THE CONTEST OF 1872. OUR NEW YORK LETTER

The Ku-Klux Storles and their Effect-Morton Strikes the Key-Note of the Radical Campaign-Cluseret the Dictator of Paris-Ruffianism on the Street Cars, dic., &c.

> IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, April 29.

The New York Radical papers continue to publish accounts of dreadful Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina, "whole families fleeing in terror," "murders by the wholesale," &c. False, or at least grossly exaggerated, as these stories are, you can hardly conceive how much they are hurting the cause of Conservatism here. There are thousands of fairminded men who have been acting with the Republican organization, but who have been gradually cooling in their faith in it, who find themselves getting indignant and working back into the old rut. It is hard to persuade these people that these reports are "lies." They will reply that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. One single Instance of lawlessness proven, as in the case of the Union County hangings, gives color in the Northern mind to the thousand pretended cases reported by the Radical press.

I make these observations only because our people ought to be impressed with the necessity of being extremely cautious to give no bandle to Radical accusations, if they wish to get their enemies out of power in the general government. My own opinion is that the next Presidential fight is going to be a hard one, and that the result is extremely doubtful. If there are eleven men of one belief and ten of another, it is obvious that the minority must convert one of the eleven if it would become a majority. This, I take it, is the relative position of parties at the North now. The Democrats are in the minority, and if they desire to win the next Presidential election they must convert that extra Republican. There are thousands and tens of thousands of Republicans, in all of the States, who are intensely disgusted with their own party; but they have been so long in the habit of distrusting the Democracy that they have not yet been able to make up their minds to come over. While we abate none of our principles, we must inspire these people with confidence in us.

It is unquestionable that Senator Morton, the leading man in the Radical ranks, has struck the key-note of the campaign for the Radical side, in his Washington and Indianapolis speeches. The Radicals know the dis-advantages of a defensive warfare, and are going to assume the aggressive boldly. They will force upon the country the old question of Southern "loyalty" to the United States. Morton, who is as shrewd as he is black-hearted, took the position in his recent speeches that a conspiracy exists among the Southern people to re-establish the Confederacy, and restore the institution of so-called "slavery," and that, if the Democracy of the North succeed in carrying the Presidential election, they will quietly acquiese in the demands of the Southern States, and let them depart in peace. Controlling the government, and, therefore, the army and navy, there will be no attempt at coercion, and the "rebellion" will become at last an accomplished fact. In other words, says Mr. Morton, appealing to old prejudices, this contest, like those which have preceded it, is for the "the preservation of the

Now when we consider that Congress has lodged absolute power in Grant's hands as regards the South, so that the elections there ne held under duress if necessary, and that the scheme is to revive the lears of the Northern people about the perpetuity of the Union, we may perhaps comprehend the character of the Radical plan of battle, and how desperate will be the chances of beating it. If we do not want four years more of Radicalism, (and that probably will finish up the Republic, North as well as South,) we must bring to our aid, in preparing for the coming contest moderation, wisdom and foresight in the

highest degree. The Tribune announces that it has sent several correspondents into the South to talk freely with the people of all classes, and to investigate the charges of outrage upon, or proscription of, Northern men. The result of their inquiries is to be published in its columns. This is undoubtedly a plan to gather material for campaign use. The World has also an accomplished correspondent travelling the South to get at the truth.

One of our New York celebrities is making a

conspicuous figure in France. Seven years ago, a tall, gaunt man, with glittering eyes and a feroclous moustache, sat in a garret, on Broadway, scribbling, in bad French, slashing editorials against Lincoln and Grant. The former he derided as a blunderer, the latter he sneered at as a fool. This bad French was, with excruciating labor, transformed into readable English by others, and inserted in the columns of the New Nation, a paper then advocating the election of Fremont for the Presidency. This editor in the garret was Cluseret, now Dictator of Paris. He is an educated French army officer, and served in the American civil war under Fremont. Lincoln made him a brigadier-general. But he is an utterly irresponsible adventurer, and lives on his wits. After the failure of his newspaper, he ran down so here that he became almost a common loafer, and lived on his acquaintances. He was in France last year before the war began, and was so noisy that the Imperial authorities put him in prison, whereupon he claimed his release on the ground that he was an American citizen. After he was permitted to go, he returned to New York, and abused the Emperor and Empress daily through the columns of the Sun. The Commune must be badly off for brains to trust to such leadership. McMahon will probably put a full stop to his career, unless Grant should be magnanimous enough to forgive him and plead for his pardon.

The community has been greatly excited over the assassination of Mr. Avery D. Putnam, by a ruffian, on the street cars, a few nights since. Mr. Putnam had a young lady under his protection, and had occasion to reprimand a man who was leering at her insolently. The fellow made many remarks insulting to the lady in reply, and when Mr. Putnam was leaving the car with his charge, ran behind him and crushed his skull in with a blow from an iron hook, which he had borrowed from the conductor for the purpose. The unfortunate gentleman was taken to St. Luke's Hospital to die, and subsequently the assassin was arrested. The conductor, who was evidently his friend and sympathiser, is also in custody. It is a fact that a large proportion of the street-car conductors are no better than the thieves whom they admit to the platform to rob, or the ruffians whom they per it to browbeat and insult passengers. There is hardly a New York lady who travels age joy.

by the street cars or omnibuses who has not had unpleasant experiences, and the circumstance that a gentleman is with her is not always a protection. Impudent looks and even remarks from well-dressed and ill-dressed ruffians are so common that they are almost always passed without notice or further thought. In this present instance, the murder of a citizen for daring to protect a lady has aroused our citizens to a sense of the wrongs they are suffering from the dangerous classes, and justifles the flaming appeal at the head of a morning paper, "Men of New York, protect your Wives and Daughters !"

