

Cotton closed in New York easier at 20 1/2 for Middling Uplands.

The status of Edward Everett, cast in bronze in Berlin, after the model made by W. W. Story, and placed in the Public Garden in Boston, is to be dedicated early in October.

At Marietta, Ga., a farmer cut seventeen logs from a poplar tree on Saturday, having an aggregate length of one hundred and ninety-seven feet, the smallest being twenty-two inches in diameter.

The ties for the Kansas Pacific Railroad have been transported from the eastern coast, and are being laid down, one dollar each. Fuel used for the locomotives has to be transported two hundred miles.

The presiding of two Cupichins, in San Salvador, a place noted for the laxity of its morals, induced six hundred couples to get married, and nine thousand persons partook of the Lord's Supper.

The Augusta National Republican says, we are officially informed that so far as heard from, the number of persons registered in Georgia is something over 180,000. We assume that a convention in Georgia is no longer a matter of doubt.

A young man, in Portland, Maine, recently committed suicide by shooting himself the night before the one set for his wedding. He left a letter stating that he could not muster up the courage necessary to assume the responsibilities of a married man, so he quietly shot himself.

Napoleon III, well known to be great as an artist, has invented a fowling-piece of wonderful power. It is in the nature of a mortar, and is a simple leveling of the gun insuring the certain destruction of the bird which has risen, and making it dangerous for those which still lie perched. The workmen employed in making this extraordinary weapon are locked up night and day lest they should reveal the secret of its construction.

L. N. Evidently aspires to a higher notch than the Admirable Crichton occupied. It is stated in the Hagerston Herald that he is all people in interest, peace and harmony will prevail, and the country will be prosperous and happy.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: "Considerable attention has been given of late to the changes consequent upon the melting forests. In a recent paper published in this city, the speaker mentioned the noble red-woods which could be seen from this point a few years ago, covering the hills in the rear of Oakland. Not a tree is left, and the hills present an exceedingly bald and barren aspect. It is also certain that there is not now sufficient moisture concentrated on these hills to germinate a new red-wood forest. The Coast Range is being rapidly stripped of red-wood trees, and nature, baffled in its work of restoration by fire and drought, lets the verdure-clad hills go back to barrenness. It is a rare sight to find a new red-wood forest anywhere.

It is given out that CHARLES STANTON has addressed a letter to an important personage here earnestly warning the Radicals against GRANT. The letter charges duplicity and conservatism upon the General, and hurls several Latin and Greek denunciations at his head for his setting the displacement of STANTON by accepting the Secretaryship. GRANT is said to be exceedingly annoyed at the insinuations of STANTON and GREENEY, and in consequence of the Tribune's impudent assaults upon him, cherishes a grudge against the paper, and has ordered his men, which has proved fatal to the enterprise of the correspondent who has within a few days had occasion to visit him.

The Honolulu Advertiser, speaking of Lieut. BROOKS' soundings between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, says: "About three hundred miles west of the Golden Gate he found a submarine range of mountains, running parallel with the Sierra Nevada range, the depth under water on which was not less than an average of three miles. The project of an ocean telegraph between Europe and America had then been talked of, and Lieutenant Brooks had sounded the route. He said, while here in 1858, that there would be vasty less difficulty in laying down a cable between these islands and the California coast than between Ireland and Newfoundland."

It is stated that a radical change in the manner of collecting the whiskey revenue tax will be recommended at the meeting of the Finance Commission to dispense with the office of inspectors, detectives, &c., and providing that each whiskey still shall be taxed to the amount of its capacity. An inspector or gauger of stills will be ordered to measure their capacity, after which the proprietor can obtain from the collector of the district a license to run them for a week, month or year, as they choose to select, which license must be paid for in advance. The cost of the changed license will, of course, amount to the present tax on the manufactured article. It is believed that the Finance Commission will be ordered to collect ten times as much tax as it now does, and will at the same time protect honest distillers.

An English paper says: The disappearance of all the four moons of Jupiter on Wednesday night proved an object of attraction to all astronomers, because of the rarity of the phenomenon. From the number of clouds about, the evening proved very unfavorable. At Twickenham Observatory, Mr. J. R. Hind, watched for the disappearance of each moon, but did not see the phenomenon in any one of them. The excellent eye of the moon did not appear, Jupiter was seen apparently without his satellites, through openings in the clouds, the greatest length of time the disappearance lasted, apparently from 10:40 P. M. to 11:40 P. M., favoring observers in this respect. From the phenomenon was previously seen, on the 27th September, 1843, Jupiter appeared without satellites only from 11:35 P. M. to 12:28 A. M.

