VIEWS OF A GENTLEMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Poverty of the Old Planters-Cotton Planting Unprofitable-Indolence of the Negroes-Their Destiny-Future of the South.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Charleston under date of the 19th

I met yesterday a good specimen of the old-school South Carolina gentleman—a man of about sixty, tall and well built, dressed with scrupulous care, and having a dignified bear-ing and a courtesy of speech. This gentleman entertained me for an hour with a conversa-tion upon the condition of affairs in this State that showed a freedom from prejudice, and a that showed a freedom from prejudice, and a disposition to forget the past and make the best of things as they exist, that is seldom evinced by people of his class. He was for ten years a member of Congress, and formerly owned what was called a model plantation upon the Savannech River, in Abbeville District. His plantation was one of that kind that used to be shown to Northern travellers as a proof the benign character of the institution of slavery, where all the slaves were robust and benign character of the institution of slavery, where all the slaves were robust and healthy, well-clad, well-fed, comfortably sheltered, and apparently enjoying a high degree of happiness. He said that since the surrender he had become poor, and had taken to the practice of the law to earn a living. My acquaintance, whom I shall call the colonel, gave me an account of the poverty of most of the proud old families in the middle and upper districts of the State, mentioning them all by name, with a description of their former acquence and their present inof their former affluence and their present inof their former affluence and their present in-digence. One of his illustrations of their changed circumstances was particularly striking. "These gentlemen," he said, "In the old time would never drink brandy that the old time would never drink trainly was less than thirty years old, and now they can afford nothing better than the meanest corn whiskey." "Bub how can they be so poor when they still own large tracts of land? Why don't they sell a portion of their estates?" Why don't they sell a portion of their estates? I asked. "Because nobody wants to buy. The land is a burd, to them. They cannot get accustomed to the new labor system, and many of them, when their cotton is sold at the end of the year, and themselves poorer than when they began, and only deeper in debt after a year's hard work. The plant-ers have been ruined by cultivating cotton ers have been ruined by cultivating cotton exclusively and neglecting all the food crops. In my district I am well acquainted with all the planters. I do not know one who has made anything the past year, and I can call to mind a number who have each lost several hundred dollars. They planted with the expectation that cotton would sell for 25 cents a pound, and when they had brought their crops to market they could only obtain 12 or 13 to market they could only obtain 12 or 13 cents, and could not pay their expenses with the proceeds." The colonel said that, previous to 1860, it was considered discreditable for a to 1860, it was considered discreditable for a planter not to raise all the corn he needed for use on his place, but now there were many who did not plant an acre. The cause of this mistaken policy, he thought, was the great need of money, and the expectations raised by the high price that cotton brought after the war. This year he had observed that a much larger area of corn had been planted. He did not think that the corn was stolen in the fields to so great an extent as to deter the planters from cultivating it, as others had represented to me.

from cultivating it, as others had represented to me.

Three systems of labor prevail. One is for the planter to hire his workmen, paying them monthly wages of from \$6 to \$8, and giving them an allowance of corn meal and bacon, a cabin, and a garden patch. Another is to give the laborer one-third of the crop, the planter providing seed, fertilizers, tools and animais. The third system is for the laborer to luraish everything except fertilizers, and receive one-half the crop. The last two systems are much preferred by the negroes, and are the most used in practice; but even these systems, the colonel said, do not afford sufficient incentive to the negroes to be industrious, and, as a consequence, the result often proves unprofitable to the planter and to the laborer. He declared that the negroes are, as a class, lazy and thrittless, working only when driven to it by necessity. "You draw false conclusions," he said, "about the industry of the negroe and thrittless, working only when driven to it by necessity. "You draw talse conclusions," Mr. Davis bade them "good night," and relief amidst enthusiastic cheering. from the amount of the cotton crop produced in the South last year. I have shown, you how this was done by an almost total neglect of the provision crops, and that the result has been disastrous. I do not believe that the total value of the agricultural productions of total value of the agricultural productions of the South for 1870 will equal the average value of the productions during the ten years preceding the war. In other words, I am confident that the negro is not producing as much now as he did under the slave system. He is not industrious by nature. He will work hard for one day, and then spend two in hunting, fishing or idling, about the nearest town, planting thus but one acre, where, with constitutional that I had observed in Columbia. Anderson and Greenville that a number of colored men had bought lots and built com-Anderson and Greenville that a number of colored men had bought lots and built comfortable houses, thus giving evidence of habits of industry and economy. These, he thought, were exceptional instances. They were the mechanics of the tawns, trained to steady labor from boyhood. The vast majority of the colored people of the State barely lived from hand to mouth, he said.