SIGUTS IN SAVANNAH.

A Pleasant Trip-Suburban Rides .-Bonaventure, Thunderbolt and White Bluff-A Curious Cotton Press-Nilsson -A Good Business Year.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SAVANNAH, April 30. For those who are weary of the monotony of the city rounds of Charleston, and seek for rest and recreation among other scenes, no jaunt could possibly be more delightful at this season of the year than a visit to Savannah. Taking either the Dictator or City Point on their appointed days of sailing, you pay two dollars as fare, with the privilege of returning free during the week, and, in less than eight hours, you will be gliding up the Savannah River among objects of interest on either hand; past Forts Pulaski and Jackson; past great batteries, now crowned with verdure, where once thundered Confederate guns; past obstructions whose ugly heads still protruding from the water, seem to say, "O, people, we have been your faithful sentinels!" past mills and factories busy with life; past great ships lying in the stream, or being towed to the wharves; past the huts of negroes and the warehouses of merchants, until finally, amid a tangle of masts and rigging, you obey the "all ashore," and set loot on the soil welcome "all ashore," and set loot on the son of the Forest City.

Breakfast—then a drive in the fresh morn-

ing air. There are parks by the score—the most beautiful breathing spots that adorn a Southern city—streets up and down, which you may look as through an arch of green; pub-lic bulldings that tell of the progressive spirit of the people, and private residences that indi-cate the taste, culture and wealth of the indi-vidual citizen. You will see, too, monuments which perpetuate the memories of the irst-revo-lution; names repeated in public places which lution; names repeated in public places which are older than the State itself, and other signs are older than the State itself, and other signs and symbols that carry the thoughts away back to the beginning of a century. The gem of Savannah, however, is Forsyth Park—a lovely enclosure, in which the very flowers seem glad to thrive, and the great trees nod stately benedictions. There are fringes of shrubbery, finely gravelled walks, comfortable seats for the accommodation of visitors, a richly carved fountain and basin, and from morning until night groups of nurses and children ing until night groups of nurses and children playing on the lawn lend a picturesque charm to the place which makes an idle lounger as happy as if he were in the Garden of Eden. Many of the love matches of the young people are made on this spot. It is a place to profirst-class affection. Sighs are indigenous to the locality; words here become things, and hearts become trumps.

A popular and pleasant drive is that to Bona-

venture. The shell road is in excellent condition, and the end of the journey, among the grand old live oaks, well repays a visit. Time was, when standing in the heart of Bonaventure, you could almost imagine yourself in a sombre cave, where avenues radiated in every direction, and the labyrinth seemed hung with beautiful stalactites of pendant gray moss. But there has been a change in the place since the war, and the attempt to improve upon nature has been a loss to art. Leaving Bona-venture, Thunderboit is a neighboring point of attraction. Man and beast here and reireshment, and the cool breezes from the river that flows at the foot of the bluff fan you into content with yourself and the world. Still another of the exquisite drives in which Savannah abounds, is on the White Bluff Shell Road and acounds, is on the white bind shell shell shell she was and if you have the good fortune to secure a seat behind Colonel Tom Nickerson's pair of bays, who do their mile in three minutes, and take the dust from no other team in the city, you will probably say you have had the premium ride of your life. For eight miles the say lightly a floor. There is a long vista in road is like a floor. There is a long vista in front of you; another stretching far to the rear, while on either side the luxurious foliage reaches up and twines the green arch beneath which you are whirled along to your journey's

A place not to be forgotten in visiting Savannah is the cotton press of Colonel White. The process by which sixteen hundred bales a day are compressed is familiar enough to Charlest nians; but the beautiful machinery by which it is done—a lady's sewing machine is not more highly polished—the indescribable neatness and silence that marks the operation, the ingezuity with which a stream of water, no big gezuity with which a stream of water, no big-ger than a man's finger, is made to apply a pressure of hundreds of tons to a bag of cot-ton, squeezing the air from it until it crackles like a breaking bunch of sticks, all this is too interesting to be ignored by a sight-seer. There are a pair of evils in Savannah, how-ever, to which one does not take kindly who is not "to the manor born." The first is streets,

that are worse than a sand-bar to your feet and the second is the water, which makes sand-bar in your throat. You always feel, while drinking, that you are swallowing several small Georgia islands in a state of solution. But they have a remedy for it here. Between six and ten in the morning you may hear the bells ringing all over the hotel, accompanied by echoing calls for "Lippmann" or "Solomon." I asked the Irish porter down stairs "what it mean't!" "Sure," says he, "they're ashking for bitters to kell the damned animalcules in the wather."