The Paris Magazine announces its readers with a discourse on soap, and especially the famous Marseille soap, which does admirably. This kind is made in cubical cakes, whose foundation color is white or yellow is varied by lines of pale or bright blue. These veins are made by the addition of the soap-boiler of some sulphate of iron for the pale blue, or peroxide of iron for the brighter color. (This is the statement of the Paris Magazine.) These substances being extremely heavy, they can only remain in suspension in the soap if that is of a certain consistency. If a dishonest manufacturer attempts to put much water in the mixture, the soap will sink to the bottom, and the soap is not made. So these veining are the mark of no fancy on the part of the manufacturer, but of the certificate of good quality to the washerwomen, who accordingly prize them highly.

The Paris exhibition palace is announced for sale, and all the constructions of that marvelous work with it. It seems to have been of little value to have made so much effort to describe it, now that it is to be pieced and sold to the highest bidder as so much old material fit only for firewood. The minister of war demands that by the first of January every vestige of the great exhibition shall have disappeared, and that the army may enter into possession again of their little miniature desert of Sahara. It appears that the old officers pine after this desert waste of sand, because it recalls the exploits of their youth, and the arid country in which they gained their laurels and their promotion. So this little consolation, this little souvenir of Africa's sandy plains, is to be restored to them by the government of the exhibition. With its mountains of curious and exclusive things, are to be swept away as completely as if they had never existed.

The following facts in relation to the money-order department of the postal service are interesting, showing, as they do, the rapidity with which business has increased. The system was begun on the first of November, 1864, when one hundred and forty offices were opened. By the 30th of June, 1865, 11,360,122 had been transmitted, the revenue paid to the department amounting to \$11,534. In 1866 the number of offices was increased to four hundred and seventy-three, and the amount of business done reached \$9,977,259. The revenue was \$3,779. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, the number of offices had increased to six hundred and sixty-seven, and the amount of business done was \$12,000,000. During the present year four hundred more postal offices will be put in operation, making a total of one thousand two hundred and thirty-five.

CURRENT TOPICS.

JUDGES DAWSON A. WALKER, of the Georgia Supreme Court, has written a letter, in which, after stating that, since the close of the war, he had invariably advocated the acceptance of the terms of Reconstruction proposed by Congress, he says: "These are views I entertained and expressed prior to the passage of the Supplemental Bill, and I entertain them still. I have in my mind the course indicated is for the best interest of the whole people. Our people tried to adjust these difficulties, under the Presidential plan, without success. Our Governor applied to the Supreme Court of the United States to stay the execution of the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and was told that the Court has no jurisdiction of the question. The Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government having been applied to in vain, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to make the best terms possible with the Legislature and Department. Congress represents all the people of the North, and will control the whole question of Reconstruction. We now understand that it is required of us as conditions precedent to our full restoration to our position in the Union and the protection of the constitution. I think we should promptly accept the terms proposed, and render the Military Bill 'operative in said State.' All who are allowed a vote should vote 'for a convention,' and the best men we can get as delegates to that convention. In making choice of our convention we should do for us the best that circumstances surround them at the time will permit." By pursuing this course, our political affairs will soon be quiet, capital and skilled labor will come into our State, and ere long Georgia will again be properly designated as an "Empire State." Our people, thus becoming prosperous, will have the means to reward labor as it deserves, and they will cheerfully do so. They can establish a system which will enable our active population to receive the benefits of a common school system, to which we should devote the time is not far distant when every citizen of Georgia will possess the means of providing the rudiments of a good English education. It is the duty of the whites to facilitate the education of the colored; and the duty of all to cultivate relations of amity and friendship, as neighbors having a common interest and a common destiny. The legislation which will benefit the white man will benefit the colored, and vice versa. By acting upon the true theory that we are all one people in interest, peace and harmony will prevail, and the country will be prosperous and happy."

Ad communications intended for publication in this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the Daily News, No. 18 Bayne-street, Charleston, S. C. Business Communications to Publisher of Daily News.

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CHARLESTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

JOB WORK.—We have now completed our office so as to execute, in the shortest possible time, ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, and we most respectfully ask the patronage of our friends.

THE FALL TRADE.

During the decade immediately preceding the war, Charleston did a large and lucrative business. Her harbor was filled with shipping, her warehouses were stored with cotton, her presses engaged night and day preparing bales of uplands for coastwise and inter-oceanic shipment. Lines of packets and steamers took her cotton, her rice, and other products of less aggregate value to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Havana, Matanzas, New Providence; to Liverpool, Bremen, Havre, Bordeaux, and many other ports; and in return were freighted with bales of costly merchandise for our jobbers and importers. Our banks had a large capital at their disposal, which was liberally and judiciously used for the accommodation of our merchants, and the constant extension of the sphere of the commerce of Charleston.