The colonel thought that the African race would soon become extinct in all the country, with the sexception, perhaps, of the hot.

with the sexception, perhaps, of the hot, marshy seaboard, where the white race would not come into competition with it. According not come into competition with it. According to his observation, the mortality among the negroes had greatly increased since they were emancipated, and this increase resulted from insufficient food and clothing, poor shelter and carelessness and lack of judgment in tending the young and nursing the sick. Pulmonary complaints, formerly almost unknown, had become prevalent and fatal. He discussed Darwin's theory of the struggle for life, and had become prevalent and fatal. He discuss-ed Darwin's theory of the struggle for life, and maintained that its truth would be strikingly illustrated on this continent by the gradual disappearance of the negroes, who, now that they are brought into active competition with the whites, must inevitably perish according to the law of nature, which preserves only the strong and vigorous races. "In the days of slavery," he said, "it was for the interest of slavery," he said, "it was for the interest of the white men that the negroes should in-crease in numbers. There was, therefore, no strungle between the two races; the stronger,

crease in numbers. There was, therefore, no struggle between the two races; the stronger, on the contrary, aided and protected the weaker. Now, the case is changed; and, with all the feeling of kindness we have for the negroes, and our unwillingness to see them suffer, the aggressive energy of the Anglo Saxon race will push them out of existence."

The colonel thought that, as the negro race disappeared, a new and vigorous civilization would spring up in the South that would lead the world. He believed that all the elements of such a civilization exist in the Southern character, the remarkable power and energy of which were fully proved by the war. "We are not an indolent enervated people, as many at the North imagine," he said, "and we demonstrated during the war the immense exertions of which we are capable. When this energy, industry and intelligence which we possess are brought into full play in developing our industrial resources, we will make the South the garden of the world. Mark my prophesy." The colonel's grey eyes shone with enthusiasm while making this prediction. He phesy." The colonel's grey eyes shone with enthusiasm while making this prediction. He enthusiasm while making this prediction. He gave me an interesting but sad account of the decay of the old proud families that once lorded it on the sea islands, spending the summers at the Virginia springs and the Northern watering-places, and living the rest of the year upon their estates in princely style, eating the finest game, drinking the rarest whees, and dispensing at all times a magnificent hospitality. Many of these families have entirely disdispensing at all times a magnificent hospity. Muny of these families have entirely ty. Many of these range and large reduced to poveriy. They lost both slaves and lands. Their fine mansions have been destroyed or are ruined and deserted, rank weeds obscure all traces of their once beautiful gardens, and they them-selves are outcasts and wanderers, reduced in many cases to the station of common laborers. They were an enervated and effeminate race, these sea island planters, he said, not intelligent, although highly educated, and when they lost their property they gave up in dethey lost their property they gave up in de-spair, made no attempt to maintain their so-cial position, and sank out of sight among the lower classes. It was different with the first families of the up-country. Although great losers by the war, they are hard at work, under great discouragements and embarrassments, they try to retrieve their fortunes, and still maintain much of their former position and

THE CAROLINA OF TO-DAY! JEFFERSON DAVIS IN ATLANTA. He Accepts Nothing, but Shakes Hands with Politics.

> Mr. Davis was enthusiastically received in Atlanta on Saturday. At night, a welcoming speech was delivered at the Kimball House by General Garlington, about two thousand persons attending. In response, according to the

Era, Mr. Davis said, substantially: Era, Mr. Davis said, substantially:

Looking down upon the honest faces before him, he experienced a peculiar pleasure as he realized the fact that the complimentary tribute paid to him was an expression of sentiment on the part of the people of Georgia. Georgia had a proud record. Beginning with Oglethorpe, and glancing rapidly at the old Cotonial times, the speaker remarked that the principles for which Georgians fought in the late war between the States were the same they contended for in the revolution of 1776, and in the war of 1812. He felt animated and sustained by the conviction that Georgia would yet recover her ancient liberties and be a great, prosperous and sovereign State When first he saw Aflanta it was simply an old field of stubble. Again he saw it just after the Federal army had swept over it, making their course by a vandalism far blacker than anything that had ever stained the fair fame of Turenne as a soldier. A third time he saw it, and then the blackened rains had disappeared; the evidences of desolation had been swept away to make room for the stately structures which now ornament the city. Dwelling at some length upon the enterprise and energy displayed by the people of Georgia, under so many adverse circumstances, the speaker alluded to the important work which the young men of the State had before them. He did not propose to discuss politics. He had Looking down upon the honest faces before men of the State had before them. He did not propose to discuss politics. He had shaken hands with politics, and had done with them forever. He trusted that every one in the audience would agree with him on that point. But while he did not care to make a political speech, he felt that he to make a positical speech, he left that he ought to express one or two opinions in reference to the best policy to be pursued by the South. He referred only to the present—the future might take care of itself. He dared not future might take care of itself. He dared not say all that he would. It would be used against the Southern people, and they would be compelled to bear the responsibility of his utterances. There was a good deal of talk about "accepting the situation," but, as far as he was concerned, he would "accept nothing!" These miserable phrases about "accepting the situation" because our rights had been submitted to the appirtment of the sword and lest. ton' because our rights had been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword and lest, were the excuses of dunces and cowards. No one has a right to submit the liberties of a people to the arbitrament of the sword. The representatives of the Southern people had never been authorized to do anything of the kind. As their chief executive, he had never been so authorized, nor did he ever claim to be. He did not like to be understood as advocating resistance. On the contrary, he counselled submission to existing laws. He counselled submission to existing laws. counselled submission to existing laws. He knew very well that the conquerer was too powerful to be successfully resisted by the South. It was the duty of Georgia, and of the other Southern States, to keep aloof from politics, and to attend to the development of their internal resources. This was all that could be done at present. It was useless for the South to attempt to take a controlling part in the politics of the country. As matters now stand such action would only delay the day of deliverance. He was firmly convinced. now stand such action would only delay the day of deliverance. He was firmly convinced, and intended to live and die believing that Georgia and her sister States would again be prosperous, free and sovereign. Unless this was again the case, the Republic was a failure. But there were great numbers of freemen in the North who sympathized with us. They would eaver submit to be described of their But there were great numbers of recemen in the North who sympathized with us. They would never submit to be deprived of their libertles, and when they felt the danger at home they would then peed the aid of the South. Thus, by quietly holding aloof, the South could become a political balance of power on this continent. This desirable result would be accomplished by waiting until they divided at the North, and then it would be the policy of the South to act with the party having the best candidate and the best platform. In conclusion, Mr. Davis made a few humorous remarks about the life insurance business. He preferred to discuss that instead of politics. It would afford lim pleasure to insare the life of every man present, and guarantee one hundred years existence. Again expressing to his andience his heartfelt appreciation of the demonstration in his honor,

### LARGE FIRE IN MOBILE.

MOLILE, May 30. There was a destructive fire here last night, on St. Frances street. Maguire, Blackwood & Co.'s wholesale drug store, where it or ginated, G. A. Arnold's hat store, and John Reid & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store, also on east side of Water street, J. C. Dubose & Co.'s wholesale drug store, J. E. Sherman & Co.'s stationery store, and H. Bernstein's shoe store, and on west side M. Simon & Bro.'s clothing store, were totally destroyed. Kennedy, Lyons & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store, N. Smith & Co.'s boot and shoe store, F. Willlams's saddle store, Bidgoods's bookstore, the Commercial National Bank building, and N. Webb's crockery store, are badly damaged.

### THE BIGAMOUS BOWEN.

WASHINGTON, May 20. The Bowen bigamy case prosecution proved Bowen's marriage to Miss Hicks. The defence presented the decree of the New York Supreme Court, dated-May, 1865, divorcing C. C. Bowen from Frances Bowen. Judge Olin thought, if the defendant was not a citizen of New York, and ran away from this woman when the war was going on, and obtained the decree, that the publication was void. He wished to be satisfied on the points whether such publication was void, and whether or not there was fraud. He would like to hear further argument. The jurors were sent to the Continental Hotel, and the court ad-

### AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

VIENNA, May 29. The naturalization treaty between Anstria and the United States, signed by Beust and Jay last September, has been ratified by the Reichsrath, and will be submitted to the Hungarlan Diet on the 25th of June. Twelve months are allowed by the treaty for exchange

### CONGRESS VS. THE CONSTITUTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30. The Milligan case has gone to the jury. The judge, charging the jury, sustains the prohibition of the constitution as declared by the Supreme Court as overriding Gen. Hovey's acts, though sustained by federal executive approval or supported by Congressional enactment. The judge, however, recognized the right of Congress to limit the time for righting wrongs. Jury were ordered to return a sealed vertict.

### THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 30. It is probable that a slight rain will continue for a short time on the New England coast, and also tall in portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Partially cloudy weather and light southeast and sonthwest winds will prevail on Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, and

### SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 30. The specie shipment to-day was three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

THE HANDSOME HARPY.

"The Uhlan of Society."

WHO AND WHAT SHE IS, AND HOW SHE PLIES HER VOCATION.

[From the Saturday Review.] [From the Saturday Review.]