Among the ex-Confederate Generals from other States, doing business in Savannah, are Joseph E. Johnston-who, by the way, looks superbly-and Manafield Lovell. The city is also the home of Generals Anderson, Mercer, Lawton and Henry R. Jackson.

The concerts of Nilsson during the past week called ont the beauty and fashion of the place. The theatre was well filled, and the fair cantatrice evoked the usual enthusiasm which marks her appearance everywhere. The receipts for two nights are said to have been upwards of

five thousand dollars.

The business of the city during the past season has been remarkably good, and the build-ings going up, especially on the outskirts, with other signs of investment, indicate prosperity and growth. Sojourners in Florida are rapidly making their way homeward, and the hotels have been thronged. The "Screven" is so still. Colonel Nickerson, our old host of the Mills House, presides there with all of his ac customed grace, keeps the Screven in such a style as to leave nothing to be desired, and h reaping the reward to which he is entitled by his experience, enterprise and healthy age. Charlestonians always find a welcome under

THE NATIONAL BLACKGUARD.

A Severe but Just Word About B. F.

[From the Nation.] When we consider that there is probably not a man in the United States that would say he respected Batler, or had the slightest confi-dence in him, that his attempts at legislation have all displayed wickedness and folly in about equal proportions, and that he has prob-ably done as much to debase the tone of public life at Washington as any ten of the worst men who have ever made their appearance in Congress, the tender includence with which the press treats him is highly discreditable, and very mischievous as well. It is bad enough, in all conscience, to have such a man return ed by a Massachusetts constituency, but when the leading papers of the party of moral ideas always treat him as a simple oddity, and his always treat tricks and dodges as the playful gambols of a rich and exuberant nature, they help greatly to lower the public standard of statesmanship, and open political life to charlatans and rogue of all degrees. If the respectable Republican press would only give him his due, the task of finishing him might apparently be left to Mr. Farnsworth, who is evidently too much for

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX VIEWED THROUGH TRIBUNE SPECTACLES.

Tribune Correspondent at Chester-The Conflict of the Colored Militia-Why they were Disbanded-Southern Farming-How Crops are Planted-Political Purposes-The Blacks to be Turned out of Office-More Ku-Klux

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] CHESTER, S. C., April 23.
It is impossible to doubt the existence an constant activity of Ku-Klux bands in all the northern countles of South Carolina. It was in Chester that the battle between the whites and the black militia took place in February last. It should have been called rather a masnegroes, after firing one volley, threw away their guns and ran, the whites pursuing them and killing all they could catch. Many accounts of this affair have already been published, but it is perhaps well to give the vercounts of this affair have already been published, but it is perhaps well to give the version I have gathered here from the clizens, both white and black They say that the negro militia were armed by the Governor, just before the lest elegion for the wincome of in gro militia were armed by the Governor, just before the last election, for the purpose of intimidating the whites. The election passed off in this county without disturbance. The whites ran a Reform ticket, upon which were the names of two or three intelligent negroes, who were nominated in the hope of dividing the black vote. The Reformers were confident of success, but when it came to voting the negro nominees had not came to voting, the negro nominees had not the courage to vote for themselves, but, un-der pressure-of the secret Uion Leagues, bolt-ed and joined the Radicals. The blacks voted in a body, and they had so large a majority that the whites were convinced that there had been fraud, and that the ballot-boxes had been stuffed—a political crime in every way itated by the new election law. Ignorant and bad men were elected to the county offi-ces—among others a school commissioner who cannot read or write. The whites had countcannot read of write. The wines had seed greatly on the success of their reform movement, and were bitterly disappointed. There is no doubt that the whipping of prominent negro politicians by masked ruffians because the great that the election although the came frequent after the election, although the citizens say nothing about this, and talk as if the burning of barns and cotton gins by the blacks bad been of common occurrence through-out the neighborhood. The bad feeling between the two races increased, and the muster and drill of the negro militia exasperated the whites beyond measure. A militia captain, living twelve miles from the town, at a place called Curmel Hill, was visited one night by a gang of Ku-Klux, who broke into his house. He retreated to a barn, where he had stationed a few men of his company in anticipation of the attack. They fired upon the assailants, whe ran, followed for some distance by the blacks. The next morning, the captain, believing the attack would be renewed, got his company together and marched into Chester to get am-munition, to the terror of the chizens, who were atraid that the town would be burned. The sheriff and the town intendant ordere the militia to leave, and they marched out and bivouncked a mile distant. The citizens picketed the roads and patrolled the streets all night. The following day, a white man named Ryster, a militia major, went out and brought the company back and stationed them about his house. They were again urged to leave, but the major ordered them to remain, having fears for his own safety. By this dispatches had been sent to neighb dispatches had been sent dispatches had been sent to neighboring towns, and many armed white men came in by rati and on horseback. The negroes camped in a grove near the major's house, when they were joined by another company belonging in the town. A party of armed white men came down in the night from a station on the railroad some miles north, and, seeing the blocks argamend near the denot, company to the property of the state tion on the railroad some miles north, and, seeing the blacks encamped near the depot, commenced firing on them. The fire was returned, but no one was hurt. In the morning a pariety was held, and the Carnel Hill company was induced to start for home under assurances of protection. They camped five miles out of town, and next morning were attacked by about 200 whites, and routed. Meanwhile nothing saved the Chester company from mothing saved the chester company from mothing saved the chester company from mothing saved the chester company from the company and the chester company from the company from the chester company from t sacre but the timely arrival of a company of United States troops, who found 500 white men fully armed and under the command of a former rebel colonel, and bent on the exter-mination of the blacks. The casualties in these affairs, including the negroes who were hunted down and killed through the co were nineteen blacks killed, wounded and missing, (of whom eleven are believed to be dead,) and one white man wounded. This ended the militia business in Chester County. Governor Scott, convinced at last of the folly of arming ignorant negroes, directed the com-panies to return their guns, and a few were collected and sent to Columbia, the greater part having fallen into the hands of the Ku-Kiux. The white major, who was also county clerk, did not dare to stay in the town after the fight, and left at once with his family. Since the arrival of the troops, everything has

