The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1741. CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1871. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

STATE SECRETS UNVEILED.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Letters from Messrs. Slidell, Benjamin and others—Mexico and Texas—A British Spy.

The Commune of Paris, when it found itself in possession of the private papers of the Napoleonic Court, commenced an attempt to blacken the reputation of the fallen Emperor by printing a variety of the documents, chiefly such as referred to private or personal scandals which had long been sufficiently notorious among the class of persons who care to interest themselves in that sort of knowledge. Consequently the publications quite failed of their desired effect. Before the Communists had taken up the more serious papers of the curious and interesting collection which had fallen into their hands they found other and more pressing work to do, and finally, before the publication could be resumed, the Commune had passed away. But the documents had not. They pertained to what was called "the Cabinet of the Emperor," in which it would appear that every paper of whatever character that was ever addressed to his Majesty was carefully filed away. A considerable number and assortment of them have been collated and forwarded by the Paris correspondent of the New Yord Herald.

CONFEDERATE STATES DIPLOMACY.

Some interesting points of Southern diplomacy are developed. In presenting the Emperor with a large map of Virginia, for which he had expressed a wish, date January 13, 1865, Mr. John Slidell gracefully remarks that "none can better appreciate the genius of Lee than the historian of Cæsar," and then takes occasion to suggest that "from the 4th of March next the government at Washington will present itself in a new aspect before the world. Mr. Lincoln, at his first election, was chosen President in accordance with the forms of the constitution, and foreign powers were necessarily obliged so to consider and treat him. All this will be changed, and Mr. Lincoln will claim to be President of the United States, while eleven of the States which participated in his first election have taken no share in the second. To the sagacious and comprehensive mind of the Emperor any attempt to develop this idea would be superfluous. It is offered to the consideration of his Majesty on the hypothesis that reasons may present themselves for modifying the policy heretofore pursued by France towards the Confederate States."

On April 16, 1863, Mr. Slidell writes concerning the steamer Japan or Virginia, which was then reported as having left Greenock, believed for the Confederate service, to ask that, if she be compelled to put into a French port for repairs, the Emperor may command all necessary facilities to be extended her, and then he goes on to contend for an ell in addition to the initial inch. He writes: "It is further submitted that the fitting out of ships for the service of one belligerent is not a violation of neutrality under the laws of nations so long as the same privilege is equally accorded to the other. As the undersigned is informed, no special legislation on the subject exists in France, and consequently either the Confederate or Federal Governments may, without violation of the municipal or public law, freely build and equip in France vessels of war. About the year 1833, the Chilean Government, then at war with Peru, caused to be built and equipped for war purposes by Mr. Arman, the well known constructor at Bordeaux, a large frigate. The fact becoming known to the Peruvian Minister at Paris, he made a formal representation and protest to the French Government and required that the ship should not be allowed to proceed to sea. The answer to this protest was that the sailing of the ship would be permitted; that Peru could not complain of any breach of neutrality, inasmuch as she was free to build and equip in French ports all such vessels as she might desire. The frigate accordingly sailed from France under the French flag, and was delivered to the Chilean Government, fully armed and equipped, at the port of Valparaiso. The undersigned had this statement from a gentleman of high standing at the ministry of foreign affairs, and it has been fully confirmed to him by Mr. Arman."

Mr. Slidell encloses and submits a report made to him by Caleb Huse, major Confederate States artillery, and purchasing agent in Europe of military supplies, in which that gentleman gives a list of the vessels regularly engaged in running the blockade with Confederate Government property. Major Huse writes:

"The names of the steamers that have been used are as follows: Steamers Herald, Leopard, Nashville, Nassau, Kate, Cecile, Giraffe, Cornelia, Hero, Miesho and Columbia. Other steamers have run between Charleston and Wilmington and Bermuda and Nassau. The above, however, are the only vessels on board which there has been Confederate States government property. Of the above the Columbia has been fallen in with at sea, when only a few hours out from Nassau, by a vessel of the United States—not, however, belonging to the blockading squadron. The Columbia has since been recaptured by the Confederate States forces off the coast of North Carolina. The Nassau was unnecessarily given up when she was in sight of the pursuing ship, and actually within hail of the sentries at Wilmington. It is generally believed that the master was bribed by the enemy. None of the other vessels that I have named had, up to the latest dates, been captured. During the year 1862, therefore, the only vessel with munitions of war on board for the Confederate States government actually captured while running the blockade was the steamer Nassau, and, as I have stated, it is believed thas she was treacherously given up by the master."

The purpose of the above document was to show the ineffectiveness of the blockade, and here the Herald correspondent remarks that if any of the British claims for damages which may be put in under the treaty of Washington should be based on the performances of one or another of the above ships, the present document may be sufficient ground for their disallowance.

On March 2d, 1865, one month before Appomattox, Mr. Slidell writes the following letter:

"*Sire*—The marks of good will with which your Majesty has deigned to honor the undersigned on several occasions embolden him to solicit a favor which he would fain hope your Majesty will graciously be pleased to accord. It is that he may be permitted to present himself before your Majesty for the purpose of making a communication of the very gravest importance, and which, for reasons which he believes your Majesty will deem sufficient, cannot well be submitted through an intermediate channel. Should your Majesty condescend to receive the undersigned, he feels assured that your Majesty will not consider that he has exaggerated the importance of the matter which he wishes to submit. He begs your Majesty to accept the homage of the profound respect of his Majesty's most obedient and humble servant.

