MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

CROSSING THE RIVER!

A HERALD ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

THE FRENCH BOUTED, getting them from the mountains and the sea-

100,000 LANDWEHR CROSSING THE

BESAUCON AND MULHAUS OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

The Action of the French Senste.

PARIS, August 15. 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: "Advices from Forbach say 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 gal-

"A dispatch from Carlsruhe says that the Prussians occupy Mulhaus and Besaucon. "One hundred thousand Landwehr are cross ing the frontier."

lant stand, were routed with great slaughter.

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 DODGE.

DARE SCOTT MEET CARPENTER ON THE STUMP?

The Attempt to Keep the Freedmen from the Reform Meetings.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, August 15. A. J. Ransier, Ring candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and chairman of the so-called Republican Executive Committee, has official-

ly replied to the letter of Mr. Seibels, 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. Ransier does not specify the speakers, but proposes that all the discussions of the campaign be conducted jointly. Mr. Seibels replied that the discussion must be carried on by the candidates in person, and not by proxy. To this no answer has been

The preparations are complete 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 candi-

The Reform Convention for the Fourth Con-The delegates are already here.

THE GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

LONDON, August 15.

Consols 914. 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 161. Upon telegrams from Europe announcing great victories for both French and Prussians, it became firmer at 16%. 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 164a17. Governments opened dull, and during the afternoon were dull and steady, closing the same. Sixes 81; coupons 142; sixty-twos 12; fours 11; fives 11; new 9; sevens 9; eights 9; forties 71; Tennessee 634, new 612; Virginias 62, new 621; Louisianas 70, new 67; levees sixes 71,

sixes 822, sevens 70; North Carolinas 521, new WASHINGTON ITEMS.

eights 87; Alabama eights 98, fives 71; Georgia

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The revenue to-day is \$851,000. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, charged with forgery.

The Comptroller of the Currency has approved applications for railroad banks, under the new law, at New Orleans and Montgomery. Several other applications from the South will soon receive attention.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, August 15. The Spanish Minister has telegraphed De Rodas that if the insurrection is not suppressed by September 1st, he will send 15,000 rein-

MAZZINI ARE. TED.

FLORENCE, August 15. A dispatch from Palermo announces the arrest of Mazzini, who had just arrived from

Genoa. He was taken to Gaeta.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. There was no disturbance between the

Orangemen and Ribbonmen in New York yes-

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.

"Kladderadatsch," the German Punch, has a cartoon in a late number which represents the French Emperor depicted with all his wrinkles, and with more than his rightful protuberance; his foot upon the Rhine, drinking from a bowl of smoking blood. Beneath is the legend: "The monster must needs drink blood top 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 mitrailleur. Before him is an immense field covered with dead bodies. Soldier, loquitur, and the creeks and ponds are full. Corn and cotton doing remarkably well notwither its not five minutes since I began, and the war is already over. I suppose I must have turned the handle too fast."

been visited recently with an abundance of rain, and the creeks and ponds are full. Corn and cotton doing remarkably well notwither transfing the showers are heavy and frequent. The weather is exceedingly warm, the therturned the handle too fast."

THE LAND RING.

Another Queer Land Purchase-Ques tions for the Governor and Attorney.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT] COLUMBIA, August 14.

The land commission still lives, and its oper ations 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

board.

As to the mountain regions, several lively rumors have been affoat recently of lands sold to the State, through the agency of one Mr. Cochran. The reply of the anti-Reformars 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 boah! But it won't do. From Anderson, Ocones and Pickens, there come definite voices. Figures and facts in form come pouring in like suushine 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 acros, 223 acres, 103 acres, and 261 acreswhich make 772 acres-for \$5 an acre; that he sold in Oceanse five tracts of 1045, 193, 357, 154, and 251 -in all 2010 acres-at \$6 an acre; and that he sold in Pickens six tracts of 428, 327, 363, 40, 185, and 210-in all 1503 acres-at \$3 50 an acre. These fifteen tracts aggregate 4285 acres of land in those three counties sold to the State for \$21 18) 50. The purchases were completed on Friday, (unlucky day !) the 20th of May, 1870; and about that same date three drafts were drawn in favor of John Cochranthree drafts of nearly equal size. Why were there three drafts? Why were these drafts so nearly equal? They are said to be \$700). \$7000, and \$6262. There is a belance still; but that is not of interest. Now, we have all heardand 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 onnection 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 por tion 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? Didu't ne say it wouldn't do ? And was not the same lands then sold to the land commission in the

