The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME V.....NO. 621. CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, August 15 — Noon. — It is raining throughout England.

Consols, 94¾. Bonds, 74.

LIVERPOOL, August 15—Noon. — Cotton quiet and steady. Sales probably 10,000 bales. Corn 38s. 6d; others unchanged. The rain checks business.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—2 P. M.—Tallow advanced 4ds. 9d.; others unaltered.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Bradley's bail was fixed at $2000. The Chief of Police took out the warrant.

The rain continues without intermission, and there is neither commercial or financial news from New York yet.

Bradley was arrested this morning. The affidavit charges him with sending a challenge. Bradley waived an examination, and gave bonds for $1000.

It has been raining incessantly since midnight.

The rain continues, but it is turning cold.

General Steedman's business here is confined to the revenue business of his district.

Holt has returned from his Northern trip, and his suspension is daily expected.

Brigadier-General Horace Porter, aid to General Grant, has replaced General Pelour as Adjutant-General of the War Department, who retires on account of alleged ill health.

The Turkish Legation has arrived.

The Treasury contains $106,000,000 in coin, and $74,500,000 in currency to-day.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to $305,000.

The same Treasury order that applies to Missouri bonds stolen from the Interior Department is made applicable to those of Tennessee and North Carolina, stolen at the same time. Holders showing that they purchased the bonds in good faith can realize on them.

The report of the Congressional Committee on Southern Railroads exculpates Mr. Johnson from any connection with the alleged frauds.

E. H. Saulmier, Consul at Vera Cruz, under date of August 1, informs Secretary Seward that Santa Anna arrived there on the 30th of July. The order from the Government at Mexico City is to confine Santa Anna, Vidal, and Rivas in the Castle of St. Juan in separate rooms, and in close confinement. Saulmier also communicates regarding the customs of Vera Cruz that the regulations previously existing will prevail with a pledge from merchants interested to abide by what the Government may resolve upon hereafter.

Omaha dates give details of a battle near Fort Kearney. The Indians attacked a foraging party and stampeded the stock. The soldiers entrenched themselves behind wagons and fought for three hours, when reinforcements arrived and they drove the Indians off. Sixty Indians, six soldiers, including Lieutenant J. Ennis, were killed. Major Powell, who commanded the foraging party, attributes his successful resistance to long-range breech loading arms.

From Richmond.

August 15.—Telegrams from all parts of the State say that the rain has been falling heavily throughout the State since yesterday morning. It is still raining in torrents here.

W. M. James, Collector of the Internal Revenue, who was tried for accepting bribes, was acquitted to-day.

New York News.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Fenian President Roberts arrived in the steamship Periere.

The steamship Sierra Nevada has grounded off Point Isabel, California.

Richard O'Gorman delivered General Meagher's funeral oration to an immense crowd. Mayor Hoffman presided.

The steamships Denmark and Ammonia have arrived. Governor Wright's remains are on board the latter.

Registration in Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, August 15.—Registration commenced in the 1st Ward to-day. There was but little excitement. The following is the result: 51 whites, 327 blacks.

Registration in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, August 15.—Registration commenced to-day. The following was the result: Whites, 71; blacks, 67.

Registration in Alabama.

AUGUSTA, July 15.—So far as heard from, the following is the result of registration in Alabama: Whites, 59,054; blacks, 76,640. Total, 135,685.

Registration in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Full returns of registration in this State give the number of whites at 44,732; blacks, 82,907—total, 127,639. The whites have a very small majority in ten parishes. The white majority in this city amounts to forty. As soon as the State is arranged in districts Sheridan will issue an order for the election of members of a Convention.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, August 15.—An accident occurred on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad last night, near McBean's station, by the washing away of the culvert, which resulted in the killing of the Engineer, Pat. Cashin, and two firemen named Charles Calvin and —— Freeman.

The rain storm which prevailed here has subsided.

A. R. Lamar, the Solicitor-General of Muscogee County, has been removed by General Pope.

The first bale of new Cotton raised in Georgia sold for thirty cents per pound; class, Strict Middling.

Three bales of new Cotton were received at Montgomery on Tuesday, classed Strict Middling, and sold at 26¢.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that General Pope has removed all the civil officers of Macon County from Probate Judge down.

