

THE VERY LATEST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

CLOSING IN ON PARIS.

THE GERMANS ADVANCING THEIR WORKS.

RESULT OF THE ROMAN PLEBISCITE.

THE POPE TO TAKE REFUGE IN MALTA.

ADOPTION BY THE FRENCH OF A STRICT MILITARY CODE.

RED REPUBLICANISM IN LYONS.

Dumas Dying—The Food Problem in Paris—Expected Departure of the Pope.

LONDON, October 3. It is said that Alexandre Dumas, Sr., is dying at Dieppe.

French frigates stop English merchantmen in the Channel and compel them to show their papers.

Paris advises state that a decree relieves the government from the care of the poor, and throws the responsibility thereof upon the municipality. Breadstuffs not required in the households for use, will be placed at the disposal of the Paris commissariat.

French War Reports. TOURS, October 3. An official decree has been issued for the purpose of enforcing discipline and order. The most vigorous and stringent measures have been taken with that view.

Court-martials will replace councils of war during the continuance of the war. There will be no revision or alteration of the sentences pronounced by the court-martials.

Article sixth provides that all deserters, murderers, spies, thieves and pillagers shall be punished with death; also provides the same punishment for any soldier who threatens or disobeys a superior officer, or loses his arms for the purpose of avoiding a combat. During a fight any commissioned or non-commissioned officer is authorized to shoot any soldier detected in a cowardly action, or who does not assume any place to which he is ordered, or endeavors to create a panic.

Any non-military person participating in any of the said offences may be subjected to the death penalty.

Each army division will be accompanied by a force of gens d'armes. The provost marshal may issue orders to enforce these rules, and may, upon his own authority, make arrests. The whole of the decree is applicable to all the armed forces of the Republic.

Prefects and mayors are ordered to proceed at once to mobilize troops, reporting progress every three days under pain of revocation.

These decisive measures are heartily approved of by all the population here.

The government is much preoccupied in finding means to prevent disorders at Lyons, where persons who have usurped authority have just sequestered the property of the religious corporations.

English War Reports. LONDON, October 3. The Prussians have pushed their scouts beyond Ville Jui and Drouers.

The French gunboats on the Seine have fired on the Prussians who were burning the woods at Billancourt.

The firing from Forts de l'Est and St. Denis has dislodged the Prussians at Chateau de Storres and Le Bourget.

The Prussians have thrown up works at Dugry.

It is reported that in consequence of the vote in the Leonine City having been cast unanimously for the rulership of Victor Emmanuel, the Pope will take up his residence in Malta.

Archbishop Manning, in a sermon at Westminster Cathedral, delivered on Sunday last, likened Victor Emmanuel to Pontius Pilate.

SAD NEWS FOR THE SOUTH.

General Lee Stricken with Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, October 3. The condition of the telegraph and railroads prevents the confirmation, or obtaining details, of the following dispatch:

REICHMOND, October 3. The Lexington Gazette painfully announces that General R. E. Lee was stricken with paralysis on the 28th ult., since which time he has been altogether speechless. The entire community are bowed with sorrow at this affliction to the old hero, which they regard as a mournful event to the State.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, October 3. The revenue to-day is \$1,125,000. The fee of five dollars for passports is abolished.

A. N. Young, of Kentucky, has been appointed Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

LONDON, October 3. Sidney advises to September 8 report that extensive defensive preparations are progressing.

The Avoca, coming from Australia, has 141,000 ounces of gold, and 165,000 sovereigns.

Messrs. Laird & Co. testified before a naval court-martial that the iron-clad Captain rolled from seven to eight degrees in a beam sea.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.—This celebrated troupe gave the first performance of the season at the Academy of Music last night. Their entertainment was, as usual, excellent, and the several artists acquitted themselves to the perfect satisfaction of their large audience.

