THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA GOES REPUBLICAN BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

OHIO STILL IN DOUBT.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY. MORTAL ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Cotton Cases in the Supreme Court, die., dic. 5 dic.,

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 13-12.30 P. M. Additional returns received this morning from Pennsylvania indicate the probable election of Geary, Republican, over Packer, Democrat, for Governor, by a small majority: say 3000; which would be a Democratic gain since the last Presidential election of 25,000 votes.

The Republicans had the exclusive handling of the New registry law in Philadelphia, and succeeded thereby in reducing the Democratic vote more than 2000.

The latest returns from Ohio declare that the result for Governor is very close.

The Cincinnati Radicals telegraph this morning that Hayes, Republican, is probably elected by a small majority; but add that the Legislature has gone Democratic, thereby ensuring the defeat of the Fifteenth amendment.

The Democrats claim that Pendleton is certainly elected, and are firing salutes in Columbus and Cincinnati in honor of their victory.

The large Pendleton gains in Southern Ohio are almost balanced by the gains of Hayes in the northern part of the State. Hence, it is impossible, as yet, to get at the definite result.

A special dispatch from Nashville says that Governor Senter's message was read to the Legislature vesterday. It advises the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, and scouts the idea of repudiation. It favors a continuation of the present school system, and the sale of delinquent failroads. It says nothing in regard to a Constit. tional Convention, but favors a free franchise.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, October 13-11 P. M. The latest returns from Pennsylvania indicate

the election of Geary by a majority of about 4000

Ohio is still in doubt, and both parties claim the election of Governor. The Legislature is un-

The brief of the cotton tax case is ready for the Supreme Court, and the counsel are here. Th point of the case is that cotton being an article of export, its taxation is prohibited. There are forty-two million dollars involved.

General Sheridan telegraphs to General Sherman from Chicago that Admiral Farragut is very low and cannot possibly recover.

> [FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, October 13. Careful comparison based on partial returns from thirty counties, including Philadelphia and Alleghany Counties, show a net Democratic gain of nearly 4000 votes. The remaining counties must average nearly 200 Democratic gain to elec-Packer. The majority of Geary, Republican, in Philadelphia, by the official count is 3339. The indications are that both branches of the

Stat e Legislature will be Republican. The latest dispatches from Philadelphia give the composition of the Legislature as follows: Senate, 18 Republicans to 15 Democrats; House of Representatives, 36 Republicans to 17 Democrats. riving the Republicans . 29 majority on joint bal-

The Radical papers claim the election of Geary

by from 5000 to 10,000 majority.

The Philadelphia Age, Democrat, claims 5000 majority for Packer.

WASHINGTON, October 13-9 P. M. The majority for Geary in thirty-six counties in Pennsylvania is nearly 5000 votes. The remaining thirty counties must average one hundred and fiffy-seven Democratic gain to ensure the election of Packer. The contest is very close, but the chances are in favor of Geary.

From Ohio we hear that Hamilton County gives Pendleton 500 majority, and elects the entire De mocratic Municipal ticket. It is now believed that Pendleton is defeated, but by a very small majority. The corrected returns may yet elect Pendleton. The State House of Representatives is strongly Democratic. The Senate will be Republican. This defeats the State's sanction of the Fifteenth amendment.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says that according to returns from one-third of the State, Hayes, Republican, loses 5000 votes since the last elections. This average carried throughout the State will elect Haves by 5000 majority. Many of the Democratic strongholds, however, have yet to

The few detailed returns which have been re ceived from Chio indicate the election of Pendle-

Iowa. WASHINGTON, October 13.

As was expected to be the case, Iowa elects the whole Radical ticket.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 13. Another case involving the constitution ality of the State tax on importations, is to be ar ;ued in the Supreme Court. The case comes from Mobile. General Wm. M. Belknap, of Iowa, has been telegraphed by the President to assume the Sec retaryship of War. On his arrival General Sher-

man will retire.
It is rumored that General Sherman accept the Secretaryship with reluctance and only to accommodate the President. General Belknap is but thirty-eight years old, a graduate of Prince ton College, New Jersey, and a lawyer by profes sion. He served in the Union army from the beginning to the end of the late civil war, in the capacity of an aide-de-camp to General Sherman

## THE OLD DOMINION.

RICHMOND, October 13. About ten thousand persons attended the State Fair at Staunton to-day. Professor T. W. Mallett, of the University of Virginia, delivered an address on the science of farming as a fine art, and how men of science can help the farmer.

