Pair is my love, so fair,
I shudder with the sense
Of what a light the world would lose
Could the go hence.

Sweet is my love, so sweet,
The leaves that, feld on fold,
Swathe up the odors of the rose
Less sweetness hold. True is my love, so true, Eer heart is mine alone, The music of its rhythmic beat

Dear is my love, so dear, My eyes with tears of rapture swim, My cheek is flame.

Spare her, Immortals, spare,
'fulfall our days are done;
Your Heaven is full of angel forms
Mine holds but one.

NAPOLEON'S AMNESTY.

The recent amnesty for political offences as laimed by Napoleon forms a topic of unireal comment in the Paris journals of the 19th of August. We publish the most forcible oints made by the writers:

points made by the writers:

The Cons itutionel remarks: "The Emperor was rell inspired in giving to that great act all the extent which the most exacting could desire. Not a single exception, not one reserve, even for political crimes. This is, in truth, the manner in which ought to act a government strong enough to fear nothing from its adversaries, and which has just revived its popularity by a new accord with the country. The fact will be remarked that the decree of amments, as for as it applies to press and poli-The fact will be remarked that the decree of amnesty, as far as it applies to press and political officee, is countersigned by all the ministers. That circumstance proves that it was deliberated in Council. It may, therefore, be considered as a manifestation of the line of conduct the Ministry of the 17th July intends to pursue. This act of grace is the complement and the best commentary on the imperial message and the Senatus Consultum. It is a pledge that interal laws will be hierally applied. We must add that the independent journals will feel themselves much more free than formerly to combat the injustice of the opposition."

"The Debats says: "This amnesty is not par-tial, but full and entire; it extends to all crimes or political offences committed up to this day or political offences committed up to this day by the press or in any other way. By the terms of the decree, the Chief of the State has determined on consecrating, by this measure, the hundredth anniversary of the first Emperor's birth; but we may be permitted to see in the centenary only an opportunity, and to think that the annesty was above all inspired by a desire to give satisfaction to public opinion, which did not regard without a painful feeling the numerous prosecutions instituted against the press."

The Laberte (Prince Napoleon's organ) expresses itself in these terms: "Decidedly this

feeling the numerous prosecutions instituted against the press."

The Laberte (Prince Napoleon's organ) expresses itself in these terms: "Decidedly this is a great and noble policy. We can praise it without reserve, for it has always been our own. This measure, which honors the minister of the 17th July, changes the distrust we entertained into confidence. The amnesty of the 18th of august, 1869, to which they have collectively and individually attached their names in solemnly and unanimously countersigning it thus imprinting on it the character of a common work deliberated in council, has not remained—which would have been a fault—below that of the 16th of August, 1859, of which it is the worthy pendant. It is unconditional, without exceptions, without restrictions, and that circumstance it is which constitutes it a gand act."

gand act."

1. France says: "It is neither partial nor restrictive; the heart and the mind of the sovession have, without say exception, cast a veil obsertion and oblivion over all the facts macted with the electoral crisis and the late agrictions. That act is at the same time bold and sagicious; it revasis the outburst of a generous heart and the inspiration of a liberal policy; there will be but one voice in the country and in Europe, to proclain that truth."

The Temps remarks: "It is a measure of which we shall not have the bad tasts to deprecate the merit under the pretax that it was imposed by necessity. The judicious character of the act is clearly incontestible. The Emparor may have yielded to personal senuments, which do him honor, but he has at the same time obeyed the demands of the situation. A change so great as that to which our institu-

ty. By this measure, which cannot be too highly praised, the government is not only honored in the eyes of all men of generous minds, but it gives a greater proof of its strength than all restrictive laws, which may sometimes be necessary, but which are siways to be regretted, because they prove the existence of those dissensions to appease which is a matter of interest and of honor to the government."

The Journal de Paris says: "The amnesty is an entirely spontaneous act of the sovereign power. Public opinion did not de. nd it, and consequently the decrees now published will only produce a more favorable impression in

only produce a more favorable impression in the country."

