

The Orator before the Fourth of July Association.

The Charleston Standard of the 6th inst., in noticing the several addresses delivered in that city on the 4th inst., says:—

The oration before the Cadet Fourth of July Association, which was delivered by Cadet John D. Wylie, of Lancaster, at the Citadel Academy, was also favored with a very full attendance. It was to have been appreciated that the place being to some extent removed from the business portion of our city, the oration might have been overlooked among the many other objects of attraction, but the reputation of the young orator, and the feelings of our citizens favorable to this institution, induced a very general disposition to attend, and the audience was larger even than our young friends had permitted themselves to hope for.

The orator rose and delivered an address which had been carefully prepared, which evinced considerable literary ability, and an intimate and just appreciation of the political questions which are at present before the consideration of this country. Assuming that he could not err in supposing a Charleston audience familiar with the incidents of our revolutionary history and duly impressed with the glories that surround it, with a brief allusion to some of the circumstances, more immediately around us which bring the period to our remembrance, he entered at once upon the consideration of his more especial subject. For this he had undertaken to consider the extent to which our future is indicated by the present political condition of our country.

In entering, however, with some little intemperance, upon debatable grounds he took occasion to state that his opinions were submitted without the authority of the institution, to which he is attached, or of the corps of Cadets from whom he had received his appointment. He had been elected to the position with the perfect liberty of selecting his subject, and of exhibiting it by the light of his individual intelligence.

In the opening of his subject, he assumed that when nations depart from the great principle of social constitution which forms the framework of their institutions, and the ruling and combining principle of their nationality, they must cease to exist as nations or fall from positions of national authority and power and the extent of deterioration will be in proportion to the effort which had been necessary to the attainment of the forms of a political constitution, and to the success which has distinguished its practical operations.

Of this truth, Rome and France are distinguished instances. Rome, while her sons adhered to the principles of her earlier constitution, stood proud and impregnable, but departing from these and becoming the miserable devotees of pleasure rather than the champions of principle, they became fit subjects to the rapine and plunder of the Goths and Vandals.

In view of this position, he took occasion to refer to the threatening aspect of political affairs in this country. He stated that the war of 1812 had scarcely ceased before the Missouri question came up to the exhibition of the fact that we were no longer one people, and occasioned the first blow to the constitution of our country. This division so often alluded to by commentators, still stands and the fugitive slave law itself is an acknowledgment that the constitution is incompetent to effect the chief design of its adoption—the protection of State rights; but not only is there a difference of sentiment between the two sections of this country, but there is a conflict of interests which is little hope of ever reconciling. Calhoun, Clay and Webster have sacrificed their lives in the effort to effect it; and if this, there can be but little hope that others will be more successful. One evidence of the existence of this conflict of interest, is to be found in the mournful vacillations of our country in respect to Cuba. It is further to be seen in the efforts to prevent the Kinney expedition. The only possible hope of cooperation and co-existence between these two conflicting sections, is in a rigid observance of the constitution. But this has lost its claim to the respect of our people. Tests of religious opinion have been considered necessary. The time-honored law of naturalization are considered insufficient for this occasion. And altogether, the constitution is quite too old-fashioned a concern for the enlightened spirit of modern progress. There are many of the claims of the Know-Nothing party, which are in contravention of its most sacred principles. Every thing indicates an approaching crisis, and it is imperative upon every Southern man to arm himself for the occasion, and pursue with unhesitating firmness and devotion, the path to which duty prompts him. And in reference to this course, the young orator closed his address as follows:

"In view, then, of such a consummation, what should be our course? With the track our fathers trod before us, why hesitate? When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a determination to reduce us under absolute despotism, it is our sacred duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for our future security. Thus spoke our veteran ancestors of '76, and thus should speak the South in her present emergency; and thus, ere long, we hope she will speak."

"In the ensuing conflict, gentlemen, you will know the position of your State. That flag we knowledges but one. At the first blast of the hostile bugle, fly to the battlefield, and there in the van, near the flashing of the guns, you will see the glorious emblem of your State proudly floating in its time-honored position. Rush to its rescue—plant yourselves beneath it, and leave it not till the Palmetto waves in triumph over our ransomed rights: or if it must fall, let there be no Carolinian eye to gaze upon its defeat."

