

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1684.

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

A BRACE OF PUBLIC DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Tribulation in Fifth Avenue—The Grand Duke Alexander, of Russia, not coming—Lamentation in the Five Points—Fizzle of the Prize Fighters—The Mercantile Library Rowdies—The Brooklyn Bridge Becoming Visible—The Mystery of the Unknown Suicide Solved.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, May 13.

Hung be the avenue in black—The Russian Grand Duke is not coming. What visions of banquets and balls have the fashionable people not had in anticipating the visit of the Czar's second son? What dreams of flirtations and conquest did not the belles of our west end suffer themselves to indulge in? The disastrous news comes over from the banks of the Neva, that the Muscovite monarch has decided to keep the young man at home, or at least put a veto upon his journey across the Atlantic.

The reason of this sudden change of programme is not definitely known. All we do know is that Alexis was to see to the reception, and that he was to be the center of the fashionable world with loyal enthusiasm; that numerous committees, formed out of the wealthy classes, were organized to see to the reception, and that we were doomed to disappointment. Some ascribe the Czar's inconstancy to his age because he was not named one of the arbitrators in the treaty of Washington; others to the dismay with which he received the intelligence that all New York above Madison Square was agog to torture and harass his child with fulsome attentions.

It is hardly worth while railing at prize fighting as long as a pugilist, like that of Friday night. When people in stages and horse cars, on the ferry boats and railroads, in the gold board and produce exchange, at the dinner table and family hearthstone, are all talking of the pugilist, it is evidence that the moral tone of society is scarcely better than it was six years ago, when a personage so exalted as a Prince Regent favored the exhibition of fist society with his presence. Our grandfathers had a little the advantage of us in one respect. They honestly expressed their admiration of the pugilist, while we secretly gloat over it and sneer at it. The pugilist is a man who is going to be hanged, is a sweet boon to the New York newspapers. The publishers know the public taste and get out their largest editions. They give space to the pugilist, and the subject are not confined to the sporting press. All the "respectable" newspapers, such as the World, Herald, Times, &c., send special correspondents to Canada to report the pugilist, and the pugilist is the subject of the Associated Press on the spot and telegraphed a long detailed account.

It is a mistake to suppose that our only disreputable classes are the professional ruffians and the Republican local politicians. On the contrary, there are a class of young men who give the police almost as much trouble as the Ruddy Blacklegs and the Charley Spencor's gang. The Mercantile Library room are their rendezvous, and the annual election for officers the occasion of their exhibitions of bad temper. For years these riots have taken place. The young men are just those from whom the community has a right to expect orderly and respectable behavior—the clerks and salesmen of large mercantile houses and financial institutions. They are certainly engaged in business, they certainly are the degencies of society, but as members of the Mercantile Library, it seems to me mutually conceded by them that they shall be blackguards. There are two parties with tickets for library officers in the field, and the contest is waged with all the virulence of political warfare in the Sixth Ward. The young men make a point of crowding their opponents into meetings for the purpose of breaking them up by violence. These struggles generally end by the turning off of the gas, and some broken heads, and a rush of police into the room, and the young men being sent to the penitentiary.

Let scoffers hang their heads. Those factious people who have been making weak jokes about the New York and Brooklyn jokers, and those vulgar individuals who have been in the habit of remarking, "We won't live to see it in our day, my boy," have but to look to the Brooklyn side, and the majestic Fulton Ferry House, and the majestic and stately stone slowly and surely rising. It is already fifteen feet above the level of the ground, while it rests on a bed fifty feet below. In less than a year it will be completed. The work on the New York side has begun. The wooden framework, inside of which the masons will lay the foundation, is to be sunk next week. The completion of the bridge, which will be the greatest suspension bridge in the world, is certainly assured as any future event can be.