name of John Cochran ? But Governor Scott is the friend of the negro, and he wents to bauefit that race by selling lands to the land commission. Then, isn't it a little remarkable that his Excellency's ands 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 scres, that is 2010 acres-are sold for the largest price, to wit, \$6 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 gressional District meets to-morrow evening. | tell us whether these lands, in the market, would average \$1 an acre, or \$2 an acre.

> an acre. Laboremus.

> > 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

Murdered.

The body of a colored woman was found in the body of a colored woman was found in the mill pond of Tristram Covington, Esq., about three miles from Bennettsville, last Sun-day week. The body was badly bruised and cut in several places, and she had evidently been murdered several days previous and thrown in the pond. An inquest was held over the body, who rendered a verdict as above. Her hus-band Berry Wolfulyra was arrested on suspiband. Berry McIntyre, was arrested on suspi-cion, there being very great evidence against him, and he is now in Jall 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 swiming 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. Rile; held an inquest over the body of Tony Hartwell, at the plantation of Mr. Jacob Stroman in the Fork 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 hat scorched and some marks of lightning on the cotton and ground-near his body. The verdict of ance with these facts. The verdict of the jury was in accord-

Destructive Fire In Georgetown.

The Times of Thursday says: Yesterday moraing, 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 Sumplt, opposite the town. Even where every atvantage is afforded to extinguish the fire, it would tage is attorded 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 Winyah Fire Engine Company, and members of the Salamander Company, were, however, as promptmander Company, were, however, as prompt mander Company, were, nowever, 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 commanies and citizens, who used their utmost expanies and citizens, who used their utmost exertions to that end. Fears were entertained that the building for the shingle factory of Messrs. Miller, Greeg & Co., now in process of construction, would have been consumed, which, but for the timely arrival of the engine, would doubtless have occurred. houses in the town took fire from sparks blown houses in the town took is due to the colored across, and much praise is due to the colored fire engine company in speedily extinguishing the engine company was done. We learn

Co. is about \$10,000. The Bennettsville Journal says: We have been visited recently with an abundance of Mousson.

them before any damage was done. We learn that the loss of Messrs. Congdon, Hazard &

The German Refugees. A BATTLE AT METZ. BERLIN, August 15.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY.

METZ REPORTED TO BE CARRIED BY STORM.

30,000 FRENCH AT STRASBOURG.

A Riot at Marseilles.

AN ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN PARIS

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM METZ.

A SURPRISE 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 torce of the enemy. When half of our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddeny attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss NAPOLEON." (Signed) to them. [Longueville is a small village on the line of the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, fifty-two miles east southeast of Chalons.]

The Prussian Account-King William Hastens to the Front. BERLIN, August 15. The Queen of Prussia to-day 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 WILLIAM." (Signed)

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 quot ed at a decline of two or three skillings.

Troubled Times in the French Cham bers-The New Stay Law. WASHINGTON, August 15.

The following is a summary of the latest dis-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 interrup tion, 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 followng dispatch to the Minister of the Interior: "The Emperor left to-day for Verdun, accomanted by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving his Majesty issued the following proclamation:

"On quitting you to fight the invaders I confide to your patriotism the defence of this If we subtract \$14,000 from \$21,180, we shall | great city. You will never allow the enemy to have \$7180, which would be a little over \$1 50 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

Tidings from the Baltic.

LONDON, August 15.

