#### PEACE OR WAR.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICUL. TY STILL UNDECIDED.

A Batch of Pleasant Promises and Ugly Rumors-The Spanish Question in Parliament.

LONDON, July 11. In the House of Lords this afternoon, Earl Granville, in reply to a question of Lord Malmesbury, said France having announced her determination to resist the election of Prince Leopold, her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with other powers, was using every means to preserve peace and restore an amicable understanding. Similar statements were made on the part of the government in the House of Commons to-night.

Otway, the foreign secretary, in reply to a question, said England had not expressed herself favorably on the selection of Prince Leopold fer'the Spanish throne.

Mr. Chastone added that his nemination had taken the government by surprise. France had threatened to proceed to extremities, and should she persist in executing her threats, her Mejesty's Government would exhaust every means to prevent war in a case so little warranting it.

Action of the Regent Serrano MADRID, July 11.

This stated that at the interview Saturday Regent Serrano told Baron Mercier, the Prench Minister, that as a rule, he never interferes with nominations for the throne, as the desired it should not be said of him that he wished to retain the Regesty, and he added withat in the affair of Prince Leopold he had acted as in all previous cases. Exciting Tolegrams-Recting of Mis-

laters. Lassox July 11.

The candidature of the Prince of Hohenzel lern and the trouble that has grown out of it causes the greatest excitement here. Several meetings of ministers have been occasioned by exciting telegrams from London and Paris. A Stormy Scene in the Frenth Chambers. · Paris, July 11.

In the Cosps Legislatif, to-day, the DuketDe Grammont-declared that government undertion, but could not yet make known the result of negotiations. It awaited an answer, upon which its movements would depend.

All the toreign governments to which it had addressed itself appreciated the legitimate complaint of France. He hoped that all would soon believe wn to the Chambers, but to dey he must appeal to the patrictism and sense of

policy of each member.

M. Arge replied that as he desired as much as any one to hear paoise declarations, he must ask the Minister of Fereign Affairs whether, among questions awaiting solution, there some which had nothing to do with the case of the Prince of huhenzollern; and if so, he must conclude that the government only sought a pretext for war.

The clamors of the majority prevented the Duke de Grammont from making a reply. An Ugly Complication.

London, July 11.

The Pall Mail Cazette thinks the case complicated by the awkward consequences of Ollivierie declaration to the Corps Legislatif of regard to the nomination of Prince Leopold. shovels, their hoes, and even on their spool It is difficult new for Pressia to withdraw or

a Congress of the great powers until Prussia has yielded the question of Leopold's candidacy. A Pacific Saluston Announced A Wax Dispatch from Dusseldorf.

The Constitutionnel, ministerial organ, says the covernment has testimony that the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern is withdrawn, and the seace of Europe will not be disturbed. We are satisfied that Hohenzollern will not reign in Spain. We demand nothing more. and rejoice at this pactic solution."

A questionable dispatch from Dusseldon this morning says Leopold accepts the Spanish crown on the condition of immediate declaration of war ugalast France, should the latter

Bismarck is here. Y. A BERLIN, July 18.

The Krens Gazette says: "Germany indignantly repels the measureless arrogance of France: Prince Leopold renounces the candidature, because herits unable, to reconcile the character of a German soldier with any action involving Germany and Spain in war." The Continuance of Warlike Prepara

tions. Warlike preparations continue in France, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Lepold.

There is a universal fear of war. A Suspicious Menopoly of the Cables-Prussia Still Uneasy.

LONDON, July 13. The government nearly monopolizes the cables leading to the Continent with dispatches on the Spanish question. As a consequence

business is detained and news delayed. A Berlin dispatch, just received, says that in spite of the withdrawal of Hohenzollern, France maintains a threatening attitude.

The Pope Patient and Forbearing. Lendon, July 11.

The Giornale de Roma denies that any coer ceive pressure has been brought to bear by the Pope on the members of the Council, and declares that the Holy Father has shown only patience and forbearance.

A Great Storm and Plood in Lanca.

London, July 11. A heavy storm prevailed in Lancashire yesterday, which caused freshets in all the streams. The mills suffered severely, and a darge quantity of other property was destroyed. It is reported that some lives were lost, whole houses, with their inmates, having been carried away by the flood. Several coal-pits were filled with water.

THE EAST.

Another Fire in Constantinople,

an: Constantinople, July 13. Another disastrous fire has occurred here by which fifteen hundred houses, mostly be longing to the poorer classes, were destroyed.

-Claimants to the property located at the corner of Broadway and Canal streets, New York, valued at \$8,200,000, have turned up in a Georgie village. They say one of their ances-tors gave a lease on this land for one hundred years, which time has just expired. The ten-ants on the property have no intention as yet of moving.

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, July 13.

The new Federal officers at New York will It is thought that Admiral M. Smith will succeed Dahlgren.

Jewell, of Mississippi, and Johnson, of Texas, have been nominated for consulates, and Joe M. Hamphreys for collector at Richmond.

The Georgia Committee cannot agree. Farns worth, Thurman and Hamlin insist upon making the election next fall mandatory, upon which Butler, Paine and Howard take state born issue.