If the statement of a correspondent of a morning paper can be believed, the mystery surrounding the life and death of the young man who killed himself at the Stevens House, a few days ago, is solved. The name of Harrington was assumed. The lady who married a very great extent, we may say, the remarkable personal attractions. When the workable out, the husband entered the Confederate States army with the rank of Colonel, while she retired to the mountains in the upper part of Georgia. In 1864 he was taken prisoner, and she obtained permission to come through the lines to visit him. She found him living at the North unlettered, and he had been shamed that instead of being captured he had been converted to the Federal lines. Though she could not help despising the man, she loved him too much—or, perhaps, it is better to say she was too much infatuated with him to leave him. Since the close of the war he has been a hard drinker, and in his drunken rary has often beaten her. She has attempted suicide before, but has been prevented. In the depths of despair she ended the tragedy on the other day.

THE CROP PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.—The Maccon Telegraph says: "If a cotton crop is to be grown this year in Georgia, we may say the work is to a very great extent commenced. Much of what is up is so sickly and perishing a condition, and so obstructed by grass and weeds, that it will have to be ploughed up. This is particularly true on the low level lands. On drier localities it is badly washed, and the stand everywhere is exceedingly poor. We have never known a more unpromising prospect at this season of the year. The growing season loss, if compared with last year, must necessarily be great. A million bales will hardly cover it. Corn is better, but all plantation work is sadly behind hand. In the past fortnight more than half the working time has been lost.

VANDALISM RAM'NT.

Destruction of the Column in the Place Vendome—The Moderate Citizens Embittered Against the Commune—Explosion of a Powder Magazine—The Circle Narrowing, &c.

PARIS, May 16—Night.

By two o'clock the Place Vendome was thronged. Three bands played while the workmen were chipping the base of the column. Engineer Abadie arrived. Rochefort followed. The people cheered Rochefort. The arrangements being all completed, the bugles sounded, and the cables were stretched. The column stood firm, but a windlass gave way. Abadie wanted two hours to repair this accident. At 5 o'clock it was announced that the column would not fall till seven. There was a general cry of disapprobation. Abadie was accused of complicity with the Versailles and threatened with the guillotine. At half-past 5 the cables were again stretched. The column lay, then swept magnificently down, bursting into fragments as it struck the earth. The crowd cried, "Vive la Commune." The bands played the Marseillaise. The statue of the Emperor was detached first from the column with the head broken off by the fall. The Nationalists spat on it and struck at it with their rifles. Orators made all kinds of extravagant speeches, after which the crowd dispersed and the soldiers moved off waving the red flag.

VERSAILLES, May 16—Evening.

Tradesmen from Paris say that many thousands of men, friends of order, are arming for a fearful revenge on the Reds upon the entry of the Versailles. They complain of being made to fight the Versailles against their will. A correspondent is informed that the Communists torture their prisoners to death. The troops swear vengeance. The grand assault is expected within a few hours. The Assembly is now debating whether it can call itself a Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, May 17.

Paris advices report five papers suspended. Several persons were injured by the falling of the column in the Place Vendome. The Versailles advanced their trenches within a hundred metres of the ramparts. The troops in the trenches are much annoyed by the insurgent fire. Thirty of them were killed in one night. The Communists hold Montreux. There is nothing decisive from Paris. The Commune, in order to avoid the chances of dictatorship, are associating commanders. Dombrowski and other generals have had associates assigned them. A special to the London Standard says the Versailles will probably carry the city to-night, and the Communists are leaving in dismay.

The Latest.

LONDON, May 17—Evening. The Anteuil and Versailles gates have been destroyed. The neighboring Communists are silent under a terrific fire. Fort Issy, now in the hands of the Versailles, is bombarding Petel, Vanvres, Greuville and Pont Du Jour. The position is untenable. It is believed the Versailles are undermining the walls near Port Neully. Dissensions in the Commune continue. A terrific explosion took place in the eastern portion of Paris, in the direction of Avenue Du Trocadero. It is believed that a Versailles shell from Neuilly has exploded a powder magazine within Paris.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Army to Suppress the Ku-Klux—Bowen's Bigamy Trial—The New York Tribune Correspondents Sent in Disgrace, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

It is stated that the President has ordered the military authorities to assist the civil authorities of South Carolina in enforcing the laws. Representative Bowen's bigamy trial commenced on Tuesday. Eastern banks have applied ineffectually for the balance of currency assigned to but not taken by the South and West. The organization of a national commercial bank at Mobile is authorized. Capital half a million.