The address required about 45 minutes for its delivery, and at many points of its progress was highly applauded.

CHARLOTTE, July 6.—As we went along to Monroe on Monday morning, we were much gratified to observe the fine prospects there were for corn and cotton. There is a much larger quantity cultivated this season than usual and the refreshing and timely rains give promise that there will be an abundant yield. The wheat crop is now harvested, and the farmers told us that more than the usual amount was made—the grain is usually good and heavy.—There is a very evident improvement going on in all the country seen from the road. New houses are going up, and since the emigration has ceased the country is filling up with an industrious and thriving population.—Democrat.

From the Winnsboro Register.

The Land Tax.

We are very much indebted to the obliging Tax Collector of our District, Mr. B. D. Kirkland, for the following classification of and tax on lands in our District:

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|---|-----------|
| River bottom land, 5,545 acres—\$ 1.50 on the hundred | \$ 83 17 |
| 1st quality Upland, 4,759 acres—70c. on the hundred | 35 60 |
| 2d quality Upland, 66,191 acres—50c. on the hundred | 330 95 |
| 3d quality Upland, 388,402 acres—20c. on the hundred | 776 80 |
| Total, 464,898 acres. | \$1226 61 |

From this it will appear that while land, of which there is a surplus, and is immovable, is taxed on an average of about 1-4 a cent per acre; negro property, of which there is a scarcity, and which is movable, although constituting the labor of the country, is taxed at the rate of 60 cents per head. Lands, although unproductive, unless under cultivation, by being exempt from tax, and not being able to run away, are bought up readily by every plauter fortunate enough to accumulate a little surplus. Negro property is high; but as high as it is, traders have nevertheless paid the highest price and carried them out west. The present system of taxation actually tends to drive it from among us. Take the tax entirely from negroes and place it on land, is, in our opinion, the true policy. We feel perfectly convinced, if that were done, a very important cause of the great tide of emigration from our State would be removed. We have lands enough; what we want is labor. How unwise is it then to exempt that of which there is a surplus, and taxing that for which there is a crying demand?

There are two great inducements for emigration; the first is, high price of lands here, and low price out west, which enable landholders to sell here and buy out there at a handsome profit; the second is, the higher price of negroes out west than here, thus enhancing their value by removal. Transferring the tax from negroes to land will tend materially to the removal of both of these inducements.

We hope the subject will be discussed. South Carolina has lost more by emigration than any other State in the Union; that fact is established by census returns. Her soil is far from being the least productive of the States. Some other cause than poor lands, for this sad fact, exists. Let the people reflect on it, and we have no doubt it can be traced directly to our injudicious system of taxation. Let it be changed then; let our legislators see to it; and if they fail, let the people see that men are placed in the legislature who will correct it.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company was held at Abbeville, on the 11th and 12th insts. The meeting was harmonious, and its proceedings entirely satisfactory.

The question of amalgamating the Laurens Road with the Greenville Company was the most exciting topic before the meeting. We learn that the large majority of the stock was opposed to the amalgamation at present. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that a committee of nine, of which the President of the Company should be Chairman, shall take the subject into consideration, and report at the next annual meeting of the stockholders.

We understand that it was also resolved that the Board of Directors be authorized to issue bonds of the Company, to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to pay off the floating debts of the Company.

It was further resolved that the next annual meeting of the Company be held in Columbia, on the Thursday before the first Monday in May next.

The following board was duly elected: President.—Thomas Perrin. Directors.—Greenville.—V. McLee, Thomas M. Cox, (in place of Josiah Kilgore). Abbeville.—J. P. Reed, J. N. Whitner. Abbeville.—James Gilliam, Charles Smith, (in place of Joel Smith deceased). Newberry.—J. B. O'Neal, Simon Fair, Drayton Nunn. Columbia.—Geo. M. Allen. Charleston.—W. M. Lawton, (in place of Wm. Patton).

The Convention unanimously passed complimentary resolutions to Mr. Perrin, President of the road Mr. J. P. Southern, Auditor and Treasurer, and to C. V. Carrington, Bookkeeper, for the very faithful manner in which they respectively discharged their duties.

