The tremendous battle which raged from sunrise to sunset of Friday and been lookrem surrise to sunset of friday and been looked for, and its result is not a surprise. The position of the contending armies rendered the occurrence of a great engagement a certain sequence to the last news, and there was a si'ent expectation prevalent among all classes, a sen-timent which, although it was seldom spoken, amounted almost to a conviction, that the event must be what the event has been. The cer-tainty with which the Austrianshad been forced back made us reflect even while we admired. back made us reflect even while we admired. We had already recognised in the comparatively small affairs of Montebello, Palestro and ly small affairs of Monteneno, Paiesto Magenta, the haell of that Austrian system to Euwhich was put before us as a pattern to Eu-rôse of what a highly disciplined army ought to be and which was adduced as an example of how, vast and irresistible a force a great military monarchy could produce in the field. The Austrian army, when it arrived on the easiers bank of the Mucie, retreating from all points, gaining the inclusure of its fortresses. and coming within the co-operation of its reserve, cannot be estimated at less than 150,000 men. The French increased by a continuous atream of reinforcements, rapidly pushed up to the front, was probably not inferior in numbers. In the course of the retreat and the persure, they had approached each other, until the partitures infiving passed the Chiese and the betiring force having passed the Minero, only the latter river separated them. It was thought throughout, Europe that the Austreans had broughout Europe that the Austrians had their chosen buttle ground, and the Continen-tal authorities best taught in the strategies of the seat of war had confidently predicted that the line of the Mincio was the appointed spot of the decisive buttle. The Austrians, however with that fatal weakness of purpose which seems to actuate them in all their military movements, and which carses them to vascil-late between precipitancy and timidity, on Thursday night retraced their steps, re crossed the Mineio in four enormous divisions, doubled back upon their pursuers, and as the Austrian account states, came upon a superior body of the eveny on the Chiese. If this be true, nothing could be more suicidal in strategy that for an inferior force to cross a great river in order to seck out a superior enemy, and to en gage him with that river in the year. This in-gage him with that river in the year. This in-equality in torce, however, was probably only momentary, and this superior force of the ene-my, which turned out to be the main body of the French army, was quickly confront-ed by the whole force of the Austrians in Louibardy, with the Emperor Francis Joseph at their head. The battle began at 4 in the morning, but at 10 o'clock, allowing thus six hours for concentration, the collision of the two en-tire armies took place. The left wing seems to have commenced the attack, and to have ad-vanced nearly as far as Chiese, thus, as the Aus trian account rather insinuates than asserts, forcing back the French right.

It is claimed, also, that the Austrian right

wing had an early succes against the Sardinians who were upor the ground nearest to Bresein and l'eschiern. But unfortunately for the Austrians, it impressed that while their two wings were thus victorious, their centre was broken. The French Emporer directed his early efforts against this part of the enemy's line, and the Austrians gently say, "The order of our centre could not be restored." From that moment the buttle seems to have been lost. It was a matter of course that then the center was tratter of course that then the center was broken, powerful mas is should be directed against the wing which had pressed hardest upon the French, and was still successful against the force opposed to it.

It was in accordance with all military experience that, under this pressure, the loses should be extraordinary bears.

be extraordinary heavy, that the main body should advance, and that the army, whose cen-tre had been broken and wings driven back, should retrent. The retrest began late in the evening. The Austrians left behind them, in killed, wounded and prisoners, some 50 000 killed, wounded and prisoners, some 50,000 men, according to the first French account, which we must of course receive with a certain amount of margin, and which the last statement in the Moniteur moderates in the item of prisoners; but we necept it for the moment in the absence of any counter state-ments on the Austrian side. They recrossed the Mancio, which they had so unaccountably passed upon this disastrous errand, and Napo leon III, slept in the room which had been occupied by his brother Emperor on the morning

It is much too early to attempt criticism up on the tactics which have produced this great admitted their defeat. History scarcely re-cords a bulketin in which a disaster was more explicitly avowed. It is said that they are prepared to resume the contest on the other side of the Missio and to be again defeated with the same stolid bravery and unteachable awkwardness which they have manifested in all their previous operations. Among the many pieces of good fortune which fall to the French Emperor, it is not the less to have to deal with such an enemy as this-brave, dis-ciplined and creditable to beat, but so slow of councel and changeable of purpose that a single intelligent mind, commanding and army of even only equal courage and discipline, can count every battle a victory, and every cam-

ADDRESS OF REV. T. A. POYL. We extract from the Spartanburg Express

the following notice of the address recently delivered by the R .v. T. A. Hort, of our village before the Reidville High School, of that

Among the many addresses to which we have listened on similar occasions, we cannot recall one which has given us higher satisfaction in its delivery, or which contained truths so at for the time and place, or which was so complete in all the requisites to a literary ad-dress, as the one delivered at Reidville, on last Thursday, by the Rev. T. A. Hoyt, of Abbewe have heard more cogent and irresistable beautifully rounded sentences and polshed of a more appropriate and successful effort of and such an occasion. It was philosophical without being abtruse, logical to every mind without reference to dislectics, eloquent with-out being roo rhetorical. It was spoken with an easy grave and earnestness of manner, and in a skilfully modulated tone, which, while it pleased and delighted, riveted the attention of

chapel of the Female High School.