Major John S. Lafferty, of the Lexington Ga zette, has been appointed superintendent of the typographical and stenographical department of Washington College, Lexington.

The Border Agricultural Fair at Danville open ed to-day. North Carolina and Danville are well

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A negro who insulted a lady near Fort Washington, Va., has been hung by the people.

The signal tower on the Mine Hill (Pennsylva nia) Railroad is destroyed by fire. The watchman, his wife and two children were burned to

A Paris dispatch says that several public renions are announced and disturbances are feard. The government will enforce the law for the suppression of meetings calculated to disturb the A THRIVING TOWN.

All About Florence-How it Grows-Appearance of the Village-A Batch of Gossip-Hints for the Curious-The Lands, the Laborers and the Crops.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] FLORENCE, S. C., October 13.

Florence, they say about here, is a city of steam engines, cotton gins and babies. Embrace in the description pine trees and railroad tracks, and the traveller will not fail to recognize the locality. Within ten years, the place has grown from a mere wilderness, with its wayside blacksmith shop, to a town of more than respectable dimensions, and the eye rests upon as picturesque a collection of fresh looking country homes and tidy stores as are to be found in this portion of South Carolina. In truth. Florence has all the elements of progress and expansion. Two trains a day from Charleston, Wilmington and Augusta, and one from Cheraw and Darlington, rest in its spaclous depot, to gather or deposit merchandise and passengers. Thirty or forty merchants, already established here, are building up a permanent trade. Cotton from the surround ng country is brought here to be ginned, baled and shipped. Saw mills are at work in the vicinity cutting out lumber for home use and distant markets, and the handiwork of thrift and enterprise is everywhere observable. There are four ministers, two or three pretty churches, a graveyard of no use to anybody, and a round dozen of docters who growl chronically at the prevailing good health. The colored population are orderly and lazy, and cotton stealing measurably increased.

The fine hotel, so familiar to our soldiers during the war, is still kept by Mr. J. W. Gamble, assisted by his son. Architecturally it is one of the prettiest structures in the State, and the wayfarer is always sure of a substantial and stomach-satisfying repast. Its a superb place to pick up "personals." As, for instance, General Joseph E. Johnston and President W. J. Magrath stopped here yesterday. An old North Carolina farmer, who has made money by producing, buying and shipping twelve hundred bushels of blackberries during last year, is on his way to a locality near Georgetown to purchase with his surplus a phosphate plantation. Another stranger is on his way from Philadelphia to look after kaolin says there's a heap of money in it, and people don't know it. A third, talking around the parlor fire, believes in draining our swamps and getting our timber. He says that thirty years ago, until people went wild over cotton, timber was cut into staves, and constituted a handsome proportion of the trade of Charleston with the West Indies and France. The suggestions of a fourth indicate that he has an aptitude for agricultural machinery, and that if some Charleston merchant will bring out a stump extractor that will "snake" lightwood roots out of the ground, he and his neighbors are prepared to buy half a dozen. And so on. In short, Gamble's Hotel is a place where you can hear suggestive thoughts expressed by men from every part of the country and engaged in every variety of enterprise.

The business done here is chiefly in cotton, brought forward from the neighborhood, the merchants supplying in turn the demands of the planters. Rumor hath it that a well known Charleston dry goods firm is about to establish a branch house at this point. Besides the me lists of Florentine merchants, Captain E. W. Lloyd, formerly of Charleston and captain of the Washington Light Infantry, has a carriage factory and steam mill; and Captain John Wylle has an extensive steam ginning establishment. The Northeastern Railroad shops, under the management of Mr. Daniel Haynes and Mr. Alexander Corrle, also turn out the elegant cars and machinery which are An attempt was made to alter the scope of this

to be seen on that road. The neighboring lands are good for cotton planting, and are appreciating in value. Formerly the planters of this section were wealthy. Many of them are rapidly recovering from losses incidental to the war. Within three miles of Florence there is excellent water power, and the wonder is that some enterprising capitalist, with the example of the Augusta and Saluda mills before him, dividing mmense profits among the owners, and saving fifteen per cent, more than Northern mills, does not come here and invest thirty or does not come here and invest thirty or and carry forty thoutand dollars in the erection of Confederacy. a cotton factory. If he did no more than transfer cotton from the bale to the bobbin, he would make his pile. The field is ample, and "the early birds" in this growing town are destined "to catch the worm." Another want, which, for their own business hide his candle under a bushel in

FLORENCE.