Great events are expected at Kiel immedi-

The Defence of Paris.

PARIS, August 15. The Colaion 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. Priva e 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 The Whereabouts of McMahon.

PARIS, August 15. It is reported that Marshal McMuhon is at

Toul. The Constitutionel, however, says he is 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

"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.

dispatch:

movement on Metz are confirmed by the statement that the German forces hold Ponta

Advices respecting the Prussian flank

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

Hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris. Many of them have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions for their redef have been opened in different parts of Ger-

Twenty French Citizens Shot in Retaliation. Paris, August 15.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1870.

Twenty French citizens of Woerth have been shot by the Prussians, in retaliation for cruelties said to have been inflicted on the wounded German prisoners. The Prussian Advance.

The Prussion army has reached Vigneulles.

which is a few miles from Metz. The French

LONDON, August 15

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 Prusslans.

Poor Carlotta! LONDON, August 15. It is said that the Empress Carlotta has re-

covered 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 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

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a band of from eixty to eighty men, all armed with revolvers and polgnards, 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 Arondissement 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, ar rested 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 halled with warm acclamations. The Serjens de Ville were also received 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 selzed on the Boulevard Villete. They offered resistance, and re-

fused to answer the first questions. After five o'clock, the Boulevard Villete resumed its usual quiet. A crowd of from 3000 to 4000 persons continued to search for the rioters, and manifested the highest indign a-

At a quarter past six o'clock, other parties made an attack on the sentries at the same station. Two men were arrested by the National Guard and locked up in the barracks. The rioters will be brought before court martial today. The Empress has sent a letter of condolence and ald to the parents of the girl who was killed.

The Battle of Metz-Official Dispatches Claim a French Victory.

PARIS, August 15. An official dispatch states that the corps of Generals L'Admirault and De Caen were engaged in a combat at Metz yesterday, Marfive of DeFailly's division. shal Bazaine was present. The enemy was repulsed after four hours' of fighting. The troops are in fine spirits.

The details of the battle have not been received from Metz, but the first reports, received last night, of the favorable result, creat ed an immense sensation. Crowds went to the Ministry of the Interior and demanded the particulars. All night masses of people marched along the Boulevards shouting joyfully.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial are Bitsche holds out against the Prussians A council of ministers was held this morn-

ing, the Emperor presiding. A Reconnoissance at Toul. PARIS, August 15-Night. The Sous Prefect telegraphs to the Minister

of the Interior from Toul, under date of the 14th. 7 P. M., as follows: "Some Prussians were noticed near the town about 2 P. M., and a reconnoissance was made by the gens d'armes and cavalry. They came upon two hundred Uhlans and shots were exchanged, the gens d'armes killing one and wounding one of the enemy. The latter summoned them to surrender, but received a defiant refusal and retired. The attitude of the populace was excellent. The members of the Mobile and National Guards hastened to the

THE UPRISING IN GERMANY.

ramparts."

La Guerre est Declarce"-The Demand for Horses-The Vexation of Travel in Time of War-The Action of the Wurtemberg Parliament.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune

writes from Stuttgart under date of July 23: The excitement in Stuttgart and environupon the war question is something fearful to behold. Every one had been reading the vari-ours articles of the Independence Belge. Schwaebische Murkur-Cölnische Zeitung, and other leading journals, it is true, with great in-terest, but still regarding the affair as a bit of sparring 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 declarec," burst like a bombshell in our midst.

Two days before the dreadful news came, not a place large enough to accommodate a kitten was to be had at any watering-place in

the vicinity of Stuttgart; and now the whole Wurtemberg, Prussian, and a part of the French army could be lodged with great com-fort. The guests at Liebenzell scattered like leaves before the wind. Minister Von Varn-buler, Graf Wolf, the King's adjutant, and ether officials forget the incress of health in other officials, forgot the interest of health in the demands of duty, and returned to their posts. Private families rushed off in breath-less haste to be in their houses to protect their Penates from the vandal hands of the soldiers

who are expected to be quartered in the city.