The Gazatte de France uses straightforward lenguage, thus: "The Emperor has accorded a full and entire amnesty for all condemnations pronounced for crimes and offences in matters poli ical or connected with the press, printing, boar-selling, public meetings or co-alitions. This is an act of good and creat policy. If the Emperor, it will be said, had not proscribed a large number of citizens he would not have had to recall them to their country; that if so many judgments had not been given against political men, no occasion would have extested for opening their prison doors. The situation must be taken such as it is, and an opinion formed on the fauts themselves."

The Opinion Nationale affects to believe that the Emperor was in a manner logically forced to the course which he has adonted. "Fins

The Opinion Nationale affects to believe that the Emperor was in a manner logically forced to the course which he has adopted. "This act," says the writer, "is the necessary consequence of the change of system which is now being effected in our institutions. There would have been a total want of logic in prosecuting judicially writers in the press or speakers at public meetings for attacks on the personal government, just at the moment when these strictures were in some sort justified by universal suffrage, condemning that regime and resolving to enter upon a new course."

The Siecle expresses satisfaction, but announces that it must still continue its warfare on personal government. Its language runs

nounces that it must still continue its warfare on personal government. Its language runs thus: "The decree of aranesty was necessary in the present political situation; it was expected by public opinion, and will be received with satisfaction. May we, however, be permitted to say our critisisms on the institutions by which we are governed, and on the men who rule us, are not touched by the present act. So long as the personal power shall maintain its hold on society, and the nation shall not have restored to it its liberties and its rights, our duty is to oppose. The amnesty is an ac-

nave restored to it its liberties and its rights, our duty is to oppose. The amnesty is an accident in the war which we are carrying on."

The Avenir National is the most "irreconcilable" of all the Paris press. It says: "Any monity proprio, whatever it may be, always escapes research. The real causes can never be determined, for they are as variable as all the fine thatious of individual though; we must content ourselves with accepting effects. Clemeccy and charity are recommendable virtues, but which, having nothing to do with tues, but which, having nothing to do with law and justice, remain in the condition of pure accidents, with which Demicracy, anxious before everything for rights and guarantees independent of all personal will, has not to preoccupy itself."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SAD ACCIDENT.

The Spartanburg Gazette says: "We regret to learn that on Saturday evening last, Mr. Anderson, of Gleon Springs, met with a serious accident while practicing for the tournament. The horse, which he was riding, throw him against a post, breaking the arm of the unfortunate rider above the elbow." PAYING TAXES IN YORK.

The Enquirer says: 'During the past two weeks there has been a sort of panic among the taxpaying portion of the citizens of York, engendered by the wonderful operation of the 'tax order' from the State Auditor. Taxpaying was announced to close here on the 28th ultimo, and in order to save the twenty percent additional tax charged on defaulters, our namally prompt; charget percent additional tax charged on defaulters our namally prompt; charget percent made many

THE DAILY NEWS.

family milch cow, whose kindly supplies had helped rear the houseful of children from the first-born up; others marketed a razor-back shoat or two, at very low rates, notwithstanding the fact that this species of animals has almost disappeared under the advent of freedom. Altogether, with the rakings of the paedom. almost disappeared under the advent of freedom. Altogether, with the rakin 78 of the pasture, pigsty, poultry-yard, orchard, crib and garden, our people have come bravely up to the scratch, as the following results will show: The assessment on York County for State taxes was, \$33 126 86; reduction by State Auditor, \$375 42—leaving \$37,251 41. Of this there has been collected to and inclusive of the 28th ultimo, \$30,225 35, leaving of State tax uncollected, \$7 026 09. The assessment of county taxes was, \$14 153 49; reduction by State Auditor, \$30 16—leaving \$13,803 78. Of this amount there has been paid to, and inclusive of the 28th ultimo, for county tax, \$12,089 91, leaving unpaid, \$1 713 87. Total State and county taxes unpaid, \$42,315 26. Total State and county taxes unpaid, \$43,315 26. Total State and county taxes unpaid, \$8,739 96. The above deficit will be largely met by several corporations which have not yet 'rendered unto Castr.' &c.; the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company being assessed \$2 390 85; King's Mountain Iron Company, \$222 07; York Gaslight Company, \$18 37; Broad River Mining Company, \$41 89, making a total of \$2673 01 and reducing the crizeus' tax unpaid to 6066 95. The number of polis collected to, and inclusive of the 28th ultimo, is 2521, making \$2521. The treasurer informs us that a large proportion of the colored people have paid the capitation tax."