The report of the Conference Committee or the Tax and Pariff bills was adopted. A bill was introduced restoring Major James Belger to his rank in the army.

The House adopted resolutions allowing Woods to-go to Richmond as a witness; also to investigate the treatment of the colored cadet at West Point; also, a bill making Houston,

Texas, & port of entry. A committee of conference was ordered upon the Army and Civil Appropriation bills. The conference report on the Tax and Tariff bill was edopted, and the bill goes to the Presi-

The following colleguy indicates its character: Schenck said that the Senate having accested the report of the Conference Committee, it now rested with the House whether the all should become a law. He said that by a oriculation based upon the receipts of last year, the bill as it new stood would effect a reduction in the taxes of the country. He com miained that the House by concurring in the first amendment of the Senate, which struck out one hal fof the bill, had put it out of the power of the committee to do anything in relation to a large class of taxes. By adopting that amendment the House had released bank-

ers and brokers from special taxes,

and Wall street and ether interests, frem which millione of revenue could have been collected without injury to the country, were by that action made free of tax. The lotteries and theatres were also made free. The 'Con ference Committee were prevented from providing for any security in the printing and is suing of revenue stamps, which amount to \$100,000,000 annually, and for the embezzlement of which there was no sufficient responsibility. He felt that the House had acted hastily and injudiciously in accepting that amendment. Mr. Brooks, of New York, claimed that while there had been a reduction of duties ontes, sugar, coffee, spices and some other articles, the duty had been increased or a large number of articles, and he was proceeding to enumerate some of them when he was interrupted by Mr. Benjamin, who reminded him that the duty on hemp, ans important product of his State, had been reduced thirty per cent. Mr. Brooks-Oh, well! hair-pins are retained. Mr. Benjamin-Yes! but hair-pins do not grow in the soil of Wisconsin. Mr. Brooks then reviewed the bill by items, and claimed that it had been framed in the interest of the manufacturers at the expense of the laboring classes. He gave notice that the people would not submit to the bill, and that its speedy revision would be demanded. Even the negroes of the South would soon be sufficiently educatwould and would not endure in, ed to understand that they are taxed on their

cotton. A motion to suspend the rules to take up It is asserted that France will not consent to the Texas Pacific Railroad failed, as did a similar motion to take up the General Amnesty bill.

A joint resolution suspending the use of meters at whiskey distilleries was passed.

## THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATLANTA, July 13. The Senate resolution to remove the seat of government back to Milledgeville and to adjourn the Legislature to meet there on the 18th of this month was tabled, as was also a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with Governor Bullock and General Terry, as to the best course for the Legislature to pursue. Among the bills introduced was one by a colored member, providing for the arming and equiping of volunteer militia.

# SPARKS FROM THE WIEEE

Colonel Fred. M. Waddell, of New Hanover. N. C., has been nomineted as the Conservative Candidate for Congress in the third district, now represented by O. H. Dockery.

At the riot Tuesday, at Elm Pask, New York, between the Orangemen and Catholics. two hundred persons were injured. Four of those injured have died.

A citizen of Carroll County has been sen tenced to six months imprisonment for selling cigars from boxes not properly stamped. There was another firemen's riot in Philadelphia yesterday morning, during which

several firemen were injured. An attempt will be made in England to de ect and punish the author of the Chinese

#### messacre hoax. THE GROWING CROPS.

ST. JAMES'S GOOSE CREEK, July 12 The condition of the crops about here may be of interest to you, so I will mention that the corn is very fine indeed, in fact, I do not remember that I ever saw finer in any previons year in this section. This crop is already made and safe, as the season of constantly alternating rains and sun has been very favorable to it. Cotton, I regret to say, looks very poor indeed to my vision, as we have had too much rain, when we needed dry, hot weather for it. It has run up greatly to weed, and is bushy and very full of sap; and in the majority of places is overgrown with grass. For this crop I consider the season thus far to have been a very unfavorable one, for weather that makes corn will ruin cotton. We have some difficulty in keeping our hands about here, as the high wages paid at the phosphate works induces most of them to leave, and thus our erops are suffering from want of working. Caterpillars have appeared on places near the Six-Mile House, and over in Christ Church; but I have not seen any yet about my neighborhood.

A fashionable Jewish wedding in th Mashington synagogue was interrupted the other day, by the groom's father, who refused to let the ceremony go farther, as no canopy was held over the bridal pair, which the "Orthodox" Hebrews, of whom he is a Rabbi, hold to be essential. The synagogue belonging to the "Reformed" faith would not allow a canopy so the wedding hed, to take place at the py, so the wedding had to take place at the residence of the bride's father.

The European system of regulating the "social evil" has been adopted by both branches of the city government of St. Louis, Mo.

—Olive Logan has been lecturing to small andlences in San Francisco, on "Paris, the City of Luxury."

#### DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

Rev. Donald McQueen - Address by Hon, A. P. Aldrich-Annual Representation of the two Societies-Addresse of the Graduates, &c.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 10. As a large number of the citizens of your State, and the patrons of Davidson College, located about twenty miles from our city, I have thought that a brief account of the recent commencement exercises that took place June 29 and 30, would not be uninteresting to your numerous readers.