The pantiopticon of Professor Schaffer has been augmented since the last exhibition here, and among the new views presented are two very fine ones of Charleston scenes—our noble orphan asylum, and a very fine view of the burnt district, apparently taken from either St. Michael's or St. Philip's steeple, and showing the ruins of the Cathedral. This last view called forth the most enthusiastic applause, as did also one which immediately succeeded it, of General R. E. Lee, and another of Louis Napoleon.

The Academy is now in far better condition than it ever has been. Additional windows have been cut and other means of more complete ventilation have been provided.

THE VIRGINIA FRESHET.

Further Particulars of the Inundation.

RICHMOND, October 3.

The flood has gone down, and the merchants are calculating their losses. It is thought this morning that half a million will cover the loss in the city, but not in the towns above.

AFON, near Greenwood, October 3. Accounts coming in from this county (Albemarle) represent the destruction of property as immense. Many lives are lost. The flood in some instances swept away entire families.

The number of lives lost in Albemarle County, as far as heard from, is fourteen. The amount of destruction of grain, tobacco, barks, fences, cattle, hogs, houses and mills, is incalculable. The number of mills and dams destroyed within the range of the flood is about fifty.

In the upper valley of Virginia the flood was so great that it carried cows and hogs before it like so many chips of wood. It was particularly severe along the Chesapeake and Ohio. At Shadwell a mile of track was washed away. There are some dozen landslides between Cobham and Millboro', and eight or ten bridges are washed away. The road is damaged to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. At the Mountain Top House, on the summit of the Blue Ridge, the kitchen was flooded by water.

GREENWOOD, Va., October 3. It rained very heavily again all day yesterday and last night, and an augmentation of the flood below may be looked for. Owing to the destruction of mills and the interruption of railroad communication much suffering among the poor in the inundated districts is reported. Breadstuffs have advanced.

Passengers from the blockaded trains will be sent to Charlottesville to-morrow, and there ferried across Moore's Creek and the Rivanna to connect with the train on the opposite side. The road between White Sulphur Springs and Millboro' is open, but between Millboro' and Keswick, a distance of eighty-five miles (?) the road is impassable, and no injured by the flood that travel cannot be resumed for two weeks, although General Wickham has all his available force at work.

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

LONDON, October 3.—Evening. Consols 92 1/2. New Bonds, October 3.—Evening. Gold opened weak at 133, recovered to 14, and remained dull during the afternoon. Sixty-twos 123; sixty-fours 113; sixty-sixes 113; sixty-sevens same; sixty-eights 104; forties 67; Tennessee 62; new 60 1/4; Louisiana 70; new 62; levees 74; eights 67; Alabama 100; fives 70; Georgia 82; seven 91; North Carolina 50; new 27; South Carolina 80; new 68.

THE ATLANTA FAIR.

ATLANTA, October 3. The rumor that the State Fair would be postponed, is authoritatively contradicted. Colonel B. C. Yancy is still president of the State Agricultural Society. The fair commences on October 19, and continues eight days. Preparations for the fair are progressing rapidly toward completion.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.

SARASOTA, October 3. The Hon. Henry Black, member of the South Carolina Senate, died here on the first instant, aged seventy.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 3. Communication between Brooklyn and Governor's Island is prohibited, on account of yellow fever. There was a heavy rain in the city last night and all this morning. No serious damage is reported.

THE TORCH IN NEWBERRY.

FRUITS OF THE TEACHINGS OF SCOTT, CREWS & CO.

The Radical Nominations for Edgefield.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, October 1.

On Thursday night, the 29th of September, the residence of Colonel Thomas J. Lipscomb, of Newberry County, was burnt with the torch of incendiaries. Threats of the same had been heard repeatedly since the Newberry and Laurens excitements began. The night was rainy, and no fires were in the house from which the conflagration could have come. It occurred about 3 o'clock of that night; that is to say, of Friday morning. Colonel Lipscomb's wife and children were left shelterless in the rain at that hour. The loss was almost complete, from the fact that little assistance could be had. Of the twenty negroes living on the place, only two lent any aid at the fire; but these two served faithfully and energetically. My informant was present at the time, and knows the facts he states.

