# VOLUME XI .--- NUMBER 1689.

# CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24. 1871.

### EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

# THE CAPTURE OF PARIS. HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE FINAL ASSAULT.

Bloody Fighting in the Streets-Storming the Barricades-Thiers's Speech-Rall of Montmartre-McMahon in the Tuilerles-Reported Murder of the Archbishop of Paris-Capture of Communtst Leaders. &c.

#### VERSAILLES. May 22.

The barricades under the Arch de Triomphe were carried by the assaul - the forty-first, sixty-third and eighty-fourth regiments taking a gallant and conspicuous part in the action. Colonels Rendanit and Lefavre are said to have been mortally wounded. The Communists are represented as having fallen back to a formidable line of barricades extending across the Rue de Rivoli to the centre of the Place de la Concorde. The barricades are armed with mitrailleurs and light field pieces, and ionumerable torpedoes and other engines of destruction thickly planted in the neighborhood. The Palais de l'Industrie is surrounded by goveriment troops, and the Communists inside

called on for unconditional surrender. A bloody fight occurred in the Rue St. Honore. The Versaillists charged down the street with fury, and were fearfully cut up by a concealed fire from the windows of the Con-

ciergierle. McMahon planted eleven cannon on t. 2 city slie of the Arc de Triomphe amidst the debris of the captured barricades, and completely swept the Champs Elysees. The Communists are concentrated along the Rue de Rivoll, Rue St. Antoine, around the Hotel de Ville and in the Place Bastile.

Gene: al Lenoir was shot this morning in the east square of the Tuileries by court martial on a charge of treason to the Commune. The commotion in the city is culminating.

In the Assembly to-day President Thiers made a congratulary speech on the surprising success of the government arms. He said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for three or more days, and gave an account in detail of the movements on Sundays, which terminated so victoriously. He announced that the government was determined to visit with rigorous punishment the most criminal of the insufrgents. Bills were introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the column of the Place Vendome, the latter to be surmounted by a statue of France. A vote of thanks to President Thiers and the army was adopted by acclamation.

LONDON, May 22.

A dispatch dated outside of Paris, Monday evening, May 22d, says the isolution of the city continues. Fires are raging inside, and dense smoke overhangs Montinartre. Frequent explosions are heard. The sound of cannon and musketry firing is continuous. It is said the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines. A wounded Communist geceral has been turned back by the Germans. Their advanced corps has been doubled. The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony will shortly be removed from Margency to Compeigne. The Guards will return to Germany by the end of the present week.

LONDON, May 23. A dispatch from Versailles last evening says The Versallist troops occupied the station of the Versailles Railway on the Boulevard Mont Parnasse, within a short distance of the Luxem-

HOW TO WIN IN 1872. Frue Course of the Democracy in the Present Crisis of the Country-The Constitution as it is-A Letter from John Quincy Adams.

Ferrible Scenes-Bismarck's Tub to the The following letter from John Quincy Alsatian Whale-The Consummation Adams, late the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, to a citizen of [Missouri, has been given to the world through Madness-Slege Topics. the columns of the St. Louis Republican :

QUINCY, May 6, 1871.

A. Warren Kelsey, Esq.: DEAR Sut-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt. of a communication from you enthe receipt of a communication from joit ele-closing two extracts from newspapers upon which you request my criticism; and I infer from your letter that you wish to learn my opinion upon the public questions discussed in those articles. You are guite welcome to know them, if you are willing to accent them as simply the suec-

are willing to accept them as simply the spec-ulation of an individual. I represent nobody. and do not boast a follower in the world; nor do I know that my notions are shared by any considerealle prition of any party. The people of the United States feel in-

Considerable per tion of any party. The people of the United States feel in-stinctively that they are going wrong, but they are told that it will be dangerous to re-trace their steps. They know that the path upon which they have entered is beset with pitfalls; but even a bad pass is better than the precipice. The sweep of reaction is stayed by the dread of revolution. The policy of shrewd Democrats, and the duty of good citizens, is to dispel this apprehension, no matter how fool-ish it may seem to them. Short of honor and good faite, no sacrifice should be deemed severe which would suffice to lay that haunt-ing spectre. For that reason I deplore the halting, hesitating step with which the Democ-racy is sneaking up to its inevitable position. For this cause I share your regret at the studious ambiguity which seems to search for a sallyport through which to dodge its desti-ny. And while I better like the spirit, I equal-ity condenn the policy of those who only pro-claimed their purpose of revolution. Such in-dications of sentiment annoy me, simply be-cause they prolong a situation fraught with great danger to the dearest interests of us all. The dominant party can retain a power which has grown too great for the public weifare only by an indefinite extension of the moral conditions of the civil war. The Republican conditions of the civil war. The Republican