There was a meeting this morning of the Senate committee of twenty-one on alleged Ku-Klux outrages.

The steamer Washab relieves the Franklin as the flag ship of the European squadron.

Edward L. Stanton has been nominated secretary of Territory District Columbia.

The subscription thus far to the new loan is sixty-five millions.

The Senate was engaged all day with the reporters of the Tribune who refused to answer questions. A resolution was finally adopted by a majority, in effect confining the investigation to the acts of senators, their clerks, families, and to officers and employees of the Senate. The prisoners have till noon to-morrow to prepare their answers. The Senate then adjourned.

TORNADO AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 17.

There was a tornado in the southern part of the city. A number of buildings, including the Catholic Church, were demolished. A woman was killed and a man hurt. Two dead boys were found on the railroad track. It is thought they sought refuge under some freight cars, which the wind subsequently put in motion, killing them.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

It is probable that local rains will pass over the middle Gulf coast, and that a storm of moderate dimensions will pass over Georgia and South Carolina. A more extended rain is threatening the Ohio valley and Illinois. Cloudy weather, with brisk northeasterly winds, will probably be experienced from Lake Erie northward. Fresh northeasterly winds are probable for the Middle and Eastern States.

The Germans of Chicago, at their coming grand peace celebration, will have a historical division in their procession which promises to be both instructive and imposing. This division will commence with a representation of the overthrow of the Roman domination by Hermann and Thunneida on horseback, followed by about one hundred primitive Germans, in their aboriginal costumes of furs and hides. Theresa of Barbarossa, and the Crusaders, will be represented by Crusaders on horse and foot. The middle ages of German history will be symbolized by Gutenberg and his printing press, printers and engravers. The arts will be remembered in Albrecht Durer, Hans Sachs and Lucas Cranach, accompanied by Ulrich von Hutten, and Goetz Von Berlichingen; and the press will be included among the highest arts. The entire history of the founding and development of the Prussian State, from the time of the Great Elector, with his little province of dreary Brandenburg sand, to the days of William Rex, will be characterized.

AN HONEST WITNESS.

THE GRIEVANCES OF OUR TAXPAYERS AS VIEWED BY A TRIBUNE MAN.

The Venality of our Lawmakers—The State too Poor to Afford Good Pickings—Upstart Officials—The Land Commission Frauds—Feeling of the People on National Matters.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 11.

There can be no doubt that the property-owners of South Carolina have many real grievances of which to complain on account of the manner in which the finances of the State have been administered. The State has no power of railway control, and the charges of corrupt practices which they make against the State Legislature and many of the State officers are, to some extent, true, although greatly exaggerated. A people, however, who are so generally so ignorant of both parties, white men and negroes, agree that with few exceptions the members of the Legislature were shamefully venal, and few voters with the pretence of secrecy. This we may pass over as an admitted fact; but the amount of really bad legislation of which they were guilty is not very great. The State of South Carolina is too poor to afford much plunder. The few persons who have made money out of other rich and grasping corporations that can afford to pay roundly for legislation to promote their interests; and the actual amount of corruption money used at the last session was not more than a few hundred dollars. The lobbyists who manipulate the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania. The measures for the passage of which money was most freely used were the phosphate law, which gave a phosphate monopoly to the right to take phosphate deposits, for fertilizing purposes, from the rivers of the State) and the Greenville Railroad subsidy bill, which passed the House after an expenditure of \$50,000, but which finally failed to pass the Senate over the Governor's veto. The chief sin of the Legislature was the extravagance with which money was spent for clerk hire, furniture and incidental expenses. The cost of the last session was nearly ten times as much as the average cost of the sessions before the war. As an illustration of where the money went, it is related that one member bought a pair of horses and paid the owner by giving him an order on the treasury for pay as a committee clerk, and that others furnished themselves with gold watches and chains in a like manner.