The Radical County Nominating Convention of Edgefield have just made their nominations. The meeting was called for 11 o'clock, but it was 3 before a temporary chairman could be determined upon. The most active and noticeable element in the earlier portion of the meeting was the contest between Eichelberger—the Falstaff of the Black Brigade of Edgefield—and Prince Rivers, for the nomination. Outsiders who were inside say that the votes were counted by them, and that Eichelberger got 39 and Rivers 56; but the former was declared elected! After a deal of wrangling, however, the meeting got settled, under the influence of Colonel Elliott, who, it seems, turned the tide in favor of his sable brother.

The nominations made are: For Legislature—T. R. Rivers, colored, incumbent; J. A. Barker, white; William Kennedy, white, of the constabulary; Samuel Lee, colored, incumbent; L. Cain, colored, incumbent; Sergeant Greene, colored, from Columbia. For County Commissioners—James Harding, white; Robert Sentel, white; Phil. Dozier, colored. For School Commissioner—J. H. McDevitt, white, present sheriff. For Coroner—D. A. Fosket, white.

Of all these twelve nominees, only two—J. A. Barker and Phil. Dozier—are from the county. The other ten are from the Courthouse or from Graniteville, except the one—Sergeant Greene—from Columbia. This sort of thing does not go down well with the county voters.

CONSANS. —The Railroad from New Orleans to Mobile, one hundred and thirty-eight miles in length, is rapidly approaching completion, fifty-eight miles of the eastern and twenty-two miles of the western end being finished and in running order.

PARIS TO BE SHELLED.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY ACTIVELY PREPARING TO BOMBARD THE CITY.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ASK TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE TO LEAVE.

THE REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY OF SEPTEMBER 27 A CANARD.

DETAILS OF THE KILLING OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

IMMINENT PERIL OF KING WILLIAM.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION FROM RUSSIA.

THE ELECTION IN ROME.

NOON DISPATCHES.

The Approaching Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, October 3. The Prussians are slowly closing around Paris, but so far have made no attempt to bombard the city. The Prussian garrison at Strasbourg consists of 10,000 men.

Arrangements are progressing to bombard Paris from Ville Jui, Gennevillie and St. Cloud.

The Strasbourg besieging army has been divided. A part goes to Lyons, and a part to Paris.

The correspondent of the London Times believes that the reduction of Paris will require considerable time.

Important from London.

LONDON, October 3. The diplomats at Paris will ask twenty-four hours' notice before the bombardment commences to enable them to leave the city.

The government at St. Petersburg, to quiet apprehensions, announce, semi-officially, that a Turkish war will not involve the neutrality between Russia and France.

The Russian newspapers are unanimous for a settlement of the Eastern question, and the abrogation of the treaty of Paris. Diplomats say that Gortschakoff and Bismarck have probably solved this problem.

A French Canard—Details of the Death of the Duke of Nassau.

OSTRICH, October 3. The report of a French victory on the 27th, purporting to be signed by Gambetta, is entirely discredited.

The Duke of Nassau was killed on the 24th while riding with King William and his staff from Bieding to Chalons. In the thickest part of the woods there suddenly rang out a double volley of musketry from an ambush of Franc-tireurs. The third carriage, containing the Duke and his staff, was riddled. The Duke died on Sunday. One of his aids was killed and another mortally wounded. The fifth carriage, containing the King, was struck by several balls, but none of the occupants were hurt. The woods were scoured, but the assassins could not be found.

The Election in Rome.

ROME, October 3. The voting on the Plebiscite is progressing quietly. Out of 47,000 votes only sixty-six are against Italian unity.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Prussian War Reports.

FERRIERES, October 3. Bismarck has published a statement that the report of the conversation between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, given by "Dull Run" Russell of the London Times, and extensively copied over the world, is founded throughout on mere invention.