Charles A. Johnson (colored), who was banished from Mobile by Mayor Horton, is imprisoned at Montgomery. His alleged offence was selling papers ridiculing Horton.

County Conventions are being held in Florida for the purpose of adopting a platform upon which whites and blacks could unite in the formation of a State Constitution at the approaching Convention, which guarantees equal rights and protection to the rights and interests of both parties.

The rain yesterday was very general throughout Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South and North Carolina. There were light accidents to railroads from the washing away of culverts. There was a heavy shower this evening.

The Atlanta Opinion intimates that Gen. Pope may shortly issue an order requiring jurors to take the test oath.

In accordance with General Pope's order, civil officials have notified papers opposed to reconstruction under the Military Bill of the withdrawal of patronage. Of thirteen dailies in the State, only four endorse the Congressional programme.

The court martial which has been in session here for four weeks trying the case of General Sweeney, commandant of this post, against whom certain charges were preferred by the officers of his regiment, has adjourned. From the evidence given before the court martial it is believed that he has been honorably acquitted. Sweeny is well known from his connection with Fenianism, has been in command here for nearly one year, and has given great satisfaction to the people.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—The steamer Cuba, from Baltimore, reports that in latitude 34 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 76 degrees 30 minutes, August 9, she spoke the Baltimore schooner Ida Birdsell, from Savannah for New York; all except two of the crew were sick with fever; relieved her with medicines, ice, &c.

The fever deaths this week, to this morning, amount to fourteen.

Continued accounts of the destructiveness of the cotton worm in this State and the coast counties of Texas.

Texas News.

GALVESTON, August 15.—Monterey dates say that Canales revolted and attempted the capture of a specie train, but failed, and is now marching on Matamoras.

Mexican News.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Mexican advices *via* Havana say that Juarez has ordered Santa Anna's trial under the law of '62, by which conviction follows identification. Vidal is closely confined. Marquez was captured at the Hacienda Paradous. Prince Salm Salm is among the condemned.

Cuba News.

NEW YORK, August 15.—An Havana letter of the 10th says that a serious riot took place at Matanzas during a bull fight. A negro conspiracy has been discovered at Santiago de Cuba and most of the leaders arrested. Yellow fever is raging all over the Island of Cuba. The St. Thomas Dry Dock is sunk.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Flour 15a25c better. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn less active, and a shade easier. Oats firm. Pork heavy at $23 25. Lard and Whiskey quiet. Cotton quiet and firm at 28½c. Freights dull. Turpentine steady at 59½a60. Rosin firm; common $4. Stocks active. Money 4a5 per cent. Gold 40¾. Sterling, time, 9¾. Sight 10. '62 coupons 113¾a113¾.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton firm; sales 1000 bales at 28½. Flour—State 7.25a11.75; Southern 11a14.50 Wheat firm. Corn firmer with a large speculative inquiry. Mixed Western 1.10a1.12. Provisions steady. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 59½a60. Rosin 3.87½a8.50. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street superfine $9a9 25; shipping baands $11 25a11 75. Wheat—prime dry scarce and 7a10c. better; damp and tough lots unchanged. Oats active and firm; good to prime 75a80c. Corn scarce; white $1 12a1 13. Sugar firm and quiet. Coffee—Rio quoted at 9½a12½c. for common to prime, in bond. Provisions—no demand for round lots; prices unchanged; a fair jobbing demand for Bocon. Whiskey nominal. It has been raining since last night and is considerably cooler.

MOBILE, August 15.—Sales 150 bales; quiet; Low Middlings 24½a25. Receipts, 40 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Sales 200 bales; dull and unchanged; Low Middlings 26a26½. Receipts, 96 bales. Prime to choice Louisiana Sugar 16; Cuba low fair 13. Cuba Molasses quiet, at 40a 55. Flour dull and unsettled; Superfine $8 50. Corn dull; White $1 05. Oats quiet and firm at 60. Pork $26. Bacon Shoulders 13¼a13¾; clear Sides 16¾. Hams unchanged. Gold 39¾a40. Sterling 52½a54½. Sight Exchange on New York ½ per cent. premium.

AUGUSTA, August 15.—Cotton very active, prices firmer, but not quotably higher. Sales 248 bales. Middling 25½a26.

WILMINGTON, August 15.—Turpentine dull at 58c. Rosin quiet, $2 85a7.