Notwithstanding the weather was intensely hot, I do not think that I ever witnessed before so large a number of visitors, drawn together by an occasion of the kind. The general idea seemed to be we were to have "a good ral idea seemed to be we were to have "a good time," and in this particular we were not dis-appointed. The exercises of the first day appointed. The exercises of the first day were opened with a sermon from the Rev. Donald McQueen, of Sunner, S. C., before the "Williams's Inquiry Association" of the ocitege. Mr. McQueen's reputation as a preacter is too well established to require any commendation on my part. Suffice it to say that the reverend gentleman secured the entire attention of his audience in an admirable discourse. on "Man's Agency in the Work of Redemp on "Man's Agency in the work of Recemption." In the afterneon of this day, the epartious chapel was again crowded to hear the stdress of the Hon. A. P. Aldrich, before the two college societies. The reputation of this distinguished son of South Garolina had, of course, awakened a more than ordinary share of interest in his address on the occasion and most enthusiatically was he rice occasion, and most enthusiastically was he greeted when presented to his sauditors from the rostrum. The subject of the address was no labored disquisition either upon ancient or modern liberature, but a most fitting review of the prostrate condition of our own sunny South, and what was expected of the rising generation of estate of the rising generation of this well-timed and eloquent any description of this well-timed and eloquent address. It struck a chord that vibrated in every heart. The frequent and established. every heart. The frequent and enthusiastic applause of the audience showed how entirely was in sympathy with the speaker. We no ticed upon the rostrum some of the most dis-tinguished citizens of our State, and among this number, Hon Z. B. Vance, and Dr. Ramsay, the historian. These gentlemen seemed no less enthused by the address than were the no less changed by the address than were the cast of the audience. Indeed, I have heard but one opinion expressed and that is, it was both ableand eloquent. At hight we had a test of the literary training of the students of this college, in the addresses of the represen-tatives of its two societies—"Philanthropic" and "Emmenean." Candor compels me to speak in high praise of the performances of these young gentlemen, who certainly re-flected much credit upon those who have had the care of their literary training. Without ntending to detract in the least from the merits of the other speakers, I would observe that the addresses of Mr. J. Harvey Hammett, of your State, and of Mr. James A. Smith, Jr., of

this, were above the ordinary class of college addresses, and would have done credit even to more advanced speakers. The exercises of the last day were confined degrees. The Latin salutatory was assigned to Mr. Wm. McKay, Hamett County, N. C., and the valedictory addresses to Mr. James B. Smith, Anderson County, S. C. Of the thirteen who were graduated the following received first honor distinctions: W. J. McKay and George Summey, of this State, and J. B. Smith and J. H. McClintock, of South Carolles and J. H. McClintock, of south Carolina. On the whole, I do not think I ever attended a commencement that was more creditated commencement that was more creditable to the speakers or more satisfactory to the audi-tors. A noticeable feature in all the speeches was the absence of high-sounding phrases— the young gentlemen seemed, in preparing their speeches, to have aimed more at mental than ornamental display, and certainly suc-ceeded if the applause of the hundreds assemoled on the occasion is any evidence of the

fact.

'The Faculty of Davidson College is quite an able one, several of the chairs being filled by gentlemen of high distinction in the literary world. I am glad to be able to say that the number of students in this institution is annumber of students in this institution is annually increasing. Last session there were students from nearly all of the Southern States, among whom South-Carolina was largely represented. In a few months the railroad that passes the college will be again in running order, which will remove the only obstacle to its success. Yours, &c., VISITOR.

## THE BATTLE OF MANNASSAS.

#### General Johnston's Fallure to Follow Up his Victory.

.The correspondence between President Da vis and General Joseph E. Johnston, after the first battle of Manassas, in respect to the responsibility for the latter's failure to follow up his victory and march upon Washington, has just come to light through the columns of the Mississippi Clarion. Mr. Davis, under date of November 3, 1861, asked General Johnston whether he (Mr. Davis) "obstructed the nursuit of the enemy after the victory at Manassas," or "even objected to an advance or other active operations which it was feasible for the army to make." General Johnston's reply is

as follows: To the first question I reply no. The pur-To the first question I reply no. The pursuit was obstructed by the enemy's troops at Centreville, as I have stated in my official report. In that report I have also said why no advance was made upon the enemy's capital, for reasons as follows: The apparent freshness of the United States troops at Centreville, which checked our pursuit; the strong force occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington and Alexandria; the certainty too that General Patterson, if needed, would reach Washington with his army of more than 30,000 scorner than we could and the condition and sooner than we could, and the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provision and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the cap-

never been feasible for the army to advance farther than it has done—to the line of Fairfax Courthouse, with its advanced posts at Up-ton's, Munson's and Mason's hills. After a conerence at Fairfax Courthouse with the three senior general officers you announced it to be impracticable to give this army the strength which those officers considered necessary to enable it to assume the offensive. Upon which I drew it back to its present position.