The termination of the fiscal year of the Company has been changed from the 31st May to the 31st December.—Columbia.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Spartanburg Express makes the following sad announcement:

"It is our painful duty to announce the death of our associate, friend and brother, Edmund Jones Henry, departed this life, at the residence of his parents, in this village, on Saturday, the 7th inst., aged 26 years. His disease was one of the heart, the first premonitions of which appeared two months ago. In a few days from the time he sought medical advice, he was informed by his physician that his stay on earth would be short, and not more than a week after we stood around to see him die. After a few days' existence, apparently at the door of death, his disease seemed more likely to yield to medicine, and in a few more days, there was visible an improvement, which his friends fondly hoped would be lasting. This improvement was never admitted by his physician as likely to be permanent."

ORDER OF THE DAY.—The National Intelligencer of the 4th inst. says: The following Order of the Day was issued by Gen. Washington, on the 4th of July, 1775, just eighty years ago, and one year before the Declaration of Independence made the day ever memorable. We would that all men who read it this day would regard it as just issued by the Father of his Country, and govern themselves accordingly: "CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE

"By His Excellency George Washington Commander-in-Chief: The General most earnestly requires and expects a due observance of the article of war established for the government of the army which forbid cursing and swearing and drunkenness; and in like manner requires and expects of all officers and soldiers engaged in actual duty, a punctual attendance on divine service, to implore the blessings of heaven upon the means used for our safety and defence."

The Charleston Election.

The election for Sheriff in Charleston was quite an exciting affair. Col. John E. Carew has been elected over his opponent, C. E. Kanapax, by nearly 900 majority. The vote was the largest ever polled in the city.

The election of Col. Carew is claimed as a Know Nothing triumph but the remarks of the city papers do not justify this assumption. The *Mercury* says: "We share in the gratification at the result. Although the issue of Know Nothingism was made among certain classes of our citizens, yet it never took the form of a distinct and general issue in the community, and thus Col. Carew was warmly supported by very many who were able to gratify their preferences and friendship for the man, without any sacrifice of political principle."

The *Standard* is more particular, and thus comments on the result: "The political force of this result will hardly be estimated properly. It will doubtless be regarded as a triumph of the American order; but it would be hardly safe to say that they alone had carried the election. There were nearly 1,000 more votes cast for Col. Carew than is claimed by that party. But it may be taken as an evidence, of the fact, that with the Know Nothings on one side, and the foreign vote upon the other the conservative vote of the city is at present with the latter; and to this extent, at least it may be taken as a test of the American sentiment of the district."

We also subjoin the comments of the organ of the party, the *Brening News*: "We do not claim the triumph of Col Carew to be strictly a Know Nothing victory—a triumph of the Order proper. But we do claim that it is a triumph of the American party, of American principles, of American order. There was an open and direct issue made against Col. Carew on these points, by a combination of the foreign and Catholic vote aided by many others who oppose the Know Nothings."

With these lights before us, we cannot imagine that Col. Carew's election can be properly claimed as a Know Nothing triumph.—*Carolinian*.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.

CHARLESTON, July 7th, 1855.

The following extract is taken from a correspondence in the *Charleston Standard*:

"A most melancholy occurrence transpired in our village on the evening of the 4th, which has resulted in the death of Mr. G. W. Culp, Mr. C. and a Mr. Belick quarrelled in a grocery. Some fighting ensued, when Belick went off, and returned with a Mr. Huggins. He (Belick) told Culp he was a d-d rascal. Culp struck him, when Huggins attacked Culp with a knife in the back, and cut him in several places. Culp turned round, and received another terrible blow in the abdomen. He was carried home to his family, some three hundred yards. He died until this morning. Huggins was arrested at once, and committed to jail. Belick will also be arrested, if he has not made his escape. I did not learn that either of the parties were intoxicated, but the fatal affray happened where most of such things do occur—at a licensed grocery-shop. If the advocates for such shops can find advantage arising from them to sufficiently repay them for the distress and misery brought upon innocent women and children, they are welcome to all the consolation arising from their work. If \$50 income tax to the village is sufficient pay for all the disturbance, and loss of life and misery, brought about by one of those drinking stalls in one year, then we must suppose those who advocate the granting of licenses, for the sake of \$50, must put a high estimate upon money, or a low price on life and happiness."