THE CROPS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] PENDLETON, S. C., October 11.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the following particulars in regard to the crop of this section in comparison to that of last year, by visiting many of the plantations and by consulting some of our most intelligent and practical farmers.

The cotton crop will fall off fully one-half, half of which is already picked out. Corn on the creek and river bottoms is as good, if not better, than it was last year, but the uplands will fall short at least two-thirds. ne uplands will fan snort a. Peas are almost an entire failure. P. H. E. S.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] PENDLETON, S. C., October 12.

In yours of the 7th you desired a statement of the condition of the crops at this date, &c. Since our last, as to our own and adjoining control of the condition of the crops at the date, &c. counties-for we have not been much about counties—for we have not been much about—we may report that the all absorbing cotton crop will probably turn out a half crop; in other words, half of what it would have been, if the season had been favorable. And at least half of it is now housed, and much of that ginned and in the hands of the merchants, who seem anxious to buy, and no wonder, we think. Were we a planter we would not sell a bale of cotton at this time, unless compelled, as most of our small planters and far-

sell a bale of cotton at this time, unless com-pelled, as most of our small planters and far-mers hereabouts, are for money is scarce and the demand pressing. As it is, so it goes, like hot cakes, for the benefit of speculators. Corn will probably, on bottom lands, yield an average crop, but on uplands not more than one-third of a fair crop for the land. Looking to scarcity of forage next winter, much of the corn on most upland farms has been cut up at the roots, and stalk, blades, &c., cured for fodder; much better than pulling and curing the few blades that such stalks

would have produced. The pea, potato and turnip crop on upland is almost an entire failure.

We have commenced sewing wheat, oats,

we have commenced sewing wheat, oats, rye and barley. If seed sufficient can be procured a larger space than usual will be devoted to their culture to meet the threatening wants of next spring and summer. We are pleased to see that many of our farmers are turning their attention to the culture of clover and the grasses generally—an encouraging omen of grasses generally—an encouraging omen of our future prosperity as farmers, grazers and stock raisers. Ours is not a planting country by nature, and cotton we consider an intruder.

-The Masonic fraternity of Louisville, Ky., are about electing a widows' and orphans' home, to cost \$100,000, on laid donated.

We find in a fate issue of the Memphis Appeal the following letter, written in the spring of 1867, by the Hon. R. B. Rhett, in answer to certain inquiries addressed to him as to the authorship of the various alterations in the Constitution of the Confederate States from the Constitution of the United States. Mr. T. M. S. Rhett, to whom the letter was addressed, in a prefatory note says: "In consequence of suggestions made to him-that the archives of the Confederate States, showing the forms tion of its constitution, may never see the day. and that his statement, as made to me, had better be published now whilst the actors with him are alive and can correct misstatements, if any there be, he has at length consented to my publishing his letter:"

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, 1867.

My Dear Stuart—You request me to inform
you, whether I was not the author of all the
alterations in the Confederate States Constitution, from the Constitution of the United States? I answer no; but as I was the author of a part of them, perhaps the most important part, I will briefly state what clauses in the ederate States Constitution I am respon-

You are aware, I presume, that I was ap-

pointed by the Convention the chairman of the Committee to Frame a Permanent Con-stitution for the Confederate States. The Southern States had seceded from the United States on account of one cause only— the usurpations of the Northern States upon the Constitution of the United States. Con-cerning the express powers granted by the constitution, there had been no contention. It was the inferential constructive powers claimed by the Northern States for the Gov-ernment of the United States, which the Southern States had opposed as usurpations on the constitution, beginning with bank, alien and sedition laws, tariff and internal improvements; finally concluding with slavery and in sectionalism. We determined, therefore, to make the Constitution of the Confederate States simply the Constitution of the United States, as the South had always interpreted its powers, with only such alterations as would bowers, with only such that the carry out its plain intents. The South was always satisfied with the Constitution of the United States. When, by usurpation on the part of the North, this whole instrument lost its character, and, from a limited government, the Government of the United States was clearly lapsing into a limitless despotism, the Southern States seceded. They determined by the Constitu-tion of the Confederate States, to perpetuate the government transmitted to them by their

the government training to them by their fathers. This is its whole purport.