The Handsome Harpy is the Uhlan of society. She is as Pitiless in her exactions as her renowned Prussian analogue. Her victim is not a French commune, but a wealthy adorer; and her booty not barn-door fowls and cigars, but dress, dinners and diamonds. She can not appeal to the rights of war in excuse for her rapacity, for her victim is her own familiar riend; but at least she can plead the custom of the demi-monde, whose greed she imitates. For some time the Harpies within the Pale have envied the good fortune of the Harpies outside it. They have seen, with growing discontent, a variety of good things falling into the laps of their rivals, and have fretted at the scruple which debarred them from profiting by scruple which debarred them from profiting by it in their turn. Why should Anonyma alone enact the part of the modern Danz, and they enact the part of the modern Danæ, and they be excluded by a stupid eliquet'e from a share in the golden shower? At last their impatience has calminated in a told resolution to be bound by no such restraints in future. They have proclaimed the natural right of fascinating woman to live by her fascinations. The result is that a new and formidable danger has begun to be added to the many which environ our gilded youth. What the Circe of Wapping is to the fagennous Jack ashere, that the Handsome Harpy is to the Eldest Son. He is lured to her side, and then pillaged. Lord Chesterfield never foresaw the day, or he would have given his son very different counsel, when a

given his son very different counsel, when a FLIRTATION WITH A WOMAN OF FASHION rould become one of the most ruinous luxu would become one of the most ruinous luxuries in which a young man of fortune could indulge. It is during the London season that the Handsome Harpy is busiest. Requisitions are then at their height. Ascot, Epsom, Greenwich, Richmond, each is in turn the scene of them. Sometimes, to press less heavily on a single adorer, the Handsome Harpy appropriate the expense of the ruinal Harpy apportions the expense of her small pleasures among a whole circle. One man pleasures among a whole circle. One man provides her opera box; another her riding horses; upon the third is devolved the costly privilege of paying her milliner's bill; while a lourth loads the tables of her pretty salon with china and vertu. Then, when the season is over, glutted with spoils, she thaps her wings and takes to flight, to pluck some especially plump pigeon, leather by feather, without lear of interruption, on the coasts of Norway, or to forage in Scottish castles in quest of new or to forage in Scottish castles in quest of new prey. In October the Handsome Harpies be-gin to reappear in London hungrier than ever. You may see them on their perches at th

You may see them on their perches at the theatres, pluming themselves on their autumnal exploits, and, with fresh lustre in their cruel eyes, preparing to flesh their talons on a new assortment of spoonies.

But who and what is a Handsome Harpy? Simply a young matron who has mistaken her vocation. Had she remained single, or marked with the predictors of the predictors. vocation. Had she remained single, or married under a happier star, the predatory in silect in her bosom would never have attained such alarming proportions. In the one case it might have been suddued by the conjugal and maternal instlucts, and in the other it would probably never have exceeded the bounds of that petty piliering which is excusable in an old maid. As it is, marriage has exasperated her acquisitiveness. She regards it as a state of life allowed in Scripture which lends itself conveniently to practices, which, to say the least, are not exactly Scriptural. To her, home and its endearments are as a tale told by an and its endearments are as a tale told by an idiot. No vision of children tisping their sire's return, or pleading for morning bounties from a mother's hand, disturbs the even tenor of her mercenary musings. All the plums, metaphorical as well as confectionery, are strictly reserved for herself. Her husband is a dummy; her children are invisible. Linked for life to

with the tastes of a milliner and the soul of a city alderman, she must amuse herself abroad or die of ennit. From a distraction flirting has become her jusiness. Once there was a dash in her flirtations. There was a time when she figured as the barrack beauty of a garrison town, and gave free play to that weakness for the military which the Grand Duchess of Ge-rolstein so candidly avows. Even in that early roisten so candidy avows. Even in that early stage of her married life the tongues of local gossips were set wagging by the freedom with which she raced about the country with a posse of young ensigns. Having graduated with so much distinction in this local school of chool o with so much distinction in this local section of Cupid, she boildly resolved in enlarge the horizon of her gulantries, and enter the lists with the frisklest of frisky matrons. In London the buxom charms which the young ensigns found so irresistible have been toned down to satisfy the more critical eye of fastidious guardsthe more critical eye of fastidious guards-men and self-complacent dandles. A more delicate pink suffases her check; a new and golden gleam plays over her tresses. This singular development of beauty entails a corresponding development of wealth. But Dummy's income is limited. If he is capa-ble of feeling a dislike, it is the dislike of paying his wite's bills. Pinched for means to gratify her unbridied extravagance, our heroine has been forced to join the ranks of the Associated Harples. Henceforward fir-tation has become self-supporting, not to say the Associated halpes. Here to wat a say lucrative. He who firts must pay. She smiles for consideration, and is captivating for value received. There is a graduated tariff for tokens of her regard, from a passing

CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW. Sentiment, even such sentiment as the rowdy young ensigns inspired, has long since dropped out of the transaction. It is simply an affair of the market. But it is managed with due regard to the prejudices of society. The same sort of machinery that crops up in a corrupt borough is called into operation. Is it a diamond star for her hair that she covets? Her "man in the moon" possesses unlimited credit at the fashionable jeweller's. A diversing a frees? The "man in the A fifty-guinea dress? The "man, in the moon" is equal to the occasion, and the delt flagers of the queen of milliners are set in motion to gratify her wish. It is even rumored that for the rent of the fashionable mansion in which she weaves her weblor weatthy noodles, she is beholden to the same mysterious but benevolent agency. Thus she has solved the difficult problem of living at the rate of ten thousand a year on an income of one, without landing her husband in bank-raptcy, or even wounding his susceptibilities. But the spectacle of a married woman, dress-ed, bedecked, amused, and even housed by the disinter-sted generosity of a circle of contri-butory adorers, is one of the c riosities of advanced civilization, which, from our gradu-

butory adorers, is one of the c riosines of advanced civilization, which, from our grand-mother's point of view, may fairly be reckened with the marvels of electricity and steam.

