 2 July 23 EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS YACHT
MABY ELLA, is now ready and prepared
to make regular trips to polate of interes t
in our harbor. Will also take parties for
Picnics and Moonlight Excurrions.
For Envagements apply to Captain CO.E., os
board at Atlantic Wharf, or to No. 102 EAST BAY.
June 24

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS! THE FIRE FAST SAILING YACHT:
ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the south,
is now ready and prepared to make regular
trips, thus affording an opportunity to all
who may wish to visit points of interest in our beau.

For passage, apply to the Captain on Unio. Whar June 21

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht E.EANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Go reruiren.
For Passage apply to
December 18
THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, oa board.

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. THE SPLENDID SIDEWHERD STEP MACHINE PROBLEM AND STEP MACHINE PAGNOLI-, Captain M. B. Chowell, having elegant and spacious accommonations for passengers, will leave Vanderborst \* \*\*-sri on WED-NEEDAY MORNING July 28, 169, at 9 o'clock.

July 22 KAVENEL & 10. .--ents. THE SPLENDID SIDEWHEEL

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTOR STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHERT,
STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, LOGSTOTAL COMMENDER, will sell from
door's coult What on FATERDAY July 24, at 6 o cloca P. M.

Ag An extra charge of \$5 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing

No Bilis of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

As Through Bills Lating given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, R. L.

As hrough Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

As Marine insurance by this line is one cent.

The steamers of this line are first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES ADGES & CO. Agenta, Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-tairs.)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THEOUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE time leave Pier No. 42, North Bives, foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 o'clack noon, of the lat, 11th and, 21st of every month (except when these dates fall on Bonday, then the Saturday preceding). Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st souch at Mansanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship OBEGONIAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan August 4, 1869. No California steamers touch at Havana, but ge direct from New York to Aspinwall. One hundred pounds baggage free to each activ. There from New York to Aspinwal.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each aduly,
iedicine and attendance free.
For Passage Tickets or further information apply
t the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what
out of Canal-street, North River, New York.
Warch 12

1yr F. R. BABY, Agent,

YACHT BACE! YACHT BACE!

THE STEAMER ST. HELENA,
Captain H. D. RILLIOTT, will leave as
above TRUE AFFERNOOK, July 24, from Atlantic
Wharf, ba ke of the Old Postoffire, at 1 o'clock, accompanying the yachts to the Bar, and return at the
cunclusion of the race.

Fare, 50 cents.
J. H. MURRAY, Agent.
July 24

YACHT RACE-EXCURSION. THE STEAMER BMILIE, CAPT. on Sat mark the 24th inst, scoompanying the Yachts during the race. Will leave South Atlantic Wharf back of Old Festoffice) at a quarter before 1 clock P M. Fare Fifty Cents. 2 July 28

YACHT RACE: YACHT RACE! YACHT

BACE!

THE STRAMER SAMSON, CAPT.

JOHN FLIPS, will leave Accommodition Wharf, on FAITERN, will leave Accommodition Wharf, on FAITERN, the 24th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock, affording a fine opportunity for near and continuous view of the Race.

Fare—Addits 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

Befreshments on board.

This Stanger is apply supplied with awnings for Hefreshments on coard.

This Steamer is amply supplied with awnings fore aft.

JOHN FERGUSON,

July 28 2 Accommodation Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH-INLAND HOUTE VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. PASSAGES BEDUCED. To Savannah ....\$5. To Beaufort ....\$4

FARB INCLUDED. THE STEAMES PILOT BOY, CAP-TAIN FERS PICE, W! leave Accom-nodation Whari every Mondax Monting at 8 o'clock. Returning will leave havaning better Wednesday

JOHN FERGUSON,

Special Notices.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, rishing to contract for the building of a Bridge ver a creek, known as "Church Creek." to connect John's Island and Wadmalaw, will hand in their proposals to this office on or before the 24th inst. A Plan and Specifications, recently prepared by Mr. L. J. Barbot, Civil Engineer, can be seen at this effice from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M.

F. LANOE, 11 Clerk Board C. Q. NOTICE.-THE HANDSOME MUSIC BOX, at VON SANTEN'S BAZAAR, No. 229 Kingstreet, will be raffled on FATURDAY AFTERNOON, the

street, will be rained on rainage.
24th inst., at Four O'clock. A lew chances left.
12s2

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, IF YOU WOULD beautiful, use Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM. It vives a pure blooming complexion and restore vouthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It removes Bedness, Blotches and Pimples, our Tan, Suaburn and Freckles, and makes a lady of

thirty appear i ut twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin smooth and pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a freeh, dumo appearance to the countenance. No lade five cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best article to dress the hair is Lyon's Kathaithatu imo Dad

HULMES & MACBETH. No. 36 Broad-street. Charleston, b. G., BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, BEAL ESTATE

GENERAL CUMBISSION AGENTS, Will attend to Renting and Collecting of Rents and purchase and st 3 of btocks, Bonss, Gold, Silver and Real Estate.

AND

To the Purshase of Goods and Supplies for pastles in the country upon reasonable forms.

George L. Holmes......ALMIANDER MASSACE.

January 1 157 ALSO.