MAGNETIC CAR BRAKE.—We had the pleasure yesterday of witnessing, in company with a large number of our citizens, the first experiment of Mr. S. A. Kennedy with his new invention Magnetic Car Brake. The model, constructed like the ordinary platform cars, but of small dimensions, was placed upon an inclined track, and the experiment demonstrated satisfactorily the facility and efficiency of the proposed method of bringing the brake to bear upon the wheels. We will not attempt to explain the peculiarities of construction or the means of applying the magnetic power, further than to state that it is proposed to furnish each brake with a magnet of the necessary power, and to connect together all the brakes by connecting wires, placing under the hand of the runner the means of closing the magnetic circuit, and of thus bringing the brakes to bear upon the wheels. This power he can apply either instantaneously or gradually by successive manipulations. As to the extent of the power which can be brought to bear, we see no reason why there should be any limit to it. It may be as great as can possibly be obtained by the most powerful magnet, whilst in its application it may be regulated with far more certainty than can possibly be attained by the ordinary cast-iron brakes.

We regard Mr. Kennedy's experiment as altogether successful, and are pleased to learn that, having associated with him two gentlemen of our district, he will at once apply for a patent and take the necessary steps to bring the invention before the public.—*Charleston Standard*.

DEATH OF JOHN T. GOODWIN.—We learn with deep regret the death, yesterday, of one of our most estimable citizens. Young in years, but mature in all the accomplishments of life, no one sooner acquired the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, and no one of his age has passed away from amongst us more universally regretted.

Long suffering from steadily increasing disease he sustained his afflictions with the fortitude of the Christian warrior, whose faith bears him triumphantly to his heavenly home. He died as he has ever lived, at peace with God and man.—*South Carolinian 11th inst.*

DUNKING BY THE ACRE.—An Irish gentleman, resident in Canada, was desirous of providing his sons to work as hack-woman-men instead of frittering away their constitutions and money in luxuries and pleasures; and, as champagne costs in America something more than a dollar a bottle, whenever the old gentleman saw his sons raise the bright sparkling wine to their lips, he used humorously to exclaim to them, "Ah! my boys, there goes an acre of land trees and all!"—*Sir F. Head's 'Emigrant'*

A little girl was told to spell ferment, and give its meaning, with a sentence in which it was used. The following was literally her answer:—F-e-r-m-e-n-t, a verb, signifying to work.—I love to ferment in the garden.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Change on Rail Road.

On and after this day the Mail and Passenger Trains will leave Charleston for Columbia, Camden, Kingsville, (the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester road) and Way Stations on the Columbia and Camden Branches, at 10 A. M. and 10.10 P. M.

For Augusta and all stations below Branchville and on the Hamburg Branch, 7 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

The Cars will arrive in Camden, by this arrangement about half past seven, or eight o'clock in the evening, and our mail matter will be delivered at about nine o'clock.

The Cars will leave Camden in the morning at about 5 o'clock and arrive in Charleston at about 2 o'clock P. M. Comment is unnecessary. We must submit in silence to the powers that be—we reckon.

Professor Carlisle's Address.

On Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall was a noble effort, and worthy of the speaker and his excited theme. All unite in expressing the warmest admiration for the matter, as well as the calm, dignified manner of its delivery. We regret that we have only space to notice a few of the leading thoughts of this admirable and useful address which was designed especially for the young men of our community, and which we trust may prove as good seed sown upon good soil, and which will hereafter produce an abundant harvest.

A correspondent has furnished us the following abstract of a few of Mr. C's remarks:—