FIRE IN ANDERSON. The Intelligencer says: "We learn that on Tuesday night last, the grist and saw mills of Mr. B. B. Bre.zeale, on Broadway Creek, about six miles cast of this place, were destroyed by fire. It was the work of an incendiary."

ARREST OF A MURDERER. The Bennetisville Journal says: "Mingo Stevens, a negro, was arrested a few days ago and locked up in Marlboro' jail on suspicion of being one of the muiderers of Mr. Suggs, of Darlington, several months ago. We learn that the negro fellow has made confession, and that he was the man who struck the fatal blow, Cyrus Coachman, the negro recently hung in Darington, being an accomplice. We trust the whole gang of these murderers will eventually be brought to justice."

AN OUTLAW CAUGHT.

The Bennettsville Journel says: "Mannah Oxendyne, alias Mannah Lowrey, mulatto, who was convicted of grand larceny at the last term of Marlboro' Court, and sentenced to the pententiary, states that he belonged to the band of bandtit and outlaws, recently infesting Robeson County, N. C., in such large numbers, robbing and murdering the people of that and adjoining counties. He has been identified as it, Mannah Lowrey by parties who have frequently come in contact with the band of robbers in trying to arrest them. Thus one by one these outlaws are being captured and are receiving their reward."

LOOK CUT FOR BORBERS. AN OUTLAW CAUGHT.

LOOK OUT FOR ROBBERS.

The Bennetsville Journal says: "We are reliably a formed that a large number of the robbers and outlaws which were recently routed and driven from their den in Robeson County, N. C., by the sheriff of said county and his posse, where they have been robbing and murdering the people, are now hid in Little Peedee Swamp, the greater portion of which lies in Marlboro', and are prowling about the district seeking whom they may destroy. Three or four of them came up to Mr. R. J. Tatum's, about four miles from Bennettsville, on last Friday night, and attempted to enter his dweling. Mr. Tatum happened to be awake at the time, and fired upon them, which caused them to disperse. Our citizens should be on the lookout for these desperadoes. Henry Berry Lowrey is said to be the leader of these robbers, and is now thought to be in Little Peedee Swamp. He has been captured once, but a static property with the others. LOOK OUT FOR ROBBERS.

des Swamp. He has been captured once, but made his escape. Lowrey with five others have been outlined by proclamation of Judge Russell, of North Carolina, rewards of which have been offered by the Governor of said State."

THE CROPS IN SUMTER.

The News says: "We have always said, and we now here repeat, that the cotton crop of Sumter County will be larger than that of last year—and we are not apprehensive that we will depreciate the price of cottor—by a correct view of what will be made in our county." We conclude with this expression of opinion—that the cotton crop of Sumter County will exceed that of last year, that the price will rule high, and that the crops of corn and rice will not fall far shore of last year's production per acce. It is true that we will make much less corn than we did last year, but we planted much less this year than last. One of the editors of this paper has a field of corn which has not been manured at all, and which has not received such culture as it should have had; yet it will in all probability yield ten bushels per acre, as is estimated by experienced planters who have seen it."

[The Watchman, on the other hand, says that

The Sumter News says: "We desire to throw out some reasons for the reunic n of the Counties of Sumter and Clarendon.
"1st. The separation of the old district of Sumter into two districts, was thouse, and has resulted in additional expenses to the State, and heavier taxes to the people.

and heavier taxes to the people.