Supposed CHILD SACRIFICE .- Great choitement exists in New Orleans over the sudden disappearance of a child whose parents are named Digby. Immense rewards have been offered, and the Times thus speaks of the case and the horrible suspicions that surround it:

After a month of fruitless search, both father and mother have become so nearly crazed that kind friends have found it necessary to place them under restraint. The most frightful rumors concerning the child's fate are abroad, and quite a panic prevails among mothers who do not know at what moment the kidnappers may seek another victim. It speaks loudly against the efficiency of our police, when, after a month's opportunity, they profess to be wanting a single clue to the discovery of the criminals. The time has come when some concentrated public action must be taken in the premises. The citizens of each ward should organize themselves into searching committees, and leave no house unexplored no hole or corner in the city unexamined, until either the child itself or its remains are brought to light. The rumor that it has been sacrificed at a voudou orgie is so horrible that it must be either confirmed or dispelled. There cannot be a shadow of doubt upon the mind of any reasonable man that the police had it within their power to penetrate the mystery, and that they have not done so is strangely mysterious, and calls for public investiga-

# THE DONNER TRAGEDY.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1870.

THE MOST FRIGHTFUL NARRATIVE OF MODERN TIMES.

The current number of the Overland Monthly describes atresh, and no doubt with minute accuracy, a chain of events, which for ghastly horror are probably without equal in authentic records. The tale realizes, in truth, the frightful denunciation of Othelle; for in it "on horror's head horrors accumulate," and surely imagination can picture nothing in the way of the piteous and awful more extreme than what was suffered by the unfortunates concerned. In various forms, by rooks, newspapers and more frequently, by private report, the the story has been told; for it happened long ago in 1846 before Captain Sutter had made his discovery, and before every old whaler from Casco Bay to Hatteras had been fitted up, to brave once more the perils of Cape Hern. But many have persisted in disbelieving it. It was too horrible, they said, to believe. And it is true that there seemed to be a rawhead and bloody-benes air about the narrative that more frequently attends fletien than fact, and which, at all events, lent warrant to the sus picton that it had been expanded and embel-ished. There is, however, no doubt about the melancholy truth of it; and the minute account now published is to be accepted as the product of all the sifted and collated testi-mony that it has been possible to obtain. Donner Lake—named after the leader of the arty who met their death hard by-is one of

the most ploturesque and lovely spots among the elevated valleys of the Sierra Nevada. "Starvation Camp"—the immediate scene of "Starvation Gamp"—the immediate scene of the caiamity—is close at hand, and by it runs the railroad, a strange contrast in the plenty and succor it suggests to the helpless misery the spot once witnessed. The Donner party left their home for the Facific slope in search of a healthful and eligible soil, and having penetrated this great distance toward their promised land, were "snowed up" near the lake. Their Indian: guide, one Truckee, warned them one afternoon that dreadfel weather was at hand, and urgod them to mush on. But—for the ground urged them to push on. But—for the ground was as yet uncovered—they had found wood, water and grass, and determined to halt for the night. In the morning a foot of snow ha fallen, and their cattle had wandered away so that few of them could be found. Alarmed, the wayfarers began to build cabins and to take such other measures as they could to pro-tect themselves from the elements. The snow continued to fall, and presently became im-passable. In a few days it was eight feet deep. During nearly the whole of November the long storm continued, and the snow on the mour tains ultimately reached a depth of more than There were eighty-two souls in the party.

thirty-two being women and a large proportion children. The Captain, George Donner, was a man of some sagacity and considerable wealth, and his wife and children being with wealth, and his wife and children being with him, had every incentive to prudence and activity. But all efforts to escape from their frightful situation proved valu. In a short time everything in the shape of wholesome food was gone. They devoured their dogs, the hides of the cattle they had saved and their own boots and shoes. Finally the miserable creatures began to think of eating each other. At this period a death occurred other. At this period a death occurred— thus deferring the need for violence, and thus deferring the need for violence, and horrible to relate, the corpse was eagerly consumed. Other deaths followed, and the survivors continued to subsist on the flesh of their dead companions. After six weeks, the storms having subsided, eight men and five women, guided by two Indians, set out to try to make their way to California. The hopes of all that remained hung on their efforts, and they struggled desperately to succeed. But in a week, and before they had passed the Divide, this forlorn hope was again overwhelmed by snow. Three died almost at once, and the rest ate their bodies. "Having," says the Overland Monthly, "now been without a morsel to eat for four days, those wretched people cut the flesh from the bodies of the dead, and having refreshed themselves upon a portion of having refreshed themselves upon a portion o having refreshed telemetres upon a portion of it and dried the balance for future use, again pushed on. This was their New Year's feast, it now being the first day of January, 1847. Nive days later their food was again all gone, and they had only the strings of their snow-

shoes left to eat.' Shoes left to eat."