organization can rally to no cry but a slogan and conquer under no standard but a spear. That party needs strife to insure its success, but good feeling is necessary for good gov-Now, the hestility to the fifthteenth amend-

ment is the stock in-trade of the fomenters of strile; is it worth gratifying at the risk of perma-nent subjection? The South is galled to-day not by the presence of that amendment to the consby the presence of that amendment to the cons-tlution, but by the utter absence of the consti-tution itself. They feel a Congress which as-saults them, but they find no constitution to protect them. Is it not silly, then, to squab-ble about an amendment which would cease to be obnoxions if it was not detached from its context?

It is context? It is quibbling upon a technicality of law and relinquishing the substance of liberty. The constitution was struck down by the as-sault upon Sumter, and all constitutions must sault upon Sumter, and all constitutions must necessarily fail before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be litted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present admin-istration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love and the good nature which they repress. What, then, is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those, who protess a londness for camels and yet strain so tantastically at this gnat ! for the essence of all Democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law—equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the governbefore the law-equal and exact justice to every mnn, and each to share in the govern-ment of all. That is the only genuine Demo-cratic doctrine. But who dares face an intel-ligent people, with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too Democratic for Democrais, only because the enfranchised are blacks? Surely, the North-ern Democracy should not be forced into such stupidities by the conscientious scruples of their Southern brethren. Deference is doubt-less due to their constitutional qualms, and yet some lenity towards revolutionery pro-

Parnasse, within a short distance of the Luxem-bourg, and General Clinchamp has turned the insurgents position at the Tuilerles and made eight to ten thousand prisoners. A later dis-patch says the Versaillists have occupied the Place Vendor, c, the Tuilerles and the Hotel id, the constitutional Union of the For the old Constitution is just as good as ever main upon it for a warning to those that come after us. There is nothing in it now which is not perfectly compatible with the happiness, welfare and liberty of all the people of all the States. It is only the administration that is at fault, it is the interpretation which is violent. Do you imagine that Thomas Jefferson, do you think that James Madison, would say their old organic frame permits a protective tariff or paper money; authorizes national banks or Presidential diplomacy; constemnces military tribunals, centralization, and the crowning and perfect lufamy of the Ku-Klux bill ? It never was the constitution which invaded or conquered a State; it is not the constitution which oppresses the States. It was war, civil war. Close the war, and you restore self-gov-ernment to the people of the States. It they cannot secure their own peace and happiness. et us look around next year, not for the next President, but the first dictator. Now, if you or any other man doubts the oundness of my judgment in this matter, all I ask is a true Democratic administration, and you shall see it for yourself.

DALS.

at Hand-Cluseret and Rossel-Consolation for Typos-The Place Vendome

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. PARIS, May 6.

The dreadful artillery dialogue continues, and the mitrailleur reports fall like the blows of a sledge hammer on an anvil. Houses are demolished with an unsparing rapidity and impartiality, fires break out with a suddenness which is appalling, and an intensity that laughs at subjection. Brothers dispute

the ground inch by inch, struggle hilt to hilt, and fraternize only in death. The soil trembles under the roar of cannon, it is the "earthquake year" for Paris, and a gentleman from Peru has assured me he imagines often he is in his own country. Deputation after deputation passes between the combatants, but each replies, "No surrender." M. Thiers pursues his blood and iron policy, resolved to bombard Paris into national draternity; the Federals being equally determined to keep him outside the city, where they forced him more than six weeks ago. France feels she is slipping,away from the sympathy of foreign nations, but which reserve for her a profound pity. The bulletins of the civil war shock, and in any case the conquerors must have

their wreaths, not in laurels, but in cypress. Like another Mephistophies, Prince Bis-marck appears on the scene in this "fight for the Commune," by prominently assuring the new Germans of Alsace and Lorrabe they shall have full "Communal" rights. It is a shall have full "Communal" rights. It is a temptation almost powerful enough to honce Parisians to emigrate to those nappy lands. By the by, as a phase of vital statistics, it would be inter-sting to know how many in-habitants of the conquered territory-have left, in order to remain French, rather than Ger-cars august their will