A TEXAN MARE'S NEST.

Among the papers communcated to Mr. Slidell by the Confederate Government were copies of the complete correspondence of the proper departments in the affair of a Mr. B. Theron, who was French and Spanish consul at Galveston. That functionary was so indiscreet as to write to Governor Lubbock to the following effect:

"*Sir*—Will you be kind enough to inform me confidentially of your personal opinion on the following questions: First. The annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States—was or was it not a good political measure? Second. The act of disunion, and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States—was or was it not another good or bad political step taken by the State? Third. The re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas—will or will it not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country? Your answer to these questions will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the governments which I have the honor to represent."

Other cirumstances transpiring simultaneously led the Confederate Government to infer that a movement was on foot, inspired by the French Government, which, as it will be remembered, was operating in Mexico at the time, to procure the secession of Texas from the Confederacy. Accordingly Mr. Benjamin, secretary of State, writes promptly to General Magruder as follows:

"*Sir*—Herewith you will find enclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French consular agent and vice-consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that functionary to depart immediately from the Confederacy. The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoras, or any other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, when he can depart for Europe if he chooses. Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of his books and papers as he may deem proper."

Finally there is the following, which the Herald correspondent asserts is from a functionary of the British Government, who, it appears, used his position to facilitate his operations as a spy in the Emperor's service. It is dated Boston, July 24, 1865, addressed to the Emperor's private secretary. This person writes:

"SIR—I forward to you under the seal of confidence the *resume* of a conversation I had accidentally to-day with General Meade, commander of the great district from the southern boundary of Maine to the confines of Georgia. The general's intimacy with the administration must make this communication of great value and importance, and I wish you to submit it to his Majesty the Emperor for his personal inspection.

"General Meade and staff having a special carriage for themselves on the L—— Railroad, I was invited to join them. I had the opportunity of asking, among other matters, 'What about Mexico?' The general said he feared there would be trouble about it; that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced thus far, viz: that the Emperor would be probably invited to withdraw his troops, so as to give the Mexicans a fair and full opportunity of expressing their real wishes on the form of government they wished to adopt, without being influenced by a foreign force; that the refusal of the Emperor would probably be followed by an inability on the part of the United States authorities to restrain their people in asserting the Monroe doctrine; that the existing force in Texas of 40,000 picked troops could be at once and indefinitely augmented; in a word, that 'no French protectorate would be tolerated.' Profoundly impressed with the reality of this peep behind the scene, and in accordance with the personal affection (if I may risk such a term) that I have always felt for the Emperor, I think it most useful to his majesty that he should be acquainted with this, as forwarned, forearmed. I must, in veracity, add that subsequently the general wished me to understand that he had only expressed his own views, and has had no communication with the cabinet at Washington, which is manifestly absurd, but which, from *politesse*, I affected to believe.

"I need not point out to you, sir, that this note is quite confidential, and trust to your good taste not to compromise me about it, my sole object being to render a service to his Imperial Majesty, for whom I have the profoundest respect. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. X. X.

"P. S.—I request to hear if you have safely received this. I also asked: 'Supposing the people choose the imperial form of government, would you then object?' He replied, 'No; they can choose what form they wish, but without the control of foreign bayonets.' It would be easy, with sufficient means at command, to direct the expression of public opinion *mais ça va sans dire*."

DEATH OF THE DOUBLE BABY.

One Head Outlives the Other.

[From the Boston Post, July 19.]

We mentioned in our columns, yesterday, the presence in Boston of a most remarkable child, the offspring of Joseph and Ann E. Finley. It presented the remarkable as well as unprecedented phenomenon of two heads, four arms, and two legs, and all upon a single body. The girl—for such was its sex—died last evening at No. 6 Bowdoin street. The first half or head breathed its last at 5, and the second, shortly after 8 o'clock. The many thousands in the Western or Middle States who have seen this marvellous eccentricity of nature will learn its early death with regret. The child—or children as it would almost seem proper to allude to the phenomenon—had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered and was bright and playful. Since reaching Boston, a few days since, the other—or the other half—was taken sick and died yesterday afternoon, as already stated. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange, and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant; upon the other that of the live one with its eyes still bright and curious, and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presents the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body is not determined upon. Several of our physicians were desirous, last evening, of having it opened for examination. It is doubtful if the parents consent. They reside in Monroe County, Ohio, and live upon a farm. They have other children, but none have exhibited any unusual developments. Nor can this extraordinary departure from the laws of nature be accounted for. In Philadelphia, where all the medical Solons undertook to solve the problem, nothing whatever was brought to light. The child was looked upon with amazement and interest, but all attempts to account for its existence were futile. It is regarded as more of a curiosity than the Siamese twins. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow is grievous.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