The two great vital powers in all governments are the laying of taxes, and the expenditure of taxes. These powers decide the character of every government, whether it is limited or unlimited, federal or consolidated; hence from the commencement of the Government. nence from the commencement of the Gov-ernment of the United States strife arose as to the extent of its powers. The one party, chiefly at the South, contended that power in the Constitution of the United States bestow. ed on Congress, "to levy and collect taxes, duties," &c., was merely for revenue to carry on the Government of the United States. The other party, chiefly at the North, contended that this power should be exercised for a difthat this power should be exercised for a different and antagonistic purpose—to prevent importations on which taxes may be collected, and thereby promote and encourage different branches of industry by giving them the markets of the United States. The one party contended that the expenditure of the taxes should be limited to the exigencies of the Federal Government merely, within the objects designated in the constitution. The other party contended that they should be expended to promote the general interest of commerce, and the indefinite general welfare of the United States.

1. At the head of the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution of the United States,

1. At the head of the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, stands the following clause: Sec. 8, Act 1:
"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect faxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debt and provide for the common delence and general welfare of the United States." clause by taking away the comma at the word "excises," but on reference to the original manuscript of the constitution, the comma was shown to be correct.

Before I went to the convention at Mont-

gomery, I had prepared a book containing cer-tain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which might be adopted by the Confederate States. That book was be-fore the committee which framed the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States. In that book the above clause from the Constitution of the United States was modified as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy." The clause, thus modified, was reported as a part of the Provisional Constitution, and adopted by the convention. When the Committee on the Permanent Constitution took up this class for consideration, it was also adopted as a part of this constitution, and reported to the convention. Of course, as it had already been adopted tion. Of course, as it had already been adopted by the convention in the Provisional Constitu-Another want, which, to the day advancement, these live people need, is a local newspaper. A watchful editor never need newspaper. A watchful editor never need members of the convention, I became satisfied members of the convention, I became satisfied that it would not accomplish the object of limiting taxation to the simple purpose of revenue. To accomplish this object, when the clause was under consideration in the convention, I offered the following prohibition as an tion, I offered the following prohibition as an addition: "But no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be made to promote or foster any branch of inmade to promote or foster any branch of industry." This amendment was carried in the convention. So the clause in the Confederate States Constitution, Act 1, Section 8, is as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, or shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to pro-

treasury, or shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry,"

2. The appropriation of money from the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of internal improvements had been, for more than thirty years, one of the great disputed usurpations which the South opposed, and had been repeatedly arrested by the vetoes of different Presidents. It had been claimed chiefly under the power granted in the Constitution of the United States to Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." several States, and with the Indian tribes. When this clause was reported by the committee in the permanent Confederate States Constitution, as it stands in the Constitution of the United States, and came up in the convention for consideration, Mr. Toombs, from Georgia, offreed the following amendment: "But neither this nor any other clause contained in the constitution shall be construed to "But neither this nor any other clause contained in the constitution shall be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for internal improvements, intended to facilitate commerce." I had prepared an amendment very much to the same purport, but abandoned it, and supported this offered by Mr. Toombs. After considerable debate, Mr. Toombs, after considerable debate, Mr. Toombs, after considerable debate, Mr. Toombs withdrew the amendment. I immediately arose and offered it as an amendment. On the vote being taken, it was carried as a a part of the Constitution of the Confederate On the

States, as follows:
"To regulate commerce with foreign na tions and among the several States and with the Indian tribes; but neither this nor any other clause contained in the constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any in-ternal improvement intended to facilitate

3. But there was yet something more to be done with this clause to make it complete. A
method ought to be provided by which our
harbors and rivers might have their navigation improved. I accordingly drew up and
read to the convention (its presentation at that
time not being in order,) the following additional amendment: "Except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aid to navigation upon the coasts, and

After I had read this amendment to the convention and explained its operation, Mr. Marshall, of Louisiana, came to my seat and expressed his approbation of it, and asked me to let him take a copy of it for consideration. I told him to take the amendment and offer it himself as an amendment to the constitution. himself, as an amendment to the constitution. He took it and the day after offered it as an amendment to the constitution, and it was

amendment to the constitution, and it was adopted. The whole clause, as modified, stands in the Confederate States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, as follows:

"To regulate commerce with all foreign nations, and among the several States, and among the Indian tribes; but neither this nor any other clause contained in the constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any inshall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvements, intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aid to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of our harbors, and the removing of obstructions in our river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation that the removement of the cases and the removement of the cases such duties and the navigation. facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses."