been quiet, but the white citizens still keep up a night patrol of twenty-five men to look out for incendiaries.

Chester is a forlorn, straggling, slovenly village of perhaps 2500 inhabitants. The stree centre on a hill, where there are a block of brick stores and a courthouse. In the midst of a little, bare, open square, a bell is hung on a tall post. It is rung at 9 o'clock every night, when all the saloons and stores are closed, and when all the saloons and stores are closed, and honest people are expected to go home and go to bec. From this hill-top centre, the streets descend abruptly, running off in a hap-hazard, aimless way, until they are lost in the fields. The dilapidated wooden buildings show faint The dilapidated wooden buildings show half signs of having once been painted. Groups of lazy negroes lounge along the sidewalks, or sprawl at full length upon the ground in sunny places, looking like bundles of old rags. Little half-grown and half-starved attle toil up the hill, drawing creaking carts. They are harnessed with horse-bridles on their heads, and bits in their mouths, to which rope reins and bits in their mouths, to which rope reins are fastened, and horse-collars instead of yokes. Knots of sullen white men hang about the doors of the saloons and stores, chewing, swearing, and splitting. A beautiful rolling upland country stretches away in a directions—beautiful to look out upo from this eminence, but sad when see stretches away in all more closely. Never was a naturally rich and productive region so abominably nishted. This wretched, ruinous Souther method of farming has blighted and cursed with poverty a country that had every natural advantage—a fruitful soil, producing cotton, fruit, corn, and all the small grains; pure runnint, corn, and an the small grains; pure run-ning streams, excellent timber, and a healthy climate. It might have been as prosperous and as thickly peopled as the Valley of the Mo-hawk; and yet the scanty population can scartely get enough to eat to keep soul and body together. The farming consists in scratching with a one-horse pough such portion of the fields as the weeds and brush have not overrun, and planting cotton. The greater part of every field is cut up into deep guilles by the rains, and covered with dwari pines and brambles, that are constantly encroaching upon the little tillable land that remains. Cotton appears to be the main crop, the corn and bacon upon which the people subsist being shipped : om a distance at great cost. The sale of a far ler's cotton burely furnishes money enough to buy the lood for his family and his negro laborers. Meanwhile and his negro laborers. Meanwhile, nine-tenths of his land lies naused, and he grows poorer and poorer every year. All his misfor-tunes are, of course, charged to the "nigger

Two men whom I met at the hotel yesterday volunteered to walk out with me to a neigh boring plantation, where they were planting cotton. On our way we crossed a field of fifty acres which they said had been cleared, worn out and abandoned since the war. We found out and abandoned since the war. We found two negro men, two women and two boys at work planting. The ground had been plough-ed in the fall, and earlier in the spring had been thrown up in ridges three feet apart, in the centre of which the guano had been strewn. The fluid process consisted in scraping a small furrow with a wooden plough along the top of each ridge, dropping the seed in, and covering it with a rude wooden contrivance drawn by a horse. The men held the ploughs, the boys threw the seed into the burrows from bags slung to their shoulders, and the women guided the coverers, which re-semble a shovel plough with a stout board in place of the shovel. The owner of the plan-tation said he paid the men \$125 a year, with

to make a crop. "I expect to make a bale of cotton to the acre, which will be worth about \$60," he said. "That sounds like a good lot of seo," ne said. "That sounds like a good lot of money to get off an acre, but there's no profit in it. When I come to pay my hands and feed them, pay for fertilizers and bagging, and for feed for my stock, there won't be much left. Some men haven't paid expenses for the last

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1871.

My acquaintances had taken a drink on starting for the plantation, and when we re-turned to the hotel they took another, nothing starting for the plantation, and when we returned to the hotel they took another, nothing being begun or ended at the South without drinking. They became quite talkative, and the absorbing political question soon came up. "I tell you, stranger," said one, "we can't stand bein' ruled by niggers any longer, they're just ruinin' the State. They're taxin' us and plunderin' us in a way that no white man would stand. They don't pay a dollar of taxes themselves. No, not even the poli tax; for the nigger Legislature was mighty careful to put it in the law that they needn't pay the tax to get to vote. Look here, stranger, wharabouts do you come from ?" I replied that my native State was Ohio. "Wall, do you think folks in your state would stand it to have a lot of ignorant, degraded niggers, not worth a dollar, makin' laws and holding all the offices, and taxin' their property, and they not a word to say?"

say ?"