"2d. There are now neither courthouse nor any sufficient jeil at Manning, and it would cost much money to supply them, whilst at Sumter there are both of sufficient capacity to

Sunter there are both of suncient capacity to accommodate the two countres reunited.

"3d. The proposed railroad from Gourdin's through Manuing to Sumter will put all that portion of the County of Charendon which is farthest from Sumter within one hour of the is farthest from Sumter within one nour of the courthouse here. All the upper portion of Clarendon is now as near to Sumter as it is to Manning, and the residents above Fulton would prefer coming to Sumter to court, than going to Manning—the roads of that section being very bad and uncertain.

"4th. The union of the counties would bring make all times to reach to Sumter as would

such additional strength to Sumier as would enable her to locate a bank and factory, to the mmense advantage of the people of both

"In union there is strength."

HIGH PLAY AND DISTINGUISHED

VISITORS AT BADEN

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Baden under date of the 2d ult .: writes from Baden under date of the 2d ult:

In the Fremden-Liste of to-day I find no less than seven royal personages—princes, dukes, ambassadors and lesser dignitaries we possess in due proportion. The gambling tables, which suffered, perhaps, more than anything else from the late exodus of tourists, have resumed thair usual animated appearance, and from morning till night the wheel of fortune goes round. Play here is never as high as at Homburg, where Mustapha Fazyl Pacha lately broke the bank to the tune of £12,000; but the stakes are quite I rge enough to make losing unpleasare quite I rge enough to make losing unpleas-ant One evening last week our boldest player, a Russian lady of high rank, after a hard-fought battle of three hours' duration, retired a loser of nearly a hundred thousand francs. The interest excited by this encounter was in-

a loser of nearly a hundred thousand francs. The interest excited by this encounter was intense; almost all other play was suspended, and a triple fow of spectators surrounded the table, breathlessly watching the result of each coup. For my own part, I think it scarcely an edifying spectacle to see any lady, particularly when young and beautiful, publicly engaged in such a pursuit, and lingering her bank-notes and counting her joins with the quickness and dexterity of a banker's clerk. Hitherto the star of the bank has certainly been in the ascendant; as yet I have not heard of any large sum being won by the fielders.

For the last week undoubtedly the most important individual in Baden has been a thin, gray-whiskered little gentleman, whose blue velvet coat, comical pinched hat and pink parasol attracted the attention of even the few unitiated who did not recognize in this singular personage the great Offenbach. The popular composer has been staying here in order to direct the rehearsals of his new operetts, which was given last night for the first time, the maestro himself leading the orchestra. The first performance of the "Princesse de Trebizonde," composed expressly for Biden, had naturally been looked forward to with much currosity, the interest attached to it being rot a little enhanced by a report (which I trust is erroneous) that the composer of i o many pretty and attractive melodies has detertaxpaying portion of the citizens of York, engendered by the wonderful operation of the trust is erroneous) that the composer of io trust is erroneous that the composer of io many pretty and attractive melodies has determined to relieve the example of Rossini, and return, while still in the prime of his talent, into idleness. The brilliant success of last might would make one regret more than ever such a resolution. Notwithstanding the intense heat the theatry was crammed from pit to gallery, and from the overture till the fall of the drought had parched their fields into dry leaves, others brought the old

as follows:

Notwithstanding decided progress, society in Ireland still exhibits not a few perplexing and alarming symptoms. Irish agriculture, as a rule, is far behind that of England or Scotland; indeed, except in some fortunate spots, it is still very defective and backward. Absentecism, though diminished, still prevails to an extent detrimental to the country. Though embariassed owners are more uncommon than they were, though middlemen tenures have been broken up, it cannot be said that landed property rests generally on a secure basis. The landed estates acts have done much good, yet complaints are made that in some districts they have introduced a new class of proprietors grasping, mischievous and illheral. The old dissensious of religion and race keep the owners and occupiers of the soil asunder; time and change have done something, not much, owners and occupiers of the soil asunder; time and change have done something, not much, in bridging over the chasm between them. While the cotter peasantry have almost vanished, and the position of the agricultural laborer has been improved in a remarkable manner, the relations between the landlords and the better class of tenants have not been in proportion improved.

manner, the relations between the landords and the better class of tenants have not been in proportion improved.