We should like exceedingly, if it were not for the unusual number of subjects which demand a place in our paper this week, to give our readers the onlines of the address. We have room to state only the stope of the subjects treated. After congratulating the true tees upon the energy and liberality which they had displayed in founding the School at Reidof Mathematics, the Chresia and Metaphysics, and a means of educating and developing the powers of the mind. He spoke first of Mathematics, and without dispersions the cultivation of this science as one indispensable for business of life, he denied the great importance which has been claimed for it as a mental dispersion. which has been claimed our it as a inclusi-gimentatic. He regarded the inental distipline, which a study of the clavics affords, as far au-perior to that of mathematics. Metaphysics he held to be above both in this regreet and by far the best School for calling forth and trainors of the mind. For these positions he argued for more that an hour, and gave such convincing proof of their correctness and truth, that few, we think, who thus the house thin, will have the

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS. ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDIIOR. Friday Morning, July 22, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We direct attention to the eard of Prof. S. M. HALL, who is now engaged in instructing a large class in dancing at this place and at the solicitation of his friends and pupils, proposes to form a new class on the 1st August next. Prof. HALL has the best of references, and has given very general satisfaction here and else-

See also the advertisements of H. S. KERR, APPLETON & R. M. PERRYMAN, H. T. Tustin, Military Orders by Gen GRIFFIN, Military Orders by Col. CLINESCALES, notice of the Major's Election in the 6th ...egiment, and other advertise-

THE CIRCUS.

Our readers will not forget that Robinson & LARE's great Circus will perform here accord. ly a State in Europe, in which the law does ing to announcement on Saturday next. It is one of the best companies of the kind and their bills promise an attractive entertainment.

THE CENSUS OF ABBEVILLE. We learned from Mr. Jounson Raney, who has completed, the duty assigned him by the Legislature, of taking the census of the white sus of 1850, was 12,699 white persons, showing a decrease of 1483.

THE HOP AT WILLIAMSTON.

Hotel intend giving a Hop on Wednesday the 27th inst. It promises to be a very pleasant affair, and we commend it to the attention of duty, he has changed his allegiance and become all who are in search of recreation and enjoy- a citizen of the United States. Hence, the

THE McKENZIE TROUPE.

We have been favored, during the past week with some very agreeable dramatic entertainments from this well known corps. The performances generally have given much satisfac tion, and we regret that the company have not received the patronage to which their merits entitle them

HOT AND DRY WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been oppressively hot and dry-the thermometer ranging above one hundred deg. in the shade. From all parts of the District, we hear constant complaints of the excessive and long continued drought, which is seriously affecting the growing crops. In some sections there has been little rain for nine or ten weeks, and all portions of the District are suffering more or less. Without rain soon our crops must be very much cut short.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. ABRAM LITES, an old and respectable citizen of our District, who leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to deplore his loss. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church at Beulah, and led the life of a consistent and devoted Christian.

We are pained to learn also of the death of Mr. John Roor long a resident of our District ally the same as last year, but very differently near ilarrisburg, and who had endeared himself to many friends and relatives, by whom his loss will be greatly lamented.

THE CELEBRATION AT WILLIAMSTON.

The Sunday School Celebration came off at Williamston, according to announcement, on defeat, or to speculate upon the consequences | Wednesday the 20th inst. There was a large it must produce. Some great fac s. however, there are, which lie upon the surface, and are seen even in the medium of these telegraphic dispatches. The Austrians have most candidly admits the second of the surface and all surfaces are seen even in the medium of these telegraphic dispatches. The Austrians have most candidly admits the second of the surface are second of the seco 3000 persons. Various Sunday Schools of this and the adjoining Districts were represented. and formed an imposing procession with their beautiful banners and appropriate badges. Addresses were delivered by C. J. ELFORD Esq. and Rev. W. A. McSwain and others, after which the company partook of a pic nic dinner. The day passed off very pleasantly and quietly.

ABBEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

We are indebted to a friend, for a very interesting account of the recent Examination, at this flourishing Academy, now under the charge of Mr. Wm H. White, and Mr. Wm C. Wardlaw, his assistant, and regret that it was received too late for our this week's issue. It tice to the subject, and who attended the examination throughout, and who says of it, that help our country very much. What think you it was the most thorough and searching that he ever witnessed, reflecting the greatest credit upon teacher and pupil, and sufficient in itself to give a high position to the institution.

----INCREASE OF THE WEALTH OF ABBEVILLE. We publish in another column an interesting communication from the Rev. Thomas FREAN, of Columbia, Deputy Treasurer of the upper Di vision, giving a comparative view of the Tax Returns of the Upper Division during the past and present year-and also a comparative statephrases, we have had our heart to throb and palpitate under the influence of more stirring impeasioned chaptenes, but we are unable to recalled in our own experience an example trict, gales of goods, receipts from factorage It contains numerous fashion plates, and much employments, the value of town lots, and the entertaining literary matter. gross amount of taxes paid during the years

1828 '38, '48, '58. The statement affords a gratifying view of the increase of the wealth of our District, and will be valuable to our citizens, as a matter of reference. It will be seen from the table given, per annum, or 50 cents for single numbers. A that in the last 30 years, the number of slaves in our District has nearly doubled whilst the value of goods sold, and town lots, has increased in more than a tenfold value.