BERLIN, October 3. The North German Gazette denounces the priests as the source of the anti-Prussian feeling in the South German States, and charges that they are the instigators of revolt, murder and hostile alliances.

The Prussians took five hundred prisoners in the action of Saturday before Paris.

General Bismarck is in conference with Jules Favre and Washburne at Paris.

Later advices state that Paris is orderly.

The requisition that Strasbourg should surrender 8000 German troops has been commuted into a money payment.

NEUCHÂTEL, October 2. One thousand Prussian cavalry have gone to join the corps forming at Toul.

The German army which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhaus is marching on Schleswig, and will occupy the entrance to the valley of St. Maria.

English War Reports. LONDON, October 3. The Prussians demand 100,000 francs from each French department from which Germans have been expelled.

The prefect of Lyons has been arrested with plenipotentiary powers for the preservation of order. The populace support him enthusiastically.

Another body of Germans have crossed the Rhine, moving towards Mulhaus. A corps of 100,000 Germans is now forming at Toul to operate against Lyons.

The Prussians assert that the fire from the forts around Paris is vigorous but harmless. It is supposed that the object is to delude the Parisians into the belief that an effective defence is progressing.

Another account from Paris says the French loss on September 30th was twelve hundred killed and wounded. Among the wounded was General Guillaume. Three hundred prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silent on Saturday and Sunday.

French War Reports. TOURS, October 3. News from Metz confirms the reported excellent condition of Bazaine's army.

The prefect of the Department Du Nord telegraphs an account of a recent battle from Lille on October 2d. He says: "I have dispatches from Paris by carrier pigeons, dated September 30, saying: 'Our troops to-day took the offensive, making a reconnaissance in force. They occupied Metville and La Haye, and advanced to Thias and Clois-Croy. All these positions were solidly occupied by entrenched Prussians, protected by cannon. After a short engagement, our troops retired in good order. The Garde Mobile behaved admirably. Our loss is considerable, as was that of the enemy.'" The dispatch is signed by Trochu.

Minister Cremerieux, addressing Ulric, said that the government had decided that neither territory nor fortress should be ceded to Ger-

many. This expression is favorably commented upon.

The French troops on the left bank of the Rhine (?) are well disciplined and effective.

CHATEAU DUN, October 2. The Prussians are near Palay, in the Department of the Loire, and have also approached Epervay in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The Mobiles have been reinforced, as they expect the Prussians in greater force.

PARIS, September 30 (via Tours). A decree is published prohibiting domiciliary visits except by the municipal authorities; and another decree making requisition for all the wheat and flour in Paris.

The Russian War Cloud.

VIENNA, October 3. The Review of this morning says: The alarming news about Russian war preparations is untrue. General Ignatieff is still at Constantinople. Russia makes no war movement. The relations between Austria and Russia leave nothing to be desired.

The Eternal City.

ROME, October 3. Later returns give 50,000 votes for union with Italy and 600 against. Several monks and priests voted yes!

The city is illuminated and the best order prevails. The services of the guards at the voting places were not needed. The workmen voted in a body.

THE GREAT OF THE WAR NEWS.

The Grand Review in Paris.

A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph thus describes the review of French troops in Paris by General Trochu on the 13th of September:

"At nine o'clock in the morning the different battalions began to rendezvous. The Garde Nationale assembled in companies at some open place convenient to their quarters, and these marched to the general rendezvous of the battalion. When I tell you that No. 130 is one of the strongest regiments, you will believe that the National Guard of Paris is a formidable force. It is composed of fifteen hundred men or over, and there are more than a hundred and thirty of them. How many more I don't know, nor, I confess, do I care to know. I would not, however, be able to guarantee to you that the Sedentaires alone, without counting mobile, regular troops, sailors, marines, Franc-tireurs or other corps, count more than two hundred thousand men."