It is said that five-sixths of the land of Ireland is still held by precarious tenures—yearly tenances, in a real sense at will—and that a growing disinc ination exists to concede even short lessehold interests. Complaints are made, and that not only by trading agitators, but by thinking men, that the pressure of rent is still excessive; that it does not allow the Irish farmer a fair and reasonable margin of profit. It is said too, that the great mass of improvements which are added to the soil are the product of the industry of the tenant, and not of the outlay of the proprietor; that landlords have too often the power, and in some instances shave shown the will, to appropriate these improvements to their own benefit, by direct or indirect means, and that justice, accordingly, is not seldom done, and agricultural procress is seriously impeded.

It would appear, too, that there are few signs of an increasing growth of the kindly sentiments that should knit the landed classes together; indeed, according to some reports, there has been a tendency in an opposite direction. More than all, those foul confederacies of blood, so long the curse of Irish society have neare hear completely dissolved, and

there has been a tendency in an opposite direction. More thin all, those foul confederacies of blood, so long the curse of Irish society, have never been completely dissolved, and of late, unhappily, have given proofs of continuing and even renewed vitality. Though agrarian outrages are few with what they were thirty years ago, several agrarian crimes of the very worst type have been perpetrated during the last eighteen months; the spirit that fosters this wicked conspiracy, and that assures for it impunity and sympathy, survives in a greatpart of the nation; nor has it ceased with the cessation of the cause that formerly made it so fierce and intense—the extrome want of a half-starving peasantry.

Nor must we forget that at this momen the government will not entrust the immense majority of the occupiers of land in Ireland with firearms; that until the other day the habeas corpus act was suspended throughout the whole island; that a minister of the crown not long ago admitted that if Ferianism had enjoyed the support, as it had the good will, of an unknown number of the agricultural classes.

Commercial.

Cuarleston Cotton, Rice and Naval Stores

MARKET.

JEFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,

CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, Sept. 8. Corren.-This article was in steady request prices showing no important alteration. Sales 52 bales, viz: 5 at 23; 1 at 30; 4 at 31; 4 at 31%; 11 at 32; 5 at 3314; 16 at 5214, and 3 at 33. We quote:

LIVELPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

JUSTINESS OF STREET STRE By New York classification we quote:

n this article took place. Quotations are nominal. NAVAL STORES .- There was a steady inquiry for most articles under this head at about previous prices. Sales 80 bbls. spirits turpentine, in country packages, at 38c.; 20 bbls, extra No. 1 Rosin at \$3 50; 31 bbls. No. 1 rosin at \$3; 91 bbls. low No. 1 rosin a \$2 35; 6 bbls. low No. 1 at \$2 25; 19 to No. 2 rosin at \$1 80; 30 bbls. No. 2 rosin at \$1 75 000 bbls.

Evening.-Cotton steady; uplands 13%a13%d; Orleans 13%d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 4000 bales were for speculation and export. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Septen ber 3-Noon-Stocks fever-i-h. Money unsettled at 6a7c. Sterling, long 9%; short 9%. Gold 35%. Cotton quiet at 35c. Turpentine quiet at 42c. Rosin firm

Evening .- Cotton firm; sales :00 bales; middling 35c. Flour opened higher, but closed with the advance lost. Wheat dull and la2c lower; white Southern \$1.78. Corn firm; mixed Western \$1.16a 118. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey heavy at \$1 13al 15. Sugar firmer. Molasses firm. Rice, coffee and naval stores quiet. Freights, grain firmer. Money 6a7c. Sterling heavy. Gold excited and closed at 3614a3614. Governments strong. '62's 223/a23. Virginias ex-coupen 55.