It is probable that the rain will extend on Monday from Kansas to Lake Michigan and northwards, with easterly winds on the Upper Lakes. Pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States, and the interior of the South Atlantic States.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.—4.47 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta	30.06	83	E	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.02	78	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	30.09	76	NW	Fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	70	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.12	78	E	Brisk.	Clear.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.07	79	NE	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.17	70	E	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.21	78	C'm		Fair.
Cleveland	30.19	74	NW	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.52	87	S	Fresh.	Fair.
Detroit	30.13	73	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Min	30.05	74	NE	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.14	79	C'm	....	Clear.
Key West, Fla	29.95	82	SW	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.07	81	N	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla	30.02	81	NE	Fresh.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	30.11	79	NE	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.17	74	SE	Light.	Fair.
Mobile	30.03	89	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	30.06	81	NE	Gentle.	Fair.
New London, Ct.	30.13	73	SW	Fresh.	Fair.
New Orleans	30.01	92	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
New York	30.13	72	SW	Fresh.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.89	80	SE	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.07	71	NW	Light.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.19	75	NW	....	Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.35	76	NE	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me	30.09	68	SW	Fresh.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.09	70	NE	Gentle.	Fair.
San Francisco	30.01	61	SW	....	Clear.
Savannah	30.09	77	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.10	80	E	Light.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	30.06	76	S	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.15	77	C'm	......	Fair.
Washington, D.C.	30.17	77	NW	Light.	Fair.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.13	83	E	Gentle.	Fair.
Norfolk	30.16	78	N	Fresh.	Fair.
Lynchburg	30.17	74	E	Gentle.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.01	81	S	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cape May	30.20	70	S	Fresh.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	30.22	39	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.

HIGH PRICE FOR BURNT COTTON.—At an auction sale yesterday a large quantity of burnt and otherwise damaged cotton was sold at the extraordinary price of 17 cents per pound. This cotton is mostly purchased by speculators. The bales are opened and picked, and the best portion repacked and sold at its full value. The damaged portions are dyed and sold for batting, or else sold to the paper makers.—*New York Bulletin, July 20.*

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

THE ORANGE RIOT LEAVING A BITTER LEGACY.

Feuds Growing Between the American and Irish Democrats—Governor Hoffman to be the Scapegoat—Virulence of the Celtic Press—Remarkable Quietness of the City—Stagnation in Wall Street, and Empty Boxes at the Theatres.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, July 19.

People have not ceased yet to talk about the riots. Probably they would pass out of mind like all other nine days' wonders, if it were not for the efforts of the partisan press to keep the subject before the public. The Radical papers see a good chance to make party capital, and therefore abuse the Governor, the city authorities and the Democracy, with impartial industry. A very bitter quarrel is springing up between the Irish Democrats on the one side and the American born and German Democrats on the other, relative to the responsibility of Governor Hoffman for the slaughter of Wednesday. The Irishmen hold that Mayor Hall was right in forbidding the Orangemen to parade; that if his order had been carried out there would have been no procession, and consequently no riot and bloodshed, and that Governor Hoffman in revoking the order and promising protection to the Orangemen, inflamed the passions of those who hated the Orangemen, and made the riot and bloodshed possible.

The feeling against the Governor is extremely virulent. Meetings of Irish citizens are being held in all the wards for the express purpose of denouncing him. The following pithy resolutions, adopted last night in the Fourteenth Ward, are a sample of all of them:

Resolved, That, while deploring the melancholy consequences brought about by the late party riots, we utter it as our solemn conviction that to Governor Hoffman is main[ly] due the blood that was shed on July 12, in the streets of our city.

Resolved, That had he, as he was bound to have done, put a stop to the Orange demonstration, peace and quietness would have reigned, and the innocent would not have suffered with the guilty.

Resolved, That we denounce the conduct of the militia as cowardly, and nothing but a wanton sacrifice of life upon their part.

Resolved, That we withhold, in future, our political support from Governor Hoffman, should he ever claim our suffrage.

The Hibernian societies in New York and Brooklyn are also passing anti-Hoffman resolutions. The Fenian Brotherhood, on Friday night, took the same position. The officers of the Irish Brigade, an association of veterans of the late civil war, have appointed a committee to make preparations for a monster anti-Hoffman mass meeting. The Irish and Irish-American newspapers are not behind their constituency in this warfare on the Governor. The World by implication, and the Star directly, place the responsibility for the riots on him. The purely Irish papers, like the Irish People, the Irish World and Saint Peter, are furious. The former heads its leading article: "Is John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New York, a murderer?" and proceeds to prove that he is. "Hoffman, the murderer," are the words on a huge placard posted on the street fences and show boards. The anger of the Irish press against the military is no less pronounced. One of the papers, before mentioned, repeats between every paragraph in its columns these lines: "Pray for the souls of the people murdered by the military on the 12th of July."

It must not be supposed that this torrent of invective excites no feeling on the other side. The Herald and Sun are, perhaps, just at present, the leading exponents of the sentiments of the American Democrats. The German Democratic papers speak for their people. They stand by the Governor, and eulogize the conduct of the militia. The Americans affect to be indignant that "any foreign element should presume to dictate how an American city should be governed"—(I quote the language of a morning paper.) If an anti-Hoffman mass meeting comes off, undoubtedly there will be a meeting of the Governor's friends called. So the quarrel goes on, and the Radicals are striving to make the most of it.

What will be the upshot of all this? Hoffman as a Presidential candidate is unquestionably laid on the shelf for the present. The Irish vote would defeat him in this city. Without the city the Democrats could not carry the State, and without the State they would probably lose the nation. Still Hoffman is very popular with the rural Democracy of this State, and his recent course has probably pleased many Republicans. But for the sake of harmony in the party ranks I suspect he will be sacrificed, and perhaps will not himself object to be the scapegoat. I have no idea that the present quarrels will have any permanent effect on the party strength. Before the great overshadowing question, a year hence, whether Grant's administration shall be continued in power four years more, these petty local differences will sink into insignificance.