The leading idea was, that the texture of a man's character depends much upon the stand which he takes while young, when issues are presented to him with regard to those points which are to be determined once for all for a life-time—he must learn to decide and be fixed while his character is moulding or continue a weathercock through life. In pressing this point he made many observations which, if well considered, weighed, and applied, would awaken the energies of those for whose good they were intended, and cause them to reflect that the strength of the beautiful fabric which our society should be, depends, not less on the virtue and fair character of its youth, than on the sobriety and watchfulness of its older members. He opened many trains of thought and presented ideas which we hope our young friends will carry out and develop in their thoughtful moments, and let them have some influence in giving a tincture to that "flair" from which their "solid" character is to be formed. One reflection of the speaker particularly, they should keep before their minds—they are entering a new generation—one by one, the heroes who fought the great battle of our freedom are sinking beneath the sod, till few, very few, are left to tell the tale of their sufferings, and soon not one will remain to witness the result of this grand experiment in the history of governments. If the signs of the times do not deceive us the youth of the present day will see the great turning point in the process, and let them remember that the most expert chemist, he who is to discover that element which will quiet the boiling and confusion now existing, must be directed by reason, judgment and reflection—he must be prudent, temperate, cautious, abiding in the ways of virtue and shunning the paths of vice.

Another point we would urge upon them—if upon the rebellion, you determine to pursue a course which certainly tends to if it does not end in ruin, we beg you to proceed "above," tempt no friend into the belief that he can rush through fire unscathed, unaltered, and that habit is the result of the repetition of acts: some single act in the series *flow* the habit, and, probably at your solicitation, a companion may commit that *bad* act, fastening a habit upon him forever, the indulgence of which, bars him from eternal happiness: the *best* possibility that a word from you may have determined the destiny of an immortal soul, is terrible, awful to think upon. What we tell you to see, therefore, "think on these things."

Mr. C's style is elegant and pure—no pretensions to the lofty and sublime, but quite attractive by the clearness with which he presents his thoughts, and the vividness of his pictures, making a metaphor almost a reality. We dare say that any one could see that neither of whom he spoke, watching the development of character in her son, placing herself in the very "temple of his soul" to clear out the stains with which vice had presumed to disfigure the structure. This comes to us as while writing—doubtless his hearers can recall many others which might properly be applied to cases within their own observation. We are glad Mr. Carlisle takes such a just view of the stupid and silly career of *fanaticism* against men occupying a prominent position in defence of a just and holy cause; it is a word which generally sums up the arguments of a bigot or a fool, and will never be applied by reasonable men to the zeal of clear-headed, thinking advocates of Temperance.

Groggery-ism.

We have been "catching pearls before swine." We have received the following reproof from an individual who keeps a grocery-shop in Market street. He is a specimen of those who, having secured the privileges of American citizenship, insist that the hood-gate shall be kept open for gangs equally licentious. It is to purify the country from such parties that a reform in the naturalization laws has become necessary. All good citizens, naturalized or native, will aid in the work.—*Free News*.

CHARLESTON, July 7th, 1855.

Editors of the *Evening News*: Your's please to send us AS SOON AS POSSIBLE your bill against me for subscription to your *valuable, daily* Paper and I will settle the amount of it. Discontinue the same from date and watch your carriers that none of them leaves the paper by mistake or any other way with my house, as I am not willing to lose the most part of my customers by keeping a despised Paper like the *Evening News* under my roof.

W. WOLF, Market street.

Why did you not add *Dro. News*, that a Prohibitory Liquor Law is wanted in your city for just such characters? These keep the "flood-gates" open night and day, and deluge your city with the streams of poverty, disease and death. These miserable run-downs, on Market street particularly, are enough to infect your city with loathsome diseases and all manner of wretchedness.

The brass cannon belonging to the State was spiked at Worcester, Massachusetts, on the night of the 3d by some of the abolitionists, to prevent their use for a salute on the 4th.

MANCHESTER R. R. STOCK.—Seventy shares of the capital stock of the W. & Manchester Railroad stock were disposed of the other day at Sumterville, S. C. at \$60.50 per share.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE.—There are one hundred and thirty four students in Howard College, Marion, Alabama.

There are one hundred and twelve students in the University of Alabama.

BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—This institution has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the past six months.

Ourselves and the Know Nothings.