4. The election of a President every four

s, and the abuse of the official patronag years, and the action of the concining partonage of the government that the elections produced, were great evils under the Constitution of the United States. The re-eligibility of the Presi-dent was not without danger, as the re-eligibiilty of the Consuls of Rome opened the way to the Roman Empire. I brought up this sub-ject before the committee preparing the con-stitution, and proposed the extension of the term of service of the President and Vicestitution, and proposed the extension of the term of service of the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States to six years, and that the President shall be ineligible to the presidency after his term of service expired. But I submitted also to their consideration that the same end might be obtained by making the President ineligible after an intervening term of service of six years had taken place. By this policy, the existing President would have no motive to use his patronage in the election, and the services of a very able man might be obtained for a second term. This latter view was favored by the a very able man might be obtained for a second term. This latter view was favored by the committee, and I reported the clause to the convention accordingly, with a six years tenure of office. But when it came up for consideration in the convention, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved to strike out the conditional re-cligibility. As this made the clause as I had out all y proposed it in committee, I expressed by approbation of it, and voted for it with the majority which adopted it, as follows: "Article II, Section I. The Executive shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States. He and the Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of six years," but the President shall not be re-eligible.

but the President shall not be re-eligible.

5. To make ability and worth the sole criterion for helding office, and to prevent the corrupt use of the official patronage of the Government in elections, I offered in the committee the 3d Clause, 2d Sec. Art. II, of the Constitution of the Confederate States, which was adopted by them, and, with unanimous consent, was also adopted by the convention:

"The principal offices in each of the 'executive' deparments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from but the President shall not be re-eligible departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President; all other civil officers of executive departments may be removed at any time by the President or other power, when their services are un-necessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inef-ficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and, when so removed the removal shall be renortwhen so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons

6. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States proved to be so difficult in the course of its administration before the war, that it amounted to prohibition. Since the war, the country has been in a condition of revolution and proceedings with no constitu revolution, and practically with no constitu-tion but the despotic will of a Congress of a part only of the States. I proposed in the committee the fifth article of the Confederate committee the fifth article of the Confederate States Constitution which, both by them and the convention afterwards, was unanimously adopted as a part of the Constitution of the Confederate States. If it had been a part of the Constitution of the United States, the vast discontent which preceded the war and made it inevitable, would have been easily arrested and allayed; and the States assembled in convention would have settled amicably all their differences. It reads as follows: "Upon the demand of any three States, legally assemdemand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments of the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the cor any of the proposed and the said convention, roting by States, and the same be ratified by the Legistatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions of two-thirds there-of—as the one or the other mode of ratifica-tion may be proposed by the General Conven-tion—they shall thenceforward form a part of this constitution; but no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representa-tion in the Senate."

tion in the Senate."

I have thus, I hope, satisfactorily answered

your inquiry. Yours, truly, R. BARNWELL RHETT. T. M. S. RHETT.

THE BRAIN AND THE BODY. "Does Brain Work Shorten Life."

The Providence Journal discusses this subject in a very able and sensible manner. It gives the following interesting facts to prove that men in our country are not killing themselves with too much brain work. It says:

In the first place, there is good reason for doubting, or at any rate there is good reason for doubting, or at any rate there is no good proof that mental diseases, or diseases of the brain, are more prevalent in this than in other countries. It is generally thought so, and it may possibly be true; but the only proof of it that can be given is a general impression that it is so, an impression whose only foundation is a general inference from a few facts, the very

weakest of all proof.

But there is important evidence upon the subject, which is available. It is the average

subject, which is available. It is the average age of those who die, in various occupations and professions in this country. In the State of Massachusetts these records have been kept for twenty-five years, so that the number of facts has become sufficient to make the results important and valuable as evidence.

We find, in the report for 1867, that in twenty-five years nearly the deaths of 3566 professional men had been reported, with an average age of 50,5 years, and 9856 merchants, financiers, agents, &c., with an average of 48.5 years. These averages are greater than those of any other class, except farmers and mechanics working in the open air. The average age of active mechanics in shops is 47.9 years; of inactive incclanics in shops, 43 years; of age of active inechanics in shops is 47.9 years of inactive inechanics in shops, 43 years; of laborers, 46.8 years; of factors laboring abroad, the ocean laborers, 46.8 years; of factors laboring abroad, 34.2 years; of persons employed on the ocean, 45.5 years; of lemales, 38.7 years; of farmers, 64.2 years, and of active mechanics working in open air, 51.2 years.