Even more astonishing to our grandfathers, with their stricter notions of honor and punctitio, would be the sleek cyntersm displayed by the partners and accomplices of these fair requisitionists. It is alleged by some of our foreign critics, that Englishmen in the lower classes are in the habit of putting up their wives to auction. In fashionable society the practice of utilizing them is more ingenious. They are used as decoys for rich simpletons. The matrimonial Galilo is satisfied with a nominal dignity as master of his cwn household. Bills and invitations run in his name, but the oursen of his wife's maintenance in luxary and of her personal adornment is shared among his very good friends and croules, her adorers. It may be true that our ancestors did not take a more elevated view of the conjugal tie than the husband of to-day. Matrijugal tie than the husband of to-day. Matri-monial Gallios have existed in all ages of the world. But a husband who effices himself

### HIS WIFE MAY PLAY THE JACKAL

among her rich acquaintances, and thereby among her rich acquaintances, and thereby case his pocket, may be said to have fairly distanced all former competitors in the field of sordid compaisance. Yet let us do justice to the tact which he exhibits in a situation of pecuniar delicacy. Other husbands have learned to wink at their wives' joilies; he alone has brought a talent for winking to the perfection of a fine att. It would be difficult to imagine a more admirable school for diplomacy than the menage of which he is the titular head. A husband must be an adroit dissembler to see his wife glittering in lewels not of his giving. his wife glittering in jewels not of his giving, and in dresses not of his providing, without exhibiting the faiutest symptom of surprise or asking one indiscreet question. Whatever asking one indiscreet question. Whatever may be thought of him as a man, as a diplomatist he is entitled to high praise: The most important posts in that profession might be safely entrusted to a domestic tactician of so much resource and versatility.

Is it Utopian to hope that an innovation so subversive of all that is modest and womanly

In one sex, and of all that is many and self- and surely directed and moved,

respecting in the other, may not be allowed to spread? And spread it must, unless fashionable society, in a spasm of returning propriety, agrees to brand the career of a Handsome Harpy as disreputable. It is not the immodest greed of frivolous women which saps the morals of Belgravia, but the countenance which they find in the high places of society, and the cuipable toleration extended to them by their own sex. A halo of prestige surrounds the Handsome Harpy.

he Handsome Harpy. FEMININE GOSSIP

is busy with her marvellous toilets; to the easyis busy with her marveilous tolers, to the easygoing throng she is one of the amusements of
the town. Great ladies affect to regard her
proceedings with horror, but they admit her
to their salons nevertheless. The virtucus
duchesses who compose the Extreme Right of
society may plume themselves on ignoring her
existence, but the laxer drawing-tooms of the
Contra are not closel to the representatives of existence, but the laxer drawing-toms of the Centre are not closed to the representatives of the Extreme Left. If the moral tone of society were more elevated; such a career as hers, combining the sweets of the demi-monde with the social privileges of respectability, would be impossible. In herself, the Handsome Harpy may be merely a fresh illustration of Pope's sarcasm, that every woman is at heart a rake. arcasm, that every woman is at heart a rake But taken as an index of her moral-surround ings, she acquires a new significance of evil augury to the class from whom her admirers

#### THE SAVANNAH REGATTA.

The Eleanor, of Charleston. Winns the Race.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS. SAVANNAH, May. 30.

The grand regatta came off to-day according to promise. The Charleston yacht Eleanor. sailed by a picked crew of Charleston amateurs, was the winner, coming in just nine minutes ahead of her closest competitor. She will bring home the prize.

#### VICTOR HUGO KICKED OUT OF BEL-GIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 30. It is announced in the Belgian Senate that Victor Hugo's recent letter is regarded as compromising the Belgium Government, and

requested Hugo to leave the country. Hugo

refused to depart, whereupon, on the King's decree, his departure was enforced. LONDON, May 30. Victor Hugo, being driven from Belgium, is

#### coming to London. THE NEW YORK COLTON EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 30. The Cotton Exchange held their annual meeting to-day. The annual report states that the sales from September 19 to May 28 were

857,346 bales, besides contracts for fliture delivery for 198,425 bales, a large portion of which was not officially reported. The Hanover building has been purchased as the headquarters of the Exchange. A com-

mittee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

### EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST. .

SINGAPORE, May 25. A volcanic eruption and earthquake has shaken the Island of Rua, and the country was terribly devastated. Four hundred fives were lost.