in order to remain French, rather than Ger-mans, against their will. M. Picard, who, as home minister, an-nounces to the Assembly the progress of Mc-Mahon, assures us that "this time the insur-rection in Paris approaches its end." Few in the city can discover the evidence for such as-sertion, although there are few who do not long for such a consummation. We have heard this assurance so often, that it is now ranked among "the positively last nights" of the theatres, or the "final farewells" of popular *artistes.* Moral rather than physical force the theatres, or the "final fareweits" of popular artistes. Moral rather than physical force should conquer Paris; if otherwise, the dissen-sions and conspiracies that will arise after the victory will prove more fatal to France than the timely concession of allowing Paris to elect her own mayor, direct her own munici-pal agents and police, and decide upon her civic expenditure. Grant her these, M. Thiers, are they to obe, then to her and the capital

or at least offer them to her, and the cupital can be talked over to an arrangement. But the Republic must be maintained at the same time, or the question of this form of govern-ment fully and fairly submitted to the nation. Your present Assembly is a conclave of mon-archical factions and faint-hearted Republiactions—the former too disunited to impose its saints on the country, and wanting the pluck to overthrow what they cannot replace; the latter are more interested in number one. which constituted the be-all, and the end-all of Guizou's politics. Thiers will be swallowed and in victory. He is hated by the Legitimists, and viewed with compassion by the Orleanand viewed with compassion by the Orlean-lists; the Republicans accept him as he avows binaself to be one of theirs, with the confidence to be expected from a convert who has spent the psalmist's span of life in waging war to everything Republican, and whose zeal for the new faith is limited to showing that to be a Republican is the most serious disqualification for offices of trust. It is not Republicans that are reader performs ambiasadors and venerals: are made prefects, ambassadors and generals; and that is not a Kepublican Assembly which demands the return of Henry the Flith, compensation for the creatures displaced by the fall of their second empire, and declines to practically grapp e with the practical wants of

LAST DAYS OF THE COMMUNE THE FOLLIES OF THE RULING VAN-DAIS. for the Commune, that may exclaim with Mr. Squeers-"Here's richness." The Bank of France is to be again called on for a loan. It has escaped wonderfully well, and what ad-vances it has made have been secured by treasury or municipal scrip. The Freemasone, rather than freemasonry,

Charleston Daily News

The Freemasons, rather than freemasonry, have cut a scrry figure during the last lew days, by a "manifestation" in favor of the Commune, and the delegates were rewarded by a snubbing from Thiers. The Grand Lodge of France has protested in this mixing up of the institution with politics. But it is no secret, one of the drawbacks of Masonic lodge pleasures, in this country, is the invariable in-dulgence in political talk. The placing of the banners on the ramparts was intended to awe the Turcos into peace, but "Brother" General Montaudon's batteries did not relax their fire; much of the bunking has been shot away, and Montaudon's batteries du not reax their nie; much of the bunting has been shot away, and the guardians of the standards also. If the brothers only k-cs up the supply of fresh men -about fifty a day-the sons of harmony in Paris will soon become beautifully less. The officers of the National Guard, at present, wear Masonic insignis over their uniforms. Benciese builting there are too many for-

of officers of the National Guard, at present, wear Masonic insignia over their uniforms. Parisians believe there are too many for-eigners-Poles-in command of the Federals, and may lead to some difficulty when the time comes for laying down arms. The only new feature I observe in this cetta dolente is that every one seems to carry a revolver, or brace of them, and clients on coming into restau-rants to meals hang up their "case" with as much insouscituce as their hat. Several "sud-den deaths" have occurred in consequence. There is a diminution in the Carlous to visit the "shell-practice" in the Champs Elysees. The seckers of strong sensation congregate under the Triumphal Arch. A few days ago Mt. Valerien sent a shell that shook the struc-ture and scattered the crowd. Mitralleurs and light mountain guns are being holsted up on the monument, which may be considered a doomed. as doomed.