The superfluous horses, and, without exception, all kept as a luxury, have been called in and appropriated to government use. One is astonished at and cannot help but admire the beautiful, harmonious working of the ma-chinery of government at such times. Twenty-four hours after the declaration of war the head of the army knew how many horses were at his command in the entire kingdom. Every mayor, every official, knows his duty at such times—to render an account of the number and condition of the horses in the district under his jurisdiction. The order goes forth, the horses are to be brought at a certain day and hour to a designated place. The idea of resisting or evading the oder would occur to no citizen of this well-ordered kingdom.

As we had considerable time to wait, I expused myself watching the growd and list-

amused myself watching the crowd and list-ening to the remarks upon the war; crowds of soldiers were leaving—some had been called out, others had volunteered. The greatest en-thusiasm prevailed. Mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts gathered around their dear ones some walling some geography. Here make the bystanders roar and Gretchen smile through her tears, which she then wiped away with her broad palm or upon her coarse apron. But one sentiment prevailed; the impertment Frenchman had pushed matters too far—the usually phlegmatic German could bear his in-

usually phlegmatic German could bear his interference no longer.

The proprietor of a large hotel, who saw his guess all departing, and all his prospects of summer gains dispelled in a day, replied to my expressing sympathy: "To be sure I loose money, but of what consequence is that if the Frenchmen only get a good thumping." The train moved of amid shouts and hurrahs—the same scene was repeated at every station—till so many men were gathered together that highway of an individual, in whose house till so many men were gathered together that were a quantity of polgnards, revolvers of I wondered who was left behind to do the work. In the hot excitement so many rush

forward that the government will feel embar-rassed to equip the multitude. Finally, after a great detention, we arrived at Stuttgart, to find a scene of wild confusion. Strangers, English and American travellers, were in a state of panic over the refusal of the banks either to advance funds or pay even upon the customary drafts. There is a stam-pede for Switzerland, which, it is supposed, will be the only peaceful spot in all Europe. The wildest stories are afloat—no one knows anything positive, so every one invents a story of his own. The inhabitants are all preparing for the Einquartierung. In every house soldiers will be quartered. The Americans are understood to be exempt from this, but it is not decided yet. The American Consul has been besieged with questioners, and is understood to have telegraphed to Mr. Banderstood to have telegraphed to Mr. Banderstood to have telegraphed to Mr. inderstood to have telegraphed to Mr. Ban-

Frenchman! Germany united! are all pleasant-sounding phrases; but when the men are taken from the fields, who will gather in the harvest? Fortunately, then, the women can work; the men are also drawn from the manufactories, which were in a wonderful state of activity; but many will be closed now, to the great distress of innumerable families drawing their support from such sources. Even the students and teachers of the universities and schools are either drawn by conscription or volunteering in such numbers that many in-stitutions will of necessity have to be closed. ' A special meeting of Parliament having been

called to decide upon what course Wurtemberg should take, has resulted in a declaration of firm adherence to Prussia; and, thanks to the King for his prompt action, of course all the South German States keep together and fight with Prussia against the common enemy. For four years statesmen have been discussing ways and means to bring about "German What they in all this time failed to accomp poleon have done in less than four days. A call upon the people to express their sentiments in a body to the King gathered last evening before the palace a crowd of hundreds upon hundreds of citizens of every condition; the women with babies were there also. triotic speeches, enthusiastic shouts, martial music, national songs, &c., seemed to give im-mense delight to the King, Queen, and their enjoyed so much in Germany for many years was at an end.

IS A BATTLE IMMINENT?