I replied that I was confident the people of Ohio would not like such a state of affairs.
"No. I reckon they wouldn't, and they wouldn't stand it neither, not for a single day. wouldn't stand it neither, not for a single day.
And, I tell you, sir, that we've borne it as
long as we can, and now its got to stop. The
niggers have got to let men of property and
intelligence hold the offices, or they've got to

eave this part of the country." This I find to be the unanimous sentiment of the white men here with whom I have talked. A one-armed lawyer, who had been a colonel in the rebel army, told me this morning that he believed the negroes would soon abandon this part of the State and go to the sections where they are largely in the majority. I asked him what he thought of an intelligence qualificawhat he thought of an intelligence qualifica-tion for suffrage as a remedy for the present evil. "That would suit us," he replied, "but how are we going to get it. The negroes will never pass a law disfranchising themselves. The only way is to force them to give up the power they have got, and we mean to do it." It is perfectly evident that the whites mean forty to get control of the State government. to try to get control of the State government and that they have a thorough organization for this purpose. It matters not whether it is called the White Brotherhood, the Invisible Empire, the Ku-Klux-Klan, or the Council of Safety—the last being the name which they give it here in Clester—its purpose is the same, and that is so to intimidate the biacks the next election they will not dare to the for any of their own race for office or for the purpose. The treons stationed here

any white Radical. The troops stationed here are under command of Major Van Voast of the lish infantry, and consist of one company of his regiment and a troop of the 7th Cavalry. They are quartered in the outskirts of the village and use an abandoned warehouse for burlage and use an abandoned warehouse for barracks. The officers say they have heard of no
murders in the county since they came, but
that the whipping of the blacks by masked
men still goes on, to some extent, in the
surrounding districts. Sometimes the victims are whipped for suspected theirs, but
usually they are told that it is for voting a
Radical ticket, and they are made to promise
never to do sagain. The troops have no authority to make arrests, and can do nothing thority to make arrests, and can do nothing unless called upon by a revenue officer or by the sheriff to act as a posse comitatus. The officers are expecting new orders n w that th officers are expecting new orders in w that the Kn-Klux bill has been passed. They think they will be directed to learn the state of af-fairs in the vicinity, and report all acts of vio-lence, in order that the President may know when it is necessary to avail himself of the discretionary powers given him by the bill. In counties where no garrisons have been In counties where no garrisons have bee established the condition of things is much worse than here. In Chesterfield County, a negro, his wife and daughter were murdered one night last week. The man had been collecting the delinquent tax. In Clarendon County, two days ago, a county commissioner was found dead in the road, shot in six places. The Ku-Kiux seem determined to murder all

THE LOWISIANA CREVASSES.

The Holland of America.

A special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes an interesting letter to that paper from New Orleans under date of the 20th ult. in which the subject of the levees, the crevasses, and the general condition of things deendent thereon, are discussed. We make the

following extracts: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Holland the home of the brave and thrifty Dutch, has suffered much from overflows and inundations of the sea, and the result of their eses is and has been a more perfect system of dykes or levees, guaranteeing safety for the future. Dutch engineers have a world-wide reputation, and if we had a few of these engineers in this State (Louisiana) at the presen time our bottom-lands would not be washed out. To-day the Mississippi River is high-very high; higher than it has been for many years, and from all points above and below the

city I hear of crevasses.
On Sunday last I visited Carrollton, a suburi of this city, but in another parish or county, called Carroll Parish, some six miles from Canal street, the heart or centre of the Crescent City. Here I found the river at several points dashing or washing over the levee, and the inhabitants of the place no more alarmed than if the river were filteen feet below the than if the river were fitteen feet below the level of the city, instead of being, as it is, at least fifteen feet above the level. I walked for a mile along or on top of the levec, and could look down into the interior of the second stories of the dwellings, as well as the first, and could plainly see that the inhabitants did not know of their danger, or if they did, they did not care as long as they were sate for the moment. If a crevasse were to occur above the city, at Carrollton, there is no telling the the city, at Carrollton, there is no consider result, as millions of dollars' worth of property would be destroyed, and numerous lives lost. Yet, with all these facts staring the people in the works are they make no preparations whatever the face, they make no preparations for the safety of either themselves or their pro perty. I cannot liken them to anything else than sinuers, living from day to day, never dreaming of etermity until their last moments, and then it is too late for repentance.

APPEARANCE OF THE LEVEE.

This morning I paid a visit to the levee at the foot of Canal street, and found the river to be higher than it was on Sunday last by several inches. Four more inches and it would wash over the levee and overflow the "back of town" at once, and finally the best part of the city. Now and then I hear a joke profilered by some smart fellow, stating that "skiffs and batteaux are on the riz." I passed down the levee to the French Market, where the Phila-delphia steamship Junka is being unladen The ship towers above the city like a huge The ship towers above the chy like a hage monster, and she looks as though she were about to topple over on the landing. I took a position some ten squares or so from the river, and the steamboats and ships looked as fifther. if they were moored away up in the air. NEGLECT OF OFFICIALS.