It is worthy of notice that since the firing on the mob last week the City of New York has been remarkably quiet. The police report that there has not been a time for years when the city has been so free of murders, robberies and other crimes. Whether or not innocent people were slaughtered by the soldiers, it is certain that the dangerous classes were stunned with fright. This comatose state is, of course, only temporary. Everybody expresses admiration for the police. They are the only participants in the riots who have come out of them without making enemies. The police commissioners, in deference to the sentiments of the community, have issued an order that the members of the force, in squads of one hundred at a time, shall each enjoy three days leave of absence with pay.

The midsummer dullness is making havoc with business in Wall street and at the theatres. On the stock exchange transactions are so few at times that it is impossible to obtain quotations. Ninety per cent. of brokers and a hundred per cent. of outside speculators have gone from town. The gold room has the same deserted appearance. A knot of not more than a dozen weary-looking young men stand in the centre of the room discussing the races or the riots, and occasionally some one sings out, "Well, how much is bid?" which elicits no response. The board could make a better show at Long Branch, Saratoga or Newport, or even at Sharon Springs, than in its own home in Broad street.

Only one of the theatres, Wallack's, is paying expenses. The summer manager, Mr. Moss, has produced Boucicault's latest play, "Elfie," which is liked. The other theatres present a dreary array of negro minstrelsy, acrobatics and the feeblest kind of sensation melo-drama. Booth's and the Grand Opera House are closed, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre closes to-night. Our best stock actors are buying summer villas at Long Branch. Mrs. John Hoey was the first Thespian settler at that place, and has an elegant house and grounds. Lester Wallack went there next, and now, clustered around him and the Hoeys, is the best theatrical society in America. Within a stone's throw of Lester Wallack's place are the residences of the Chanfraus, John W. Wallack, Floyd, Lawrence Barrett, &c., who keep open house to their brother and sister professionals.

A sale just completed of the interest of the late Henry J. Raymond in the New York Times shows how valuable some of the newspaper property has become. Mr. Raymond owned thirty-four shares, and the widow has sold them to ex-Congressman (not ex-Governor) E. B. Morgan, of Cayuga County, for $375,000, which is at the rate of over $11,000 per share. As there are 100 shares in all, the value of the Times concern must therefore be rising of a million of dollars. George Jones and E. B. Morgan now own most of the stock—eighty-two shares. The Taylor estate owns ten, and A. V. Stout, president of the Shoe and Leather Bank, eight. The Tribune and Herald are reported to be more valuable concerns than the Times. Three years ago Mr. Marble paid, for the last remaining quarter of the World, the youngest of the quartette, $100,000. The concern is now supposed to be worth over half a million of dollars. NYM.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Chambord Resigns his Seat in the French Assembly—Thiers and the Pope—French Duty on Cotton—The Algerian Revolt Crushed, &c.

LONDON, July 22.

A letter from Count Persigny, published in the London papers, attributes the French disasters during the war with Germany to the isolation of the French armies. Buisson, Communist commander of the Paris free shooters, has been arrested in Paris. Favre has promised to accelerate the proceedings relative to the fate of foreigners, prisoners and political agents.

Count Chambord has resigned the seat to which he was chosen in the Assembly.

It is probable the sentence of death imposed upon political insurgents will be commuted to exile, transportation or imprisonment for life.

It is reported that the agreement has been reached between Legitimist, Fusionist and Orleanist Deputies in the Assembly.

The Spanish ministerial crisis is unsettled.

A deputation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers have sailed for the United States for the purpose of making an examination of the route and condition of work and the financial prospects of the North Pacific Railroad.

VERSAILLES, July 22.

The Communists convicted by military commissions at Marseilles, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Count de Chambord is passing the summer in Belgium, near Ostend.

In the Assembly to-day there was a very exciting debate upon the subject of the petition of Bishops, in reference to the temporary power of the Pope. President Thiers, who was the chief speaker, declared unequivocally that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the country, he would do his best to secure the Pope's independence.

Gambetta followed in a speech approving the sentiments of Thiers, and supported the motion for the order of the day, which was rejected by the Assembly. The petition was then referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Thiers addressed the Assembly in support of the duty on raw cotton. It is thought, nevertheless, the bill will be rejected.

Algerian advices indicate the insurrection about crushed out.

FROST IN VIRGINIA.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA, July 22.

There was a white frost here this morning. Shawls and overcoats were in demand.

LARGE RAILROAD SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

The Pennsylvania property in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was sold to-day and purchased by Senator Thurman and General McClellan, in behalf of the trustees. It was sold in three sections, and the price aggregates $620,000, of which $11,000 was cash.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The United States Arsenal at the Navy Yard has been burned. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Supposed cause, spontaneous combustion. In addition to artillery and cavalry equipments and general military stores, the museum is totally destroyed. This contained many war trophies, models of firearms of all nations, together with specimens of uniforms, forming a valuable collection. During the fire, there were many explosions from shell and loaded muskets, but no one was thereby injured.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Greenville.

Rev. W. D. Thomas, pastor of the Baptist Church in Greenville, has resigned his charge.

Chesterfield.

A young lad named Calvan Evans, near Chesterfield Courthouse, was killed on Tuesday last, by the falling of a tree, blown down by the storm, while in the field at work.