THE TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.—We learn that the parties composing this procession became exceedingly noisy and boisterous on their route, and while in the lower part of King Street, a negro in the rear fired a pistol; he was promptly arrested, but those in the van supposing that the shot was fired from a building at the corner of Smith's Lane and King street, immediately commenced brick batting the house, which caused a considerable excitement and endangered the lives of the occupants. The Police authorities took prompt measures to quell the disturbance and arrested the ringleaders. At one time a grand row was imminent, and General CLITZ was at once notified of the disturbance. He immediately sent a small squad of soldiers to the support of the police, but before their arrival quiet had been restored.

State Items.

OPEN COTTON.—Richard Tucker, an industrious freedman, who lives in the Manchester neighborhood of this District, left at our office, on Thursday last, about two bolls of open cotton, which he picked from his field on the 5th instant.—*Sumter Watchman.*

TOWN MONEY.—For the information of parties interested, we state that the bills receivable of the town of Sumter are regarded as perfectly secure, although not immediately convertible.

The Council are maturing plans which it is hoped will soon restore them to currency as a circulating medium. Persons holding these bills receivable are advised to preserve them—not to submit to unnecessary loss by selling them at a discount.—*Sumter Watchman.*

NEW RICE.—We were shown on the street yesterday two or three large heads of rice well filled, and nearly ready for the sickle. We understand they were taken from a small patch near the town. They certainly challenge the palmiest days of the past, and indicate that the harvest is rapidly approaching.—*Georgetown Times.*

RICE CULTURE IN THE FUTURE.—It is believed by many that the cultivation of rice will never again be carried to the same extent as before the war, on account of the labor heretofore employed not being available. It is no doubt true that it cannot be conducted as it has been, but it does not follow that rice cannot be cultivated in as large quantities as ever, or that the means of cultivation are not within the reach of every planter. We are satisfied that there is no necessity for the planter to throw out a single acre of land, for want of labor, but that the same quantity can be cultivated with one sixth of the hands formerly employed. It was thought that the former method of cultivation was as near being perfect as we could hope to attain; and perhaps with the number of hands the planter was compelled to use, it was; but there not being that compulsion to find works for so many now, he may by adopting a different course grow the same quantity, have it better cultivated, and at less expense than before. The writer has lately had the opinion of some of the largest agricultural machinists at the North, to the effect that there is comparatively but little labor performed on a rice plantation that cannot be done by machinery, which will be simple and cheap. They said it would be a very easy matter to construct a machine for cleaning out ditches, which could be operated by two or three hands, which no doubt would do the work of twenty, according to the present mode. So, also, with regard to breaking up the land, and with the planting and harvesting. A slight alteration of machines already in use, it was thought, would be all that was required.** A ditching machine would pay for itself in one season, as it could do the work of a number of plantations.****

The writer is one who believes, despite the efforts and teachings of demagogues and pseudo philanthropists, that the negro is running a rapid race to extermination, or at any rate his removal from among us is but a question of time; that another class of laborers will, to a large extent, take his place, who cannot have the climacteric advantages of the negro; but by the introduction of machinery in the cultivation of rice, this disadvantage may be overcome. Whether this change of laborers occur or not, the above suggestion, even in point of utility, is not unworthy of consideration on the part of those concerned.

[*Georgetown Times.*

LOCALS IN BRIEF.—The building corner of Front and Irby streets has been selected as the Headquarters for the Board of Registers for this precinct. Registration begins to-morrow.....Reports on the condition of the crops are really encouraging. One planter informed us on Saturday that in parts of his cotton field, the bolls were beginning to open.....This week having been set apart as a "Week of Prayer," and religious exercises in the different Methodist Churches in this State, the Rev. A. J. Stafford was not able to fill his appointment last night.....The Rev. Mr. Geary, having been confined to his bed since Wednesday last, was not able to fill his appointment on Sunday. He is stopping at the Florence Hotel.—*Florence Gazette.*

MILITARY SENTENCE.—Ned Tate, a freedman of this District, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of carrying a deadly weapon, in violation of the order of Gen. Sickles on that subject, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two months. The sentence of the military court in this case has been approved by General Sickles, and it will be executed under the direction of Major Lynn.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

FOR CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the Sumter Watchman nominates Maj. John T. Green, of Sumter, as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather is exceedingly propitious, and fine rains have gladdened the farmers' hearts. Although some corn was too far gone to be benefitted by the latter rain, yet generally the good done is immense. Cotton is looking splendid.