BALTIMORE, September 3.-Cotton dull and nominalat 34%c. Flour firm and active and in good shipping demand. Wheat firm and excited; red \$1 60. Corn firm. Mess pork quiet. Bacon firm. Whiskey quiet at \$1 15.

Sr. Louis, September 3 .- Whiskey steady at \$1 14. Mess pork \$34. Bacon, shoulders 15%; clear sides 18%al9c. Lard quiet and nominal. Louisville, September 3.-Tobacco very firm.

Provisions firmer. Mess por 34:34 25. Bacon, shoulders 16c; clear sides 19%a19%c. Lard 20%c. Whiskey \$1 13:1 14. WILMINGTON, September 3 .- Spirits furpentine,

quiet at 38 4c. Rosin quiet at \$314 50. Crude tur-pentine steady at \$1 5003. Tar firm at \$2 40. AUGUSTA, September 3 -Cotton, market firm, with a good demand; sales 139 bales; middling 32c; receipts 144 bales.

SAVANNAH, September 3.-Cotton, receipts 351 bales; market opened firmer at an advance of 14c; cotton in good inquiry, but confined to better

grades; middling 321/c. MOBILE, September 3 .- Cotton, receipts of the week 170 bales; exports coastwise 13 bales; stock 1221 bales; sales of the week 375 bales; sales to-day 75 bales; market closed firm; low middling 2935a 30c; receipts 21 bales; experts 4 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3 .- Cotton, receipts since 1st September, gross 439 bales; net 379 bales; exports, none; stock 966 bales; releipts to-day 344 bales; sales to-lay 212 bales; middling 32c; sales of the week 581 bales. Sterling 46%. New York sight

Stock of Cotton and Rice.

As is our usual custom at the closing of the commercial year, 31st of August, we have made a careful count of the stock of cot on and rice on hand at this port, and find that we are some 30 bales upland and 91 bales sea island behind the retail stock on hand. The amount of upland, as taken by our reporter, is 178 bales, and 96 bales sea island. The total receipts the state of 178 Dates, and we obtain a status of the state of the state of the state of 149,505 pales upland and 9519 bales sea island, being a decrease of 149,505 pales upland and 1392 byles sea island from the receipts of the previous season. The

and from the receipts of the previous ports have covered the entire receip ciptions, as will be seen below:	CINEINU		
STATEMENT OF COTTON AND I	RICE.	444000	
	ton.	Bice.	
U,a'd.		Tes.	100
ock on hand Sept 1, 1868 646	81	55	(An exper
ceived since Aug 27 739		****	10000
ceived previously339 273	9,519	1 ,718	
	0.40.	10.000	
Fotal receipts340,658	9,60)	16,773	Labo
		-	
ports since Aug 27 574	- :::	91	
ported previously339.906	9,504	12,752	
W40 - 22	0.504	10.000	Price Or
otal exports340,480	9,302	12,843	-
	-		For sa
y consumption since Sept 1,		3 450	
868	****	0.400	
	0.501	16,293	
luct from total receipts340,430	9,004	10,283	
1 1 1 7 1 1000 170	96	480	And Den
ck on hand Sept 1, 1869 173 Savannah Republica			July 26

New York Rice Market.

The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, September 1, says that the market for Carolina is quiet, The demand is for such lots as are required for current use, and the reduced stock and small receipts sustain the confidence of holders, We quote 8½a-9½c. Rangoon is inscive. Lots in bonds are neglected; the nominal quotation is 2½a3½c, gold; lots duty paid are in moderate request from the deslers, at 7½a7½c, currency. The stock on hand to-day is 11,350 bags.

Manchester Cotton Goods Market.