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 Sadowa Von Moltke only advanced against the 180,000 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

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 back closer and closer on their reserves of an kinds, while the Prussians are, just in that proportion, separated further and further from theirs. To transport teinforcements 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 shortened, and a work of growing difficulty for the Prussians as their lines long enough at first, are and a work of growing dimetity for the Prissians, as their lines, long enough at first, are now greatly extended. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that while the Prussian army, when all its reserves and classes are in, is considerably larger than the French, the French standing army much exceeds that of the Prissians. Marshal Bazaine has now subject to the orders close on to 400 000 men, already. his orders close on to 400,000 men, already armed, uniformed, in camp, ready for service in all respects, and amply provided with mag-gazines, depots, and so on. The Prussian army can hardly be as strong as this. The forces on foot at the outbreak of the war we know did not amount to 400,000, and it is doubtful if the bare four weeks since the dec-laration of hostilities have given time enough to take the reserves from their various avocations, uniform, srm, and equip them, put them in their several organizations, provide the necessary depots, &c., for their service, and em on to the front. In the Austrian war it tasked the railroad facilities of Prussia war it tasked the fairoud tachnies of Fruss. at to the utmost to concentrate 200 000 men in three weeks on the frontiers of Saxony and Silesie; how unlikely, then, that in twenty-six days she has been able, on the much longer line leading to France, to concentrate more than about that number in France. Every most have been strained to get the standing army up to the Rhine, and no chance to bring the reserves in has been afforded, even if we can suppose the brief space of four even if we can suppose the street space of our weeks long enough to fit those reserves for transportation to the front. But, it may be argued, if this be so, why have the Prussian forces made so desperate an assault on the French ince, broken through in two places, and given every sign of being in force enough to march upon Paris? The answer is easy. Prussia is fighting just now an offensive-deten-sive fight-trying to hold the Rhine frontier ill her reserves can come into action, and it the duty of the commissioners to assess the lands in the insurrectionary districts, and fix that she may hold it, assuming the offensive. The success of this policy in its oftensive aspect may seem to show a deliberate purpose to advance at once; but the great length of their the amount of taxes to be paid on each parcel, but it does not seem to require notice to be given to the owners for any purpose. The present lines of communication, the convenient shortening of the French lines, and the obvious impossibility of the Prussian reserves for the owner, within sixty days after the amount has been fixed, to pay it into the treasury at Washington, or to the commissioners, but it does not suggest by what means the unfortunate owner is to find the extent of being now ready, are all good reasons for sup posing that the Prussian generals are anxious to gain time. If so, no great battle may be looked for in some days.

-Ex-Governor Walker, of Florida, in a recent letter says : "Having stolen nothing, I am | very poor." SEA ISLAND LANDS.

ST. HELENA PARISH AND ITS CITIZENS.

A Few Chapters from a Faithful Unpublished History of the War of Se-

CHAPTER II.

On the 5th of August, 1861, the Congress of the United States passed an act for raising twenty millions of dollars by a direct tax on all the States, and apportioned it upon the basis established by the constitution. The amount required from South Carolina was \$363,570.

The fact that a war then actually existed be

tween the United States and the Confederate States is not alluded to, but the 52d section provides that, "If any State is in rebellion when this act goes into operation (1st April, 1862.) it is to be executed by the President as soon as authority is restored." This was strictly a tax act, unobjectionable in every respect, and exactly in conformity to the con-stitution, while the mode and manner of its execution most effectually guarded and secured the rights of the taxpayer, whether present 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 adjudged, and who should be the judge, and finally it 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, it, may be taken, and, after thirty days notice, is, or so much as may be necessary, may be sold, the overplus, if any, returned or paid to the owner; but if "the land cannot be sold for the amount of the taxes, &c., due, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States for the said amount," but always the owner shall have the right, at any time within two years from the day of sale, to redeem by paying the taxes, &c. The design of the act, and so is its effect, was simply to compel the defaulter to raise the amount by a mortgage on his land for a period of two years. In one event only, not period of two years. In one event only, not likely ever to occur, the United States may become, through the collector, the owner at the end of two years, if the land 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 judicial proceeding to which the owner of the land was a party.