But it is against three or four of the State officers that the anger of the taxpayers is especially directed. When the State Government went into operation in 1868, the only capital of its members were their incomes with the public term; and they carried all their tangible fortunes upon their backs. Now they live in fine mansions, drive fast horses, buy railroads, establish banks, and give every sign of possessing great wealth. The only explanation is, where riches are often rapidly acquired, such a sudden rise to fortune would not attract so much attention or suspicion; but to understand the effect it makes upon the public temper here, it must be remembered that the people of South Carolina are very poor, that nearly all the fortunes once possessed by them were wrecked by the war, that many actual poverty are now reduced to the verge of starvation, and that the old proud planters have nothing left but their barred acres, which scarcely produce enough to feed them. In these pinching days of adversity, a throng of unknown men come upon the scene, and demand that the government by the aid of negro votes, no doubt a large share of the wealth of these men was acquired by what would be looked upon in New York as legitimate speculation, but here few make such distinctions. The South Carolina planters know little about speculation; their fortunes used to be in lands and slaves. Wealth was slowly acquired, and was inherited, and the respectability and good family; men who made money rapidly were suspected, and the speculative instinct was one of the Yankee traits which they most despised. These planters now find themselves poor, their taxes enormously increased, their State debt much augmented, and the State officers suddenly risen from poverty to affluence. Their wrath is naturally great.

The taxpayers do not rest their case, however, on general assertions of corruption, but they make specific charges against some of the State officers, and these charges are repeated in the columns of the New York Tribune out of office. Perhaps the most serious of the charges refers to the public land. Bonds to the amount of \$700,000 were sold, and the proceeds applied to purchasing land on long credit with the purpose of reselling it on long credit and in small tracts to colored men, as a charitable undertaking. A land commissioner was appointed, with numerous deputies. It turns out that the most of the narrow gauge, and that all the rest of the money went into the pockets of the commissioners and some of the members of a supervisory board, consisting of certain State officers. One man made \$20,000 on a single purchase. He bought a tract of land for \$30,000, agreeing with the owner that the deed should be made for \$120,000, drew the money from the treasury, and the deed was made. In some cases land was bought in which there were unsatisfied mortgages, to his full value, and the money drawn to pay the mortgages has disappeared. It is alleged that a systematic process was used of holding up to certain State officers of "sweating" claims against the State—that is, refusing and delaying payment until claimants, wearied by the delay, would sell their claims at a heavy discount to the officials. Doubtful claims have been bought up and subsequently made redeemable at par by legislative enactments. The same persons also made a large profit in purchasing the bills of the old State Bank, and finding them at par. In other places this transaction would be thought a legitimate speculation, but the South Carolina planters are not of this opinion, and invariably characterize it as a "piece of d-d rascality."

I do not wish to give the impression that all the State officers are bad men. There are some eminent exceptions—men whose motives are pure and whose hands are clean of bribes; but, as a rule, the officers are not of a class that would be trusted with official responsibility by any Northern community outside New York City. They came to office at the bidding of the Legislature, necessary for a while man in South Carolina to say he was a Republican, and wanted an office, to get one. Such men were so scarce then that they were obliged to hold up to officers at once.

The taxpayers' movement, which has brought about the convention now sitting in this city, I do not believe the white people are actuated in great part by hostility to the negroes, but they care little about party names, but they are determined to get the power in the State out of the hands of the negroes. If the negroes were Democrats, the whites would be Republicans to-day. Indeed, in parties in a national sense. They are indifferent to all national matters, and do not feel that they make a part of the United States, except in a sort of vague, unorganized way. A great many party leaders say in Congress they read, if they read at all, with about the same interest they would take in the debates of the British Parliament; and the movements of President Grant are of little more consequence in their eyes than those of the Emperor of Brazil. But they are desperately in earnest about their local affairs, and I believe they will leave no means untried, whether of persuasion or violence, to get control of the State.

One of the perils to which a submarine cable is subjected is illustrated in the fact that a vessel at anchor in Dover Straits recently, when weighing anchor, pulled up a cable that crossed the channel at that point. The people aboard the vessel curiously examined it for a while, and then dropped it without injury. In the meantime the news scrambling over the wire most volubly, just as if nothing strange were going on.

The question of narrow gauge for railways is attracting much attention among railway men, and steamship men, and the subject is discussed. The Iron Age says that a comparison, which it gives in brief, of all the essential elements in the cost of construction and operation of railroads will show that the cost per mile of a first-class line from three feet to two feet, is from one-half to one-third that of the standard gauge of four feet eight and a half inches.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN WINNSBORO'.

