

THE VERY LATEST.

Another Queer Land Purchase—Questions for the Governor and Attorney-General.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

CROSSING THE RIVER!

A HERALD ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

THE FRENCH ROUTED.

100,000 LANDWEHR CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

BESSAUNON AND MULHAUS OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

The Action of the French Senate.

The Senate has adopted the financial bills which passed the Corps Legislatif last night.

Another Report of the Battle—The French Routed.

WASHINGTON, August 15—Midnight. The New York Herald has the following special telegram from London:

"Advice from Forbach says that the French were retreating to the west side of the Moselle when they were attacked by the Prussians under General Steinmetz. The French were thrown into great confusion, and after a gallant stand, were routed with great slaughter."

"A dispatch from Carlsruhe says that the Prussians occupy Mulhaus and Besaunon. One hundred thousand Landwehr are crossing the frontier."

No Later News.

WASHINGTON, August 15—12 A. M. Nothing further has been received. We have news from London up to 11 o'clock to-night, but not another word regarding the battle.

THE LAST BODGE.

DARE SCOTT MEET CARPENTER ON THE STUMP?

The Attempt to Keep the Freedman from the Reform Meetings.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.

COLUMBIA, August 15. A. J. Bansler, Ring candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and chairman of the so-called Republican Executive Committee, has officially replied to the letter of Mr. Selbels, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Union Reform Party, in which the Ring candidates were invited to meet the Reform candidates on the stump. Bansler does not specify the speakers, but proposes that all the discussions of the campaign be conducted jointly. Mr. Selbels replied that the discussion must be carried on by the candidates in person, and not by proxy. To this no answer has been made.

The preparations are being completed for the Reform Mass Meeting to be held to-morrow. A large meeting is expected. The Radical leaders are travelling all over the county to keep the colored people from attending the meeting. They dread the effect that will be produced by the speeches of the Reform candidates.

The Reform Convention for the Fourth Congressional District meets to-morrow evening. The delegates are already here.

THE GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

LONDON, August 15. Consols 91. Bonds quiet at 87, Sugar dull. New York, August 15.

Money very easy. Sterling quiet. Gold opened at 174, and soon reached 173, at which point the market exhibited great strength. Under heavy sales, it declined to 163. Upon telegrams from Europe announcing great victories for both French and Prussians, it became firmer at 164. During the afternoon it was stronger for a time, owing to the doubt whether the battle at Metz was a victory for Prussia or France. Gold closed strong at 164.17. Governments opened dull, and during the afternoon were dull and steady, closing the same. Sixes 11; coupons 14; eight-twos 12; four 11; fives 11; new 9; seven 9; sixties 9; forties 7; Tennessee 63, new 61; Virginia 62, new 61; Louisiana 70, new 67; leaves 62, new 62; Alabama 63, new 61; North Carolina 62, new 61; Georgia 82, new 70; Florida 82, new 70.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death.

Trial Justice Patterson, with a jury and physician, held an inquest upon the dead body of Edmund Badger, who was found dead three miles from Barnwell Courthouse. Cause of death, according to verdict of jury, disease of the heart.

Murdered.

The body of a colored woman was found in the mill pond of Tristram Corvington, Esq., about three miles from Bennettsville, last Sunday week. The body was badly bruised and cut in several places, and she had evidently been murdered several days previous to her death. A post-mortem examination of the body, which rendered a verdict as above. Her husband, Berry McIntyre, was arrested on suspicion, there being very great evidence against him, and he is now in jail awaiting trial.

Drowned.

A colored boy about twelve years old was drowned in Mr. Adam's mill pond, near Adamsville, on the 1st instant. He was swimming with some other boys, and ventured too far out. He was drowned before assistance could be given.

Death by Lightning.

On Friday morning last, Trial Justice W. L. W. Riley held an inquest over the body of Tony Hartwell, at the plantation of Mr. Jacob Brown, in the County of Edisto, on Rocky Swamp Creek, in Orangeburg County. It appears that during a severe thunder storm the deceased was struck by lightning. His hair was singed, and hair scorched, and some marks of lightning were seen proceeding from his body. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with these facts.

Destructive Fire in Georgetown.