Assembled at their appointed stations, the battalions moved up or down the boulevards and the great thoroughfares to the several spots where General Trochu had appointed the regiments. Thence they marched to the place of bayonets which so impressed the Parisians all the morning. In every possible direction, north and south, east and west, this way and that, on the pavement, on the sidewalks, on the oblique, the sea of bayonets pressed on.

The smallest ripple of all the eager wave was of five or six hundred men, the greatest, was of five or six thousand. The bayonets were broken fragments from the troops, and howling, falling from window and balcony, and drums beating, and shouts of "Vive la Republique!" passing up and down the street like waves of a perturbed sea.

William, King of Prussia, had beheld the sight; he would no longer have thought or talked of Alaric and Rome after an hour of yesterday's review.

"As I have already told you there was no general massing of troops and no manoeuvres. Each battalion, or group of battalions, was assembled in some large place or street, and then General Trochu came to meet them. The order of the march was, first, the Garde Mobile, who stood side by side along the edge of the pavement for a space of nine miles. Some of them passed along among the Garde Sedentaires, and the rest fell in behind them, and took their march to the Boulevard.

"It was a sight, on the whole, which could be described only as superb. Under Cesar's regime we have many a time beheld displays far more impressive in the pomp of war. But it was the intensity of the feeling, the earnestness, the sense of duty which struck one with real awe. The official accounts are dumb as to the numbers Trochu saw, but I should put them down as at the least three hundred and fifty thousand men."

The Ravages of the War.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Bouillon, September 13th, says:

Your correspondent with the army of the Crown Prince, in describing the battle of Sedan, said that never did he see such a butchery as went on during that great fight. I believe it may also be affirmed that never did I see in arms result in such terrific consequences to the surviving combatants. The world's map whose country has been made the scene of hostilities. For miles around Sedan one sees nothing but destruction and ruin; and from morning to night the air is filled with the wailing and wailing of the wounded as passing from the front to the rear, and the wailing of the mothers and wives of the missing.

But it was at Bazailles the greatest havoc marked the final struggle between the Prussians and McMahon's army. The Prussians set fire to it. A handsome or more prosperous village there was not in the northeast of France. It was small, but it contained an industrious population. The buildings were a mass of brick and stone, and from twenty to thirty houses of considerable pretensions or village residences—houses of Caen stone, and having elaborate bronze gates and doorways. The houses were a ruin as Pompeii. Indeed, there are houses at Pompeii in a better state of preservation than any at Bazailles. Not a roof of a floor remains in any one of them. The Prussian shells did their work so well that even the front walls of Caen stone have been blown and burnt to fragments, which now block up the pavement and all but cover the roadway. Even in the houses which remained, the furniture was utterly destroyed. No human being could now find shelter in Bazailles. When a troop of Prussian lancers rode through it yesterday night, a woman heard these words: "There are no houses here, and there was not a living soul—man, woman or child—of the happy population who dwelt there little more than a week ago. The Prussians say they destroyed Bazailles because the inhabitants had never been upon them from their houses. This is denied by the French, who say that the shots which came from the houses were fired by the regular soldiers and the Garde Mobile. Be this as it may, destruction was never more complete than at Bazailles. Thence to Balm, and also from La Chapelle to Balm, the country is a complete waste. Crops and orchards have disappeared, and the farm-houses are riddled by bullets. Rifles and cannon both played their part at Balm, and thence on to Sedan, a distance of about an English mile. Dead horses abound all along the route; chess-pieces lie along in hundreds; there are skeletons, helmets and cuirasses in heaps, and knapsacks and cartridge boxes enough for a whole regiment. In the vicinity of such spoil I observed scores of men wearing the uniform of the Prussians, but not admiringly to the sick and wounded, but seeking for anything worth finding. Some of them wore soldier's knapsacks. Numbers of these men and other badge bearers, whom I hate to meet

upon the battle-field, are evidently mere tourists, while not a few of these dim downright rascals, I have been told, are they who rob the dead. Some of them are villainously-looking enough for anything.