as doomed. There are no official returns published now as to the health of Paris—the time is for bring-ing about deaths only, not recording them. However, a well-known medical authority has about 1, a the anitary condition of the city is good, that pulmonary affections, caused by the siege, are the most coumonly fatal cases, and that a general state of anemia and nercan read in the features of the pcople\_is the predominating character of all illness, and

predominating character of all liness, and that existing clrcumstances only aggravate. The ambulances are vast charnel houses, the hospitais crowded with the wound-ed, the dying and the dead. Two cases of death are reported from mortification, the result of the sting from files, which are supposed to have found their way from the battle-fields, where lie the half-burled brave. Carbolic acld is what the Prussian medical staff recommends when the skin is so punctured. It dries up the part at once. Paris is full of dangers. Another practice, noble in one sense, but perllous in another, is the Paris is full of dangers. Another practice, noble in one scnse, but perllous in another, is the habit that each battailon of the National Guards has, of bringing in for burial, when they are relieved, those of their conrades who have been killed some days before. Two or more carts, covered with laurels, indicate their contents. The supply of fresh meat, vegeta-bles and first is very lair. It is not clear what contents. The supply of fresh meat, vegeta-bles and fruit is very lair. It is not clear what is meant by sending up balloons to scatter ad-dresses over France. There is not an act or proclamation of the Commune but is scrupu-iously reprinted in full by the provincial press; and though journals cannot enter Paris, St. Denis is close by, with its half-way house for buttors and awgeners. After a time anylety letters and newspapers. After a time anxiety about public affairs disappears, and in the same proportion increases the desire for family or friendly news. In addition, strangers are free o leave, which takes away the romance of the "investment."

The ramparts intra muros are being erected at a rapid rate, thanks to Pere Galilard, by trade a shoemaker, and now barricade engi-neer-in-chief since Rochefort has resigned. It is very remarkable the number of the sons of St. Crispin who fill high office under every re-volution—even to statesmanship; in the city. they are ever foremost in devouring newspa-pers. The barricades are in apple-pie order, after the trenches in iront; the finishing stroke is to deposit the torpedoes. Some experiments are going on with rockets or petroleum bombs, but the result is not known. The fightling is still of the same desultbry character—Fort issy being taken and retukym with the red flag suill waving over its rufns; and its expiring agonies even proving a terror for the Versallists. There is room to undertake the grand assault if Thiers but makes up his mind for the sacri-The ramparts intra muros are being erected if Thiers but makes up his mind for the sacri-fice. There is no other means visible to terminate the quarrel but wading through blood. The quantity will be lessened by finishing with skirmishes.

#### MIND AND MATTER.

alysis. When I use the word softening, I mean chronic softening, as contra-distinguished from acute inflammatory softening. in which these effects are not so distinct and clear, though they can be perceived by close observation. I have a patient just now in care who I consider have a patient just now in care who I consider has chronic softening of the orain, involving principally the cortical portion, and he pre-sents symptoms in accordance with the above. He complains of dull, aching pain in his head. loss of memory, an inability to fix the mind vigorously upon any subject, or to pur-sue any lengthened train of thought, the in-tellect becoming, as it were, wearled and seem-ingly unable to sustain any great mental exer-tions. Yet he has no paralysis of either sensation or motion, excert some symptoms of amauro-•tions. Yet he has no paralysis of either sensation or motion, except some symptoms of amauro-sis, indicating involvement of the optic discs. Now, does not all this go to prove that the cor-tical portion of the brain is the origin of intel-lect? You may still reply, no; it only proves that the brain cells being disorganized or destroyed, are no longer capable of per-forming their function of secreting thought from the immaterial mind, which is there as perfect as ever, and unharmed by disease of the material substance. If the mind be an im-material principle, then we may look upon the the material substance. If the mind be an im-material principle, then we may look upon the brain as the medium or instrument through which it is rendered manifest to the external world. This is the view Waison takes oi it and many others. People also generally regard the mind and soul as identical. If they were, then of course that would settle the question as to the brain being the origin of mind. It could not be, for then it must be the origin of the soul. But that is impossible, as the brain is de-stroyed at death, but the soul lives on for ever. That which is immortal. of that which is immortal.

# SPAIN AND HER KING.

MADRID, May 22. To-day's session in the Spanish Congress was exceedingly stormy. The Radicals presented a resolution for the establishment of a Republic; the Carlists submitted a motion declaring the election of King Amadeus void, and Don Carlos, of Spain, the rightful King. The discussion was long and excited, but they finally adjourned without a vote upon either proposition.