The Times of Thursday says: Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, our town was thrown into great excitement by the alarm of fire, which was no sooner heard than volumes of black smoke were seen proceeding from the direction of the turpentine distillery of Messrs. Congdon, Hazard & Co., across the Sanjour, opposite the town. Even where every advantage is afforded to extinguish the fire, it would have been a task almost impossible, with the immense amount of inflammable material which the very name of turpentine suggests, but the difficulty of access to the scene of disaster rendered it doubly so. The Wyalon Fire Engine Company, and members of the Salamander Company, were, however, as promptly to the spot as circumstances allowed, and rendered signal service. All efforts, however, proved vain to save the houses, and a large portion of the stock was consumed. The fire also communicated to a small distillery of Mr. A. Morgan, adjoining, which was likewise consumed. We were gratified, however, to learn that some two hundred barrels of spirits turpentine were saved through the exertions of the fire companies and citizens, who used their utmost exertions to that end. Fears were entertained that the building for the single factory of Messrs. Miller, Green & Co., now in process of construction, would have been consumed, which, but for the timely arrival of the engine, would doubtless have occurred. Several houses in the town took fire from sparks blown across, and much praise is due to the colored fire engine company in speedily extinguishing them before any damage was done. We learn that the loss of Messrs. Congdon, Hazard & Co. is about \$10,000.

The Benettsville Journal says: We have been visited recently with an abundance of rain, and a large portion of the stock has perished. The fire engine company in speedily extinguishing them before any damage was done. We learn that the loss of Messrs. Congdon, Hazard & Co. is about \$10,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

There was no disturbance between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen in New York yesterday.

The Cotton Exchange of New York have elected S. D. Harrison president, and A. B. Graves Treasurer.

The steamship Pennsylvania was destroyed by fire at London late on Sunday evening.

The Catholic Bishop of Quebec is dying.

—Kladderdash. The German Punch, has a cartoon in a late number which represents the French Emperor deploded with all his wrinkles, and with more than his rightful proportion; his foot upon the Rhine, drinking from a bowl of smoking blood. Beneath is the legend: "The monster must needs drink blood before he can be satisfied." He sits so! He shall bring back his lost youth. Be it so! He shall have his fill. Charivari presents us with the portrait of a French soldier working a mitrailleuse. Before him are the French and Prussian bodies. Soldier, loquiter, "It is not five minutes since I began, and the war is already over. I suppose I must have turned the handle too fast."

THE LAND RING.

THE LAND COMMISSION STILL LIVES, and its operations have lost none of their interest. In the absence of all official reports, facts are reporting themselves. They come forth in spite of every effort to veil, disguise, or to distort them. They come in figures and in form. We are getting them from the mountains and the seaboard.

As to the mountain regions, several lively rumors have been floating recently of lands sold to the State, through the agency of one Mr. Cochran. The reply of the anti-Reformers was, "Why not? Why should Mr. Cochran sell lands to the State?"—and the answer was sufficient. But others went farther, and asserted that Governor Scott and General Harrison had sold some of these lands to Mr. Cochran for him to sell to the State. The reply of the anti-Reformers was the usual one—Democratic insinuations—fabrications of the Reformers—all both!

But it won't do. From Anderson, Oconee and Pickens, there come debate voices. Figures and facts in form come pouring in like sunshine upon the veiled proceedings.

We are told that Mr. John Cochran sold to the land commission four tracts of land in Anderson County, measuring respectively 185 acres, 223 acres, 103 acres, and 261 acres—which make 772 acres—for \$5 an acre; that he sold in Oconee five tracts of 1405, 139, 337, 154, and 261—in all 2100 acres—for \$4 an acre; and that he sold in Pickens six tracts of 428, 327, 393, 40, 183, and 210—in all 1530 acres—for \$3 50 an acre. These fifteen tracts aggregate 4285 acres of land in those three counties sold to the State for \$21 150. The purchases were completed on Friday, (yesterday) the 20th of May, 1870, and about that same date three drafts were drawn in favor of John Cochran—three drafts of nearly equal size. Why were there three drafts? Why these three drafts so nearly equal? They are said to be \$7000, \$7000, and \$6932. There is a balance still; but that is not of interest. Now, we have all heard—and these gentlemen do not deny, because they have explained it—that a large portion of these lands, if not all, was sold to Mr. Cochran by Governor Scott and General Harrison. The connection of the latter gentleman appears to have been regular; that is to say, it appears that he made a regular sale of his portion to Mr. Cochran in the first instance. He, of course, had a right to do so. His Excellency, however, appears to have first offered his portion directly to the land commission. Will Treasurer Parker tell us what Comptroller-General Neagle said when his Excellency made this offer of sale to the advisory board? Did he say it wouldn't do? And was not the same land then sold to the land commission in the name of John Cochran?

But Governor Scott is the friend of the negro, and he wants to benefit that race by selling lands to the land commission. Then, isn't it a little remarkable that his Excellency's lands lie near the mountains, where there are very few negroes to buy lands?