Barnwell.

Mr. E. J. Black, of Lower Three Runs, was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday, the 11th instant, and died the next morning.

Regarding the "French leave" taking of the Express agent at Blackville, already mentioned in THE NEWS, the Barnwell Journal says: "The railroad and express agent at Blackville, who is liked by everybody, has, we are informed, been very indulgent to parties owing for railroad and express charges, and they not paying, it placed him in a very embarrassing position as he was accountable to the railroad and express companies for all charges due. This preyed upon his mind, so seeing no chance to pay the amount up while he retained the position he held, he suddenly left on Thursday night last, leaving behind him, we are informed, a letter to the above effect, stating also in it that he had left for the purpose of getting employment elsewhere in order to be able to pay up the amount, and would remit as fast as possible.

"Since writing the above we learn that the agent sent a clear statement to the railroad company, but is in arrears to the express company to a large amount."

Fairfield.

From the Winnsboro' News we learn of the death of Abna Johnston, at his residence, on Wednesday last, from an affection of the brain. He was a useful man, and respected by all who knew him.

The residence of Mr. McGill, three or four miles north of Monticello, in Fairfield, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday, the 19th instant. The fire was caused from a stove pipe.

Clifton, the spacious residence of Captain H. A. Gaillard, was discovered, on Thursday, about 3 o'clock P. M., to be on fire, and was in a few hours burnt to the ground. The exact origin of the fire is unknown, though supposed to have spread from a cooking stove in a shed-room adjoining. The citizens and the hook and ladder company of Winnsboro' repaired as soon as practicable to the spot, and by their exertions saved a large part of the furniture and prevented the outhouses from being burnt. There was no insurance on the property, which was worth, it is supposed, over $6000.

SOCIETY SMALL-TALK.

[From the New York Mail.]

—Croquet is becoming *passee*. Society waits for a new invention.

—One week is the fashionable length for sojourn at one watering-place.

—Very elaborate garden settees are now made of gilded metal, canopied with silk pongee.

—Very beautiful bird cages are now made almost entirely of cut Bohemian glass.

—Wooden parasols are coming in fashion. They are too conspicuous and too cheap to be unique very long.

—It is said that more declarations are made at Long Branch in one night than at any other place in a month. Sea air must be conducive to softening of the brain.

THE FASTEST RECORDED RUNNING TIME.—When the colt Longfellow was recently sold to John Harper for about five dollars an ounce, people generally thought that the price was a rather high one; but when the animal the other day at Saratoga made his mile in 1.40, the opinion was just as general that Mr. John Harper was a very fortunate man. Poor Herzog's time on the Buckeye Course two years ago—a mile in 1.43½—was looked upon as a most wonderful achievement; and when at Lexington last spring Buford's colt Salina knocked off the half second and came round in just 1.43, the "fastest running time on record" was believed to be established for many years to come. Now, however, Kingfisher makes his mile in 1.41, and loses the heat by a second to this new wonder of poetic name and practical achievements.

ABOUT KING COTTON.

MOVEMENT OF THE STAPLE FOR THE WEEK.

Great Falling Off in the Receipts.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The cotton movement shows a large falling off in the receipts, and a considerable increase in the exports. The receipts at all of the ports have been 10,661 bales, against 15,386 the last, 18,468 the previous and 18,197 three weeks since. The total receipts since September have been 3,956,798 bales, against 2,843,084 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,113,714 bales in favor of the present season. The exports from all of the ports for the week have been 19,271 bales, against 12,712 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year have been 3,095,547 bales, against 2,159,899 for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 156,319 bales, against 126,384 at the same time last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 16,216 bales, against 26,326 last year. The stock in Liverpool is 660,000 bales, against 607,000 last year. The American afloat for Great Britain amounts to 80,000 bales, against 62,000 last year, and the Indian afloat for Europe to 575,585 bales, against 414,000 last year. At the South, during the week, more rain has fallen, but it was needed in many sections.

THE FIRST BALE--THE BEST BALE.

GALVESTON, July 22.

The first bale of new cotton was received to-day by express from Columbus, Texas, consigned to Falke & Wilkins.

NEW YORK, July 22.

A bale of cotton raised by W. B. McShaw, Lee County, Mississippi, picked by himself, wife and daughter, in their parlor, and which had gained premiums aggregating $3312, sold to-day at 50 cents per pound. The bale weighed 443 pounds.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Greenville.

"On Saturday afternoon," says the Mountaineer, of July 19, "a very heavy storm of wind and rain passed over this city, prostrating several fruit and shade trees, and injuring others by breaking off their branches. East of the city, we learn, a very heavy fall of hail occurred on some of the farms, by which the corn blades were pelted into ribbons, and much of the corn blown down. At the commencement of the storm, the residence of Mr. T. H. Cole, five miles east of this place, was struck by lightning, the stroke taking effect on the corner of the building, doing but slight damage outside, and then making its way inside to a closet, where it scattered the glass and crockery therein, and splintered a portion of the wood-work. In this room, a girl was sitting with one of Mr. Cole's children in her lap. They were both thrown to the floor by the shock, but suffered no injury. Beyond the alarm created by the sudden danger, none of the rest of the family were affected."

Laurens.

Showers have fallen in various sections of Laurens during the last few days, and the crops are revived. Rain is still wanted in some sections.