EXECUTION OF THE SLAVE PANNY. Our Newberry exchanges inform us of the Col. Z. P. Herndoh, of this place, formerly of jects treated. After congratulating the trustees upon the energy and liberality which they had displayed in founding the School at Reidwille, in exercise such handsome buildings, and upon the marginance buildings, and made, proceeded to discuss the relative merits, and to contract the real firms and administering and developing the powers of the mind. He speke first of Mathematics, the Chasella and Metaphysics, and a means of educating and developing the powers of the mind. He speke first of Mathematics of the the next morning by putting frin her cheen the next morning by putting first her chases late, she believe the only pueped the family who drapk this heverage. Having thired the point of the hird dipper of water with which she injended making the efficosists are was called out of the kitchen. Here, Weight the houselfeeper entered in her absence and, by the supposed, put the dipper into the buckets without throwing mit the water in it, and took a drink thus occounting for the greater virulence of her case than the others. Family upon the second is the supposed of the street for the entering years with a drink thus occounting for the greater virulence of her case than the others. Family upon the second is the street of the street for the entering years with the supposed in the others. Family upon the second is the street of the street faw, we think, who heard him, will have the sources to dispute them.

If . Host we regard as one of the most advising for the greater virulating yang men of our State, and we trust that his life and health may be conved to fulfill the high hope and promises which his taleats have excited.

Telegraph to Candida.

Telegraph to Candida.

Telegraph to Candida.

The Journal and nounces that the telegraph to that place is no nounces that the telegraph to that place is no nounces that the telegraph to that place is no nounces that the telegraph to that place is no pregnated from the dipper.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION. A recent despatch of the State Departmen, to the Minister of the United States at Berlin dated July 8th. 1859, recognizes the right of expatriation as fully, and places the doctrine up desire. It states that the right of expatriation has always been held in the United States, and recognized generally by the most eminent writers on public law. The Constitution recognizes the right, by conferring upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and Congress has uniformly acted up on the principle ever since the commencement of the federal government. They established a uniform rule of naturalization, near seventy years ago, and these laws continue up to the present time, though various changes have been made in their provisions. The Alien, in order to become a citizen, is required to make oath the United States, and must entirely renounce all allegiance to any foreign State or Sovereignty whatever. Such is the requirement of our law, and there exists, it is believed, scarce not in some form or other, authorize the naturalization of foreigners.-The effect of natural ization is to confer upon the foreigner all the rights, privileges and immunities, which belong to a native born citizen, in their full extent with the single qualification, that "no person except a native born citizen is eligible to the inhabitants of Abbeville, that there are in our naturalized citizen, after the date of his natu-District, 5,716 males, and 5,500 females, mak- ralization is placed upon the same footing with ing stotal of 11,216. The total by U. S. cennew political birth, and exempts the natural ized citizen who returns to his native land. from any liabilty for Military service except By reference to their advertisement it will that due at the time of his leaving. A future he seen that the proprietors of the Williamston limbility to serve in the army will not be sufficient to charge the party,-since before the time has arrived for the performance of the naturalised citizen is entitled to protection in all cases, except that of actual desertion, or a refusal to enter the army, after being regularly drafted into it by the Government to which he then owed his allegiance.

THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF COTTON. The Charleston Mercury publishes from the Liverpool Post, a communication from its well known correspondent "Mercator," on the Position and Prospects of Cotton during the present year.

The writer estimates the last years crop, at exceeded the early estimates of the season, by nearly 500,000 bales-yet so great has been the extent of the consumption, that but for the European war the present prices would have been much higher, and uneasiness would have been felt in Manchester in relation to the fu ture supply of cotton. - The elasticity of trade has been sufficient to counterbalance the enormous crop, and the derangement of the Con tenental war.

The total supply of cotton for the balance the year is estimated at 1,695,000 bales, and the consumption for the same period at the rate of 43,000 bales - per week to the manufacturer, together with the foreign export, will reach 1,360,000 bales, reducing the stock on hand in Liverpool on the 31st December 1859, to 335,000 bales-an aggregate stock substanti divided-the proportion of American cotton being 100,000 bales less than at the end of 1858. The writer therefore concludes that the position of the market is good, and warrants the existing currency. A crop of 1,750,000 bales has ion hereafter, or if enough can be had, who had lighter at the end than at the beginning of the little animal "antimilitary," they will do. year,-and this under a state of warfare be disposed of next year.

THE CROPS IN FLORIDA.

We make the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman of Columbia County, Fla., to a friend in Abbeville, dated July 4th, in which he gives the following account of the growing crops:

"The crops are good, and all hands are feasting on watermelons, peaches and roasting ears. I will finish laying by cotton this weekand start all hands to planting new ground in peas. My cotton is growing rapidly, and is as full as I ever saw any, and if it turns out as well as it now promises to do, will put up our lands to \$15 or \$20 in less than five years .is written by one fully competent to do jus- The long-cotton fellows are beginning to admit that may be it will do; and if it does, will of cotton the 4th of July as high as your head. and numbers of grown bowls upon it. If I had you at my Bronson field, I could make you stare a little, and wish that you were away from old Abbeville."

