

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hornet Case—Modest Demands of Mr. Higgins—States Rights and the United States Troops—The Elections. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS. WASHINGTON, November 1. The evidence in the Hornet case, forwarded here, shows a clear intention to violate the neutrality laws. The Cuban Junta say that they did not appoint Captain Higgins, and that they have evidence of his treachery. Captain Higgins telegraphed to Secretary Boutwell that his surrender was made to the United States navy, and demands to know why the United States Marshal has dismantled his vessel and removed her ammunition. No replies have been or will be made to these inquiries. The Attorney-General has pronounced it illegal to send troops into States fully restored to the Union for the purpose of enforcing the laws. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President are conferring as to what steps they will take when the government officers report that they "cannot enforce the revenue laws without troops. The New York politicians generally telegraph that the Democrats will carry to-morrow's election.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, November 1. Secretary Belknap is installed. The hints regarding the annual reports are unreliable. It seems certain, however, that Boutwell and Delano will oppose any change in taxes. There are questions of veracity between the Paraguayan Minister, McMahon and the members of the Argentine Legation here. The Committee of the Louisville Convention will hold an interview with the President on Wednesday. Revenue to-day over one million dollars. The report of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners says that it will take over \$500,000 to complete the Union Pacific Railroad. They report that the officers of both roads are working in good faith.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Validity of Confederate Obligations. WASHINGTON, November 1. In the United States Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Thornton v. Smyth and Hartley, from Alabama, the decision of the court below was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial. The appeal was upon a bill in equity for the enforcement of a contract. Smyth and Hartley purchased Thornton's land and gave a promissory note for part payment. The transaction occurred in 1864. Without notifying circumstances, Thornton would be entitled to a decree for the amount and interest. The defence pleaded that only Confederate notes were current; that the land was worth only \$3000 in real money; that the contract price was \$45,000, \$35,000 whereof was actually paid in Confederate notes, and the note for the remaining \$10,000 was to be discharged in the same manner, and it was claimed on this state of facts that the vendor was entitled to no relief in the United States Court. This was sustained by the court below and the case dismissed. The questions before the Supreme Court, upon appeal, are: First, Can a contract for the payment of Confederate notes, made during the late rebellion, be enforced in the courts of the United States? Second, Can evidence be received to prove that a promise expressed to be for the payment of dollars was in fact for the payment of any other than the lawful dollars of the United States? Third, Does the evidence in the record establish the fact that the contract was made for the purpose of being paid by note for ten thousand dollars in Confederate notes? The first question is answered affirmatively with the following remarks: "We are clearly of opinion that such evidence must be received in respect to such contract, in order that justice may be done between the parties, and that the party entitled to be paid in these Confederate dollars can only receive their actual value at the time and place of the contract in lawful money of the United States." On the third question the court says: "We do not think it necessary to go into a detailed examination of the evidence in the record. It is enough to say that it has left us, with doubt in our minds, that the note for ten thousand dollars, to enforce payment of which suit was brought in the Circuit Court, was to be paid by agreement of the parties in Confederate notes." This decision gives validity to obligations within the Confederacy, computing dollars at the value of Confederate notes at the time the obligation was incurred. The Supreme Court also decides that issues of Tennessee State bonds previous to the war are good tenders for Tennessee State taxes, and mandamus is issued compelling county officers to receive these notes as still lawful.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, has designated November 18 as Thanksgiving Day. The committee which took in charge the remains of the persons drowned in the Stonewall steamboat disaster, report that out of sixty-five bodies only those of the colored steward and chambermaid are recognized.