Some of our friends appear to be alarmed for our safety, for fear that we should identify ourselves with the American Party, *alias* the Know Nothings. We have no apprehensions of a serious character, having, as we think, arrived at the stature of a full grown man, if not full in the years of discretion. We have avowed, and do distinctly avow our disinclination to engage in any political crusade, where party lines are to be drawn, and observed. We are disgusted,—heartily sick and tired of all party organizations whether of Whig, Democrat or otherwise, for our limited experience assures us, that after all they are nothing but sounding brass or tinkling symbols. Yet we do not see the philosophy of rejecting everything, because they may not be in exact accordance with our preconceived opinions and predilections. Whilst we are as free as ever to say, that certain features of the new platform of the American party, please us, and if carried out by them as a party in good faith, we shall approve and heartily endorse, we cannot perceive that we are committed to a blind and indiscriminate endorsement of every thing which the new party professes or does. Not at all. The assumption is unreasonable, we don't mean that it shall be so, and it is unwarrantable to assign us such a position.

If to love our country, with a jealous regard for her peculiar institutions, and no disposition to see her overrun by a wild swarm of issues and errors, calculated in their very nature to subvert the principles upon which our glorious *magnachartor* rests,—in a word, to destroy true republicanism and place us upon a footing with other priest ridden and abused governments,—if this be Know Nothingism, be it so—we are willing to shoulder the reproach. If to "advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise," and "the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country," be Know Nothingism—be *American*, then, we glory in the appellation. If to "oppose any interference in the vested rights of persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth," or to declare ourselves "in favor of non-intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights," or to "advocate a high national policy, such as will afford stern and unwavering protection to the American manne abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he moves," and with all our heart to "believe that American should be governed by Americans, effecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the only legitimate instrument of reform in this country," and endorsing most heartily the noble and patriotic sentiment, "that the office should seek the man, and not man the office," and oppose with zeal and energy the distribution of office, and office spoils among office-seekers as a reward for partisan services. If it be treason to hold and avow these sentiments, then, in the language of Patrick Henry we say, make the most of it, we are traitors.

And again as another reason of the faith that is in us, "we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the States with our diminution, insisting upon a faithful performance on the part of the General Government of all the duties enjoined upon it by the Constitution," and, whilst we hold that religious faith is a question for each individual to settle for himself, we regard it as of the utmost importance—to use the original language in the Constitution of one of the "old thirteen" Confederates—"that no person shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust, or profit, in the civil department, within the States." These are a few of the reasons which we give for the present, why we favor certain principles avowed by the American party.

On another occasion we may enter into the proof of the several positions here assumed, for the present we close, with an earnest assurance to our respected and highly valued friends, that we shall studiously avoid anything which will commit us to false and untenable principles incompatible with Truth, Justice and the Constitution.

For the *Camden Journal*.

Office of the Grand Scribe, } Grand Division, S. of T. }

Dro. Warren:—I am authorized by Bro. A. B. Towers, of Anderson, to say that Delegates attending the meeting of the Grand Division at that place on the 26th inst., will be allowed to pass up to the G. & C. Rail Road, and return, for ONE FARE.

Fraternally yours,
Z. J. DELHAV, G. S.

July 17th, 1855.

ARREST OF CAPT. J. C. NICHOLS.—By the steamship America, advices have been received of the arrest, at Brussels, of Captain J. C. Nichols, who, it will be recollecte, some months since, swindled some of our Banks and Exchange Brokers of about \$75,000, by means of forged bills of lading. Upon his exit from Charleston, he proceeded to New York, and thence to Havana, whither he had previously despatched a vessel from this port.

Mr. H. W. Comer, jr., as the agent of some of the defrauded parties, proceeded to Havana, and getting on the track of Nichols, followed him from point to point on the Island of Cuba, thence to the Islands of Trinidad, Santa Cruz and Jamaica, when suspecting an intention on the part of the fugitive of proceeding to Europe in the West India steamer, he returned to Havana, had the necessary papers made out, and forwarded, by way of New York, to Liverpool. Nichols, upon reaching Southampton, proceeding to London, thence to Liverpool, and thence to the Continent; and as we have before stated, was arrested in Brussels, where he awaits a requisition from the Federal Government, and be brought home for trial.

Mr. Comer, throughout this long pursuit, has manifested an energy, perseverance and sagacity which would have reflected credit on maturer years, and his successful result has disappointed nearly every one who was acquainted with the difficulties by which it was surrounded.

Charleston Mercury.