LITERARY NOTICES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received he August number of this popular periodical leading the bright array of the monthlies. It is richly illustrated, and contains a finely colored engraving of a Suberban Villa, drawn expressly for the Lady's Book, from an original design.

THE CORMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.-We are indebted to the Cosmopolitan Art Aredeiation for the June number of their very excellent Journal. It is published quarterly at \$2.00 subscription of \$3.00 will make ap annual member of the Association and entitle bim to the Magazine, a fine engraving, and a chance for the surual prizes.

DEATH OF COL. Z. P. HERNDON.

We regret to learn says the Carolinian that his bealth has for some time been on decline. He was in the sixty-eighth year

COMPARATIVE VIEW

Of the General Tax of the Upper Division. TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS: Sir:-Herewith I give you a Comparative View of the Tax Returns of the present with on as high ground, as Gov. Wisk himself could the past year. The increase of every species of taxable property must be highly gratifying to the citizens of the Upper Division.

Years. | Slayes. | Sales of Value of Gross | Goods &c Town I'ts | Taxes neresse 2.203 2.59,949 347,482 88,396,00

As an unanswerable argument in favor of our Railroad facilities, I give you also a Comparative View of the Tax Returns of your District for each decade within the last thirty years. But convincing as these arguments are, they are deficient in force and strength unless or affirmation to support the Constitution of | we could shew the vast increase in the value of real estate throughout the District. This however under our present form of Taxation enunot be done.

Phope our Tax Act will undergo revision or it generally reeds it. It belongs to the past and not to the present.! Extract from the Tax Returns of Abbeville Dis

trict for the Ensuing Years, viz:

Factorage Employ-ments, Return of Wares, Sales of Goods.* 1828 11,415 \$39,050 \$16,530 \$39.47. \$10.353.03 1838 13,360 119,000 | 30,200 | 63,440 | 10,305,85 1848 17.2-5 86 000 29.995 121.350 11.346.37 1858 19.808 550.808 44,600 401.290 23.714 10 Number of Slaves in 1828 were 11.415; in 38, 13,360; in '49, 17,285; in '58, 19,808,

THOMAS FREAN, Dep. Tress. Treasury Office Columbia, July 14th, 1859.

"The Tax on Goods, Wares and Mrchandise s not uniform, sometimes it is levied on the mount of sales, and sometimes on the amount of stock employed.

WRITTEN FOR THE INSPENDENT PRESS. A RETIRED PRIVATE" VS. OUR MILITIA.

Mr. EDITOR: We had indulged the hope that we had run agaist "the very man, who perfectly" understood the ropes, "and would expose the evils and inutility of the military system; but not so," for "A Retired Private" raises his voice" a second time, only show how successful he is in "secomplishing a beautiful evasion." We are truly sorry for this, for we feel again doomed to have our tympanum annoyed by the same' old song of "the military system ought to be abolished," when not one of twenty, even from 3,700,000 to 3,800,000 bales, which has of those under the anti-military instructions of A Retired Private, either can, or will assign the simplest valid reason for its abolish-

He, however, seems disposed to excuse himself on the ground of "disrespect to the understandng of our fellow citizens," who, in his opinion, having examined the matter "calmly and fairly for themselves, disapprove of it. Now we will not question his m desty; but think he need not entertain fears of wounding the feeling of "our fellow citizens" for men rarely object to being extricated from a dilemma. Indeed, they might be placed under lasting gratitude to him for an idea or two on the subject, since our legislature has had it under consideration, and not being favored with the "vision" of some, has failed to perceive the magnitude of the evils so long and so often chanted. The matter was even referred to a special committee; but after careful search they also failed to get a glimpse of the "Black Crow." We beg leave to suggest to our legislature the propriety of selecting a committee of less contracted visen more than absorbed; for stocks will be the exquisite pleasure of riding that beautiful

But, as "A Retired Private's" position is now which would seem to indicate that if peace pretty clear, we will dismiss his "Ipse dixit" were restored, a crop of 4,000,000 bales would and for once, violate to a limited extent, the rules of controversy, by stating a few of the reasons for continuing the militia. We do not, however, feel ourself under obligation to to do so, since we are acting on the defensive, and are only expected to meet arguments instead of advancing them.

And first, we take it for granted, that those who originated and established the military law, were wise and good men, and if wise and good, they must have been intellectually and morally incapable of imposing useless duties upon their constinents, hence, they evidently saw the very best of reasons for setting on foot and enucting a law both inconvenient and expensive.

Again, the law being established, it would be reflecting greatly upon the wisdom and character of our sage statesmen; to say, that they had, for more than half a century, sustained a law which required unmerited service at the hands of their fellow citizens.