There is nothing here to indicate that brain labor shortens life, and when we look at the individual professions the proof is still more marked. Thus the average of those who died in some of the most important professions and

individual professions the proof is still more marked. Thus the average of those who died in some of the most important professions and occupations, was as follows: Bankers, 54.7 years; bank officers, 54.8 years; merchants, 53 years; booksellers, 60.5 years; clergymen, 57.8 years; judges and justices, 66.4 years; lawyers, 56.1 years; physicians, 56 years; professors, 56 years; and public officers, 54.5 years. The average are of the whole number of Iessors, 56 years; and public officers, 54.5 years.

The average age of the whole number of persons who died in the twenty-five years, whose occupations were specified, was 50.5 years. It seems, then, that bankers, merchants, clergymen, judges, lawyers, physicians and professors live longer than the average of all classes, of occupations, and

age of all classes of occupations, and very much longer than laborers or inactive me much longer than laborers or inactive mechanics working in shops. Neither the hurry and excitement of bankers and merchants, nor the severe mental labor of clergymen, judges and lawyers, seem to shorten their lives. In fact, it will be noticed that the three professions last named, whose occupation is wholly brain labor, and of the most severe description, are the very highest on the list of average ares. It is probable that some merchants injure

themselves from too much devotion to, and more especially from too much devotion to, and more especially from too much anxiety about, their business; and it is possible that sometimes a student or professional man may injure himself by severe mental labor in this country, though we cannot recall a well authenticated case of the kind.

The truly is we have but four head every the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. has been looking for Mr. Fisk, Jr., for some The truth is we have but few hard students him. Mr. Fisk was very kind, and blandly in-

students in this country than close application to their studies. A healthy mind in a healthy body is capable of an almost unlimited amount of labor without injury; but if the body is broken down by excess or by neglect, the mind suffers with it, and both fall together.

UP IN A BALLOON

A Woman Gives her Experience.

Mrs. Charles Wise, wife of the æronaut. nade a balloon ascension with him the other day, at Lancaster. She writes:

When my husband announced that he When my husband announced that he would sell the vacant seat in his balloon charlot, "Jupiter," I resolved to be the highest bidder, though it should be a thousand dollars; when he very gravely suggested to me about the pay, having, as he he said, two cash offers of fifty dollars each. I told him mine was a hundred dollars—paid in advance by numerous charges against him for darning stockings and sewing on his buttons for ten years nast. From sewing on his buttons for ten years past. From this he made no appeal, but said, "all right,

this he made no appeal, but said, "all right, you shall go."
At ten minutes past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Jupiter being sufficiently inflated, I stepped into the wicker car thereto attached, and with a throb of delight loomed up over the centre of the city. The multitude below, with upturned faces—the rattling sound of martial music—the shouts of appliause—and the earth with all its life, gradually sinking, dawn, down, still plause—and the earth with all its life, gradually sinking down—down—down—still deeper down, excited me very much, and I involuntarily began to wave my kerchief in response to the happy salutations of my good cheeks below.

response to the happy salutations of my good friends below.

My husband handed me the talismanic flag to wave, while he would throw overboard balast composed of bundles of business circulars, and up, up we went at a glorious rate. My replies to his questions for awhile were only—"Splendid! splendid!" My heart was palpitating with joy over the beauties spread out beneath and around, so that I could do nothing but gaze upon the grand scene before me.

When we got beyond the built-up part of the

but gaze upon the grand scene before me.

When we got beyond the built-up part of the city, I ventured my head through the barrier of ropes to look straight down, and beneath I spled what seemed a nice little Christmas garden, with little buildings in the middle, which my husband told me was Franklin and Marshall College, and just at this moment a milk-like vapor rushed down before and underneath us, entirely obscuring the world below. All at once my joy and observation changed to a feeling of amazement—amazement most a feeling of amazement—amazement most profound. Oh, what a solemn silence sur-rounded us. It was an awfully mysterious thing to me, how this heavenly curtain of dew-drops could so suddenly wrap itself all around

The big puffed-up globe above our heads, scarcely visible, seemed to bend and stagger with this load of vapor weighing upon it. Presently a cheerful, mellow glimmer of light came from above, which cheered us again into conversation. Here Mr. W. threw overboord a considerable bundle of business cards, and as they scattered through this illuminated cloud they crackled like little torpedoes. I wondered what caused it. Mr. W. said: "It sounds like electric sparks." As they floated sounds like electric sparks." As they floated about, they shone like silver and gold. Presently we came out at the top of this cloud and here again came a new scene. How

beautifully strange up here—great big masses of white, soft-looking, fleecy clouds below. Oh, they looked as soft and sliky as the finest down, and they rolled about, as it were, in a wanton voluptuousness. "But, where are we now—we are entirely partitioned off; how will we get down?" Mr. W. sald: "I will take you

we get down?" Mr. W. sald: "II will take you down now; but before we go, let us eat a bite of our provisions, kindly furnished us by our friend, John Sides.