The levees along the "coast," above and below the city, have been neglected not only by the planters, but by the State officials. The old levees are honey-combed by craw-fish-a small shell fish, resembing a young lobser, and very toothsome when dressed up into a and very coothsome when dressed up into a salid-boring through and causing the water to follow their wake, which eventually causes the crevasse. The board of public works have power to build new levees, but they have no power to ound according to be power to repair old ones, and the consequence is, that the collousness of the planters and their indifference in regard to matters outside of raising sugar and cotton is the cause of our present danger. This morning the telegraph cells us that the river is falling, and that at Memphis the river has already fallen fifteen feet. The real danger commences when the river is falling, as the underunned levees fall in and wash away as the water decilnes.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE NEWS.

[From the Beaufort Bepublican.] We have had it in our mind for some time to say a good word for THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS. We do not always agree with the paper on matters of public policy, but we recognize it as a journal honest and outspoken in its views, and as a thorough champion for tne best interests of the State, irrespective of party. It is spicy and newsy, consistent and straightforward, pure in tone, liberal in its tation said he paid the men \$125 a year, with board and quarters, and that the women earned about half wages. He had put \$10 ideas, netropolitan in character, and, to our worth of guano to the acre upon the land we were looking at, and had to do it every year. We heartily commend it to all classes.

TERRIBLE FIRING IN PARIS-THE POPULATION TERROR-STRICKEN.

The Masons Unsuccessful-Hostities Progressing-The Bitter End Ap-

PARIS, April 30. Yesterday witnessed a grand scene at the Champs Elysees upon the departure of the Freemasons to visit Thiers. A vast crowd collected, when a fire suddenly opened upon them scattering the people wildly. The Freemasons advanced and planted one hundred

and twenty flags on the ramparts-a flag for each lodge. They reached Versailles at 6 o'clock. They were blindfolded and sent back, with the exception of the president and two delegates. Their mission was unsuccessful. At 10 o'clock this morning, Dombrowski warned the Versaillists that hostilities might commence at any hour. Forty thousand men are now ready for lighting in the Champs

Elysees. VERSAILLES, April 30. It is stated that Issy is occupied by the Versaillists. The affair at Moulineaux was brilllant for the Versaillists. Three hundred prisoners were taken, and many of the Commun-

ists bayoneted. VERSAILLES, May 1. Issy has displayed a flag of truce. Negotiations are proceeding for its surrender. The elections at Lille resulted in the success of the Republicans.

PARIS, May 1. Cluseret has been dismissed by the Commune. Rossel succeeds him. Durassier succeeds Okolowitz, who is wounded.

LONDON, May 1. Sheridan, Forsythe and Mrs. Lincoln departed on the Russia.

It is reported from Paris that the sisters of Archbishop Durboy have been arrested. It is stated that the German troops in France have been notified that they will remain two years. The Latest.

PARIS, May 1. The firing last night was fearful, and apparently utterly reckless. Nothing to compare with it has occurred since the commencement of the civil war. The city is greatly excited, and alarmed groups of frightened people in every street are discussing the state of affairs. General Okolowitz's wound is a very severe

one, and recovery is doubtful. The delegates from the Masonic lodges of Paris returned from Versailles unable to accomplish anything. They report that Thiers expressed the opinion that a peaceable arrangement with the Paris Commune is impossible.

VERSAILLES, May 1. A large number of troops moved towards Paris to-day as reinforcements to the army of investment. The editors of all the moderate journals in Paris have been ordered to be prosecuted by the Commune, and are leaving the city as rapidly as possible. Private telegraphing in Paris is again entirely suspended.

Rossel, in accepting the insurgent ministry of war, says he shall have need of the absolute co-operation of the Commune troops and the people of Paris. The Provincial elections in all parts of

France have resulted in favor of Conservative VERSAILLES, May 1-7 P. M.

Negotiations for the surrender of Issy hav ing tailed, the bombardment has recommenced, and is now very violent.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, May 1. In the Supreme Court the civil rights case from Kentucky; the case involving the constitutionality of Drake's amendment against the constitution by the courts; of the effect of pardon and amnesty; in cases under the captured and abandoned property act; certain gold contract cases and certain slave contract cases, go over to the adjourned term for decision. Cowdry against the Galveston and Houston and Henderson Ruilroad : In this case there were cross appellees, but the decree of the Circuit Court was in all things confirmed. The United States against acquaint of tobacco, &c.: In this case the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed. It was held that the Indian country is a part of the United States; that Congress intended to tax whiskey and tobacco in that country; that there was power to do so, and the treaties with the Cherokees do not stand in the way. Justice Clifford read a brief paper on the legal-tender cases of Knox against Lee and Parker against Davis, as follows: "In these two cases two questions were heretofore directed to be orgated, namely, first: Is the act of Congress, known as the legal-tender act, constitutional as to contracts made before its passage; second is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage. These questions have been considered by the court, and both have been decided in the affirmative in the decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the case of Parker against Davis, and therefore affirmed; and the udgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of the westerny district of Texas is also affirmed." The Chief Justice, with Associate Justices Nelson, differed and Field, dissent from the majority of the court upon both propositions and the results, holding that the act of Congress, so far as applicable to contracts made before its passage, is repugnant to the constitution and void, and also that it is repugnant to the constitution and void so far as applicable to contracts made since its passage. The opinion of the court and the reasons for dissent will be read before the close of the adjournment term.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1. The debt statement shows a decrease of over six millions. The coin in the treasury amounts to ten hundred and sixty-one millions, and the currency to twelve and three-quarter millions. The Southern claims commission intend distributing printed lists of all claimants, to be bulletined at the Southern postoffices for the purpose of obtaining additional evidence concerning loyalty and multiplying complaints.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