Had this been the case with the immortal Calhoun, McDuffie, Butler and others, and they had known that they were sustaining a galling law, how could we say to their ashes Requeis-

cat in pace. We would rather say "ye knew your duty but did it not," But there is again, no ground upon which to predicate the belief, that cirumstances have so altered in the affairs of our government, as to render, a once useful military law, now worthless. If so, why has not "A Retired Private" so informed the public, and set about devising some plan, by which, his fellow citizens, for whom he appears to have unusual sympathy, might be saved from such an unprofitable duty! In a nut-shell, we conclude, according to the fact that if the system is now, as it is said to be, worthless, it must have been always so, and those who established it, together with those who have since sustained it, were either knaves or falls; but we are far from helieving them to have been either; but wise and good men, just the very men who should make laws for friend, "Private" and ourself. The only error which we conceive they committed, was too much feniency, or want of stringency in the law. Which allows too many persons the liberty of becoming "Retired." This however, may be attributed to the amount of confidence which they were disposed to place in their sons, and which the latter have failed to merit. The fact is our fathers lived before the days of such rapid, finalding progression and true, genuinefuse and feathers, and were sedate unit patriotic men. Having purchased by their own gore, their liberties, they handed them down to us, with a law making every man a a citizen suldier, ready at any and all times to defend his blood bought inheritance. But now, having grown to be a great people, too delicate and nice to parade on an old field "under a broiling shail" we must lay saide old (so called) fuggion, no matter what good may or oan be special ished by it

Business of the second indebted to the militia for many of the slaures won. The bones of gome of our bravest people now lie blesching on many a well fought that the field. The flag of the Falmetto State, was the field to brave over the city of the House.

the greatest clash of guns and loudest roar of THE RIGHTS OF AN ALIEN UNDER OUR eannon, might always have been found the brave Palmetto boys.

But whether or not, as is no doubt questioned, this heroism is due to the influence of our militia, we have the consolation to know that it belonged peculiarly to those, who had been raised up to manhood, under strict military discipline. But if the military system had no other good than that of sustaining a well regulated system of patrol, that ought to be nough to commend it togthe favor of every evoted son of the South. We believe it to be seless to talk about a system of patrol being cept up without the militia. The two are ineparable, any attempt to abol sh the one will equally effect the other also. The truth of this as already been observed in some parts of our district, where little or no attention is paid to the military law. Our slaves no longer fear the patrol, and are permitted to roam where the please. We know plantations of negroes which have not been patrolled for years. Will this state of things do? There are many other points, of great bearing, in the question before us, but it is unnecessary to speak of them. The circumstances are such, that we are compelled to acknowledge the great utility of the military system, until the contrary is proven, just as the law regards a man innocent until he is proven guilty.

BAYONET.

FOREIGN NEWS. Arrival of the Steamer Weser. NEW YORK, July 16.

The steamer Weser, which sailed from Liver-pool on the 4th instant, arrived at this port to-day.

The sales of cotton on Saturday amounted to 6,000 bales—the market closing quiet but steady. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull.

6,000 bales—the market closing quiet but steady. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull. Consols 93g.

The polyical news is of little interest. The German Diet have agreed to place a corps of observation on the Rhine.

Disturbances are occurring at Messina.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 3d, states that the Piedmontese had surrounded Pessibiers.

Despatches from Milan to the 1st instant, state that Garibaldi, with 5,000 men, was manacuvering to close the valley of the Adige, so as to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

Prince Windischgratz was expected at Borlin on the 34, on a special mission from Vienna. The French rentes have an advancing tenlency, closing at 63.35.

Important from the Seat of War. The Paris Monitour, of July 2d, contains the

inwing telegram: VALEGIO, Friday .- From the Emperor Napoto the Emperer Napoleon to the Emperer Sapoleon to the Empress: "The whole army has passed the Mineio. The Sardinians have invested l'eschiera. The reinforcements which I have received by the arrival of 35,000 men under Prince Napoleon, have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left a corps d'armee at the Gorto, to watch Mantina; and I am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol."

Monitour also contains the following offi The Moniterr also contains the following official builtetin of the battle of Solferino:

The force of the army of the enemy amounted to from two hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred and seventy thousand. The new artiliery produced terrible effect—its discharges reached the enemy at a distance their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plain with the deep plain with the dead.

plain with the dead.

The loss unstained by the French is 720 officers pinced hors de combat, one hundred and twenty of whom were killed, and twelve thorsand privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonies and six lieutenant colonels. Among those wounded are five gene-

The Austrian correspondent save that the loss at the battle of the 24th, as far as has yet been ascertained, is one thousand nine h dred killed and eight thousand one hundred

Arrival of the Steamer City of Washington.

NEW YORK, July 18. The steamer City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool, via Cock, on the 7th instant, arrived at th port to day.

The sales of cotton on Wednesday were 15,000 bales—nearly all to the trade; all qualities
slightly advanced. Sales on Thursday 8,000
bales—market firm. Consols 93‡ to 93‡. Breadstuffs dull, prices nominal. Corn steady, with an increased demand for yellow. Provisions dull. Produce unchanged. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE -A battle is daily expected on the Adige.
It is reported that a British mail steamer has

been requested to prepare to carry an arma-Ancona has been declared in a state of siege.

LATEST, (via Queenstown)—The Paris corres-condent of the London Times says that the Minister of War and Pelissier have had another conference, for the purpose of concerting measures for a complete organization of the army in A general disarming of the citizens of Trieste

The Austrians are believed to have 2,000 men

in line on the Adige.

Information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's menthad violated Tyrol by entering one of the prominent passes. Windischgratz had gone to Berlin to acquaint the Prussians of this fact, and to propose to send a German army into Tourist nto Tyrol. Kosseth has issued a proclamation, calling on the Hungarians to rise for their liberty, and

on the Hungarians to rise for their liberty, and says that he will soon be among them.