Now at the time this law was enacted, the Now at the time this law was enacted, the State had seceded and was out of the Union. Supposing such a thing possible, it may therefore be assumed that it had no application to this State; but when in November, 1861, that part of the State known as Saint Helena Parish—a political division of the State, divided from the other part of the State by wide bays, inlets and rivers—was subjugated and taken possession of by the forces of the United States, it became again subject to the laws—whe civil authority of the Government of the United States" was then re-established. In the whole extent of the parish, it was in undisput whole extent of the parish, it was in andispu-ted operation, and from thence forward al-ways without aid from any other power, suffi-

clent for all civil purposes. That this was so is susceptible of the very highest proof. But on the 7th day of June, 1862, seven months after the subjugation of this parish and the complete restoration therein of the civil authorities, Congress passed another law, which no respect for that body will prevent me from denouncing as the most atroclous and cruel wrong which ever was inflicted even by an absolute despot upon his subjects. History and the revolution of a few years may exhibit this monstrous wrong in all its deformity; at present it is my purpose only to show the ruin and desolation which have followed its application to this part of the State, and that Messrs. Brisbane and Wording, styling themselves "United States direct tax commissioners for South Carolina," have warped and for South Carolina," have warped and bent this most feroclous and barbarous law from its original meaning and purpose to suit their own. A judiciary sufficiently intelligent, firm and honest may yet be found to redress these people's wrongs. The act is entitled, "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes." The first section is: "That when in any State or portion of any State by reason of insurrection or rebellion the civil authority of the Govern-ment of the United States is obstructed so that the provision of the act of 1861 cannot be peaceably executed, the said direct taxes shall be apportloned in each State, or part thereof, wherein the civil authority is thus obstructed, upon all the lands situate therein"—by another not very objectionable rule—"and each parcel of said land according to said valuation is charged with the payment of its proportion of the whole tax, and in addition thereto a pen-

alty of fifty per cent."

For what crime is this penalty inflicted: Congress then did not reject the idea that a part of a State may be in rebellion and the part of a State may be in rebellion and the other part in perfect subjection and repose, but provided for just such a condition of things. It was only for that part or portion, wherein, by reason of rebellion, &c., the civil authority obstructed, that the act of 1862 was intend d-for every other part or portion, the act of

Now, on the 7th of June, 1862, the whole State of South Carolina, except that portion known as St. Helena Parish, was in rebellion; to the whole State, then, except this parish, the act of 1862 applied; but how could it apply to that portion wherein, as I have shown, the civil authority of the Government of the United States was and had been in continuous operaation for at least seven months before, and never had been at any time from November, 1861, in any manner obstructed, or insufficien for its own viudication? In the interval be-tween November, 1861, and the end of the war there were no persons in the parish except the most loyal, namely, Federal soldiers and sail-ors, negroes and Yankee shopkeepers and ped-dlers, who had flocked in with their notions. By what ingenuity then did the tax commis-By what ingenuity then did the tax commissioners twist this law to their purposes? The second section provides, "That on or before the first of July next, (1862,) the President, by proclamation, shall declare in what States or parts of States said insurrection exists," &c. Within the time he did proclaim that in South Carolina and several other States named, insurrection did exist. Therefore, say the commissioners in July 1869 rebellion existed in St. Helena in July, 1862, rebellion existed in St. Helena Parish, and the civil authority of the govern-ment could not have been sufficient for the peaceable execution of the act of 1861 therein. Nothing can be more false and absurd. Because insurrection existed in the State, therefore it existed in the parish—when the thing was impossible. A part of the State in the actual occupation since Sth November, 1861, actual occupation since 8th November, 1861, in its whole length and breadth, of the most loyal and grateful of all his loyal subjects. Devoted soldiers and sallors, emancipated slaves, thriving trades and nobody else. If the President was deceived concerning the condition of things in this parish, and meant more than he has said in his proclamation, who deceived him? Had he forgotten the glorious conquest of that county by Admiral who deceived him? had he forgotten the glorious conquest of that county by Admiral Dupont in November, 1801? One thing is ceriain, they (the commissioners) knew that the civil authority of the government was unobstructed in the parish and that it was and the civil authority of the government was whobstructed in that parish, and that it was only when and where it proved insufficient for the peaceable execution of the act of 1861, by reason of rebellion and insurrection, they had any shadow of authority to enforce the act of 1862. They also knew that where rebellion and insurrection did not in fact exist, the President, by his proclamation could not make it.