The unhappy wretches then desired to devour their Indian guides; but the latter, seeling their intention, fied over the hills and were seen no more. On the 17th of January all but three of the thirteen were dead, and of the mrvivors two laid down to die. The third had fallen in with a friendly Indian, who conducted him to a settlement on Bear River. There the story was told, and immediately expeditions set forth from both San Francisco and Sutter's Fort to rescue those of the original

party who might still be alive.
What the benevolent adventurers found almost beggars description. Those that had died remained where their last sigh had been

died remained where their last sign has oven breathed—but they were stripped of their flesh. "Bodies half devoured lay strewn around the dismal cabins, from which issued a stiffing factor" of those who yet lived.

"Not only were their bodies enfeebled and emaclated to the last degree, but with many the yery soul had become a desolation. While some welcomed their deliverers with ecstacles of joy, others, gloomy and cadaverous, regarded them with a coldness amounting almost to indifference, they having become not only reconciled to their cannibalistic diet, but preferring it to wholesome food when set before them. Monstrous as it may seem, to such an extent had the natural tastes of some of these people become perverted that they pushed aside the flour and bacon tendered them, choosing rather to partake of the horrid feast to which they had so long been accustomed to which they had so long been accustomed. Parents were seen feeding on the remains of their children, and children on those of their parents. Here a wife was brolling on the coals the flesh of her husband, and elsewhere a company were making a repast upon the roasted limb of a dead companion. All filial and parental affection seemed dead, the one instinct of self-preservation seemed. tion reigning supreme. Rapidly some of those most wretched creatures were being transformed into ghouls and demons, having already lost many of the divine traits of humanreacy lost many of the divine traits of numar-ity. Haggard and attenuated, they spoke but little, while their looks and demeanor were wild and unearthly. Too incredible for belief are the stories told of the ravenous greed exhibited by some of these starving wretches one of whom is said to have eaten the entire body of a child during the course of a single night; while another insisted on appropriating to his own use the hearts and other viscera of his dead companions. On the other hand, many refused to touch the flesh of those who had perished until the very last, and then partook of it sparingly, and with evident feelings of horror."

Thirty-six of the company had perished, and many of the remainder were on the point of doing so. Amid devastation and wee there were gleams of heroism that almost seemed needful to show that these afflicted souls shared a common humanity. Donner, the leader, was too far reduced to be taken forward by the rescuing party. His wife had her choice to be saved with her children or to stay behind and die with her husband. With wonderful for titude and devotion, and in spite of his earnest entreaties, she chose the latter. Another man. one Keisburgh, was also too weak to be removed. The rest were taken in safety to moved. The rest were taken in salety to California. In the following April another small party repaired to Donner's Lake to see if by chance either of those left behind yet survived. They found Kelsburgh living, he having subsisted for several weeks upon the body of Mrs. Donner, who had died soon after her husband. The story is almost too shocking to be repeated, but as a remarkable and trust. be repeated; but as a remarkable and trust oe repeated; but as a remarkable and trust-worthy instance of the behavior of mankind, under the most trying circumstances of which it is possible to conceive, the narrative has an interest and importance that justify its recital

—A letter to the New York Herald, dated New Orleans, July 5, says: "The first day's work of the Chinese in the cane fields of Louis-iana was entirely successful. The hands show-ed themselves apt to learn and docile to obey, and got through an exceedingly good average day's work with no signs of fatigue, despite a broiling sun. Planters all over the State are nvestigating the matter with a view of adoptlabor themselves. This move ment is already giving such an impetus to rice and sugar cultivation as cannot fall to be in the highest degree beneficial to the State."

#### UNION AND REFORM.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The Good Work in Marion. [From the Marion Star.]

The very atmosphere of Marion seems filled with the odor of Reform. It is the theme of conversation. Our whole community, except a few long faced supporters of the Scott Ring, have confidence in its success, and they talk and taugh more cheerfully and independently than they have since the war. Our people will do their duty. do their duty.

A Plea for Union and Reform. [From the Kingstree Star.] A movement, indorsed by many of the best and ablest men in the State, has been inauguand ablest men in the State, has been inaugurated to remedy the mischief. The plan is for all the people to unite in electing competent men to office. This, as we understand it, is the great surrendering of principle as interpreted by a few politicians and journals in the State. This view to our mind, is absurd. We shall support the cause which in our judgment will unloose the grasp of the Shylocks that are now choking to death all the honor and honesty of the country, and violating every principle of right and justice. The bare contemplation of such a state of things is enough to arouse the indignation and energy of every honest citizen to action. We can support an honest, competent man for office whether he be a Democrat or not, in preference to one who has by his conduct forleited every claim to decency and honor. We can a sentiments which we have and still maintain. We shall not impugn the motives of our friends and contemporaries who refuse to aid this movement, but we must be permitted to doubt the wisdom of their course in this great and important crisis

Let South Carolina Live. rated to remedy the mischief. The plan is for

#### Let South Carolina Live, [From the Marion Star.]

Our State must be reformed, and the honest white and colored men of the State must accomplish the great work. We feel earnestly, we feel deeply in this great movement. "Let me die, but let South Carolina live!"

### [From the Marion Crescent.]

[From the Marion Crescent.]