General War Notes. The downfall of Louis Napoleon recalls the cutting repartee which he is said to have received from Lady Blessington. The Countess had berated him when he was a poor adventurer in London, and went to Paris to be near him after he had become prosperous. Much to her chagrin, he held her no account, but one day when their carriages were abreast in a thronged street, Napoleon said, "Countess, how long do you expect to remain in France?" She answered, "I don't know, but I am going to stay here for a short time. How long do you expect to stay here?"

The telegraph has performed a very important part in the present war. Each Prussian army has a telegraph division, consisting of three station wagons with ten systems of apparatus and the necessary batteries, six requisitioned wagons, and necessary vehicles for equipment. They carry with them aerial telegraph corps of ten telegraph ploughers erect on a mile (German) of telegraph in four hours, or under favorable circumstances in two hours, such is the perfection of their organization.

The North German correspondent mentions the following case, illustrating the pitiless manner in which the order expelling Germans from France was enforced: A German sculptor, called König, who had lived six years in Paris, received an order on the 20th of August to leave France within three days. His aged mother lay on her death-bed, and he sought, but was refused, a temporary permission to remain for his wife and dying parent. On the next day he went to the Prussian consul to conduct the family to the railway station, and with great difficulty König obtained a delay of two hours. The poor parent was prepared, as well as possible, for removal, but expired being borne to the carriage, which was waiting at the street door. The sculptor's wife earnestly begged permission to remain in Paris till her relative had been interred, but her entreaties were in vain. The Prussian consul, who had been committed for burial to some of their neighbors in whose hearts all human feeling was not quite extinct. The unfortunate sculptor, in a rage, being borne to the railway station, who coldly replied that he could not interfere.

Married.

BARBOT-CHARTRON.—On the evening of the 22nd September at the residence of Louis F. La Brie, Esq., by the Rev. C. B. Northrop, C. D. BARBOT, Esq., and Louis C. DE MACDONALD, Esq., of Matanzas, Cuba, no cards.

Funeral Notices.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF Captain W. W. Sale, and of his son, CHARLES W. SALE, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, at No. 62 Rutledge avenue.

Special Notices.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—PATIENTS suffering from Diseases pertaining to the GENITO URINARY ORGANS, will receive the latest scientific treatment by placing themselves under the care of Dr. T. REBSTERNA, office No. 74 Havel street, three doors from the Postoffice.

DANCING SCHOOL.—MONS. BERGER informs his patrons that he has resumed his tuition in DANCING. For particulars apply at No. 332 KING STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICE GRANITEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GA., OCTOBER 1, 1870.—Quarterly Dividend No. 16, of TWO 2 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, has been declared, and will be payable on and after the 16th inst.

H. H. HICKMAN, President.

BEAR IN MIND.—WHEN THE disease has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies HENRY'S STOMACH BITTERS has been long and unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the complaint, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Bismarckian juices, bars and roots contribute their restorative powers to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no fatty oil, or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skillful chemists have analyzed the Bitters, and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the Great Vegetable Tonic and Alternative of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and General Debility, it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS for Young Men on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Howard Association, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. Sent 31-3mos.

FOR EDISTO, ENTERPRISE, &c.—The Steamer "EDISTO" now leaves South Atlantic Wharf on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS instead of Mondays and Thursdays. See time-table advertised in another column.

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.—The Board of Directors of this Company having declared a Dividend of Fifty cents per Share on the Capital Stock, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 31st October. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 31st October.

W. J. HERIOT, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT—IN RE THE LAURENS RAILROAD COMPANY, BANKRUPT.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—The creditors of the LaRents Railroad Company, Bankrupts, are required, by order of the Court, dated August 25, 1870, to render and establish their respective claims, before C. G. JACOBY, Registrar, at Newberry, before C