We learn from a gentleman just returned from a trip up country, that he never saw a better prospect, both as regards corn and cotton, through the districts which he passed—Spartanburg and Union. In fact, we hear cheering accounts from nearly all sections.—*Newberry Herald.*

FROM LIBERIA.—Burrell Raines returned recently to Newberry from Liberia, whither he went last fall. He tells that a number of the freed people who left here are dead, and that many more were sick when he left Liberia. They cannot stand the climate, nor the water, &c., &c., &c. Liberia's gone up so far as emigration from this section is concerned. Nearly, if not quite all, are anxious to return.—*Newberry Herald.*

ARRESTED.—James H. Jennings, alleged to be the murderer of Marcus D. Hall, who was killed at Williamston in January, 1866, was brought to the jail of this place on the 5th inst., under charge of Deputy Sheriff Vickers, of Greenville District. It seems that Jennings was confined in jail at Marion, Ala., for some offence against the laws, and was about to be bailed from custody, when the jailor discovered the Proclamation of Governor Orr, offering a reward for the arrest of Jennings. The Governor being informed of his whereabouts, made a requisition upon the Governor of Alabama, and sent Mr. Vickers for the prisoner. He has been committed for trial at the the October term.—*Anderson Intelligencer.*

THE CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun* refers to the controversy as to whether the recommendation of the military commission was or was not placed before the President, and says; "Mr. JOHNSON adheres to his asseveration that this recommendation was not among the papers presented to him by Judge HOLT on the 5th day of July, 1865, when the Executive approval of the sentences was written out by Judge HOLT and signed by the President. Mr. JOHNSON further says that the sheets on which the court record was written were not fastened together when presented to him, but the whole matter has since been made up and fastened together by an eyelet; and as showing that the recommendation for commutation must have been separated and kept in a different place from the balance of the record, reference is made to PITTMAN'S official account of the trial, which has no mention of the recommendation of the Court, though it purports to gives copies of all papers connected with the case. This publication was permitted upon the authority of the Secretary of War, with the injunction that it be prepared and issued under the superintendence of Colonel BURNETT, who, Judge HOLT adds, "will be responsible to this bureau for its strict accuracy." In October, 1865, three months after the assassination trial, Colonel BURNETT, special judge-advocate for the commission, certifies that "in obedience to the directions of the Secretary of War, through the Judge Advocate General, I have superintended the compilation and publication in book form, &c., &c., &c., and hereby certify to its faithfulness and accuracy." No copy of the paper in question being found in the book, Mr. JOHNSON takes BURNETT'S certificate as corroborative of the theory that the recommendation for commutation was not placed with other parts of the record until long after the trial, and consequently he could not have had it before him when the sentences were approved.

The Bloomington, Illinois *Pantagraph*, of the 3d says: Yesterday the workmen in the coal shaft, working at the depth of one hundred and eighteen feet, struck the remains of a tree some six inches in diameter, and several pieces were taken out. Dr. ROE has one piece which is about a foot long and two inches in diameter, in a very good state of preservation. He says he thinks it is a species of cypress. It was firmly imbedded in the hard pan—so much so that a pick had to be used to get it out, and though not petrified, the wood is pretty thoroughly permeated with the substance of the strata in which it had lain so long. This tree, or piece of a tree, found in such a place, affords pretty strong—we might almost say indubitable—evidence that our Illinois prairies are a drift formation upon the primitive rocks.

LETTER FROM THE COUNTRY.

ATHENS, GA., August 12.