Manchester Cotton and this, to some extent, checks business; but in cases where spinners have not held out for extreme rates some considerable sales have been effected. This branch of the market closes strong, with a tendency to still higher prices. Copyarns for home trade purposes are very firm, and an advance of about ½d \$ h is required to cover the increased cost of cotton, but there is not much busin-as going on, as manufacturers hesitate to follow the rapid advance which is fostered by speculators in cotton. In cloths the advance which has taken place in cotton and varn since Tuesday has rendered the market exceedingly firm, but the demand for goods does not appear to have been stimulated by it. The quotations of sellers of nearly every description of cloth are higher, and, as a rule, are rather firmly adhered to; but we find very little disposition on the part of merchants or any other class of buyers to respond to the movement, and the results of this day's market must have been small in the amount of purchases. Stocks of goods, and of T-cloths especially, are now beginning to accumulate, and the home trade houses hold considerable quantities, which they would do well if they could realize at to day's quotations; but neither they nor the buyers for export have confidence enough to invest Prigely at present rates. The pocition of the manufacturer is somewhat embarrassed for the moment by the uncertainty which exists in regard to resale lots held by speculators, and which would no doubt be placed upon the market to their detriment should any considerable advance be established in prices.

Wilmington Market.

Wilmington Market.

HOSIN—Sales of 1100 bbls. at \$1.60 for strained, \$1.65 for No. 2, \$3.50 for No. 1, and \$5.50 for pale. CRUDE 'UAPENTINE—Sales of 240 bbls. at \$1.50 for hard, \$2.50 for soft and \$2.75 for virgin.

TAR—Sales of 116 bbls. at \$2.40 per bbl.

Macon Market.

MACON, September 1.—Corron-There were sold to-day 143 bales; received 181 bales; shipped 8 bales. The higher grades are in pretty good demand. The market closed dull. Sales made on the basis of Stefar middlings. for middlings.

The receipts from September 1, 1848, to September 1, 1869, amount to 59,013 bales. The receipts from September 1, 1864, to September 1, 1868, were 79,764 bales.

Consigners per South Calolina Railroad September 2 and 3.

September 2 and 3.

T31 bales Cotton, 113 bales Domestics, 655 sacks Grain, 340 bbls Flour, 100 sacks Bran, 27 packages Bacon, 144 bbls Naval Stores, 4 cars Wood, 2 cars Lumber, 2 cars Stock To Ballroad Agent, Clagbon, Herring & Co, Courteavy & Trenholm, Goldsmith & Son, Willie & Chisolm, J H Renneker, H Cobis & Co, Tidemann & Co, R M Butter, Stenhouse & Co, W W Smith, Pelzer, Rodgers & Co, Frost & Adjer, Caldwell & Son, A J Salinas, Dowling & Co, G H Walter & Co, G W Williams & Co, Crane, Boylston & Co, Mowry & Co, Wagener & Stewart, Reeder & Lavis, Ulsey & Kenyon, Kinsman & Howell, Wardlaw & Carew, J R Pringle, C F Lutes, Campsed & Oo, D A Amme, and Riecke & Schachte.

Per steamship Charleston, from New York—H L Goss, J Walsh, Miss Prendergast, C Thorne and wife, J Chadwick, J R Heath, W Hunt, G W Kelsoy, F Kressel, Jr. J H Moran, G M Johnson, W H Shaf-ier, A Ritter, J Jenes, and W Smith.

Marine Hems. Port of Charleston, Sept'r 4.

PORT CALENDAR.

THA ER OF THE MOON. New Moon, 6tb, 12 boars, 46 mirutes morning. First Quarter, 12th, 4 hours, 3 minutes, evening. Full Moou, 20th. 3 hours, 21 minutes, evening. Last Quarter, 28tb, 4 hours, 2 minutes, evening.

AUG & SEPT.	nises.	N HETS.	MOON RISES.	HIGH
0 Alcuday	5. 34	626	1144	1 8
1 Thesday	5. 35	624	Morn.	2 8
1 Wodnesday	5. 36	623	Morn.	325
2 Thursday	5. 37	622	128	423
3 Friday	5. 37	621	229	526
4 Saturday	5. 38	619	336	625
5 Bunday	5. 38	618	Eets.	714

which do him honor, but he has at the same time obeyed the demands of the situation. A change so great as that to which our institutions are about to be subjected, could not but be accompanied by the remission of penaltic incurred under another regime, and under other conditions of public liberty."