THINGS IN BARNWELL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] BARNWELL, November 1. They have been having a court at Blackville, and I believe it is to be continued this week. Nothing more was dispatched than the usual quantum of petit larcenies. His Excellency is thus furnished with subjects for the exercise of the divine attribute. It is generally hoped and believed that the next Legislature will see the wrong they have done our people by compelling them to attend court, &c., in one edge of this large county, and will return the county seat to this place. An effort will be made to have a new county formed from a portion of this and Beaufort. The people living near the line have just cause for complaint; but the return of the courthouse here ought to satisfy the citizens of Barnwell; but the Beaufort people are worse off than ours, having, in some cases, to go seventy miles to court. Between Blackville and Beaufort is over one hundred miles, while it is but twenty-five from Blackville to Orangeburg Courthouse. The fair grounds are rapidly approaching completion, and everything promises to make it a great success. "Mine host" of the Patterson House is fitting up and will entertain as many guests as he can find room for, while the citizens are preparing for a great deal of company. The lovers of the turf are looking forward to the races in December with anticipations of much sport. The club has opened a new track to the State, and it is expected to have several sporting gentlemen from a distance. Measures are on foot for walking up the Barnwell Railroad, and I do not think it extravagant to predict that before long the whistle of the engine will be heard in our town. ANON.

FROM THE FRONT.

The Vacillating Policy of the Administration—Grant, Butler and the Gold Gamblers—The Alabama Claims—Department Reports—The South Carolina Contested Election Case.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COLUMBIA, November 1. Our Ethiopean-carpet-bagger war languishes. Elliott—the Beseniamen Othello of the domestic tragedy—is absent on business. Kavanagh—Irishman though he be, and an officer high in the Grand Army of the Republic, as he claims to be—swallows his potion, bitter as it is, and keeps quiet. He needs morphine. Wimbush, having failed to get Leslie's land-order to play the tune he thought he had paid for, has retired in disgust and is "at home" in Chester. Leslie alone—Leslie, the irrepressible, the great dandy of the mongrel adventurers—Leslie alone holds his ground. Upon this Wimbush-Leslie squabble, an intelligent negro volunteered to me an explanation of how it arose. He called no names and named no parties, but his language shows that the negroes are beginning—only just beginning, however—to see how things are going for their race. My colored friend—one whom I have known for fifteen years to be honest and truthful—who is now a Radical, says that the land quarrel arose from one party's trying to get a little bit of what is going and the other's trying to take all—as they have been doing up to this time. The "one party" is the negro, and the "other party" is the carpet-bagger. My friend expressed himself as in favor of the one party fighting it out on that line if it takes all summer. He seems to have improved his opportunities of education a little too cleverly for the comfort of the carpet-bagger, for which he has heretofore obediently voted. He knows Wimbush personally, and believes that if he had been a white man and a Radical, instead of a man and a brother, he would have got the favor that he asked for Leslie. Wimbush goes home to prepare the minds of his constituency for this new feature in Radicalism.

THE FAIR.

The indications from all parts of the State are that the crowd at the Fair next week will be unprecedentedly large. Especially from the up-country comes the information that everybody with his wife and family is making ready to spend three or at least two days here during the Fair. So well established in the public mind is this fact that a party of gentlemen from St. Matthews are coming prepared with tents and camp outfit to entertain themselves during their sojourn at the Fair. The tournament idea seems to have taken with the young men, and knights from several parts of the State, especially Columbia, Winnsboro, Union and Abbeville, are known to be girding themselves for the trial of skill. The fear of too large a crowd of knights seems to have determined the juvenile—perhaps I would be nearer the idea by saying the juvenile folk—to get up a more youthful tourney, where the lance instead of the broadsword shall be the implement used.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

The resident presence of Messrs. Patterson and Creswell, two of the contractors for the finishing of this road, in Columbia, and their foundry operations in getting out iron works here, conducted by Mr. Steers, a sub-contractor, confirm the rather dubious public mind upon the question of the bona fide character of that contract. We are now fully assured that there is none of the Sprague-Pierson Columbia canal dodge in it.

THE CANAL.

It is now one month since the fact of October, when it became manifest that either Sprague had reneged or the canal was a mere British tommy, master Wilder and the late Mr. Lewis—by imposing upon them a contract that has resulted in doing nothing with the canal for more than a year; or else the commission—Scott, Wilder and Lewis—have dealt treacherously with South Carolina, by giving the contract to Sprague when they knew he was contracting in bad faith. Which is it? A month has passed and no meeting has been held by the surviving commission—Scott and Wilder. The Governor is chairman of that commission, and yet he has not even called a meeting, although Wilder's office is not distant more than two squares from his own. Accordingly we can see that the fault of this delay is not referable to Wilder, who—colored man though he seems disposed to serve his native State as well as he can.