Mr. Editor.—It is an unpleasant, and, I fear, a thankless task, to bring the short comings of our railroad managers to their attention, or to that of the public. But there are times and seasons when this must be done. There are occasions when one's bile rises, and it is impossible to resist the impulse to cast it off. Read now the following communications from an Augusta paper, and say if it is not enough to make a man mad who is using every means, by personal influence and money, to direct cotton, and consequently trade, to Charleston, to have the South Carolina Railroad stigmatized as the "tortoise line," and to have it cast in his teeth everywhere that this Company is an old "fogy concern" and "utterly behind the times?" It is evident something is wrong, and plain talk may help to effect a cure. For instance, the world is told that there is a night train on the South Carolina Road, taking passengers from Charleston to Augusta; but they are not told that this "night train" is a freight train. They are not told that the car is a perfect disgrace to any Company, and that full fare is charged to parties who wish to reach Augusta at the expense of such a wrenching and pounding as the Spanish Inquisition never inflicted. They are not told that this wretched affair stops four miles from Hamburg to let the down train pass, and by this outrageous plan passengers for the Georgia Road are compelled to stay in Augusta a day. Shame! shame! on such management. Will our people, one and all, never learn that the world is rushing on, and that *we must* wake up or be distanced in the race. But this is not all. Travellers from this direction are almost all going to New York by the way of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and to avoid the South Carolina Road and the arrangements that now exist. This morning, going down to Lexington, there were six persons who were taking this route and not one going by the old way. It seems to me that a hint of these things ought to be enough to bring about a correction. I have heard, too, bitter complaints of certain officers of the South Carolina Railroad, who, it is said, with great earnestness, are more interested in their private affairs than in the true interests of the Company. This ought to be looked into. If the statement is a slander it ought to be refuted—if it is true, then the Directors should apply the correction, and that without delay. Of my own knowledge I can give no testimony, but the stories are too common to be treated with silence. But enough of this matter for the present.

Georgia is a noble State, and has done noble things, not the least of which is the appropriation of three hundred dollars to each maimed soldier who desires to procure an education. Our State appropriated money for legs and arms, one-half of which will be found to be useless, and the money given to the artist who made them. Here in this beautiful place are gathered nearly one hundred men, maimed by loss of a leg or arm, and at the High School are receiving such an education as their tastes and abilities warrant. Some of these men could barely read when they came, but they are earnest men, they feel their want, and they are determined to succeed. Some of them are excellent scholars, and I venture the prediction that among them will be found men who will hereafter shine in the professions, and who will take high rank among the intellects of the age. In the University here there are also two or three maimed men who stand well in their classes, and bid fair for usefulness.

Crops all through this section are looking beautifully, and I find a better feeling as to the future among the planters and merchants. A. B. C.

GEORGIA VS. SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MR. EDITOR: An article in the Charleston Mercury, of yesterday, casts undue reflections on the Georgia Railroad and its able managers, Judge King and Colonel Cole. The editor complains because the mail train on the Georgia Railroad does not connect with a freight train on South Carolina Railroad. Who ever, in all the annals of railroads, heard of a through mail train on one road changing its schedule to make connections with a freight train on another road? The idea is a preposterous absurdity. Colonel Cole has done everything in his power, and is now more than willing to do anything possible to accommodate the South Carolina Railroad and the Charlestonians, the assertions of the Mercury to the contrary notwithstanding. By his skillful management and far-seeing qualities, the stock of the Company has gone up from sixty-seven to ninety-one since May; and that, too, in the summer months, which all know to be the dullest season in the year. On the other hand, the officials of the South Carolina Road, with a dogged pertinacity, have failed to enter into proper arrangements for close connections. Witness the trains bearing the letters "W. & M. R. R.," on the other side of the river. Why are those cars there? When all the roads south of Richmond, Va., to New Orleans, La., adopted a schedule by which close connection were to be made and faster time, the South Carolina road persistently refused to run the schedule. President Drane, of the Wilmington and Manchester road, proposed if the South Carolina road would put their operators on at Kingsville, he would send his trains through. This seems strange, but it is absolutely true. For further proof, if any is necessary, I refer all interested to the following card, which appeared in a city paper of this morning. It is presumed the writer fully comprehends the situation, and knows whereof he speaks. ANOTHER MERCHANT.

Augusta, Ga., August 9, 1867.

FACT IN PHILOSOPHY.

Messrs. Editors: Your columns have recently disclosed several facts in connection with the rapid transmission of goods from the "Great Central," via South Carolina Railroad. In one instance you copy an article from an Atlanta paper (and the same was transferred to the Charleston Mercury), citing a case where goods were received at the "Gate City" on Wednesday, or to quote, "three days from date of shipment." Our friends in Atlanta may be among the favored, but so far as Augusta is concerned, it works reversely. One shipper to this point, who has faithfully tried the two routes (*i. e.* Savannah and Charleston) can testify that so far as Augusta is concerned, time and greenbacks can be saved by shipping via Savannah. The writer hereof has, in no instance, received freight shipped from New York on Saturday before the following Thursday. There may be exceptions to this experience, although the result of a trial of four weeks leads one to imagine that the "tortoise line" is not fully up to the times. MERCHANT.