The Presse expresses itself in these forms:

The manuely is as comprehensive as could be desired. This add, which is one of good policy, was the most workly means of celebrating the centenary of the founder of the dynasty. By this measure, which cannot be too highly praised, the government is not only honored in the eyes of all men of generous minds, but it gives a greater proof of its strength than all restrictive laws, which may sometimes be peckastry, but which are sivasy to be regreated, because they prove the existence of those dissensions to appearse which as matter of interest and of honor to the non
European Control of the dynasty of the control of the dynasty to be regreated, because they prove the existence of those dissensions to appearse which as a matter of interest and of honor to the non
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Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, at New York, August 31. Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, at New York, Sept 3.

Salled for this Port. Bark Dalkeith, Langwill, from Liverpool, August 19.

Shipnews by Te'cgraph. WILMINGTON, September 3—Arrived, Fairbanks from New York. Weather clear. Wind NW. SAVANNAR, September 2—Arrived, steamship Virgo from New York; schr Lizze Batchelor from Phitadelphia

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Ameliante of a complete of CAROLIN	A FERITARER.	personally selected:		DAY.
Analysis of a sample of Care Dis		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		16.7
Analysis of a sample of CAROLIN Moisture expelled at 212 deg F Organic Matter with some water of con	*****************	late the law and boot		16.5
Organic Matter with some water of cor	nomation expense	Tat I low red Beat		
Fixed Ingredients				
Phosphoric Acid-Soldbie	0.10	Panis dent to 13	43 Insoluble f	hone).
Insoluble	0.1/	Edanaser to 10	AO THE OTHER	ooner.
			_	
	13.13	24	.75 Phosphate	or rame.
Sulphuric Acid	11.01	Equivalent to 23	.65 Sulphate Cl	Lime.
Sulphate of Potash			80	
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On the strength of these results, I	am glad to cer	tify to the superiorit	y of the CAR	OLINA FERTI
LIZER, examined.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		C. U. SHE	PARD, JR."
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Of the Georgia Conference.

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This is to certify that I was confined to the house and most of the time to my bed, and suffering the greatest agony imaginable with Rhennatism, for the months, and after trying every available remedy, with no relief, I was cured with two bottles of the confined at the by emotion, and the first five content with two bottles of dy, with no relief, I was cured with two bottles of Dr. O. S. Prophiti's anodyne Pain Kill II, each costing fifty cents only; if relieved me almost instantly. I therefore recommend it in the highest degree to others suffering from similar discuss. I can say that it is one of the best family medicines now out certain. Yours truly W. A. FOREHAND.

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STANFORDVILLE, PUTNAM COUNTY, Oct. 1, 1867.

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A. WESTBROOK

PUTNAM COUNTY, GA. Sentember 22, 1863. Dr. O. S. Prophitt—sur—1 have used for the last two years in my family you. Liver Medicine, your rain Eill It, and your Fernale Toric, and I have no fears in saying that they are the best medicines thave ever used for the Liver and Stomach. Neuroig c and Rhomatic afflictions, Headache, Colic, and pains of every kind are subduced by them. After using the medicines so long. I obsertably recommend them to my and every occ, and to all that are afflicted, as the best and safest terrefies for all the diseases for which they are recommended, &c.

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York:

Gentlemun—I have received your letter of the 15th
of December, 1886, calling my attention to your
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I most cheerially state that the Fluid was furnished to, and extensively used by, the surgeons in
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Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,
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While, therefore, I cannot speak experimentally of the value of the compound, vet the disinfecting and theral-cutic properties of the agents embloyed in its composition, together with the well known reputation of its discoverer, as a chemist, authorize me to regard its merits as of a high order; on the whole it must be considered as a valuable contribution to the class of articles to which it belongs.

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