But to return to the first section. That makes But to return to the first section. That makes

FACES, both Plain and Ornamental, kept on hand. All Type cast at this establishment is manufactured from the metal known as Conner's Unequalled Hard Type Metal. Every article necessary for a penfect Printing Office furnished. his obligation. Should he fail to pay, how-ever, within sixty days, "the title to his land shall thereupon become forfeited to the United States," and the commissioners shall cause the same to be sold to the

highest bidder for a sum not less than the taxes, penalty and costs, and "shall strike the same off to the United States, unless some person shall bid that or a larger sum," by which sale "the title shall be vested in the United States or in the purchaser." But the owner may, within sixty days after, appear before the board in person, and, upon taking, the oath, &c., and paying the taxes, &c., and expenses of sale and subsequent proceedings to be determined by the commissioners, redeem-his land. To execute this law the President-appointed three commissioners for each State, with a salary of \$3000 each. The three for South Carolina made their appearance in South Carolina made their appearance in Beaufort in October, 1862, about one year after the subjugation and exclusive occupation of the parish. Of their doings in that same parish I will speak presently.

Now any one can see that the title of the act is a contemptible equivocation and falsehood. It is in no sense a tax act. It is simply an act of confecction and forfeiture of the most.

of confiscation and forfeiture of the most odious kind—a bill of attainder, intended to punish without trial all who owned property in an insurrectionary district, whether they favored or opposed the rebellion—just such an act as the Congress of the United States had no Constitutional power to pass, if the States had no right to secede. To the poor exiles who were, without any fault of theirs, debarred from all means of knowing what was transpiring in their partheirs, debarred from all means of knowing what was transpiring in their parish, its enforcement, supposing it to have been fairly and honestly done, was cruel in the extreme. The act of 1861 subjected lands to sale (not forfeiture) only in case sufficient personal property could not be found; but the overplus, after the payment of the taxes, &c., belonged to the owner; while the right to redeem within two years after the day of sale was reserved. Now, from what I have said in my first, it is clear that had this act been enforced instead of the act of 1862, not an acre of land in the whole parish would have been sold. The personal goods of the taxpayers was

The personal goods of the taxpayers was greatly more than enough to satisfy every de-mand of the government. Individual instances of hardship or suffering nay be referred to sometimes, to illustrate th may be referred to sometimes, to illustrate the folly and wickedness of special or judicial legislation. Congress adjudged that all who owned property, or resided in the districts then in rebellion, were traitors, and punished all unheard. Assuming the parish to have been in rebellion in June, 1862, let us see the justice of this by a single instance. On the 7th November, 1861, one of the residents of this professional parish a widow ledy of seventy. unfortunate parish, a widow lady of seventy years and upwards—opposed to secession and the war—a supporter, as far as her age and sex would permit, of the Union—was compelled, with others, to leave her home for the un 000 was left in her barn, and her plantation was abundantly supplied for the support of a large estate. In 1865 she returned, to find herself a pauper. Her cotion had been selzed by gov-

ernment officials, her other personal property plundered or destroyed, and her plantation sold to Yankee adventurers. But h was sold as the property of the government—as confis-cated and forfeited—not as her property, and whatever might have been the surplus over the amount of taxes—and it was doubtless very considerable—if that was not paid into the public treasury, it certainly was never paid to her. For what offence was she so-heavily punished? Had the act of 1861 been enforced, she would have been untouched.