What the Indians are Doing.

The Omaha correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* gives the following sensible view of the present attitude of the Indians on the plains:

"General Dodge, judging from his letter regarding the killing of Brown, thinks that there is nothing left but to turn to and thoroughly whip the Indians. His experience on the frontier is great, and his conclusions usually sound, but possibly in this case his indignation at the sacrifice of Brown's life may have colored his opinion somewhat. However that may be, there are many other people on this frontier who are reluctant to come to that conclusion, but who say that they fear it must come to a war. At this time the state of the case among the Sioux seems to be this: The young men and the young chiefs (and they are the most influential) say that there is nothing for them to do but to fight until the whites consent to let them alone where they are, and to keep out of what they claim as their country. The old men and all of the older chiefs are desirous to prevent a war, indeed have taken, in some cases, extreme measures to keep the young men from going out in war parties. These old men, in times past, have felt and know the power of the Government, and believe that in the extreme case their people will be exterminated by the whites, but the experience of the younger ones has not taught them this, as since that time they have almost invariably beaten the troops.

"The young men of the Sioux are out in small parties, rarely numbering more than five or six, but sometimes combining for a few days several parties, whose object seems to be simply theft. Of course, if white men stand in the way of their success in that line, and they find it impossible, they will kill, but they are not what they call "upon the war-path." They kill only when necessary to accomplish their thefts, or when some foolish emigrant puts his scalp within their easy reach, when the temptation becomes too strong, and they take it, even if they get nothing else with it.

"Many of the people who cross the plains seem to think that because Indians are not seen there are none about, and every now and then some man or woman on whom caution and advice are wasted, goes out a few miles from camp, hunting perhaps, and presently finds more Indians than are beneficial to his health, and away goes his scalp. Not improbably from this very train, in a few days, another one will be lost in the same way, and simply because these people, in their self-sufficient ignorance, scorn the counsel of men who have for years travelled the plains and neglect the simplest precautions without which an old plainsman would no sooner travel than he would commit suicide. A train goes into camp; men, tired and, perhaps, a little lazy beside; the stock is driven out to graze, frequently a mile or more from the camp, with no guard over it that amounts to anything; and in an hour a half-dozen Indians, who have, probably, for days been following and watching, but never showing themselves, dash out of the bluffs, and at one swoop away goes the herd, not even the simple precaution taken to have even half a dozen animals secured on which to pursue in such cases.

"Occasionally, men are killed at such times, and once in a while the Indians attack a train that is well managed and that gives them a warm reception. But, the fact is that the present condition of things cannot be said to be a state of general war with them. The young men say they are out for stock, and scalps are purely incidentals; but it is a state of affairs which a few weeks may change into a wide-spread and determined war with all the northern tribes."

[*From the New York Evening Post, of Friday.*]

Mr. Stanton's Suspension.

So much power as Congress left in his hands, in regard to his advisers, the President has chosen to exercise, by suspending the Secretary of War from his duties.

In his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the President has commanded Gen. Grant to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the interim being probably from this time to the meeting of Congress.

While we are sorry to see Mr. Stanton out of the Cabinet, where he has long been very useful, we hold that the chief Executive must, in the general interest and for the proper administration of the public service, have the control of his subordinates. If he uses his power and place to defy or defeat the laws, Congress can impeach and remove him; and if Congress does not chose to exercise that constitutional power, then the people at the next election can punish the delinquent officer by decreeing his removal and putting a better man in his place.

At the bottom of all discussion on this subject, and of the constitutional regulations upon it, lies the belief that no man in the Presidential chair can ruin the country in four years; that if he plainly violates the Constitution, Congress will be compelled by the people to impeach and remove him; and that if Congress does not act, the people have at the Presidential election power over the whole matter to decide as seems to them best. Thus the country is made safe against usurpation or corruption, and that without any such injurious limitations of the Executive authority as that which Congress, unwisely, as we think, has enacted.