LOUISIANA AND EER DEBT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

The Supreme Court recognizes the constituional limitation of the State debt. This decision validates obligations contracted prior to he adoption of the constitutional amendment, limiting the State debt, including about six millions to New Orleans, Mublle and Texas Railroad; it excludes the Statehouse and numerous other State liabilities, assumed by the Legislature since its adoption.

THE PROSPECT FOR COTTON,

Blue News from the West.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, May 17.] Crop advices, per mails of yesterday and to-day, are the most discouraging yet received, and point to reduced estimates of cotton pro-duction this season, and perhaps higher prices. In sections of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, the crop is in a wretched plight, on account of the late cold rains, and in a great many cases is being ploughed up, while, to make matters worse, planters are out of seed, and if they had any, it is now almost too late to effect anything through replanting. The following letter to one of our prominent cotton houses is from one of the most success-ful and practical planters on the Arkansas River, and may be relied upon as giving a cor-rect statement of the situation in that impor-tant section : Cropadvices, per mails of yesterday and to

rect statement of the situation in that impor-tant section : "PINE BLUFF, Ark., May 12, 1871. "Messrs. Nelson & Titus: "GENTLEMEN -1 have just received my ac-count to date, but have not taken time to ex-amine it yet, for I am so baily bothered about the prospect of a crop. The cotton that is up is all dying in the field, and the worst of It is that the farmers have not the seed to plant again, so that the most of them will be compel-led to plant their entire crop in corn. I have led to plant their entire crop in corn. I have seed enough to plant my crop again, but I do not know of any one else as well fixed in that respect. I have been over the river to-day looking at the cotton. The stand is gone. I went over Mr. Stewart's crop and Scull & Lankford's crop. They will be compelled to plant again, and neither have seed. I don't think they will be able to get seed at any price. I am very sorry for Scull & Lankford, for they had a good prospect a few days ago for a big crop.

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 becomin

They will be able to offer the best Cotton, Grain and Truck Land in the heathy 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,

#### BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.

#### **References in South Carolina :**

General WADE HAMPTON, Hon. B. F. PERRY; Governor M. L. BONHAM, General JOHNSON HAGOOD, Hon. ARMISTEAD BURT. Hon. JAMES CHESNUT,

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, BL'SS & CO., Bankers. Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR, Counsellor-at-Law. Hon. JOHN E. WARD, Counsellor-at-Law. Hon. ROGER A. PRYOP., Counsellor-at-Law. Colonel RICHARD LATHERS. T. A. HOYT, Esq., President Gold Room. HUNT, THOMPSON & CO., Factors. ANDERSON, STARR & CO., Merchants. PETTUS & CO., Merchants. 1 F. ZOGBAUM & FAIRCHILD, 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



Grand Prize Distribution.

\$500,000

South Carolina.

de Ville. Assy is certainly in custody, and it is reported that Fellx Pyat is also arrested. Another dispatch says the insurgents abandoned the Place Concorde yesterday. General L'Admirault's forces have surrounded Montmartre, and the battle now progressing there will complete the overthrow of the insurgen: movement.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 23-Noon. The Versaillist flag now floats over Montmartre. The whole city is evidently in possession of the forces of the Assembly. The Latest.

VERSAILLES, May 23-Afternoon.

General Clinchamp, during last evening, occupied Bontignalles, and attacked Montmartre to-day on the we-t and south from the avenue and Boulevard de Clichy Mont. General l'Admirault, simultaneously moving his forces along the line of the Seine and Boulevards, leading to the Northern Rallway, attacked the station of that railway and carried it by assault. He thence moved on Montmartre, which was captured at one this P. M. General Cizzay's forces carried the barricade in the Chansee de Moine, in the notthern part of Paris. The operations of the government troops are progressing satisfactorily everywhere, and the complete suppression of the insurgents is expected to-day or to-morrow. The losses of the Versaillists in to-day's engagements were small.

The heaviest fighting yesterday was in the Rue Royale. The slaughter was terrific. Colonels Dubols and Moran, nephews of Guizot, commanding the Versailles troops, were killed by the explosion of torpedoes. The barricado in the Rue St. Honore was captured and recaptured six times. General Vinoy is reported wounded in the groin, and Donai in the head.

It is rumored that the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbes Francols and Villemesant were shot by the insurgents.