A WALL FROM THE SEABOARD.

Desolation in the Tidewater Region of the State—A Glance at the Ruined Plantations of Beaufort County—Worthless Character of the Labor—A Strong Plea for the Pigtail—The Canal Question, &c.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, October 29. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

I've heard a great deal of the prosperity of the South, and that one or two more such crops as the present year's would make us as prosperous as before the war. In many of the best parts of the South, I don't believe, with the present available labor, one hundred such crops as the present would help; for I don't believe there is a single planter in two-thirds of this county who has not steadily lost money since the war. I have never yet heard of the first one who has cleared expenses, unless on Savannah River rice plantations. Why, sir, for want of labor, the country has become a mere waste—rats destroying the rice, corn and cotton in the fields—rats and other vermin in incredible numbers; fencing rotten or burned; the few houses left by the enemy going to ruin; all the best lands in broomgrass; cane-brakes ten feet high; the freedmen preferring to half work the poorest lands, which are more easily cultivated. From five miles south of Robertsonville, I will describe a few places:

Mr. R. H. T.'s place—about 1000 acres of open land—there used to be made on it, annually, about 150 bales of cotton, 3000 or 4000 bushels of corn. There could easily be made on it 500 bales of cotton. The present year, there will be made about eighty bushels of corn and three or four bales of cotton! The next place—D. B.'s—some very good lands not once are cultivated. The next plantation, where 2000 and 3000 bushels rice used to grow, and 120 and 140 bales cotton, and thousands of bushels corn. J. W. F.'s place, some twenty freedmen have made altogether 300 bushels corn and three bales cotton. The next plantation, one of the best in the State, state rice lands, good for from fifty to seventy-five bushels rice per acre, and of the best description, and where twenty to forty bushels corn used to be made per acre, and much of the land, if well cultivated, would yield one or two bales, Dickson seed, per acre—where 140 bales used to be made, and 1000 bushels of rice and corn, there will be made about sixteen bales cotton and 500 bushels corn. None of the freedmen tended over two acres each, and of course only nominally tended.

The next place—that used to make twenty or twenty-five bales, with about fifteen or twenty hands—will this year make four or five bales, in all; and from there south, on the Savannah River road, some thirty miles, to Severe's rice plantations, on which thirty miles there were flourishing plantations, seven or eight bales of cotton will cover all that will be made this year. Again, going east from Hennis' cross roads to the Eulaw, passing one of the best sections in this State, it is no better, if as good, as what I've described. The negro has become utterly insufficient as a laborer, and, as a citizen, a perfect nuisance. There is, perhaps, no place at the South where emigrants would be more warmly welcomed, or where they would do better, in the long run, than in the fertile, convenient to market, and, for the most part, healthy. They are incomparably superior to the sea islands. Range for stock is excellent, and on the salt water creeks, abundance of fish, and a few sheep, can be raised and cultivated except with steady and reliable labor. Our lands have been taxed from five to ten times as much as would be found for over a month after the tax-gatherer leaves the door for a few days. It could be so that he could change a \$75 bank check. The tax collector had swept the country of all the money, and I am told many could not pay at all. As to the sealage, it would be almost impossible for those who did not realize it. Many have had to break in their corn out of the fields, before it was well matured, to save it from theft, and cotton is stolen still worse. The negroes are in large numbers, but they will come to no good, for they will elect the magistrates, and you can judge what chance we have to bring a thief to repentance through the law. The whites may be said to have very few rights; for a right without the means of enforcing it, is a right without sense or meaning. Some of us are looking to the arrival of the Celestials with some hope, but fear they will come too late for most of us. It seems to me that the Southern States could, with diversified industry, reclaim immense swamps—Mississippi and others—build railroads, make canals, operate the mines, and in five or six years, be able to support and profitably employ two-thirds of the whole population of China. The value of lands depends upon the laboring population. The laboring classes in China, I learn, live almost wholly on rice, and on green tea. All along the seaboard, and for fifty miles or more, rice can be made per acre than corn or small grain of any other kind, and I hope before three years to see at least this section cultivated by the vegetable kingdom and the Celestials. The first can live on the grain, and the latter on the straw, grass, &c., without expense. Two well broke buffaloes, ploughed each in a day, will do as much as a good mule. I've seen accounts that in parts of China they are regular cannibals, probably made from histories from travellers, such as the voracious Ferdinand Mendez Pizarro, or Baron de Houtteville, this class of people among whom human life is so sacred that a man is executed if he happens to kill another by accident. But, I say, if they are cannibals, and will confine themselves to the negroes, and the rats and other vermin, let them go ahead. Would they do the country much harm in the long run? Most of the recent accounts confirm impartial history, that they can live in any climate, and are the most steady, ingenious and industrious cultivators of the soil in the world. Let them come, say, not by the thousands or hundreds of thousands, but by the hundreds of millions. If they are farm hands and not town rats, as Tyee-Kim Orr calls some of them, the whites will get them one-half or three-fourths of his lands, some four or five thousand acres, if they will settle for life. No doubt hundreds of other proprietors will do the same. Pass it to China, Mr. News, if you can. A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