It is probable that a light storm is gathering in Missouri, and that a falling barometer with northeast winds will continue to prevail on the lakes and southeast, and southwest winds in the Gulf States, with threatening and rainy weather in the central Mississippi valley. On the Atlantic coast the weather on Tuesday will probably be variable, with occasional rains and increased cloudiness in the middle and southSPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Corcoran is no better.

-The Bernard-Richings Opera Troupe have been declared bankrupt at Philadelphia.

-In the base ball match at Baltimore, yesterday afternoon, the Bostons scored 18 and the Pastimes 1.

-Counsellor E. S. Worthington, of Kentucky, who was prominent in the military courts of the Confederacy, is dead. -The American Tontine Life Insurance Company, of New York, goes into involuntary

liquidation by a vote of the directors. -The Aleppo has arrived at Queenstow with the crew of the bark Merrimac, which she run down in the harbor on the 20th, all of

whom were supposed to have been lost. -The funeral of the merchant, Avery D. Putnam, who was assaulted by a ruffian in a street car in New York, was imposing. The stores along the line of the procession were closed, the citizens bowing to the cortege as it

-There was an affray yesterday, in New Orleans, between Jules Vincet and Philip Lamereaux, in which the latter was shot and killed. Later in the evening there was a difficulty between two colored men, resulting in the death of one of them. Both murderers have been

THE GREAT CREVASSE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1. Several hundred persons went on an excursion to the Bouvet Carre crevasse yesterday. The levee on either side is still giving way slowly, though unremitting labor is being made to stop its further spread. The roar of the current at the break can be heard more than a mile. Well informed planters estimate that the loss to the crop will exceed twenty thousand hogsheads.

A NOVEL PANACEA.

How to Secure Unanimity Among the People.

Somebody suggests, in the Orangeburg News, the following unique remedy for the existing misgovernment of the State, viz: That the convention shortly to be held in Columbia elect a State central committee, composed of Democrats, Reformers and Republicans, with power to call a grand nominating convention in the spring of 1872, on the following basis: Issue a proclamation to the people of South Carolina to assemble at the courthouse of their respective counties, and elect ten Democrats, ten Reformers and ten Republicans to repre-sent each county in this grand convention, to make nominations from Governor down to

-Guonod is to receive two thousand pounds for the composition of the cantata with which the Universal Exhibition in London is to be opened next year.

road surveyor, irrespective of party, and the man who opposes the nomination, in any way,

Ku-Klux him on the spot.

-During the siege of Paris fifty-four official balloons, (conveying 2,500,000 letters) besides many private ones, of which there is no record, were sent up from the city. Three fell into the hands of the Germans, one fell in Holland, one in Nassau, one was lost at sea and one made a most extraordinary voyage to Norway. The last official balloon, the General Cambronne, was sent up January 28.

Special Notices. READ CAREFULLY.

FEVER AND AGUE. The only preventive known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Dyspepsia. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is a preventive of Chills and Fever.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS good for all Kidney and Bladder Complaints WGLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS used all over the World by Physicians in their

practice. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Gout.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for all Urinary complaints. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Is recommended by all the Medical Faculty. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Celic and pain in the stomach. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS s imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will

have to use caution in purchasing. I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

I feel bound to say that I regard your SCHNAPPS as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians. DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York. I feel that we have now an article of gin suit able for such cares as that remedy is adapted to. DR. J. W. BRIGHT.

"Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c. I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I re. gard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much re-

spect, your obedient servant, CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York. No. 26 PINE STREET, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, ESQ., Present: DEAR SIR-I

ave made a chemical examination of a sample of your "Schiedam Schnapps," with the intent of determining if any foreign or injutious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits. The examination has resulted in the conclusio that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixtures. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adulteration of ilquors. I would not he situte to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the "Schledam Schnapps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) CHAS, A. SEELY, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, }
18 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. : DEAR SIR-The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same ree from all organic or inorganic substances more or less injurious to health. From the resul of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as 'a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities.

ALEX. TRIPPEL Chemist. FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M. D.

Respectfully yours,

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Dru

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S EST., mar21-3mos No. 22 BEAVER STREET, N. Special Notices.

PREVENTIVE MEDICATION .- A adical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torure and prostrate their patients. Instead of pullng down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blisering, venesection, calomel, autimony, stupifying narcotics, and rasping purgatives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, and now rarely esorted to even by the most dogmatic members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the genera. health as essential to the cure of all local ailments Hence it is that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT-TERS, the most potent vegetable tonic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been cordially approved by practitioners of the modern school. t is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands, and tens of thousands, of human beings are alive and well to-day who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves, had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indis-

ensable thirty or forty years ago. Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; but now it is considered of paramount importance, and the celebrity of the standard invigorant, alterative and restorative of the age, (a itle which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have fairly earned by their long career of success,) is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation. A course of the Bitters is urgently recommended as a safe and certain antidote to intermitten t

Bailroads.

and remittent fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery and

COUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

other maladies.