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF ISSANITY.—A person calling himself N. S. Paretti arrived here yesterday afternoon by the cars from Columbia. He went to the Mills House, where he shut himself up in his room, tore a considerable sum of money up, scattered the fragments over the floor, and set fire to his bed and all that was inflammable in the room.—The smoke issuing through the interstices of the door attracted persons who broke it open. He said to them "good bye" and precipitated himself out of the fourth story window. His fall was broken by a tree which he injured considerably. He reached the ground in a state of insensibility and with a broken back, he is now at the Hospital and cannot recover.—*Charleston News 12th inst.*

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from Europe.

New York, July 11.—The Collins steamer Pacific arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing her regular European dates.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Dennistoun & Co. quote cotton for the first three days dull, and prices were considerably lower; but on Thursday, without any apparent cause, the market opened buoyant, and closed with an active demand at unchanged prices, to 1-16d. advance. The sales for the week amounted to 43,000 bales. Sales to speculators 17,000 bales and to exporters 2,000 bales. The sales of Friday were 20,000 bales; sales to exporters 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—At Liverpool breadstuffs had slightly declined, but authorities vary as to what extent.

Money Market.

The money market is easier. Consols for money are quoted at 91. Baring & Brothers, at London, quote money steady and prices generally unchanged.

Billion in the Bank of England has increased £108,000.

The War.

The news consists principally of details.—The recent repulse of the allies before Sebastopol had not damaged their position, and affairs are considered sufficiently satisfactory.

Second Despatch.

Lord Raglan was reported to be dangerously ill, and had asked his recall; but later, Lord Palmerston stated, that although he had been ill, he was then convalescent, and had not demanded a recall.

The total loss of the allies in the engagement of the 18th was over 5,000 killed and wounded, but nevertheless the army was in good spirits, and preparing for another assault.

The correspondence from the Crimea is only to the 14th June. No further battles on either land or sea had then occurred.

Austria continued to disband her army. The English and French reciprocally blame each other for the disasters before Sebastopol. Pelissier's despatches state that Sebastopol would soon be completely invested.

The allies retain possession of the Round Tower in the cemeteries, and also the Mamelon Tower.

The cholera was raging among the French troops in the Crimea.

Gontschakoff's despatches state that the fire of the allies had been much weakened, and that the allied troops which crossed the Tchernaya had returned.

The Latest.

THE BALTIC.—A despatch from the Baltic of the 25th states that Sveaborg had been bombarded and all the stores destroyed; and that Hango had also been bombarded.

The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat showed a flag of truce, but assert that they feared treachery on the part of its crew.

Great movements were taking place in the allied squadron.

From China.

The India mail arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 29th. She has Canton dates of the 10th, Hong Kong of the 8th, and Calcutta dates of the 18th of May. There was nothing new. The India trade was dull, money was tight, and famine had appeared in many parts of China. Considerable fighting between the rebels and Imperialists had taken place, with varying success.

The Very Latest.

VAENSA, June 28.—Generals Sir George Brown, Pennefather and Cobington were sick. A part of the Foreign Legion had arrived from London.

LONDON, June 30.

The Times states that the Czar Alexander is seriously ill. The King of Prussia has been for sometime ill, and his reign is probably drawing to a close.

Among the passengers by the Pacific are the Van Buren family, Mrs. Com. Perry, and C. L. Plome, bearer of despatches.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A FAMILY.—Providence, July 13.—Last night a keg of powder was placed under a bed in the house of John Tucker, near this city, and was exploded by a train leading outside. The house was destroyed, but Tucker and his family miraculously escaped.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Camden S. C., on the 28th of June, Mrs. NANCY SIMONS, in the 25th year of her age. The deceased professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and connected herself with the Baptist Church in Camden in 1852. From the period of her conversion until her death she adorned the gospel by a well ordered life and a godly conversation. She was a true friend, devoted wife, and an affectionate mother. For several months previous to her departure she was impressed with a strong conviction that her earthly pilgrimage was nearly ended. She set her house in order, and when death came he found her with her hair trimmed and burning. She fell asleep in Jesus.

"With her starry pinions on,
Dressed for the flight and ready to be gone,"
Her "sun went down while it was yet day."

She is not dead—she lives and walks forever,
Through the green pastures of a land more fair,
Crowned with fresh garlands which shall never wither,
Or lose