In the figures above it will be observed that the Oconee lands—the largest number of acres, that is 2100 acres—are sold for the largest price, to wit, \$4 an acre.

Will Attorney-General Chamberlain deny the fact that Governor Scott urged the purchase of these Cochran lands in the advisory board?

We ask the editor of the Keowee Courier to tell us whether these lands, in the market, would average \$14 an acre, or \$2 an acre. If we subtract \$14,000 from \$21,150, we shall have \$7150, which would be a little over \$1 50 an acre.

LABORERS.

CHINESE HOUSE-SERVANTS.

WE ARE INFORMED, on trustworthy authority, that the Chinese commissioners now holding office in this city, have completed arrangements for the introduction of Chinese house-servants into their families. The necessary negotiations have been consummated with the Chinese Emigration Society of San Francisco, and the first instalment of Chinese for St. Louis will number about three hundred alone-eyed sons of the Flowery Kingdom.

The housekeepers who have joined in this movement recognize the fact that house servants are exceedingly scarce, and that there is a vacuum to be filled in this species of labor without in the least interfering with an existing class of laborers. They have accordingly agreed with their agents in California to pay them good wages, certain stipulated sums, to afford them all necessary protection for the term of years for which they are employed. On the other hand, guarantees of good service are given by the Chinese. The fact that the Chinese servants have been very quietly made. In a short time the Chinese will come in here just as quietly, and at once drop into the homes that have been provided for them. There is no necessity for any stir or commotion in any department of our society or labor of their advent in St. Louis, because they disturb no one, and merely occupy waste places.

JAMES CUNNER'S NOTES.

FOUNDED STATES TYPES AND ELOTTOTYPE UNITED STATES PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, Nos. 23, 25 and 27, CENTRE STREET, CORNER READ AND DUANE STREETS, NEW YORK.

A large stock of ENGLISH AND GERMAN PAOES, both Plain and Ornamental, kept on hand. All Type cast at this establishment is manufactured from the metal known as Conner's Flexible. For Terms, see our very full and necessary for a perfect Printing Office furnished.

FOR SALE, THAT LARGE AND ELEGANT three story Brick Residence, situated on the northwest corner of Pitt and Calhoun streets. Apply to W. McDaniel, Marston, S. C.

A BATTLE AT METZ.

HUNDREDS OF GERMAN FAMILIES HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM PARIS. Many of them have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions for their relief have been opened in different parts of Germany.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY.

METZ REPORTED TO BE CARRIED BY STORM.

30,000 FRENCH AT STRASBOURG.

AN ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

A Riot at Marseilles.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM METZ.

A STRIKE AT METZ.

The French Account—Napoleon Claims a Victory.

PARIS, August 15. Last evening at 8 o'clock, by order of the government, all telegraphing throughout the French Empire was suspended. This morning the restriction was removed.

The following important dispatch to the Empress Eugenie has just been made public: "LONGUEVILLE, August 14—10 P. M.

"The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half of our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

[Longueville is a small village on the line of the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, fifty-two miles east of Chalons.]

The Prussian Account—King William Hastens to the Front.

BERLIN, August 15. The Queen of Prussia today received the following dispatch, dated "in the vicinity of Metz, Sunday evening:"

"A victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day, the troops of the First and Seventh Corps participating. I hasten to the scene of conflict. (Signed) WILLIAM."

A Fall in Corn.

LONDON, August 15—12:30 P. M. Nothing further from the seat of war. Corn market drooping. English wheat is now quoted at a decline of two or three shillings.

Troubled Times in the French Chambers—The New Stay Law.

WASHINGTON, August 15. The following is a summary of the latest dispatches:

The French Corps Legislatif have increased delay in payment of commercial bills to forty-five days.

Gambetta demanded immediate action on Jules Favre's proposal resolving the Corps Legislatif into a committee of defence. He declared there must be no trickery on the subject. The Chambers must decide between the safety of the State and the safety of the dynasty.

Great agitation arose, and a noisy interruption, when the people were excluded, and after a stormy debate the Corps adjourned.

Metz Not Evacuated.

METZ, August 14—8:10 P. M. The Prefect of the Moselle sends the following dispatch to the Minister of the Interior:

"The Emperor left today for Verdun, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving his Majesty issued the following proclamation: "On quitting you to fight the invaders I commend to your patriotism the defence of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this great bulwark of France, and I trust you will rival the army in loyalty and courage. I will ever remember with gratitude the reception I have found within your walls, and I hope in more joyous times I may be able to return to thank you for your noble conduct."