杨台百百 CHARLESTON, April 28, 1871. SCHEDULE OF THE SCHUTZENPLATZ TRAIN,
COMMENCING MAY IST AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

Leave Ann street at. 11.00 A. M.
Leave Ann street at. 10.00 P. M.
Leave Ann street at. 2.00 P. M.
Leave Ann street at. 3.20 P. M. leave Ann street at..... Leave Ann street at...... Leave Ann street at..... RETURNING.

Schutzenplatz # 9.00 A M.
Schutzenplatz at 11.20 P. M.
Schutzenplatz at 1.20 P. M.
Schutzenplatz at 2.20 P. M.
Schutzenplatz at 3.40 P. M.
Schutzenplatz at 4.50 P. M.
Schutzenplatz at 4.50 P. M.
Schutzenplatz at 6.30 P. M.

P. M.

Tickets must be purchased before getting on the train. They can be had at C. LITSCHGI'S, East Bay; F. von SANTEN, King street; MELCHERS & MULLER, King street; G. H. LIND. STEUT'S, corner King and Calhoon streets; C. PIEPPER'S, corner King and Spring streets, and at the RAILROAD.

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President. S. B. PICKENS, G. T. A. apr29-6

EXCURSION TO SAVANNAH.

SAYANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
CHARLESTON, S. O., April 25, 1871.
For the week commencing SUNDAY, April 36
and ending SATURDAY, May 6, 1871. Excursion
Tickets will be sold to and from Sayannah a
ONE DOLLAR EAOH WAY.
No ONTRE AND REASON CONTRESS for Parkles, As No extra expense nor charges for berths, &c. Tickets good until May 8, 1871.

For Eatra Trains, to accommodate large patters at other hours, apply to Agent.
(Signed) C. S. GADSDEN,
Engineer and Superintendent.
S. C. BOYLSTON, General Ticket Agent.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Leave Charleston ... 8.20 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia ... 8.40 P. M.
Leave Augusta ... 7.40 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston ... 2.20 P. M.
Leave Columbia ... 12.15 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston ... 7.60 P. M.
Augusta ... 7.60 P. M.
AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS.
Leave Charleston ... 8.30 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta ... 7.05 L.
Leave Charleston ... 8.30 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta ... 5.50 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta ... 5.50 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston ... 5.40 A. M.
OOLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS.
(Sundays excepted.)

(Sundays excepted.) Leave Charleston. 7.10 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia. 6.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia. 7.50 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston. 6.45 A. M. SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.

CAMDEN BRANCH. Leave Camden 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia 10.40 A. M.

Leave Columbia 1.25 P. M.

Leave Columbia 6.00 P. M. Arrive at Camden 6.00 P. M.
Day and Night Trains make close connections
at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central

Railroad.
Night Train connects with Macon and Augusta. Columbia Night Train connects with Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Camden Train connects daily with Day Passen-

ger Trains.
jan19
A. L. TYLER. Vice-President. TORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COM-

沙童鱼首场 CHARLESTON, S. C., February 11, 1871. Trains leave Charleston Daily at 12 M. and

Arrive at Charleston 7:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted) and 3:30 P. M.
Train does not leave Charleston 6:30 P. M., SUN-

Train does not leave Charleston 6:30 P. M., SUNDAYS.

Train leaving at 12 M. makes through connection to New York, via Richmond and Acquia Creek only, going through in 42 hours, without DETENTION ON SUNDAYS.

Passengers leaving by 6:30 P. M. Train have choice of route, via Richmond and Washington, or via Portsmouth and Baltimore. Those leaving Hinday by this Train lay over on Sunday in Baltimore. Those leaving on Satunday remain Sunday in Wilmington, N. C.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points west and Northwest, both Trains making close connections at Washington with Western trains of Baltimore and J hio Railroad.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Engineer and Superinten
P. L. CLEAPOR, General Ticket Agent. feb11-12mos

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAIL-

PASSENGER TRAINS on this Road run daily as

Arrive at Savannah 3.00 P. M. Leave Savannah 11.16 A. M. Arrive at Charleston 5.20 P. M. Connects at Savannah with the Atlantic & 6

Connects at Savannan with the Atlanta of all Railroad for Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and all points in Florida. With Central Railroad for Macon, Atlanta, Mo-bile, New Orleans and the West. With Steamboats for points on the Savannah iver. At Charleston with the Northeastern and South arolina Railroads, and Steamships for all points

Carolina Railroads, and Steamships for air Joines North and West.
Through Tickets over this line on sale at Hotels in Charleston; Screven House, Savannah; and all principal Ticket offices North and South.
Freights forwarded daily to and from Savannah and all points beyond.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Jacksonville, Palatka, &C.

Tariff as low as by any other line.

C. S. GADSDEN,
oct5
Engineer and Superintendent.