The Laurensville Herald says: "We learn from a gentleman who has been over a large portion of the district recently, that the crop prospects, corn especially, have not been more flattering since '52, than at present."

Oconee.

The Keowee Courier says: "Around Walhalla, and from what we can learn, the greater part of the county, the crops are suffering for rain. A drought following a wet spring produces the greatest possible injury, and this we now justly apprehend. We do not fear a less yield than will supply home consumption, but we believe the corn crop will fall considerably below that of 1870. Since the above was written, we have not only had an abundance of rain, but a destructive wind storm. Corn was snapped off and blown in every conceivable direction. A number of shade trees in town were blown down."

Union.

The Union Times of July 21st says: "We regret to state that all prospects for rain in this section have blown off, and we hear much anxiety expressed for the corn crop. A few weeks ago this crop gave promise of great abundance, but it is feared the present drought has cut it off very materially. The cotton, where the ground was deeply ploughed, looks well, but in shallow soil it begins to droop."

York.

On Thursday last Jack Brooks, alias James Jackson Brooks, a negro aged about twenty years, in the employ of John S. Bratton, Esq., was arrested and lodged in jail at Yorkville, under a warrant issued by Trial Justice W. B. Williams, on the charge of burning the threshing house, &c., of Mr. Bratton, mention of which was made in THE NEWS last week.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SPRINGS.

A Healthy and Pleasant Resort.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, N. C., July 19.

I find this watering place a really pleasant summer retreat, with charming scenery, first-class society, and unexceptionable charges. Leaving Salisbury on the arrival of the cars from the South, about 5 o'clock, A. M., the ride on the Western Road is delightful—through fields of corn, by thriving villages, now skirting the crest of a magnificent landscape, and now dashing through a great oak forest. The ride is all that railroad riding ought to be. The distance from Salisbury to the springs is less than sixty miles, and the visitor arrives in good time for dinner. As to the location of the springs, nature has done all that is desirable. They are at the foot of the mountains, with abundance of all things good to eat, the purest air and the finest scenery. The grounds at the place form a splendid amphitheatre of ten or fifteen acres, shaded by fine native oaks and maples, covered with a handsome green sward, and tastefully intersected with carriage roads and foot paths in all directions. Elegantly arranged on the crest of the amphitheatre are three large three-story buildings and twelve cottages, all white, well furnished, and having every conceivable convenience—the whole capable of accommodating four hundred guests. In the centre is a showy pavilion for the band, where delicious music comes in abundance. The white sulphur spring, handsomely enclosed in marble, is a bold stream in quantity, and in quality second to none of its kind. Near this is a blue sulphur spring, said to be a panacea for scrofula, and impracticable sores generally. About one hundred yards from these, is a most delicious chalybeate spring, sparkling and beautiful. In connection with both springs, and also with one of good soft water, are fine baths, both hot and cold. No where have I found better water or a greater variety. Every kind of accommodation is afforded by the surroundings, and the very best attention is given by well-trained servants, and by Mr. Wyatt, the proprietor. In the way of recreation and amusement, all reasonable demands can be suited. There is a fine parlor, with a superb piano and other appliances; a ten-pin alley, a spacious ball-room, and a skating rink, conducted by the accomplished and gentlemanly W. H. H. Gregory, of Charlotte. Seekers of health or pleasure, or both, will here find every advantage medicinal waters can usually afford, and all the advantages of the very best climate for a summer resort. The springs are of easy access, the accommodations inferior to none in the Union, and yet the expense is small compared with nearly all the fashionable summer resorts. It is to be hoped our Southern people will visit these springs and see for themselves. Many of them will not be convinced by anything except experience. If they start to Virginia or further North, let them stop at Salisbury, N. C. Seven dollars will pay the expense to the springs and back; it will cost but little to examine, and I am satisfied upon examination most of them would remain.

CHARLESTON.

NO TAXES TO BE REFUNDED.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The solicitor of the Treasury, in a long opinion, holds that where parties act under a decision of the commissioner of revenue they are not liable, should the judiciary department subsequently overrule the commissioner's decision. This defeats the claim of the government for the tax on bonds, coupons and dividends, for the five months between September, 1870, and January, 1871. Where officers of corporations, under the commissioner's decision, failed to withhold the tax, the opinion holds that in withholding the tax the officers of corporations act as agents of the government, and are not equitably responsible for the legality of the commissioner's opinions and instructions.

THE LAURENS RAILROAD FRAUD.

[From the Laurensville Herald.]

The conduct of the Greenville Railroad proprietors, of which Governor Scott is said to be *magna pars*, in respect to the Laurens Railroad, is the most unblushing piece of rascality of which Radicalism has been guilty in this State. Notwithstanding this road was probably as solvent as any in the State at the close of the war, it had to go into bankruptcy for the probable reason that its stock was so generally distributed as that the fate of the road was of no interest to any individual or set of men. The consequence was that at the close of the war the road was substantially deserted. At the sale of the road, now nearly a year ago, by order of the United States District Court, the Laurens community made a *bona fide* bid of one hundred thousand dollars or thereabouts for the road and franchises; but the Greenville Company put forward a bid by a man of straw, and the road was knocked down to this agent of that company. The terms of the sale were not complied with. After the lapse of considerable time the United States Court at Charleston permitted the Greenville Railroad Company to assume this bid, and altered the *terms of sale* so as to suit the convenience of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

There are no appearances to indicate that the parties controlling the Greenville Railroad Company intend to put the Laurens Railroad in running order. If work were commenced to-day, it could not be got in condition to carry the growing crop of cotton. We believe that if the road had been resold, the road would now be in progress of reconstruction. The Greenville Railroad Ring had no other idea than speculation in this infamous transaction. The fraud has, and will, work a loss of millions to this community. The court has unwittingly, (we trust and believe,) lent itself to the consummation of this great wrong. The order of the court, in this respect, should be rescinded, and the road resold. Were it not that the State interest is controlled by the Radical vampires who control the State, the stockholders might be called together, and put again in control of the affairs of the company.