THE TEXAS FACIFIC BAILBOAD.

NEW YORK, May 23. The stockholders of the T-xas Pucific Rallroad Company met to-day at the office of Marshall O. Roberts and had an election of directors, with the following result: Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Thomas A. Scott, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Pierrepont, Henry G. Stebbins, Geo. W. Cass, W. T. Walters, Henry D. Newcourt, E. W. Rice, Henry S. McComb, Jno. W. Forney, Iven McManus, John 5. Harris, W. R. Travers, Geo. Quintard and J. W. Throckmorton.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The Town of Bradford, Canada, is burned. Loss over half a million.

-The yellow fever deaths in Buenos Ayres are reduced to one hundred daily. -At the Lexington races, Mollie Cadwalla der won first time, in 1:464 and 1:444. Fandla-

don was second. THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Brisk and high winds from the southeast and northeast will probably be experienced to-night on the lakes. Clear and partially clear weather is probable for Wednesday on the Atlantic and Gulf coast.

rours,	Joux Q. ADAM	
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NEWS	FROM	WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Anthony was selected as presiding officer of the Senate in place of Collax, who sent the Senate a note saying he will not be able to preside during the remainder of the session. The Senate went into executive session on the treaty. Colfax is easier to-day, though very weak, and requiring care. His ailment is paralysis of the nerves of the heart. It is considered rather serious.

There were no Southern nominations to-day.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, May 23. The Epsom summer meeting commenced this week. The Derby occurs to-morrow. There are fifteen starters, and the betting is

THE KU-KLUX IN DARLINGTON.

More Missives from the Grand Cyclops.

The Columbia Union, a paper which seems to have suspiciously intimate relations with the Grand Cyclops and his subordinate friends. brings us the following intelligence from Darlington County :

On Friday night last, a large notice, embracing he names of the county officers and of the postmaster, was posted up on the front of the postoffice, but was torn down early in

the morning by the town marshal. Saturday morning the following named officers receiv-ed notices, similar to the one sent to Mr. Lunney, appended hereto. These notices orders to resign their positions forth-Vere with, and were directed to John Lunney, Jona-than Wright, county treasurer; John G. Gatlin, chairman of the board of county commissioners; Clayton Cannon, county commissioner; Jordan Lang and Samuel Keith, representa-tives to the General Assembly; James M. Brown, Jr., judge of probate, and J. S. Fillebrown, county auditor. The order to Mr. Lunney, the postmaster, is as follows:

K. K. K.

HEADQUARTERS 51ST DIVISION.

IIEADQUARTERS 51ST DIVISION. SPECIAL ORDERS: I. Joan Lunney, you are ordered to resign the office of Posimaster for thith. II. Let one notice suffice—the ere of the Kian is upon you—for when we come our errand will be DEATH. By order of R. H. K., Q. Z., A. A. G. NOT

and an overwhelming claim that hence it was, for South as well as North, in spile of the marks of the mailed hand which must re-torth in the elections for the Assembly the towns must be distinctly represented. No city in France with a population over 20,000 city in France with a population over 20,000 can appoint its mayor. The government re-serves the right of having the chief magistrate as its local wire-puller. But the towas are about uniting to possess this right, which will complete their municipal franchises. They will work in with the capital to have it placed on a similar footing. The Commune does not gain sense by length of days, nor wisdom from past folles universally condemned. It is constant only to fighting. For the minth or tenth time it

universally contempted. It is constant only to fighting. For the ninth or tenth time it has recast its executive, and we have at last the committee of public safety, of five mem-bers, with Felix Pyat as first fiddle. The name is bad, as it recalls the terrible convention of '92, and the days of Fauquier, Thionville and St. Just. However, it does not frighten poo-le, nor its there reason to suppose it means to St. Just. However, it does not ingited to make to imbue its hands in blood, simply because it would be at once swept away. It will watch over the generals and administrators, and take cognizance of the Dumouriez and Cus-times. At its argue is not likely to march into lines. As its army is not likely to march into

will be required; besides, the guillotine is no longer the mode. The Commune devours a commander-in-chief once a forthight. In preportion as a general tails, the werage will increase. Cluseret yesterday a Rossel to-morrow. It is a system of natural selection, of the survival of the fittest. The most singular thing about Cluseret's tumble s that no one knows exactly the cause of it The journals that offered incense to him a lew

weeks ago describe him as a beautiful nullity and that, instead of organizing everything it aree days, he took three weeks to disorganize all. I think he had too much common sense for his task-masters. Having become a nau-ralized American, created a prejudice against him, and the affair of the Fort of Issy, where him, and the aftair of the Fort of 1883, where he was expected to foresee a panic among its defenders, was only the occasion to cast him aside. A Frenchman can understand the sub-jects of every country, from Indus to the pole, tecoming a naturalized Frenchman, but the contrary strikes him as being contrary to the law of nature. His successor, Rossel, is but treated is transformed as country approximation.