"No, Indeed," said I, "this is a feast of reason; I can only feast with my eyes." But, to please him, I ate a few grapes off a bunch placed in the car by John Adams, which he was devouring with a gusto that indicated a keen appetite, as he also got out of the basket a roasted fowl to regale himself with. While in this solemn stillness I was suddenly startled. "Oh, what was that?" Mr. W. said: "I let off some gas to go down." When the valve snapped shut, it cracked like a gun, and made me tremble for a moment—it made such a strange noise up there.

strange noise up there.

Now we gently and softly sank down through this fleecy bed below; in its mist it was more dark this time, and as we came out gradually below, I saw the city as behind a thin gossimer curtain, and now came such a clattering
of fron wheels, and puffing of steam engines,
and ringing of bells, contrasting strangely
with the bright, silent world above the clouds.
Here we could see the beautiful Susquehanna, and here and there a village peering from
behind a dark cloud, and the people below
hallooing all around us, and I heard a voice
distinctly cry, "Charley, come down, down—
come down !"
We repeated these cloud scenes five or six below, I saw the city as behind a thin gos

me down—come down !"
We repeated these cloud scenes five or six
mes, going up and down, and I was almost

times, going up and down, and I was almost led to believe that when we shall change from led to believe that when we shall change from mortality to immortality, it will be our happy destiny to soar through the realms of space, visiting, on spiritual wing, this globe; for the good book tells us that, "In my Father's house there are many mansions," and I verily telt, when I was way up above the clouds, that I was in the house of God—it was so solemnly grand and sublime.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-Rev. Michael Ferran, pastor of the Catholie church in Lynchburg, Va., was found dead in his bed at the parsonage in that city on Thursday last.

-The heir of the Huntingdon estate in England, value £40,000,000, has turned up in New Jersey, and intends immediately to wrest his ancestral possessions from the hands of base pretenders.

-Robert Wehrhan, the Saxon engineer to whom the Chilian Government has ceded Juan Fernandez, has taken possession of the island with his colony of sixty or seventy, and made a settlement. -

-"Mrs. Vice-President Colfax has come out with the whole weight of her moral influence against the pannier. She thinks the pannier the proper furniture of a donkey." If it is, why the "doose" don't Schuyler wear one?

-It is said that during her recent trip through France, Eugenie endured thirty-one speeches, twenty-three receptions and presentations, eight grand dinners and banquets, two reviews, and about two hundred and fifty gun salutes from the fleet alone, four displays of fireworks, and over eight thousand petitions. And yet she still lives? If this sort of thing goes on much longer, she will pass into history as the cast-iron Empress.

-A Chinaman named Tye Kinn recently arrived at Omaha on his way round the world. He went from China to England seven years ago by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and studied four years at Cambridge. He afterward directed a coolie plantation in Cuba until the revolution broke out, when he went to New Orleans and opened a school. He is now on his way to China to engage a thousand laborers for a Louisiana sugar-planter. -Sir George Bowyer, in a letter to the Lon-

don Times, mentions an anecdote of the late Bishop of Exeter. "Before I became a Roman Catholic (Sir George writes,) he used frequently to consult me on matters of canon law, &c. In one of our conferences, more than twenty years ago, he used these words: 'The Irish Church must go. It is doomed, and nothing can save it, and if we don't keep clear of it we shall go too.' He has just lived long enough to have his prophecy fulfilled." -The story goes that a deputy marshal, who

days, found him Wednesday at the Operahouse, and served the capias which he had for

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.

REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IT
AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES.

An Unusually Interesting Historical

the improvement of our harbors, and the removing of obstructions in our river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the cost and expenses."

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The Constitution.

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concerning the visit of the Prince Imperial to the fete of St. Cloud: "Having observed a poor little acrobat of about twelve years old treated with neglect by the crowd, the Prince stepped up to him, and, putting a piece of twenty francs in his hand, said softly, 'Keep that, but say nothing about it,' and then rejoined his young friends. On the return of the party to the palace the Empress said to the Prince, 'I suppose you have spent a good deal of money?' 'I have expended twenty-seven tranes,' was the reply. That, in fact, was the sum which the Prince had laid out, including the present to the poor boy."