A County Treasurer Shgs.

Mr. L. C. Carpenter, editor of the Columbia Union, who is now on a visit to Charleston, received a letter yesterday morning, announcing the shooting of Mr. John W. Clark, treasurer of Fairfield County, Tuesday morning, at Winnsboro'. The particulars are briefly as follows: Clark accepted a delinquent taxpayer, named DuBose, saying that the time for collecting the delinquent tax was expired, and he would be obliged to resort to legal measures. An angry altercation ensued, during which DuBose said he would not pay any more taxes. DuBose then knocked Clark down, and, as he fell, a cousin of DuBose's, W. D. Aiken, drew his revolver and shot Clark through the bowels. The sheriff called on a number of citizens to assist him in arresting Aiken, but all refused, and the murderer made his escape. Clark was lying at last accounts, but the wound is serious. All the county officers of Fairfield had received Ku-Klux notices to leave but Clark and the sheriff.

THE PHILOLOGICAL MURDERER.

New York, May 17.

Rulloff, who claims it will take only six weeks to complete his system of philology, is to be hanged to-morrow. Governor Hoffman declined to interfere.

FROM ENGLAND.

Cold Weather—A Vessel Lost.

LONDON, May 17.

The weather is very cold; there is snow in the north of England. A French fishing vessel, with twelve of her crew, was run down in the channel by an unknown vessel.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Collision of Steamers—Crop Prospects Bad.

MEMPHIS, May 17.

The steamers Potomac and St. Francis collided; little damage was done. The crops are reported bad. The rain, cold weather and vermin destroyed the young cotton. Many planters are without seed to replant.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Adams' Express office at Columbus, Ohio, was entered by burglars, two persons sleeping in the office were drugged, and fifty thousand dollars in current funds stolen. No clue.

At the Fleetwood Park, New York, on Tuesday, Thomas Jefferson won a purse for 2:29 horses. Heather Bloom won a purse for 3-minute horses.

Half a million of specie was exported from New York to Europe, yesterday.

Dr. Daniel Watson, of Newport, is dead.

A dispatch from Paris reports the death of Auber, the great musical composer, at the age of 89.

NILSSON AT NASHVILLE.

How She Affected a Newspaper Man.

The "Queen of Song," as the papers have styled Nilsson, has honored Nashville with a concert. "For weeks the Nashville papers have looked forward to this great event, and now it is over," writes a correspondent of the Milwaukee News, "and it may be years before they will ever see the like again, unless the 'Queen' can see two thousand dollars in the visit. I love music, and wanted to hear her; but this concert was to be a Tennessee 'ovation,' and people were expected to come from far and wide to do honor to the Queen; and as these people are so demonstrative, under the influence of her dulcet notes, there is no knowing what they might do. I attended, and was jammed into a large hall, with a stub of a ticket in my hand calling for a reserved seat, which I never reached, but secured some one else's, and then tried to comprehend the audience assembled. The Queen says 'the audience was a bouquet of United States.' The concert was a great success, and every one of the performers was engaged two and three times. Once the 'Queen' carried out the audience, and the program after singing the audience, she sang while she sang a dozen ballads thrown in, came out and shook her head in a negative manner. But Middle Tennessee was relentless; they yelled like a set of Comanche Indians, and as she broke into the 'Queen' came on once more, and gave 'Home, Sweet Home,' in a heavenly manner. But the effect was lost, for she lost his balance sitting on the rail of a bench, and fell sprawling to the floor with a noise that was astonishing. After the concert a fine band serenaded the 'Queen,' who was a guest at the Maxwell Hotel, and while the band was playing 'Put me in my Little Bed' she was playing 'Put me in my Little Bed'.