the greatness thrust upon him. He is slender, of middle height, pale and very blonde. His manner is cold and reserved. Like Dommanner is cold and reserved. Like Dom-browski and Falladine, he wears glasses, and, as Chrevet, prefers a billy cock-hat and muchi to a kept and regimentals. He held mmense with seven to four against Bothwell. office under Gambelta, so he is doubly disquali hed to associate with the Bonapartist officers, who form the Swiss Guards of our present Commonwealth. He is a man of great intel-

Commonweath. He is a hard to great inter-ligence, activity and resolution—a kind of military Puritan. Pernaps we have our "Young Nap leon" at last. 'the enemies ac-cuse him of being "amblitons," but Brutus is an lonorable man. The coming man, it this be he, must look sharp, as the Versaillists are uncommon to mar. incommonly near. The committee of public safety has undoubt

edly stimulated the execution of affairs. It will save the Commune from being laughed at, owing to its squabbles, and the body from disrespect, by seeing its president so often called to order. Ordinary matters will be left to the city parliament to dispose of, such as petitions. Upwards of five thousand printers sent a memortal to the Commune, adeging they were reduced to misery by the suppression of the journals. The only answer they received was, the order to put out two more lights, and since, another newspaper has disappeared. The subject of burning the dead, instead of interring them, is to be entertained. We are more interested in the question, if we are to be

Is the Brain the Origin of Thought. Intellect, or Mind !

# [From the Medical Press and Circular.]

[From the Medical Press and Circular.] This is a most interesting question, well worthy the study of the psychologist. There is, indeed, much to prove that it is the origin of the mind, or as some psychologists put it, the brain secretes thought somewhat in the same manner as any gland in the body per-forms its function of secretion, regarding the grey cells of the brain in the light of secreting gland cells, their function being to secrete thought. But here a difficulty at once presents itsell; namely, from whence do they gather, or from what element do they eliminate the con-stituent of thought, so as to produce mind or from what element do they eliminate the con-stituent of thought, so as to produce mind or intellect? For, if the analogy hold good, there must be some element from which these cells gather the constituents of thought. We know the kidneys eliminate urea from the blood, the liver, bile, the salivary glands their peculiar serection, and so of all the glands of the body. But we see that these several se-cretions and excretions pre-existed in the living block, it may be in a different form, but, nevertheless, their constituents were there, and were only brought together and eliminated from thence by these glands. So when we say the liver forms bile, the kidneys, oran is we do not mean that they eliminate the bowels of any land, no travelling guillotine when we say the liver forms of the kinetic are kinetic. urea, &c., we do not mean that they eliminate them from the blood. So following out the analogy that the brain cells secrete thought, I again put the question: "From whence do they gather the elements of that thought?" Source will at once reply from the immaterial Some will at once reply, from the immaterial principle of the mind. This brings us to what "I believe" is the generally received opinion-namely, that mind is an immaterial principle; but if it be an immaterial principle how is it but if it be an immitterial principle now is it that you cannot destroy the brain without destroying the intellect as well? Thus in ap-oplexy, or any case where there is an effu-sion of blood, or other fluid, to any great ex-tern the individual becomes unconscious. sion of blood, or other fluid, to any great ex-tent, the individual becomes unconscious. You may object that this is owing to the shock to the animal life, and not specially re-ferable to the brain. Well, we have stronger proofs. Look at a man intoxicated with alco-hol. The first effects are to quicken the imagi-cution and induce a freer flow of though hol. The first effects are to quickent the inagi-nation, and induce a freer flow of thought. As the man takes more he becomes dull and heavy, and if he takes more still he becomes entirely unconscious. He appears to have lost all power of thought and intellect. Does not this show that the alcohol, acting on the mount have a first the unlock in the end material brain, affects the mind—in the end seeming to destroy it? And that it is the alcohol acting on the brain is proved beyond a doubt by examining the brain of those poisoned with whiskey or brand,, or in the ex-periments performed on dogs by giving them