The State is the property of its clitzens. Shall we lie down suplnely and see it taken possession of and governed by a mere handful of adventurers? These men know us not. They take no pride in the illustrious history of the past. We do not think we go a line beyond the truth when we say they are here for two purposes, first, to enrich themselves out of the State treasury; and second, as the instruments of the dominant party in Congress to distress and humiliate the people of the State. If it is possible for us to overthrow the present allen government and substitute it by one of our own people, or at least largely participated in own people, or at least largely participated in by our own people, it is an object most worthy of our exertions, and one the neglect of which would at this time be a sad and perhaps irre-

#### THE CHINESE SHOEMAKERS.

Description of John at Work-The Condition of Things in Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the Boston Post writes from North Adams. Massachusetts, under date of the 16th instant:

The last of Mr. Sampson's seventy-five Chiness shoemakers having been set to work to-day, and the whole number being now indus-triously employed, some idea of their capabili-ties and efficiency can be formed, all this having been mere conjecture in the past. To-day completes three weeks from the first en-try of the Mongollans into the shops, and today there are several "teams" require the supervisions of an instructor, but work on their own hook, and turn out equally good work with the average of that performed by the Crispins. In fact, Mr. Sampson declares that his work never averaged as good in quali-ty, under the old dispensation, as now. As to ra-pidity, of course the Orientals are inferior as yet to their predecessors. It has been thought best to allow them to take their own time, merely requiring that the work shall be well and thoroughly done, and allow them to gain speed hereafter. But if the Chinamen be not s rapid as the Crispins, they make up in persistent, unremitting industry, which in the long run will enable them to make a fair showing at least as to quantity of work turned out.
To-day the last detachment of fifteen, who have hitherto been in blissful ignorance of the art, were brought into the shops, and, under the tutelage of their brethren who have already acquired it, are plunging into its myste-

## OBSERVATION AND IMITATION.

These Chinese are a most observant and imitative people. Their little, oblique, almond eyes, take in a great deal of what is going on around them, and on occasion they prove that their memories are alike quick and retentive, and their facility of execution good. With their utter ignorance both of the craft and of our language, it is a matter of surprise how speedly and thoroughly they have mas-tered the technicalities of the business, and what they are shown once they rarely forget, or need to be shown a second time. Hence their progress in acquiring the trade has been as rapid as that of average English-speaking apprentices, and has far exceeded the expecta-tions of Mr. Sampson, or his superintendent,

A VIEW OF THE WORK ROOM. It is a novel and pleasing sight that the bottoming room in Mr. Sampson's factory pre-sents. All around the spacious apartment, which is on the second floor, and lighted on three sides, are "teams" of the yellow-skinned apprentices, industriously pegging away, each at his own particular branch and passing the work along to its next stage. Each "team" consists of three men, each of whom performs a certain part of the bottoming, and together completing the shoes ready for the finishers. In the centre stand two pegging machines, which are already managed with much skill by a couple of the Celestials.

A MONGOLIAN "BOSS-MAN." A MONGOLIAN "BOSS-MAN."

The foreman and interpreter, Ah Sing, or as he now calls himself, Charley Sing, is a tail, good-looking young fellow, who speaks, reads and writes English with considerable facility. He is very quiet and unassuming in his manners, but has excellent government over his Oriental brethren, and is the principal medium of communication between them and the white instructors and foremen. He was unfortunate enough to have his right thumb crushed in the cam of a pegging-machine, two weeks ago, by enough to have his right thinks crished in the cam of a pegging-machine, two weeks ago, by the sudden starting of the power by a green hand whom he was instructing. He carried his hand in a sling, and says it is "welly sore, but getting better." He wears better clothes than the majority of the Chinamen, and enjoys some privileges and comforts extra to theirs. IN WORKING HOURS.

Notwithstanding the influx of visitors with which the factory has been daily overrun, the Mongolians lose very little time in noticing them. Ordinarily they keep steadily at work, looking at nothing else, and seemingly unconscious that outside barbarlans are in the room, or that enthing on earth sare shoe-making. or that anything on earth, save shoe-making, is worth living for. When the visitors approach a "team" and manifest peculiar interset in them, they simply look up with a plea-sant smile and nod, and perhaps a cheerful "how do," and go on as before. They converse sparingly and always pleasantly; in fact, Mr. Chase avers that he has never heard an un-kind word exchanged, or seen any trace of discordant feeling since he took charge of the Aslatics at San Francisco. Their language sounds no more unpleasant than Spanish or

#### Berman, and is certainly as musical as either. PERSONNEL OF THE JOHNS. All the men are young, none over 22, save

the two cooks, who are over 30, and are the only married men in the party, and a few are boys of from 14 to 18. The cooks, being elders, comparatively, and much respected therefor comparatively, and much respected therefor, act as judges, in a measure, of any trilling disagreements that may arise; but as yet there has been no occasion for their services. The dress of the "Johns" consists of a loose blouse of flannel denims, loose trousers of something between a Zouaye and a sailor cut—that is, they are baggy all over, and wide at the bot-tom—fiannel shirts, white socks, and Chi-nese shoes, with felt soles three-quarters of an inch thick, and block cloth uppers, and common felt hats. Their blouses and trousers are generally dark blue in color, and their hats black, though a few light ones

are seen. All wear the national queue or pig-tall, which grows from the round unshaven spot on the crown of their head, the rest being carefully kept shaved. These queues are from four to five icet in length, tightly braided, and finished off at the end with cord or ribbon. When at work, and in fact generally, they are worn coiled around the crown of the head, giving a indicrous resemblance to a lady's obligmon. Their faces are almost invariably as chignon. Their faces are almost invariably as smooth and destitute of beard as a woman's. They are quite short, but generally plump and round-faced, and their appearance not in the least repulsive.