The lovelide Russe says that Prussia has called out anyarmy of 300,000 men, which will be reinforced by 150,000 of the Federal troops, and thinks under the circumstances that France will not listen to her proposed mediation.

It was reported at Bounis that Garibaldi had defeated three to five thousand Tyrolean Chassens and had anceceded in driving them. Chasseurs, and had succeeded in driving them beyond the Steliro pass—the latter suffering

Arrival of the Steamer Indian. FARTHER POINT, July 17. The steamer Indian touched at this point caterday, beinging advices from Liverpool to

severely.

The sales of cotton for the three days amount The sales of cotton for the three days amounted to 28,000 bales, the market closing dull, but prices steady. Breadstuffs declining. Consols 934 to 934 for accounte.

The LATEST.—Of the sales of cotton at Liverpool, speculators and exporters took 2,000bales. Middling Or esus is quived at 67d., and middling uplands 68.1.

The Market or accounts are faterable, and

The Manchester accounts are favorable, and all qualities of goods have alightly advanced.
with an active market and stocks low.

with an active market and stocks low.

Richardson, Spence & Co., say that the weather is favorable for the growing crops. Flour is very dull, and holders pressing sales. Wheatheddull and has declined 1 to 2d; Southern its. to 11s. 2d. Roam is steady at 3s 10d. to 3s. 11d. Turpentine is still at 38s. 9d.

There has been no fighting. The siege of Passing is properties. Peachiers is progressing, and the French are threatening Verons. American securities are slow of sale, but un-

ltered.

London, Wednesday: Consols are quoted at 934 for money and account,
The Austrian advanced post is but, a short distance from Villa France; which is occupi ed by the corne under command of Marshel

It is very much doubted whether the Austelone would venture to except a battle in the present demoralized condition of their arms.

Touck July 4:—It is removed that 10,000

The Great Mass Meeting at Tunnel Hill, of August 19th , when averyledy is expected to hear and say, and several distinguished apealordered advantage of the Blue Bidge anterprise.

A correspondent of the Columbia Guardian furnishes to that paper an interesting statement of our law with regard to aliens and their naturalization-from which it appears that by the amendment of our Constitution in 1856, no one in South Carolina can vote unless he has been a citizen of the State for two years previous to the election :

Whether an alien can hold office in South whether an anen can hold once in Souin Carolina is que tiened by some—since under the amendment of the Constitution (1854) all officers must take the oath of allegiance to the State. No one certainly can be elected a men ber of the Lower House unless he has been a citize of South Carolina for three years, Senate five years, Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Irotten years. See Constitution of 1790.

Nor can aliens av all, nor naturalized (until they have been a citizen for two years) serve as jurors, for jurors must be voters. See Acts

Assembly,

Except as to votes and as to being eligible to the Legislature and Executive Departments, and es to serving as jurors, there is not recalled at present any discrimination between native born and naturalised in South Carolina. But it should be observed that these restric tions as to time apply to citizens from sister States and our State as well as to naturalized The two former classes must have been citizens of this State so many years before allowed to vote or hold the offices, or serve as jurors.— Of course with us aliens cannot own real es-tate, but they may take and hold until office found. They may lend money on mortgages of real estate, and alien widows of citizens are in law the same as other widows, and aliens may like native born and naturalized be required to do militia and patrol duty, to work on the roads, to pay taxes, and to be "of good

WASHINGTON NEWS.

General Lamar, our Minister to Nicaragua, informed our government by the last steamer that be intended to return home in the next may delay his return of Jerez to Nicaragua may delay his return, in the hope of accom-plishing something. Jerez left here fully im-pressed with the belief that he could unravel the Central American imbroglio. Despatches from Nicaragua are looked for by the adminis-tration with much interest.

tration with much interest,

The Board of Navai Officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the various breech loading rifles best adapted for naval purposes have completed their labors and made their report. The Secretary will dispose of the matter during the coming week. The appro-priation is one hundred thousand dollars, and

the contest is very animated.

Judge Douglas is here and intends to remain a month or so. He, with a few of his triends, are quietly arranging a programme for the Charlestion Convention. His friends look upon his nomination as a foregone conclusion.

J. C. Hamilton is here, making researches in

relation to the great questions of neutrality and commercial freedom, and, it is understood. is possessed of very important ma crials, showing that the policy of the administration is fully in consonance with that finally adopted by Washington, to be embraced in his history of the United States.

The late Congress has appropriated only

\$15,000 as a preliminary to taking the next census, for the preparation of blank forms, instructions to Marshals, &c. Ample time will be allowed for the selection o reliable depu-tics, and such arrangements will be made by the Secretary of the Interior as will secure the prosecution of the work with more perfectness than heretofore. Many applications have been made for employment as clerks, but the Census Bureau will not be organized until next year, when the returns shall begin to be received.

There is authority for the assertion that, how ever desirable the acquisition of Lower Califor-nia may be to the administration, no such proposition is now pending between the governments of the United States and Mexico as has

Secretary Floyd's health is slightly improved, and he will return to Washington to accom-pany the President to Bedford Springs on Mon-day.

BANK STATEMENT.