### THE UNION DEAD.

WASHINGTON, May 30. The Departments are closed for the decoraion of the soldlers' graves.

### A WESTERN WONDER.

Chicago's Great Stock Yard.

Chicago has once again astonished the world with a first-class novelty: a mammoth "Stock Yard," ahead of anything of the sort ever conceived out of that enterprising vil-

The "Union Stock Yard"-half an hour by sail from the centre of the city-contains three hundred and forty-five acres, and has a capacity for 21,000 head of cattle, 75,000 hogs, and 22.000 sheep, with stalls for 350 horses, in all, therefore, for 118,350 animals; and when all the ground is covered with pens, it will accommodate 210,000 head of cattle.

The following figures may convey some faint idea of the extent of this novel enterprise, and the amount of work it involved-most of which was accomplished within the last six months:

There are 35 miles of under-drainage; 10 miles of streets and alleys, all paved with wood; 3 miles of water troughs; 10 miles of feed wood; 3 miles of water froughs; 10 miles of feed troughs; 2300 gates; 1500 open pens, hearly fenced in with double plank, nailed to stout and frequent posts; 800 covered sheds for hogs and sheep; 22,000,000 feet of immber were used on these structures, and 500,000 pounds of nails; 17 miles of railroad track, with 90 switches and frogs, connect every railroad which runs into Chicago with the stock yard by a special track.

pecial track.
The water is supplied by artesian wells, dire The water is supplied by artesian wells, any one to the depth of 1032 feet, and another to the depth of 1190 feet. These send water into tanks 45 feet high, whence it is distributed in all the pens and sheds, there being a hydrant in each of these. The water can be shut off from any or all of the divisions at pleasure, and to guard against loss by fire, fourteen freplugs are distributed over the grounds, and one thousand feet of three-inch hose are at one thousand feet of three-inch hose are at

But the strangest story to me was to flad this stock varid a complete live was to flad this stock yard a complete little world of the this stock yard a complete little world of the self. It has, of course, a large resident population; from one hundred and seventy-liveto two hundred men are constantly employed by the company, who take charge of the animals as they are unloaded from the cars, which run into the streets between the pens. To acinto the streets between the pens. To accommodate its own servants, numerous cottages have been built; but to accommodate the drovers, and the buyers and sellers, a large hotel, substantially built of brick, and complete in every detail of a hotel, is found on the ground. Nor is this all—there is a roomy exchange office, and telegraph lines to all parts of the country; a bank, and, of course, this being in the United States—a newspaper, the Chicago Sun, published dally, so it asserts, at

being in the United States—a newspaper, the Chicago Sun, published dally, so it asserts, at the "Union Stock Yard" and the organ of the dealers in cartle, hogs and sheep.

To complete this inventory, there is a town hall for public meetings, a church well attended, a Sunday school, and an excellent day The company has in a single day received

The company has in a single day received, penned, fed, watered, and taken account of 41,000 hogs, 3000 cattle, and 2000 sheep, without the least delay or confusion; and again, on another day, received 5813 head of beeves. The whole enterprise has cost, so far, \$1,675, 000-a marvel of cheapness.

Chicago is a great distributing centre for

cattle, hogs and sheep. By ten different rai-roads they are brought hither, to be sent off roads they are brought little, to be sent on again eastward or killed and cured here. In pork-packing Chicago threatens to leave Circinnati far behind; and in 1569, 403,102 head of cattle, 1,661,869 hogs, and 340,072 steep, were because the base.

brought hither.

It is surely something good to know that these immense droves of animals are kindly treated, comfortably lodged and fed, while these immense droves of the surely something to the surely something the surely state. treated, comfortably lodged and fed, while they remain in this stock-yard; that a business too often conducted with needless brutally is here managed quietly and humanely, and that even the good Mr. Bergh could find no fault with the arrangements or with the conduct of the men who have these creatures in charge. In the arrangements of the streets and pens, care has been taken to make driving an easy task. The cattle have narrow lanes to pass through; all the streets are double, and the two parts are separated by high and tolerably two parts are separated by high and tolerably close sences, so that cattle, on their way to and from the cars, are not worried, but easily

# STERN RETRIBUTION!

THE COMMONE EXPLATING ITS AW-FUL CRIMES.

The Summary Trial of the Insurgents-Arson and Assassination Apprehended-The Orleans Princes Allowed to Live in France-The Soldiers Feted by the Citizens-Victor Hugo's House at Brussels Stoned-The Murdered Priests to Lie in State.

VERSAILLES, May 29. After a desperate and bloody conflict the government forces succeeded in capturing the insurgent positions at Belleville and Pere la Chaise late last night. Firing then ceased, and this morning our troops advancing on one position yet held by the Commune, the insur gents hoisted the white flag and surrendered. They were immediately disarmed, and the great rebellion of Paris of 1871 had ended. The third and eighth regiment of the line, belonging to McMahon's troops, returned to Versailles in triumph; the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing also magnificent banners of red silk captured from the Communists.