That Mr. Stanton would accept dismissal at the hands of the President we did not doubt. He has long been anxious to retire from public service; he has remained in the Cabinet only because he was made to feel that his stay there, while it vexed politicians of both parties, was welcomed to and desired by the people. He has been, no doubt, of great use in the Cabinet, so long as the President did not fasten a quarrel upon or break with him; but when this occurred his usefulness ceased, because he could no longer hope to influence Mr. Johnson for good, or exercise a restraining power over him.

We do not doubt that Mr. Stanton saw this himself; and as, by the attitude of the President, his influence was destroyed, the order of suspension was probably welcome to him.

We perceive that some journals try to bring General Grant into contempt and suspicion, because he has been commanded to take charge, temporarily, of the War Department. But let any one say what Grant was to do. He is a soldier, the highest officer of the army under the President. He has obeyed his superior's order, as he was obliged to do. Had he hesitated or refused he would have set an example of insubordination, for which he would have deserved severe punishment. He has not resigned his place in the army; he is still General; he has gone to the War Department, as he would doubtless have gone to Texas, at the President's order. The country is to be congratulated that so true a man holds so important a position. The President has, for his own purposes, chosen to place Grant in what some may think a false position; but for that Grant is not to be blamed.

We do not credit the reports that General Steedman is to be called to the War Department. Such an appointment would be too scandalous; it would be a flying in the face of public opinion, such as even Mr. Johnson would scarcely venture upon. General Steedman is very well remembered as a person who, sent by Mr. Johnson to investigate the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, tried to destroy the characters of faithful and honorable officers in his official reports. These reports of his were so false, so devoid of truth, that even the worst enemies of the Freedmen's Bureau were glad to drop them; and the officers whose fair fame he tried to stain cleared themselves in every instance of the wrong imputed to them.

The action of Mr. Johnson has left the public curious to know what may come next. Does he intend to gratify the desires of the obstructionists? people ask. Does he intend to remove Sheridan, Pope and Sickles? It is not likely. He could have removed them without removing Mr. Stanton. The President, in such a matter, is not subject to the authority or interference of the Secretary. But it is scarcely worth while to speculate about Mr. Johnson's intentions. He has shown himself, so often, tricky, and given to underhand, inconsequent, and what may fairly be called mean actions, that it is not useful to speculate about what he may do hereafter; nor do we think it very important. He will probably delay, as much as he can, the work of reconstruction, and thus keep the country in a turmoil. But that work has now gone so far that it can scarcely be much delayed by the President.

If secessionist politicians are wise at all, they must see that they have little to hope from the help of a President who has a very large majority against him in Congress, and whom even the minority does not trust or respect. Mr. Johnson has so managed affairs that he has lost the confidence and respect of Democrats as well as Republicans in the Northern States; and his chief advisers and friends now are of the class of old pro-slavery politicians of the South, of whom he said during the war, that the country could never have peace until they were put aside and new men brought forward in their places.

FROM THE SOUTHAMPTON (July 25) Correspondence of the *London Star*, we learn that the American life-raft Nonpareil, forty three days from New York, arrived here between five and six o'clock this evening, and is moored off the dock shore. This daring adventure has been conducted by JOHN MIKES, Captain, and a crew of two, named GEORGE MILLER and JERRY MALLENE. She is only twenty-four feet long, and twelve and a half feet broad. The raft which has two masts, consists of three cylinders, pointed at each end, united together by canvass connections, having no real deck, and is strengthened by boards slipped under strong iron neck-pieces, the whole kept together by lashing. A water proof cloth, hung over a boom, closed at each end, somewhat resembling a gypsy tent, affords sleeping accommodations, two at a time, and the third keeping watch. This is fixed on a strong locker, in which the provisions are kept. The raft lay-to seven times from stress of weather, and the last vessel spoken was the *John Chapman*, a week since, from which they were given a fowl, which is still alive and well. They have arrived with thirty gallons of water to spare. The Captain was poorly two days during the passage, otherwise all have been in perfect health, and the men are in good spirits, their countenances looking healthy and bronzed by the weather. They had no chronometer on board, and sailed by dead reckoning, and corrected their position by vessels they spoke. There is a smaller raft on deck for use as a boat. The raft has kept perfectly water-tight all the way, not a leak of any sort having occurred.