Mulhaus Held by France.

PARIS, August 15. The city of Mulhaus is still in the hands of the French.

Tidings from the Baltic.

LONDON, August 15. Great events are expected at Kiel immediately.

The Defence of Paris.

PARIS, August 15. The Gpion Nationale computes the available force for the defence of Paris at 130,000 men, with 600 guns mounted.

The French Government and the Wires.

LONDON, August 15—2 P. M. The French orders in regard to telegraphic dispatches have been modified. Private telegrams may be sent except to the following departments: Moselle, Bas Rhin, Vosges, Haute Rhin, Haute Marne, Meurthe, Marne, Meuse, Haute Saone.

Neutrals in Blockaded Ports.

LONDON, August 15. Ten days, and not fifteen, are allowed to neutral ships to quit the German blockaded ports.

The Whereabouts of McMahon.

PARIS, August 15. It is reported that Marshal McMahon is at Toul. The Constitutionnel, however, says he is at Nancy.

Edmond About is still missing, and it is feared that he has been killed.

A Pitched Battle at Metz—Another Prussian Victory.

LONDON, August 15—2 P. M. A second pitched battle is reported to have taken place this morning near Metz, the Prussians being again victorious.

Revolutionary Movements in Spain and Italy.

LONDON, August 15. Revolutionary movements of a formidable character have recently taken place in Italy as well as in Spain. Proclamations establishing a republic in both countries are hourly expected.

Disturbances in Marseilles—The Mob Cry "Down with the Emperor."

NEW YORK, August 15—Night. The Telegram has the following special dispatch: "LONDON, August 15. "There has been serious disturbances at Marseilles and Lyons. Crowds collected in the streets shouting A bas l'Empereur! Three persons are reported to have been killed. A very strong rebellious feeling is manifested, and serious fears are entertained that there will be trouble to-day—the Emperor's fête."

On the Flank.

LONDON, August 15. Advice respecting the Prussian flank movement on Metz are confirmed by the statement that the German forces hold Ponsa Mousson.

Austria Quiet.

VIENNA, August 15. The Austrian Government denies having moved troops to the Transylvanian frontier.

The German Refugees.

BERLIN, August 15. Hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris. Many of them have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions for their relief have been opened in different parts of Germany.

Twenty French Citizens Shot in Retaliation.

PARIS, August 15. Twenty French citizens of Worth have been shot by the Prussians, in retaliation for cruelties said to have been inflicted on the wounded German prisoners.

The Prussian Advance.

LONDON, August 15. The Prussian army has reached Vigneulles, which is a few miles from Metz. The French blew up two bridges at Vigneulles to check the rapid advance of the Germans.

Metz Carried by Storm.

WASHINGTON, August 15. It is reported that the State Department has received advices that Metz has been carried by storm by the Prussians.

Poor Carlotta.

LONDON, August 15. It is said that the Empress Carlotta has recovered her reason by the great events now occurring, in which she takes the deepest interest.

Thirty Thousand Men at Strasbourg.

PARIS, August 15. Thirty thousand men belonging to McMahon's Corps, who were cut off from the main army and were believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have arrived in safety at Strasbourg.

An Attempted Insurrection in Paris.

PARIS, August 15. The Journal Officiel reports the arrest on the highway of an individual, in whose house were a quantity of poignards, revolvers of large calibre, and ammunition. He was followed the night before last to an isolated house in the neighborhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of names, a number of red flags, different rallying signals, a description of the troops occupying forts surrounding the capital, and carte de visites of a person in the service of a Sovereign; now at war with France.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a band of from sixty to eighty men, all armed with revolvers and poignards, exactly the same model as those previously seized, attacked the engine house on Boulevard Villette, and assailed the guard with daggers and revolvers. One officer was wounded in the breast, and a fireman was very seriously wounded by three bullets. Four guns, kept at the station, were carried away. The police of the Fourteenth Arrondissement ran to their aid and also received a volley. One fell instantly dead and others were seriously wounded. The physicians report there is little hope of the recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by a stray ball. The police, led by their officers, arrested immediately the ringleaders. The population co-operated with enthusiasm, and voluntarily made other arrests. The guns taken from the firemen have been recaptured. The weapons abandoned by the insurgents have also been seized.

A call to arms was spontaneously made in the quarter Gobelins. A number of the National Guards got together, who with the aid of the citizens contributed to the establishment of order. A squadron and a company of the Guard of Paris, which immediately arrived, were hailed with warm acclamations. The Serjens de Ville were also accompanied with the applause merited by their courage. The commissary and agents of police made great efforts to protect from public indignation the individuals under arrest, who number fifty and were imprisoned in the depot of the prefecture.