Deleschize, delegate Minister of War under the Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed last night in attempting to escape.

The trials of the Communist leaders taken alive will commence during the present week. Conviction is inevitable, and every one will PARIS. May 30.

Only the 5th, 14th and 16th Arrondissements, and the Belleville, and Vilette quarters remain under military occupation. The city is calm, and the discipline of the army admirable. VERSAILLES, May 30.

The inhabitants of Belleville have openly an nounced that they will mak- reprisals. A secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. There are constant discoveries of stores of petroleum in Paris. The insurgents in Fort Vincennes surrendered unconditionally. The Gaulois announces that the Orleans Princes will be allowed to live in France. Thiers has ordered the disarmament of Paris and the dissolution of the National Guards in the Department of the Seine. McMahon has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the Paris is tranquil. Trade already shows

signs of reviving. The soldiers are feted by the inhabitants. Arrests of insurgents continue. Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced

in the ministries of foreign affairs and public instruction. The Bavarian general commanding at Cham-

pigny has asked passports for insurgent officers captured by his troops at Vincennes, and was referred by General Vinoy, as an answer, to the text of the peace convention. LONDON, May 30. The Dally News says trains for Paris run to-

morrow. The people of Brussels smashed the windows of Victor Hugo's house. The police now guard the house.

A proclamation from McMahon to the people of Paris announces their deliverance from the Communiste, and that order, security and labor are about being re-established. General LaCecilia, who fled to Vincennes, has surrendered. The Paris journals demand a cessation of summary executions. The murdered priests will lie in state for a week. All members of the Commune, except Pyatt and Groussett, have been killed or captured. The na-

tinued. Insurrection was to be incited, buildings set on fire and the horrors of Parls re-

The Swiss Federal Council, after considering Favre's dispatch with relation to the extradition of Communist refugees, decided that investigation must be had in each case, and only those refugees are to be delivered over to the French authorities who are proved guilty of ordinary crime.

### A SHOCKING STORY.

The Death of Thomas Earle in the Worcester Mass. Income Asylmin-Another Instance of Domestic Discord Caused by Spritualism and Free-Loving.

[Correspondence of the New York Heraid.] WORGESTER, MASS., May 27.

In this city the event of the hour is the death and burlal of Thomas Earle, thus closing the last scene of a painful domestic drama, pronast scene of a painting admension tracked in duration, highly sensational in character, and most tragic in its ending. Most readers will have forgotten the salient points of this remarkable case, which are partially revived by the death of Mr. Earle, a man once prominent in business circles and moving in the first receive of conservative New England. the first society of conservative New England Thomas Earle was married in 1849 to Alice Chase, of Salem. Ten years of happiness were accorded to the couple, who, to all appearances, were most loving, and liberally endowed with all the substantial and luxurious appointments of life following success in business and the accumulation of wealth.

AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE LAST CHILD, Thomas, born in 1859, Mrs. Earle seems to have become subject to a strange hallucina-tion, showing itself in a marked dislike for the society of her husband, which became in-tensified through the influence of SPIRITUAL DOCTRINES,

which taught her disordered imagination that which taught her disordered imagination that a way to soulful peace might be frund in the society of a dark-haired affinity. Accordingly we find a number of compassionate gentlemen, of the kind always waiting round for chances of usefulness, visiting here and there, writing notes and practicing magnetism, while the husband is away at the war during the year 1861. In the suit for adulery that naturaily follows as a sequence, a social and select crowd of high-toned and liberal-minded ladies and gentlemen are seen figuring on the carpet, among whom

as indicated by the evidence on the trial for adultery instituted by Mr. Earle in 1865. It was not reported or published at the time, through the influence or Mr. Earle, who desired to spare his wife the shame and his child-

ren the disgrace which he undoubtedly had the power of inflicting. The MILE-AND WATER PROSECUTION

thus conducted gave all the vantage to the woman, who used her wealth and influence to avert the consequences of her delusion. From avert the consequences of her delusion. From subsequent developments no doubt remains that had the trial been a public one justice would have been influenced to a more impartial decision. Some time previous to the trial of 1865, Mrs. Earle had deserted her husband and family and returned to her native place, where she still resides. Being possessed of about seventy-five thousand dollars in her owiright, she had no trouble in procuring friends to war upon her husband, who clearly gave her the advantage in accepting a divorce on her the advantage in accepting a divorce on any ground other than that of adultery, which

#### would have made all her future attempts to T H E G R E A T obtain possession of the children fruitless. AFTER THE DESERTION OF THE MOTHER.