FOREIGN NOTES AND GOSSIP.

—The Earl of Aylesbury recently drove from the Ascot races, England, and as he did so sprinkled pedestrians along the road with flour, a bag of which he had in his coach. He was arrested and fined $10 for his frolic.

—England is evidently preparing for the "Battle of Dorking," for a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "That the Lords of the Admiralty have placed a detective at the entrance of their hall, who allows no one to enter until his name is ascertained and the object he has in view. This information is written down in a book, and at the close of the day conveyed to the chief clerk."

—Henri Rochefort has received communication of the indictment on which he is to be tried in Paris. It contains the following four counts: First. Provocation to hatred among the citizens. Second. Incitement to civil war and pillage. Third. Publication of false news and spurious dispatches, knowing them to be false, consequently counterfeiting public and private writings. Fourth. Complicity in murder by instigating the arrest and execution of the hostages.

—Lord Tenterden, of the high commission, has written a private letter to a friend in New York, in which he says he does not know what has happened to the English climate; but that anything more horrid than the exchange from the brightness of New York to the chill and gloom of London, as it now is, could hardly be imagined. He wishes he could borrow some of the sunshine from Fifth avenue, for he has hardly seen the sun since his return.

—The plague at Buenos Ayres is accounted for by the fact that the city stands upon a mass of corruption, the result of long accumulation and lack of drainage. The quantity of the filth is estimated at 60,000 tons, and the authorities are beginning to act on the subject. As showing the deadly character of the substratum on which the city rests, two men who were engaged in clearing away the refuse came upon an abandoned well, and so virulent were the gases emitted on the first blow of the pick, that both were instantly suffocated.

—On July 1, 1801, exactly seventy years ago, one of the first steamboats ever built made a trial trip on the Thames. This is the account of it given by the London papers of the day: "An experiment has taken place on the river for the purpose of working a barge or any other heavy craft against wind and tide, by means of a steam engine, on a very simple construction. The moment the engine was set to work the barge was brought about, answering her helm quickly; and she proceeded to make way against a strong ebb tide at the rate of nearly two miles and a half an hour."

—The Rothschilds own 144 splendid buildings in Paris, and it is noted as a singular fact that not one of these houses was in the least damaged by shells, either during the siege by the Germans or during the fierce sway of the Commune. But though lucky in their Paris property, the Rothschilds were not so fortunate in their financial transactions, as they are said to have sustained a loss by the war of 70,000,000 francs. According to a Dublin journal, however, they made that amount during the same period by withdrawing in time from an unfortunate speculation, whereby they would have lost another £2,000,000. This would seem to leave them about even in the matter of loss and gain.

—The brief visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to his mother-in-law and other relatives in England does not appear to have been very enthusiastically received by Queen Victoria. The Prince came *en famille*, even the last baby being on hand in pink and white drapery, carried by a nurse. But so far from meeting with expressions of royal, or even maternal favor, not a palace was opened for them and they found shelter only at the house of the Prussian Ambassador. The Prince and Princess of Wales kindly met them at the landing, took them into the city in the royal saloon car, and subsequently invited them to several luncheons and dinners; but the only meeting with the Queen took place at a garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and that only for a short time. They had the royal box at the opera, and Count Bernstoff did all he could in the way of entertainment and welcome; but the unpleasant fact remains that Victoria snubbed her children in a manner so emphatic that even the commoners talk about it. When "Our Fritz" comes over to fight the "Battle of Dorking," he may get even with his illustrious mother-in-law by taking one of her palaces without saying anything about it.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Sub-Agents of the Land Commission, that, from and after the first day of March, 1871, they will report all their proceedings to Hon. F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of the Advisory Board.

ROBT. C. DeLARGE, L. C. S. S. C.

Columbia, February 28, 1871. mar11

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the *best in the world*—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York.

jan23-mwf1yr

GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on great SOCIAL EVILS AND ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

may13-3mos

Special Notices.

MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS.—OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTIONS, CHARLESTON, S. C., 20TH JULY, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have been duly appointed Managers at the polling places herein designated, for the registration of Voters, and for the purpose of conducting the Municipal Election to be held in the City of Charleston on the first WEDNESDAY in August, 1871, being the second day of said month. The Registration of Voters will begin on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, and be continued for three (3) days (Sunday excepted,) commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., and closing at 5 o'clock P. M. each day. The polls will be opened on the day of election at 7 o'clock A. M., and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Managers herein appointed are requested to meet the Commissioners of Elections on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the City Hall, Council Chamber, for the purpose of taking the oath prescribed by law, and to receive necessary instructions.

N. MONTGOMERY, Chairman,
E. W. M. MACKEY,
R. S. BRUNS.

WARD 1.