With the commencement of the war, and the enforcement of the blockade, all the wheels of this extensive and perfectly constructed piece of commercial mechanism necessarily stopped. The manseiring was not deranged; the earth was ready as ever "to yield her increase;" labor, conducted on the best organized system to be found anywhere in the world, was ours, and in full operation; but the balance wheel was disordered—the motive power was there, but could not be utilized.

Gradually the whole machinery of trade fell into decay. At the close of the war, old and time-worn channels had become obliterated, and for a while it seemed as though the whole elaborate organism had to be re-constructed. The well-known laws of trade seemed to have lost their force. Demand and supply no longer preserved their wonted equipoise. The merchants were nearly as numerous as the consumers. There was a dearth of goods all over the late Confederacy. The articles ordinarily considered necessities had become luxuries; and in the first reaction upon the terrible privations enforced by the war, every available means was at once exchanged for provisions and clothing of a character somewhat better than we had been compelled to be content with during the two or three years immediately preceding. Stores were opened everywhere. A fortunate few took advantage of this flood-tide, and some of them, least, reaped rich harvests of gold, silver and greenbacks.

This factitious activity of trade in the South deceived the merchants of the North. Instead of viewing it as the dying flicker of the expiring light, one last deceptive glare, and then all darkness, they ignorantly considered it a fair index of the financial condition of the Southern States. They soon, however, found their mistake, but not without paying dearly for the experience. The country was indeed exhausted; there was neither money nor a surplus of products convertible into currency. Not only this, but there was, moreover, a universal want of horses, cattle, and hogs; of seeds, fertilizers, and farming utensils; and, as a matter of course, of ready money with which to procure these essentials, or to carry on agricultural operations with hired labor.

The march of a hostile army had destroyed the railroads; public travel being thus interrupted, our city jobbers and their country customers found it difficult to keep in communication. Large numbers thus went to New York and to other points, and established new relations, and many of our merchants found to their regret that they had not taken this new state of things into due consideration, and a large stock of goods, purchased at the high prices then current, remained on the shelves. In addition to all these drawbacks, the crops during the last two years fell far short of the yield anticipated. The deranged system of labor, together with our political troubles, have largely impaired our credit and depreciated our securities; interest has ranged at unprecedented high rates, and money, even on those terms, has been almost impossible to obtain; and, to complete the long list of our commercial woes, all this while, taxes, internal, State and municipal, have been increasing, from year to year, as by a geometrical ratio, and have made less the little that had been left us out of the wreck of our former prosperity.

Notwithstanding, however, all these depressing influences, we are happy to know that Charleston has been steadily progressing in the great work of commercial reconstruction. Her railroads, by the unparalleled energy of officers and directors, were promptly placed in running order; her wharves rebuilt at considerable expense; her commercial relations with distant ports have been resumed, old lines have been re-established, and new ones added. Although our banking facilities still fall far short of the flash times before the war, yet, her resources are limited, and inadequate to the "accommodation" of all who are "hard up," we think we have reason to expect an enlargement of their sphere at an early period.

Nearly all our old friends may again be found on Hayne, Meeting, King and East Bay streets, and not a few new ones in addition. Their stocks, though very prudently not so large as 1860, are well selected, and afford the largest variety—ample to all the demands of the trade. Although the depreciation of cotton cannot in itself be considered an advantage to this part of the country, still its coincident effect of lowering the price of goods, must conduce indirectly to the advantage of the trade, as a much larger consumption may confidently be expected. Indeed, not cotton goods alone, but merchandise of every description is much lower than two years ago. The crop now harvesting is superior to any we have had since 1850; and our merchants, we think, have every reason to anticipate a fair average fall trade.

From an inspection of the extensive magazines in Hayne and Meeting streets, it would appear that our importers and jobbers have provided themselves fully for such a demand. Their stores are filled with the products of every variety of goods, domestic and foreign. Our merchants, some of whom have been engaged in this trade over half a century, have accumulated a large store of valuable experience. They know the wants of the several sections of country, tributary to this market; and their former customers will find it all over to their interest to visit the good old city by the sea, and procure their supplies of those

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—THE DAILY NEWS publishes the Official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week, agreeably to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston:

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That lists of letters remaining unclaimed for in any postoffice in any city, town, or village, shall be published weekly in the newspaper which bears the largest circulation in such city, town, or village, within range of delivery of the said office.

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WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. BY JAMES D. MOGARE, Jr., of Virginia. Author of "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. 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