During the evening, two persons were also taken, whom a student pointed out on the Boulevard Saint Michel. They carried daggers identical with those seized on the Boulevard Villette. They offered resistance, and refused to answer the first questions.

After five o'clock, the Boulevard Villette resumed its usual quiet. A crowd of from 3000 to 4000 persons continued to search for the rioters, and manifested the highest indignation.

Von Moltke's Plan of Attack—The French Resources.

There are some reasons for believing a great and decisive battle is not so imminent as is now generally supposed. The reasons for so thinking may be thus stated. It is beyond question a cardinal principle in Prussian strategy to concentrate a superior force before attack. Thus at Sedwa Von Moltke only advanced against the 190,000 Austrians when, by the junction of all his corps, he had 250,000 Prussians; and at Hagenau, on the 6th inst., the Crown Prince hurled at least three full army corps upon McMahon's single corps and five deFaitly's division.

Now, as the Prussian army advances into France and the French retire before it, it is evident that the French are necessarily thrown back closer and closer on their reserves of all kinds, while the Prussians are, just in that proportion, getting stronger and stronger. To transport reinforcements to and concentrate all the troops now at the front in one position is an easy thing for the French, as their lines of communication are short and direct, and the French are in a position to transport to the front, in a comparatively easy manner, all the troops they desire. To transport reinforcements to and concentrate all the troops now at the front in one position is an easy thing for the French, as their lines of communication are short and direct, and the French are in a position to transport to the front, in a comparatively easy manner, all the troops they desire.

THE UPRISING IN GERMANY.

"La Guerre est Declaree"—The Demand for Horses—The Vexation of Travel in Time of War—The Action of the War-temberg Parliament.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Stuttgart under date of July 23: "The excitement in Stuttgart and environs upon the war question is something fearful to behold. Every one had been reading the various articles of the Independence Belge, Schwabische Merkur, Cologne's Zeitung, and other leading journals, with great interest, and still regarding the affair as a bit of sporting between a set of gouty old fellows, rendered unusually crusty by the intense heat of the past weeks, not a soul really expected war, so Friday's telegram, 'La Guerre est declaree,' burst like a bombshell in our midst. Two days before the dreadful news came, not a place large enough to accommodate a kitchen was to be had at any watering-place in the vicinity of Stuttgart; and now the whole of Wurttemberg, Prussia and part of the French army could be lodged with great comfort. The guests at Liebenzell scattered like leaves before the wind. Minister Von Varnbuer, Graf Wolf, the King's adjutant, and many other officials, for the interest of health in the demands of duty, and returned to their posts. Private families rushed off in breathless haste to be in their houses to protect their families from the hand of the soldiers, who are expected to be quartered in the city. The superstitious horses, and without exception, all kept as a luxury, have been called in and appropriated to government use. One is pressed or absent. Like every other just tax law, it imposed a fair proportional tax, and prescribed the manner in which each taxpayer's share of the burden was, with his assent, to be determined, and adjusted to the ability of the taxpayer, and provided for the compulsory payment of the taxes thus determined, after all other modes of collection had failed. But it provides that when extreme measures must be resorted to, the collector shall first levy on the personal property of the defaulter. Should that prove insufficient, then, and not before, his land may be taken, and after thirty days notice, if so much as the value of the property is not redeemed then, subject to very grave doubts whether their title will be worth much. But this is not forfeiture or confiscation, it is a title under a legal proceeding to which the object of the land was a party."

Now at the time this law was enacted, the State had succeeded and was out of the Union. Supposing such a thing possible, it may therefore be assumed that it had application to the State known as Saint Helena Parish—a political division of the State, divided from the other part of the State by wide bays, and which, at the time of its separation, was in possession of the forces of the United States. It became again subject to the laws—"the civil authority of the Government of the United States" was then re-established. The title and extent of the property in undisturbed operation, and from these forward all things without aid from any other power, sufficient for all civil purposes. That this was so is susceptible of the very highest proof. Six months after the subjugation of this parish and the complete restoration therein of the civil authorities, Congress passed another law, which was then approved and signed by the President, and which was the law of the land, and by which the State known as Saint Helena Parish was again declared a part of the United States, and the civil authority of the Government of the United States was then re-established. The title and extent of the property in undisturbed operation, and from these forward all things without aid from any other power, sufficient for all civil purposes. That this was so is susceptible of the very highest proof. 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