City Hall—W. M. Sage, J. J. Young, John Reed.

WARD 2.

Courthouse—F. M. Johnstone, H. C. Baker, S. W. Ramsay.

WARD 3.

First Precinct, Market Hall (including all of the said Ward south of Market street)—A. F. Farrar, J. D. Kennedy, W. T. Elfe.

Second Precinct, Palmetto Engine House (including all of said Ward north of Market street and south of Wentworth street)—A. B. Mitchell, William Wood, C. S. Miller.

Third Precinct, Engine House, Inspection street (including all of said Ward north of Wentworth street)—J. W. Lloyd, Charles R. Grant and Robert Meares.

WARD 4.

First Precinct, Hope Engine House (including all of said Ward south of Hasel and Beaufain streets)—E. R. Walter, Charles Simons, L. T. Gardner.

Second Precinct, Stonewall Engine House (including all of said Ward north of Hasel and Beaufain streets, and south of George and Bull streets) M. Goldsmith, Jr., T. Osborn, S. G. Russell.

Third Precinct, Engine House, Smith street (including all of said Ward north of George and Bull streets)—G. L. Pratt, H. J. N. King and L. G. Brown.

WARD 5.

First Precinct, Eagle Engine House (including all of said Ward south of Ann and Judith streets)—W. F. Barnett, E. A. Carson, J. Peronneau.

Second Precinct, America street (including all of said Ward north of Ann and Judith streets)—W. S. Fraser, Wm. Glover, E. F. Jefferson.

WARD 6.

First Precinct, Washington Engine House (including all of said Ward east of Smith street and south of Radcliffe street)—J. H. Heppoldt, Richard Forrest, W. H. Whitlock.

Second Precinct, Marion Engine House (including all of said Ward east of Smith street and north of Radcliffe street)—P. H. Rivers, Charles Linning and L. Pinckney.

Third Precinct, No. 49 Smith street (including all of said Ward west of Smith street)—J. W. Wilkinson, S. G. Proctor and John Freeman.

WARD 7.

Engine House, Columbus street—J. B. Mushington, J. N. Gregg and W. G. Eason.

WARD 8.

First Precinct, Niagara Engine House, Sires street (including all of said Ward south of Line street)—P. M. Gregorie, J. E. Bowers and J. M. R. Dereef.

Second Precinct, corner of King and Congress streets (including all of said Ward north of Line street)—J. F. Mason, J. B. Morris and R. E. Coste. july22

CHARLESTON COUNTY TAX NOTICE.—COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, JUNE 23, 1871. Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that returns for all REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, within the limits of this County, shall be made and delivered at this office on or before the 31st day of July, 1871, for the year commencing July 1st, 1871, verified by oath of the person, whose duty it is to so list or return said property possessed by him, or under his control, either as owner, agent, parent, husband, guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, officer, partner, factor, or holder, with the value of such personal property so held or controled. By Section 3d, of an Act to amend an Act providing for the assessment and taxation of property, passed September 15, 1868, and all Acts amendatory thereto, it is made the duty of the County Auditor to add fifty per cent. penalty thereto for failure or neglect to make returns of property within the time given so to do, *"and must be observed."*

The following must be returned for Taxation as Personal Property:

1. Number of Horses.
2. Number of Cattle.
3. Number of Mules and Asses.
4. Number of Sheep and Goats.
5. Number of Hogs.
6. Number of Gold and Silver Watches. / Number of Gold and Silver Plate.
7. Number of Pianofortes, Melodeons, or Cabinet Organs.
8. Number of Pleasure Carriages.
9. Number of Dogs.
10. Value of goods, merchandise, moneys and credits pertaining to my business as a merchant, during the year or part thereof, ending the first day of July, 1871.
11. Value of materials received, used or provided to be used, in my business, as a manufacturer during the year or part thereof, ending the first day of July, 1871.
12. Value of all machinery, engines, tools, fixtures and implements used or provided for use in my business as a manufacturer, during the year or part thereof, ending the first day of July, 1871, and of all manufactured articles on hand one year or more previous to that day.
13. Value of moneys, including Bank Bills and Circulating Notes.
14. Value of all credits.
15. Value of investments in the stocks of any company or corporation out of this State, except National Banks.
16. Value of all investments in bonds, except bonds of the United States and of this State, expressly exempt from taxation.
17. Annual value of all leases except permanent leases.
18. Value of all other property.

SAMUEL L. BENNETT,
County Auditor.

jun23-7mth9

FINAL NOTICE.—ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of D. BRAINERD VENNING, which have not already been presented, or if presented not properly attested, must be handed in properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st August next ensuing, or they will be debarred payment. HARRIET M. VENNING, Administratrix.

july17-m3

NOTICE.—THREE WEEKS AFTER date application will be made to the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina for renewal of the following SCRIP OF STOCK in said Bank:

No. 13,815, for (5) Five SHARES
No. 14,297, for (1) One Share
No. 14,790, for (1) One Share.

In name of J. J. PRINGLE SMITH and GEORGE M. COFFIN, Trustees for ISABELLA M. SMITH.

ALSO,

No. 13,816, for (3) Three SHARES.

In the name of GEORGE M. COFFIN and J. J. PRINGLE SMITH, Trustees for D. E. H. SMITH—the originals having been lost. july17-m3

TAKE AYER'S PILLS FOR ALL the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use. july21-3mwDAW