Mr. Earle procured an estimable lady to live in his family and care for the children. Becoming endeared to the children, and consulting only their happiness, Mr. Earle eventually married Miss Coleman, his housekeeper, short married Miss Coleman, his housekeeper, shortly after the decree of divorce was granted for
desertion, about two years ago. Previous to
this, however, Mr. Earle had spent a year in
Europe for his health, during which Mrs.
Earle had taken the children to Salem. On
his return to Worcester, the father's first
care was to purchase and furnish a handsomeseidence where he provided for his targity in

restance, where he provided to his falmly in good style, living happy, the children with him, and preferring their reconstructed home to that of the estranged mother. Then commenced suits for the possession of the children, finally so adjudged in layor of Mrs. Earle as to take from the father the two

residence, where he provided for his family in

youngest, WHO WERE TORN FROM THE HOUSE by force, shricking and struggling ineffectually. This affected the sensitive and delicate menta organization of the father to that degree that he became no longer responsible for his acts, and, while in a state of delirium, he went to Salem to effect their rescue, being defeated and repulsed with so much of violence that he became a raving maniac, dying on the 24th instan, at the Insane Retreat at Worcester, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

THE HEARTLESSNESS . OF THE DIVORCED WIFE and her advisers in refusing the dying man a sight of his children on his death-bed, not with standing the assurances of the attending phy sician of his condition, supplemented by a re fusal to permit their attendance at the funera in response to a courteous note from Mr Earle's brothers, one of whom is Mayor of the city, is a theme of indignant comment in all

### THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

#### Vindication of its Management under the New Regime.

The Keowee (Walhalla) Courier, speaking of the State Lunatic Asylum, says:

The removal of Dr. Parker, as superintendent and physician of this institution, excited much dissatisfaction. His high medical attainments and long experience render him, in the pub!!c mind, eminently fit to continue the control and treatment of the unfortunate class who necessarily become inmates. Much was spoken and written which time and reflection would have shown to have been unjust. All persons, whether physicians or unprofessionals, who have visited the institution under its present management, have tes tified to the efficiency of the present superin tion under its present management, have testified to the efficiency of the present superintendent, Dr. Ensor, succeeding the able and respected Dr. Parker. He has, by a course of uniform kindness, converted censure into respect and commendation, and established a reputation for ability worthy of the State and the institution. We visited and were shown over the entire building while in Columbia, and found it scrupulously near in every respect, and the inmates well provided with clean and comfortable clothing. One thing we particularly noticed, which was the pleasure the unfortunates manifested at meeting the superintendent. He seems to take every the superintendent. He seems to take ever the superintendent. He seems to take every interest in their welfare, and they appear to love and respect him as a child would a parent. Dr. Sloan, son of Colonel John T. Sloan, is assistant physician. We make these statements that those who have friends or relatives in the institution may entertain no fear as to their kind treatment. We have seen with our eyes, and will be defined to convince that the best and will be difficult to convince that the best interests of this unfortunate class are not fully and carefully promoted by Dr. Ensor.

In the same strain a correspondent of the Anderson Intelligencer, himself a physician of eminent repute, writes:

On a recent visit to Columbia, through the On a recent visit to Columbia, through the courtesy and polite attention of Da. Bosor, this superintendent of the Asylum, and his assistant, Dr. Henry Sloan, (who, by the way, is a native of our county, the son of Colonel John T. Sloan,) I had the opportunity of inspecting the Lunatic Asylum, and was so much pleased that I cannot refrain from saying that the interview of the property of the county of the as it could be, under existing arrangements. Everything is scrupulously clean and neat, and Dr. Ensor appears to have a peculiar adaptation to his charge. In the two days sett, have been killed or captured. The national archives, national library, national arsenal, and the museum of the Louvre, are safe. The manufactory of Gobelin's carpets and the Observatoric are badly dumaged.

BRUSSELS, May 29.

The Echor of Parliament reports that the Germans have selzed letters from leading members of the Paris Commune, disclosing a conspiracy against the Government of Belgium. The plot had been formed for the insurgents escaping from Paris to Brussels, where the Radical movement was to be continued. Insurrection was to be incited, by ild
sett, have been killed or captured. The national and Dr. Ensor appears to have a peculiar adaptation to his charge. In the two days I visited the Asylum, I did not see a single inmate in a bad humor. I saw and conversed with most of the inmates from this portion of the State. I found one enjoying a game of billiards, and another amusing himself working in the flower garden. I understand that a liberal appropriation was made by the last Legislature to extend the building, which is an absolute necessity, and that another appropriation will be made as early as practicable to renew the furniture, &c. which will add greatly to the comfort of the patients. I am satisfied if our people could but visit this institution under its present management, no complaint would be uttered as to any money necessary to alleviate and restore that and Dr. Ensor appears to have a peculiar adaptation to his charge. In the two days in the two days in the two days. necessary to alleviate and restore this afflicted portion of our people.

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