The following condenses statement of the condition of the Banks in South Carolina, on the 30th June, is from the Comparative View published in the Charleston Mercury:

The aggregate results are as follows: liabilitics-Capital \$14.916.356 93; circulation 8,-145.074 62: profit on band 2.193.038 00: dne Banks 2,778,023 45; deposits 4,181,862 85; due State 3,329,674 46; other items 1,775 00; total \$35,495,905 31.

total \$35,495,405 31.

Resources—Specie \$2,828,658 14; Real Estate, 076,741 47; Bank Notes, 440,839 00; Due from Banks, 2.506,868 66; Discounts, 12,—716,785 95; Domestic Exchange, 8.559,338 30. Foreign Exchange, 712.415 65; Bonds, 1.103.-737 40; Stocks, 1.941,663 77; Suspended debt, 64.760 62; Branches, 1.342,073 50; Total, 35. 495,805 21.

By comparing this with the statement for the month of May, we note the following changes: A decrease in the total of liabilities and of resources of \$1.187,344 83; a decrease in circulation of \$981,094 50; a decrease in deposits of \$534,300 97; a decrease in Domes tie Ex:hange, of \$949,613 82; an increase in specie on hand of \$617.664 83; an increase in liscounts of \$392,281 14; and an increase in Foreign Exchange of \$27.898 55.

Ms. YANGEY'S STREET.—We have received a full report of the speech delivered in Columbia, on Friday evening, by Hon. William L. Yangey of Alabama, at the request and invitation of many friends in Columbia. Our accumulation of arrears in reports of celebrations, proceed-ings, news and correspondence, compels us to defer publication. The South Carolinian says

defer publication. The South Carolinian says of this speech:
We shall publish in our issue of Wednesday a full report of Mr. Yanday's able speech in the Athenaeum Hall. Our phonographic reporter, Mr. Woodruff, was present, and took full and necurate notes, which were revised by Mr. Yanday himself. Though, of course, we differ with him entirely in his ingenious argument concerning the exercise of Congressional control over the foreign slave trade, we yet realize the force and beauty of the appeals for agitathe force and beauty of the appeals for agitashall present views on the other side, perfectly shall present views on the other side, perfectly confident that a cl ar understanding of them will convince the public mind. If this power to control the foreign slave trade is a usurpation by the Federal Government, and an infringement of State covereignty, then no effort to recover it should be lost, even though it he not in contemplation to exercise it. But for ot in contemplation to exercise it. But for the publication, in our issue of Sunday, of Mr. the publication, in our issue of Sunday, of Mr. thett's speech, which occupies our tri-weekly of to day, we should have presented the speech in this issue. As we do not desire to put two long speeches in one tri-weekly, we have thought proper to retain it for Wednesday.

TREATY WITH MEXICO. -The Mobile Register, (ex-Minister Forayth's paper,) alluding to the sport that Mr. McLane is negotiating a frenty with the Liberal government of Mexica, says: We have good reason to know that a negoti-ation is on foot. The basis of it, we under-stand, is pecuniary aid from the United States. in consideration of the dession of Lower Callfornia. The Judges government wiehed to include in the freaty a guaranty of its permanence and power, but Mr. Mukane had no instructions to authorize this. A postal arrangement will be made; perhaps a reciprosity convention. When the Tennessee left Vers. Cruz the Liberal government had almost made up its mind to shandon a deep rooted. Mexican prejudice and to avocate the services of a corps of American volunteers, three or four thousand strong. The Washington writers, who started this report, now take it back as false. There is, nevertheless, truth in it; and the next n consideration of the cession of Lower Cal is nevertheless, truth in it; and the next steemer may bring Lerdo de Tejada or Gen. Pogolia do to make the arrangement.

Corresp. Statement - The receipts of Cotton at, all the ports since the lat. September last, amount to 8,648,266 below. Seing an increase on less years receipts of 646,051, balen. (There is an increase on the total exports for the same time of workness lists. There is a document of the sales of head of vote therein. The families in Charleston dir life peak wast have found 1407, balos against come for the con-

MEDICAL CONVENTION FOR REVISING THE PHAR-MACOPÆIA OF THE UNITED STATES .- The Medical Convention for revising the Pharmacopeia, which met at Washington in May, 1850, provided for assembling a convention for the same purpose in the year 1890, by the following res-

1. The President of the convention shall, on the first day of May, 1859, issue a notice re-questing the several incorporate State Medical Societies, the incorporated Medical Colleges, the incorporated Colleges of Physicians and Pharmacy throughout the United States, to elect a number of delegates, not exceeding three, to attend a general convention, to be held at Washington on the first Wednesday in May 1860.

May 1860.

2. The several incorporated bodies thus addressed shall also be required by the President to submit the Pharmacopsia to a careful revision, and transmit the result of their labors, through their delegates, or through any other channel, to the next convention.

through their delegates, or through any other channel, to the next convention.

3. The several medical and pharmaccutical bodies shall be further requested to transmit to the President of this convention the names and the President of this convention the names and residences of their respective delegates, as soon as they shall have been appointed, a list of whom shall be published under his authority, for the information of the medical public, in the newspapers and medical journals, in the month of March, 1860.