r periments performed on dogs by giving them a couple of drachms of pure alcokol, which kills them instantaneously, and immediately opening the head and examining the brain. The pure alcohol can be distilled therefrom, showing what an affinity it has for the brain, and how quickly it is absorbed by the stomach. We have a still stronger proof of the brain be-ing the originator of thought in the pathologi-cal condition of softening of that organ, and time, also

cal continuo of softening of that organ, and which, at the same time, also proves the exact part of the brain which is the seat of intellect, confirming other proofs deduced from experiments made on animals, birds and reptiles, which it would be only an experiments made be quite superfluous to go into. From these experiments it is clearly shown that the cortiexperiments it is clearly shown that the corri-cal or grey structure on the outside of the brain is the seat of thought. We say is "the seat of thought," assuming the brain to be so for the present. Well, now pursuing this thread of the subject, we find where softening commences in the central white substance of the cerebrum that the intellect is in no way private property and persons have up to the present ocen treated with, no harm can de-signedly be anticipated. The plankings is going up that is to settle the fall of the Ven-dome column, and heaps of tan, straw, &c., are being collected to break the fall of the isconoclastic festival. All other personal, imperial or royal souvenirs will at the same time disappear. the Klan is and will be i. II. K., Comd'g. I there arrears of taxes weekly is a true "find" and extend to the cortical of greystruc-ture, the intellect becomes very soon engaged On the other hund, it the discase commences in the cortical portion, the intellect becomes affected at once, prior to any symptoms of par-

of hardly know what to say about selling my cotton, for I think with the present prospect it will be compelled to advance in a short time. If you can conveniently hold on for a while onger before selling my cotton, I would esteem

onger beior beior it a great favor. "Yours, very respectfully, "SAM REEDER."

The writer of the foregoing made 500 bales last season, and has made money, or come out at least even on every crop since the war. We state this as bearing upon his practical knowl-edge of planting, and also to show that he has edge of planting, and also to show that are no fears as regards advances in giving a true statement of affairs. He is also anything but sensational, and we may call aftention to the apparent earnestness and truthfulness of his communication. Pervious to the war he was communication. Previous to the war he was an overseer. Of like character and experience are the neighbors to whom he refers who had respectively 400 and 900 acres in cot-ton last, season. Intelligence similar to the above reaches us to-day from farms on the old Raleigh road and other localities near this city, as well as from places in several adjoinng countles.

Concerning the situation in Mississippl, we wint the following from the Panola Star of the 3th instant :

"The heavy rains of Monday night again "The heavy rains of Monduy hight again caused the creeks to overflow their banks and to keep the rivers up at their already high water state. The injury done to the cotton crop by the rains and the severe cold weather of the last two weeks is considerable, and we of the last two weeks is considerable, and we hear general complaint among the farmers of the injury to their cotton crops. The cotton is dying out very rapidly, and but poor stands will be left, as it is now too late to replant cot-ton to secure a good yield, and we have never seen such poor prospect for a cotton erop in ten years, and with the almost certain pest of lice that usually follow cold spells, we can but have a gloomy prospect for the production of the staple this year. It is an admitted fact that there never has been two consecutive rears that there was large yields of cotton in the history of cotton culture in the South, and arguing upon this rule and the present prosarguing upon this rule and the present prosect, we must conclude that a very small yield vill be made this year. We heard one old

farmer say, a few days since, that he believed that the late rains and cold weather was sent as a curse upon the people for so persistently themping to raise large crops of cotton to the exclusion of grain. Time will prove whether the old gentleman was correct or not, but we believe that some kind of a curse should be visited upon our people for their ruinous system of planting since the war, and teach them a lesson that the baukruptcy of "70 failed to do."

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250 Gifte-Gash-each \$100	35,000
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We take pleasure in certifying that we are acquainted with General M. C. BUTLER, JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., and General M. W. GARY, of the firm of BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO., and know them to be gentlemen of integrity, and we regard the object they have of assisting immigrants to homes in South Carolina of great importance to the State as well as to the immigrants, and we have every confidence that their enterprise will be carried out with fairness and honesty to all par ties concerned.

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