All Quiet Along the Radical Lines—Morphine Wanted—The Negro Awake—The Fair—The Tourneys—Blue Ridge Railroad—The Canal—Whose Fault?

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Married.

TRAXLER—BYRD—On the 20th of October, 1869, by the Rev. S. Jones, Mr. L. H. TRAXLER, formerly of Charleston, but late of Leesville, S. C., to Miss J. L. L. BYRD, daughter of Dr. J. E. Byrd, of Timmonsville, S. C.

Obituary.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF the late Dr. JOHN BEE HOLMES are invited to attend his Funeral Services, at St. Philip's Church, To-morrow Morning, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock. nov 2

Special Notices.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES OF Schooner "GLENGARY," from Philadelphia, will take notice that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Palmetto Wharf. All goods remaining on the wharf after sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owner. nov 2 J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MAHATTAN are notified that she is discharging cargo THIS DAY at Adger's South Wharf. Goods unclaimed for at sunset, will remain on wharf at owners' risk. JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. nov 2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES—CONSIGNEES per steamship MINNETONKA are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk; or, if stored, at expense and risk of consignees. RAYENEL & CO., Agents. nov 3

CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH STEAMSHIP DARIE are hereby notified that said steamship has been THIS DAY entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Government Stores. ROBT. MURE & CO., Agents. oct 28

MANY YEARS AGO THE WRITER of this notice and an invalid physician, while visiting the island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the tincture produced upon many of the invalids who were, like ourselves, seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and determined to make it the basis of a Tonic and Restorative Medicine. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. The celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. Being an article of real merit, founded on new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable kingdom for its medicinal effects, it worked a rapid revolution in the treatment of physical debility.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. nov 1

"WIDELY KNOWN."—IT IS GENERALLY supposed that the Websters, Palmestons, Gortschakoffs, Metternichs and Garibaldis of politics are the men of world-wide renown, and so they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends lately returned from China, amuses us with the recital of his journey inland for some distance, where the inquiry oftentimes made when he became known as an American, was whether he knew any of those who were the great benefactors of the world. He replied that he knew many of them—many of them have been cured by them—and they speak of him as if he occupied the whole of America or were at least the great feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a malignant ulcer on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it our principle article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this country had ever produced worthy of the attention of Chinamen.—New York News. oct 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—GEORGE LITTLE & CO., No. 213 King street, are offering Fine Cassimere VESTS at \$2 and \$2.50 each, worth \$4. oct 13 stuhlimo

TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS AND ALL INTERESTED.—OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, No. 63 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October 16.—Orders for Inspection of Flour will be received at this office from this date, and be promptly attended to. C. N. AVERILL, Inspector of Flour. oct 16

THE SHIVERING SEASON.—IT is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence, while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harshless, agreeable, and possessing rare medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts with this powerful vegetable Cholorogue. In a thierish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison, Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady. nov 6nac

A 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, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. oct 13mcs

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; is only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and specially applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 1 Bond street, New York. may 15pr

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY, JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA GORDAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States, as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and single. No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. DOWIE & MOISE, General Agents. oct 11 3mcsdac

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

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