-A correspondent of the London Times has seen Count Bismarck at a military review, and describes him as a man of great statue and size, dressed in a plain dark frock with yellow facings, and wearing the high boots, ponderous helmet and long straight sword of the cuirassiers. He was mounted on a powerful black horse, and during the review General Von Moltke, the strategist, stood near him. He was thin, bent and worn, while Count Bismarck was bold and stern of aspect, the largest man on the field, looking fully capable of upsetting in combat a brace of cuirassiers. To the Englishmen he knew or who were pre sented to him, he was very cordial, addressing them in excellent English.

-Madame George Sand is an elderly lady with a peculiar physiognomy, a face that attracts your attention immediately. This famous painter of the passions, the highpriestess of the free-love sect, is a curious study. Her physique does not betray her age. Her hair is thick and dark, although she is past sixty-five, and is worn in puffed braids. Her forehead is wide, but retreats. while her eyes are very large, limpid and dark, suggesting the idea of absorption. She has a delicate, soft, white hand, that bestows the gentlest sort of a shake when you are introduced. She dresses in a heavy black silk without trimmings; a rich point lace collar and cuffs of antique pattern relieve the somberness. A black Cashmere shawl, bordered with a deep guipure flounce, was over her shoulders, and a neat cap, with a tea rose on top, completed her attire. Madame Sand seldom takes the initiative in conversation, but when she speaks, torrents of eloquence flow from her mouth in fine, round accents, lending additional interest to any subject. She is a great admirer of jewelry, and deems "gold turned from its true purpose when sent to the mint, for such fafry-like creatures can be created out of the metal."

Specia Notices.

FE PUBLIC SCHOOLS-EXAMINA-TION OF TEACHERS .- The Regular Quarterly Examination of candidates for the office of Teacher in the Public Schools will be held at the Nornal School, St. Philip street, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applicants are requested to be present punctually at the appointed hour.

By order of the Board. E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE. Secretary Commissioners Free Schools.

MA CARD .- A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, n a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address

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It is invaluable to every lady, both married and No family can afford to be without it, and none

vill to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. DOWIE & MOISE,

General Agents. oct11 3mosp&C TOSADALIS .- DEAR SIR-Please send me immediately, per Express, to Tarboro,' two dozen more bottles of your ROSADALIS. I have carefully examined its Formula, and have used it in my practice in a number of cases. 1 am well pleased with it. I think it, beyond doubt. the best Alterative I ever used. I have tried it in several cases of Scrofula and Scofulous affecttions, &c., with much satisfaction to myself and patients. I have, therefore, no hesitation in reommending it to Physicians and others, as the

most reliable alterative now known. Respectfully yours, A. B. NOBLES, M. D. For sale by GOODRICH, WINNEMAN & CO. Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, South Carolina. oct9 stuth3

THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM. -SUM-MER is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us con siderably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw cold winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermitten fever, dysentery, bilious attacks and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but espe cially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dan gers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the unpleasant flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession. and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTET TER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specific ever oct11 6DAC

## Special Notices.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- THE Steamship PERIT is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. All goods remaining on wharf at sunset will be at risk of owner, or if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee. RAVENEL & CO., Agents. oct12 3 -

THE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.-THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest country paper in South Carolina, and THE RURAL CAROLI-NIAN is the best Agricultural Magazine ever pub-

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28-NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED to change of schedule of Steamer PILOT BOY, which will in future be: To Edisto, Rockville and Beaufort every Monday Morning; to Savannah via Beaufort every THURSDAY MORNING. Returning, will leave Savannah Saturday Morning, at J. D. AIKEN & CO. 7 o'clock. oct9 6

A CARD .- SOUTHERN LIFE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT,

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA: consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The unparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their Southern policies, from the fact that they could not operate in our midst without the appearance of

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Whenever and wherever we have presented the laims of this Company, it has not only enlisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secured their hearty co-operation. We have secured 00 policies in South Carolina since the 10th of February. We number among our Directors ston, gentlemen well known to every citizen of South Carolina. We appeal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institue J. H. MILLER,

General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company, No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga. S. Y. TUPPER. Agent, Charleston, S. C. H. W. DESAUSSURE, M. D.,

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When you are exhausted by overwork of head or hand, and feel the need of something invigorating, don't drink whiskey or any intoxicating thing, whether under the name of Bitters or otherwise. Such articles give just as much strength to your weary body and mind as the whip gives to the jaded horse, and no more. Alcoholic stim-ulants are injurious to nerve health, and are al-ways followed by depressing reaction.

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