RUMOR OR A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT .-The Athens (Tenn.) Post gives currency to the following rumor:

following rumor:

"Rumors are afloat to the effect that there will shortly be a meeting of prominent Democrats of Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, to take counsel upon the condition of the party, and to discuss the expediency of letting the Charleston Convention go by default. The party in the free States has become so thoroughly free soilized that they utterly despair of electing a sound Democrat in 1860, and regard a union with the Southern opposition and the counter. with the Southern opposition and the couser-vative men of the North and West, as the only neans of defeating the Black Republicans in the Presidential contest of the approaching year. It is said the movements only await the termination of the elections in Tennessee and Kentucky. Should the opposition carry those two States, of which there is now but little loubt, it will immediately go forward."

MR. YANCEY AND THE SLAVE TRADE. -Mr. Yancey believes the laws against the slave trade and making it piracy when it is not, should be repealed. But, as to reopening the trade, that is a question he is not prepared to advocate, and, like ourselves, regards as premature. He concludes a recent letter on polities, addressed to J. D. Meadows, Esq., as follows:

As to reopening the African slave trade, that is a grave question of the highest political and economic import, and should be decided alone by the several States—each for itself, and with reference alone to the industrial interest of each. The time for its decision has not yet arrived, and as I have formed no opinion upon its expediency with that thoughtfulness which its great importance demands, I will not discuss it

Very respectfully.
Your fellow-citizen,
WM. L. YANCEY.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN ALABAMA .- The Hon . B. Moore, new Governor of Alabama, and andidate for re-election, on being applied to topics, has written a long letter, in which, treating of the topic, he opposes the opening of the slave trade on grounds of public policy, and regrets the agitation of the subject as a ource of irritation and division among southern people. He is in favor of modifying the laws which make it piracy, and discriminating among different grades of the offence, but neither this nor any other question should be per-mitted to divide the South in the crisis of the

Mount Vernox.—The Alexandria Gazette says the home and tomb of Washington will soon pass into the possession of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. Various repairs were commenced on Monday, the 11th instant, under the superintendence of Col. Charles S. Price, of Alexandria. The carpenter's tools imported from England by General Washingand will, in all probability, be used now in making the contemplated repairs.

next year.

Masonic.—The committee appointed by the MASONIC.—The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, which has been in session nearly the entire week, finished their labors yesterday morning, and returned to their respective homes. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: A. G. Mackey, M. D., and H. W. Schroder, Esq., Charleston: Gen. V. D. V. Jamison, Orangehurg: T. ey. M. D., and H. W. Schroder, Esq., Charleston; Gen. V. D. V. Jamison, Orangeburg; T. P. Slider, Esq., Newberry; Rev. B. Johnson, Abbeville; B. R. Campbell, Esq., Laurens; and A. Ramsey, Esq., Edgefield. The object of the meeting was to revise the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter.

VALUATION OF LOUISIANA.—The following is the last summing up of the census returns of the state of Louisians, as given by the New Orleans Delta: Assessed value of taxable pro-perty. \$378,604,231; of which New Orleans has \$98.256.725; assessed taxes thereon, \$1.-has \$98.256.725; assessed taxes thereon, \$1.-398.698; in New Orleans, \$483,554; school money, \$308,468; number of voters in the State, 58,546; educatable children, 76,612. New Orleans owns more than one fourth of the property, and pays more than one-third of the taxes of the State.

The Bible Society of Sumter, as we learn from the Watchman, have appointed the following delegates to the Bible Couvention at Yorkville on the 2d prox.

W. E. Dick, W. F. B. Haynsworth, J. S.

Richardson, Jr., G. S. Deschamps, J. D. Blanding, J. N. Corbett, H. L. Darr. D. J. Winn, J. H. Dingle, A. A. Gilbert. R. A. PRYOR.—We see by our Petersburg

R. A. PRYOR.—We see by our Petersburg exchanges that great efforts are being made to get Mr. R. A. Pryor to become the Democratic candidate for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Hon. W. O. Goods. He, however, declines. THE BANKS IN COURT.—The case of the Bank of Charleston against the Bank of the State of South Carolina was resumed and concluded Thursday. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the Bank of the State. It is under-

stood that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals. Mas. F. W. Carres .- The Charleston Courier annunces that Maj. Capers will not accept the invitation to the Georgia Mili ary Academy, but will remain at the Citadel in Charleston,

A correspondent of the South Caralinian nominates Robert B. Boylston, Esq., of Winusborg, S. C., (a. native of this city, and a son of Dr. Henry Buylston,) for the vacancy on the Chancery Bench.

John M. Landrum, of Caddo, Lee has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth District, receiving 46 votes out of 88 on the first ballot.

COMMERCIAL

Cotton.—None offering. Would bring from Содиния, Јонт 20, 1859.

Cotton - There were 75 bales of cotton sold yesterday; extremes 7 to 1140.

Chankeron July 18, 1869.

Cotton - The cotton market line best quiet Cotton.—The cotton market like bean quiet nipo the date of our last weakly report, the safes in the last three days having beat limited to some attribules. We have no change to sention in prices. The extrames ranged from at lic.

Cotton.—There has been supported doing in our solion market the part week, all that was select sould ready all a priper ranging from by to I lic.

HAN H. SOLOMON