At the close of the Mace-Coburn fizzle in Canada, the former remarked, "Why, if I had acted as cowardly as Coburn did to-day the crowd would drown me in Lake Erie." On their return to Erie, Coburn sought Mace at his hotel and wanted to fight in Canada, declaring that his friends could not go to Kansas City, but he had nothing to do with it, said Mace; "see the referee." "You lie," returned Coburn, "you've put up another job on me. I can lick you here, now. Get up and have it out with me." Mace, after his return, declared he wanted a fair fight, but Coburn never once showed the wish to begin business. "I gave him several chances and attempted to close, but he each time jumped back into his corner, and he was connected with the crowd by the air; I suggested that a song or a stump oration would be an enlightenment to the monotony of foolishly besting the air. The object in trying to get me into his corner was to harm me, for it is well known that they had chloroform, vitriol, cayenne pepper and deadly weapons to assail me with if they had a chance. I said, 'If you come out of this corner and get into my corner, I will make you fight; but this made him hug it still more.'

Our foreign files furnish a vivid picture of the extraordinary condition of society under "Red" rule in Paris. A noteworthy incident is the seizure by the chief conspirators of all the balloons they can lay their hands upon, as if, when the time comes, to make their escape through the air! Before it comes to that, however, there are unmistakable indications of terrible work in the streets. In the Champs Elysees there are four hundred torpedoes connected with each other by conducting wires. A great many furnaces are established in the Avenue of the Grand Army. A trench, filled with petroleum, extends from the Palais Royale to the great barricade in the Rue St. Florentin. The trench is connected with the Boulevard of the Place de la Concorde. At the entry to the Rue Castiglione two hundred torpedoes are placed, and an endless number of mines are scattered along the Boulevard, the Place de la Concorde, and the Place de Palais Royale. To conceal the position of these torpedoes the Commune have erected movable barricades in the shape of a wall, and by order of a change in the plan of defence. Whenever the government troops enter Paris, therefore, they will have to fight these most terrible of all unseen foes.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

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COLLARS.

NECK WEAR.

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OF THE ABOVE GOODS IN THE.

LATEST STYLE.

AND AT PRICES TO SUIT.

J. H. LAWTON & CO.,

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Shirts and Furnishing Goods.

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SHIRTS.

Grand Prize Distribution.

\$500,000

TO BE

GIVEN AWAY!

THE

SOUTH CAROLINA

LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have entered into an Association for the purpose of introducing immigrants into South Carolina and procuring homes for the same. They propose to establish Agencies in the principal Cities of Europe and the North and Northwest, and assist immigrants in coming to our State, where they will have homes provided, and aid them in becoming permanent settlers upon the soil.

They will be able to offer the best Cotton, Grain and Truck Land in the healthy portions of the State, at very low prices, and on long credit, enabling the purchaser to pay for the same out of the crops raised.

They will also assist immigrants, when necessary, to transportation and subsistence for the first year.

Circulars will be prepared and distributed, explaining our plans more in detail.

Central Office, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER KING AND MARKET STREETS, Charleston, South Carolina.

BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.

References in South Carolina:

General WADE HAMPTON, Hon. B. F. FRARY, Governor M. L. BOWMAN, General JOHNSTON HAGOOD, Hon. ARMISTEAD BURTT, Hon. JAMES CHESTNUT,

General JOHN S. PRESTON, Hon. W. D. SIMPSON, ANDREW SIMONDS, Esq., Hon. G. A. TRENHOLM, Governor J. L. MANNING, Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL.

References in New York City:

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Bankers, MORTON, BLISS & CO., Bankers, Hon. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Counselor-at-Law, Hon. JOHN E. WARD, Counselor-at-Law, Hon. ROGER A. FRYOR, Counselor-at-Law, Colonel RICHARD LATHERS, T. A. HOYT, Esq., President Gold Room, HUNT, THOMPSON & CO., Factors, ANDERSON, STARR & CO., Merchants, PETTUS & CO., Merchants, F. ZOGBAUM & FAIBCHILD, Merchants.

\$500,000 TO BE AWARDED TO THE TICKET-HOLDERS OF THE SERIES OF CONCERTS TO COMMENCE ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1871, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CHARLESTON, S. C., ON WHICH DAY THE DRAWING COMMENCES.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION, UNDER THE AUSPICES of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give a series of Concerts at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing October 1st, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for Homes of Northern and European Farmers and others, in the