A very sharp controversy is going on among temperance men in New York State and others regarding hop growing. Hops, it is argued, are made into beer, which is intoxicating, consequently hop-growers "are identified with the cause of intemperance, and workers together with Satan in destroying their fellow men." It is immoral to raise hops, so it is to raise apples, corn, rye, grapes, carrots, beets, potatoes, &c., for of those severally intoxicating liquor can be distilled.

ONE PRICE TO CLOSE.

—:o:—

TO CLOSE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING we have marked the prices at such low figures that purchasers will find it decidedly for the interest of their pockets to examine our stock, in which they will find good and well made garments of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, at extremely low prices.

Annexed will be found a LIST OF OUR FORMER AND PRESENT PRICES:

	Former Price.	Present Price.
SCOTCH CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	$25.00	$18.00
DARK MIX. CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	21.00	19.00
HAIR LINE CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	21.00	18.00
MIDDLE-EX CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	18.00	15.00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	18.00	13.00
LIGHT FRENCH FLANNEL SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	18.00	12.00
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS AND VEST	12.00	8.00
WHITE FRENCH DUCK SACKS	9.00	6.00
WHITE LINEN SACKS	5.00	4.00
COLORED DUCK SACKS	5.00	3.00
BROWN LINEN SACKS	3.50	2.50
BROWN LINEN SACKS	2.50	1.50
STRIPE ALPACA SACKS	7.00	5.00
STRIPE GINGHAM SACKS	5.00	3.00

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

WHITE SHIRTS at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

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CORNER OF HASEL STREET,

CHARLESTON S. C

July 27 4mo

MARRIED,

On the 11th ult., in the Church of the Advent, Spartanburg, S. C., by Rev. J. D. McCOLLOUGH, THOS. G. MASSIE to Miss MARY C. BAKER, all of Spartanburg.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Brooklyn New York, August 10th, after a severe and lingering illness, ELIZA W. THAYER, wife of EMORY THAYER, late of this City, in the 43d year of her age.

☞ **The Relatives and Friends of Rev.** and Mrs. RICHARD TOWNSEND, and Christians of all denominations, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at 8 o'clock, *This Morning*, at Centenary Church, Wentworth street.

August 16

☞ **The Friends and Acquaintances of** Mr. and Mrs. AUGUSTUS O. BARBOT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their infant son, ARTHUR OCTAVIUS, at St. Mary's Church, Hasel street, *This Afternoon*, at Five o'clock.

August 16 1

☞ ESTATE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the estate of the late SAMUEL FOXWORTH, will present the same, duly attested, to WILMOT G. DESAUSSURE, Esq., No. 23 Broad street, Charleston. And persons indebted to the estate will make payment to him. MARY J. FOXWORTH,

August 16 f3 Executrix.

☞ ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF GOOD AND substantial BOOTS AND SHOES will find them at No. 137 MEETING STREET, up stairs, where they are offered at retail. f3 August 9

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

February 7

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by

DOWIE & MOISE,

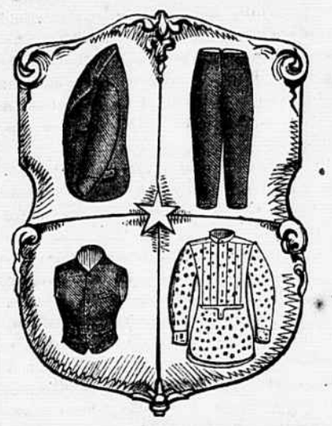
SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY,

March 1 thly* Charleston, S. C.

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE for the HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

June 8 stuth6mo New York



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October 25 thstnlyr

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During the spring and fall seasons extra copies of the ORANGEBURG NEWS will be circulated for the benefit of our advertising patrons.

Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms. Address SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor Orangeburg News,

February 25 Orangeburg, S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the expiration of three months from this day, an application will be made to the proper persons for renewal of the following Bonds and Stock, belonging to the estate of the late Doctor SAMUEL WILSON, destroyed during the recent war, viz:

Two Bonds Note 850 and 219 Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, each $1000.

One Bond, No. 207 Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, $500.

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA THREE PER CENT STOCK.

No. 763 for $3077 04 in February 7th, 1832.
No. 569 for $1000