After working hours, quite a number of them can frequently be seen on the street, and they make the necessary purchases of clothing, &c., at the stores very quietly. They seem much impressed by the factory girls whom they have seen, and their almond eyes convey many glances of admiration when they meet them. Last night, I observed a couple of Mongols in an apparently animated conversation with two blooming operatives, and heard them repeat the merry "good-nights" of their fair enslavers with evident delight. But not always does so enviable a fate await them at the hands of the softer sex. A day or two ago. After working hours, quite a number of fair enslavers with evident delight. But not always does so enviable a fate await them at the hands of the softer sex. A day or two ago, as a little squad of them were leaving the print mill of Freeman & Co., a bucketful of dirty water descended from an upper story window, fell upon the head of one of the Orientals, who took it very meekly and manifested no resentment. It is but justice to the proprietors, who had been courteously gratifying the curiosity of their Celestial guests by showing them through a part of the mill, to say that they made every effort to discover the offending girl, but in vain.

The galt of the Chinamen is a peculiar halting, constrained toddle, reminding one of the locomotion of a hen hoppled by the frugal swain as a protective measure in defence of his vegetable beds. When in a hurry they swing their hands directly fore and aft, and as they generally go hand-in-hand, like school chlidren, their appearance on the street is quite ludicrous. The citizens usually regarding them as inoffensive and docile, are disposed to give them all the assi stance needed in acquiring information.

nulring information. THE CRISPINS ABANDONING THE FIELD.

All danger of interference or violence on the part of the Crispins seems to be over. Very many of the latter have left town, and more are going every day, in search of work elsewhere. Others have taken up with other employment and are now working in the milis, driving teams or farming. A few are still idle, and are reported to be receiving aid from the coffers of the order. I heard indirectly of the coffers of the order. I heard indirectly of one of these who declared that he had refused an ofter of \$6 a day elsewhere; "for," he philo-sophically remarked, "the \$10 a week I draw will support me here, and I ain't d—d fool enough to work when I can get a living without." Nearly all the Crispins here were foreigners, the majority French Canadians, and though some of the traders, especially clothiers, will regret the loss of their patron-age, the citizens generally are disposed to regard their departure with resignation. The other shoe manufacturers are overrun with applications for work from American boys and men who desire to learn the trade, and most of them are busy teaching apprentices, and turning out a fair amount of work. The fact of the large pay formerly made by the Crispins makes the trade very attractive to other mechanics and laborers, as even at the 'cut-down" rates, nearly any decent hand could earn three dollars or more a day, while foundrymen who have served three years only get \$2.75. The experiment of a co-operative shop will doubtless be tried by the strikers, with what success remains to be seen. Mean-time, a few of the old hands have renounced Crispinism and all its works, and have gone to work for their former employers at the

much over in town, though the interest in the Celestials and their manners and progress con-tinues unabated. For a long time the public interest will centre around Sampson's big fac-tory and its Mongolian artisans.

## DECADENCE OF CALIFORNIA

Industrial Depression-Abundance of Living on Fifteen Cents a Day, and Sleeping in the Bush-Destruction of the Crops-No Land.

Mr. John Hill writes from San Francisco to the New York World:

San Francisco and California are progress-ing backward. If you were here, and could see the thousands of men idle in the city, and nothing doing, not a house building, nor im-provements of any kind being made. would think it the dullest city in the world at this moment. The Bulletin is ashamed, and look for work. I have seen men who have travelled from Upper California to Southern California with their blankets on their backs, looking vainly for work. The country is nearly all dried up; Southern California is dried up altogether. No rain has fallen there for the last fourteen months. Cattle and sheep have died in numbers. No wheat tle and sheep have died in numbers. No at all in Lower California, and very little in Upper California. Most of the wheat crop was opper Camornia. Most of the wheat crop was cut when green for hay. There won't be one hundred weight this year for the ton last year. There are thousands of farmers who sowed and will not have a grain of wheat or barley. The mines are played out with gambling speculators, and an industrious man won't have anything to do in them. There is more destituthing to do in them. There is more destitu-tion in this city and State at this present time, and has been for the last year, than in any part of the world. There are thousands of fin workingmen in this city and State who can't get a day's work. They have pawned and sold their clothes brought from other States, and their clothes brought from other states, and have been living on fifteen cents u day and sleeping out in lumber piles and in bushes outside of the city. I have seen them get up in the morning out of bushes on the outside of the city, and they have told me they had not been in a bed for six weeks. Many expected to earn enough in the harvest to take them out of the State. On account of the failure in the crop they can't do it. There is not one man necded for a hundred seeking for work. I have needed for a hundred seeking for work. I have lived in the East for thirty years, and never saw anything to compare with the destitution of this country. The workingmen designed getting up a petition, signed by twenty thousand men, to Washington, to see if the government would send and help them to get from here. As for the land of the country, it is all taken up and held by speculators, so that a man with small means is not able to settle on it. I am a farmer, and have farmed in the East for thirty years, and I want to buy a farm here, but the land which is worth settling on is held for twice as much as it is worth. This is no place for a farmer of ilmited means, a is no place for a farmer of limited means, a working man or a mechanic, and, for the sake of humanity, I wish this letter understood, so that men won't be deceived in coming here. A GAME OF CARDS, FOR A WIFE .- About