But to return. On the arrival of the com-missioners in Beautort they proceeded to busi-ness, but they first shut their eyes to the fact that the "civil authority of the government" was and had been for nearly a year entirely sufficient for the peaceable execution, in the whole extent of that parish, of the act of 1861, and therefore that they had no business. But they did see that there was no other part of the State in which they could operate. If they could not bend this entirely prospective law of 1862 back, so as to include this parish, their gains were likely to be small. Alded by a plat of the town made in 1795, in which the streets were distinctly laid out and named, and the lots numbered, they em-

ployed a wandering surveyor to make another plots. On this they marked certain spaces which they called blocks, re-numbered from one up to perhaps seventy or eighty. The houses and lots in each block they designated by capital letters. This plat they copied into a large ledger-looking-like manuscript in their office, and called it a Record, accessible to every one. In the early part of 1863, pursuant to a notice published in the "New South," the very existence of which was hardly known the very existence of which was hardly known outside of the town, they offered at public outcry all of the houses and lots and every plantation and farm in the parish. How these last were described, it is difficult to say. The town lots were described according to their own plat, as for example: Lot (B) block 70, valuation (perhaps) \$7000, tax \$56, penalty \$28, costs \$4—no owners name, street, number or other describing of any kind. Had the or other description of any kum. Has the purpose been to deceive the owners, nothing could have been better or more skilfully controlled the compressioners never intendtrived. But the commissioners never intend-ed they should hear of these sales. In their opinion, these lands already belonged to the government, and no one else had any right or interest in them except themselves, to the extent of their costs and commissions. Several sales, from time to time, followed this eral sales, from time to time, followed this first offer. Even up to a period after the war, but very few pieces were sold for their value. Jonathan was unwilling to bid more than would be equal to a few year's rent, for though he took the usual certificate of sale, he was suspicious of the title. The consequence was that a great many tracts of land and houses and lots were knocked off to the commissionary. I have heard it asserted that property in ers. I have heard it asserted that property in that parish estimated as a restriction that parish estimated as worth three millions of dollars is now held by them for the Government of the United States. The single parish of St. Helena has thus been made to pay, besides the property previously confis-cated, taxes to ten times the amount exacted of the whole State of South Carolina. These lands thus purchased are either lying waste or occupied by freedmen for small rents or no rent at all. Whether any rent has ever been

collected I suppose the commissioners can tell, and every one else can tell that, cultiva-ted as they are, by undirected negro labor, these fine lands must yearly deteriorate. What more I may have to say of the outrages and wrongs inflicted upon those who were once the whole community of St. Helena Parish by the officials of a great government, I will reserve for my next, in which I will certainly address a few words to the Hon. F. A. Sawyer.

CHINESE HOUSE-SERVANTS .- The St. Louis

Republican says:
We are informed, on trustworthy authority, that about one hundred gentlemen, householders in this city, have completed arrangements for the introduction of Chinese houseservants into their families. The necessary negotiations have been consummated with the Chinese Emigration Society in San Francisco and the first instalment of Chinese for S Louis will number about three hundred almond-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 must have reliable servants for washing, cooking and other house-work, and they regard the Chinese as entirely capable of filling the void. They have accordcapable of filing the void. They have accordingly agreed with their agents in California to pay them good wages, certain stipulated sums, and to afford them all necessary protection for the term of years for which they are employed. On the other hand, gnarantees of good service are given by the Chinese under forfeiture of contract. These arrangements have been very quietly made. In a short time the Chinese will come in here just as quietly, and at ness will come in here just as quietly, and at once drop into the homes that have been pro-vided for them. There is no necessity for any stir or commotion in any department of indus-try or labor on their advent in St. Louis, be-cause they disturb no one, and merely occupy waste places.

JAMES CONNER'S SONS

UNITED STATES TYPE AND ELECTROTYPE: FOUNDRY AND PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE, NOS. 25, 30 AND 32, CENTRE STREET, CORNER READ AND DUANE STREETS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE, THAT LARGE AND ELE-

GANT three story Brick Residence, situated at the northwest corner of Pitt and Calbenn streets. Terms easy. Apply to W. J. McERALL, Marion, S. C. july18-mth