eight or nine months since a man living in the northern part of this city went out into the eastern part of the State to seek his for-tune in the new mines of that section, leaving his wife and one child here in town. Some seven months ago a gallant disciple of St Crispin persuaded the White Pine widow to take up her abode with him in a house which he furnished for her. The new pair lived to gether for about seven months, when a few days since the genuine husband returned. Of course there was trouble in the camp, but after some quarrelling the two men agreed to play some quarreiling the two men agreed to play a game of seven-up for the woman. The game came off last Saturday night, and the husband wou his wile back by just "two points." The man claimed his wife, and the man of leather could not say but that he had fairly won her. The woman preferred the shoemaker, but the husband and winner was determined to have his own. He necked up, what furniting the husband and winner was determined to have his own. He packed up what furniture they possessed, and last Sunday evening, with all his household goods and gods, lett by a fast freight wagon for California. When the wagon started from North C street there was quite a scene. A crowd of nearly one hundred persons had collected to see the husband carry away his "stake," and there was much merriment over the romantic affair. The woman cried and wanted to stay with the shoemaker. cried and wanted to stay with the shoemaker, and the shoemaker cried at parting with the treasure he had lost by not holding enough "trumps." He asked some of the crowd if they thought he would be arrested if he attempted to take the woman out of the wagon They told him he had lost her "on the square' and he must bear it like a man, so the wagon moved on and soon the fair one was "gone from his gaze."
[Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, June 29.

THE ICE QUESTION.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The True Solution-Ice Water without Ice.

A scientific correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette argues that, practically, the great desideratum for the people is not ice, but water cooled to 40 degrees or 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

He says:

To cool London water to this temperature, is a simple and comparatively inexpensive process. It is the production and storing of local with us is attended with great difficulcess. It is the production and storing that with us is attended with great difficulties. During the past year I had occasion to study this question practically, with a view to insuring at any season and in any countries to be preserved fresh, might study this question practically, with a view to insuring at any season and in any country that meats, to be preserved fresh, might be cooled to fit them for the absorption of antiseptic gases. My experiments have been mainly made with an ether machine, constructed by Messrs. Liebe Brothers, which in itself has worked admirably; but until lately the best, means of utilizing and saving the cold produced by such a machine, were involved in some mystery. There are two successful instances of reaping the full benefit to be derived by the use of other machines. The one now widely known is that of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury & Co.'s brewery, where, instead of attempting to degrees or twenty degrees of heat from London water is resorted to, and the second is that of the Paris glacieres. I have recently watched the skill with which the economizing of cold produced to exceed the second is watched the skill with which the economizing of cold produced is provided for by the intelligent superintendent of this establishment, and with the same machines; and working twelve instead of twenty-four hours daily, he now produces 6000 bottles of iced water, against 1500 produced two or three years since. Cold, therefore, can be had with certainty at a cheap rate, and the greater the improvements in therefore, can be had with certainty at a cheap rate, and the greater the improvements in steam bollers the cheaper will that cold be. It is one of the necessaries of the day, and the deficiency will be supplied in most countries by the artificial production of the amount of cold required in liquids or air, rather than by the expensive carriage, storage and hand-ling of unwieldy and perishable mountains of ice.

A Novel Tea Firm.—The New York World says: "A new firm, composed of two ladies, has lately been opened for the purpose of purchasing plantations, and importing tea direct from Chins, upon a larger scale than has ever yet been done, and also upon such terms as to secure a monopoly of the trade. Mms. Demorest's name has aiready been mentioned in connection with the enterprise, and her long and successful experience affords a guarantee which hardly admits of doubt as to the ultimate result of the undertaking. Her coll sagne is Miss Susan A. King, a maiden lady of mature years and ripe discretion, whose immense fortune has been made solely by her own shrewdness, industry, business tact, and management. For years she has been one of the largest real estate operators in New York city, and has the confidence of some of the wisest and soundest of our business men. The new firm commence with a capital of half a million, and Miss King is already on her way to China (via San Francisco.) where she intends to make an attempt to explore the interior, select better brands of tea than are usually sent to this better brands of tea than are usually sent to this country, buy a plantation of her own, and set a thousand Chinamen to work. The first cargo of selected tea is expected to arrive before Christmas, and will be consigned to Mme. Demorest, who is the resident and representative New York

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