The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME V.....NO. 642. CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, September 9.—2 P. M.—Consols 94 9-16. Bonds 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; some descriptions declined, sales 8000 bales Uplands 9⅞; Orleans 10⅛d.

Washington News.

The amount of gold and certificates in the Treasury is $97,635,910.

Secretary BROWNING has entirely recovered from his recent illness and is again attending to his duties.

New York News.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The Deputy Revenue Collector, ALLEN, of Brooklyn, was arrested this morning, on a charge of fraud.

The steamer *Rising Star*, with California and Panama advices to the 1st, has arrived.

The report of an attempted revolution in behalf of MOSQUERO and its failure is confirmed.

General F. F. CONKE, Secretary of the United States Legation at Santiago, Chili, died on the 6th of August.

The resignation of the Vice President of the Argentine Republic had been tendered but refused. The President intends to head the armies against Paraguay. No war news.

The cholera is still raging badly in some districts of Nicaragua.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, September 9.—The official figures in reference to registration in Virginia will be announced to-morrow—whites, 115,157; colored, 101,490. White majority, 13,667.

Death of Governor Helm.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 9.—Governor HELM died yesterday at his residence near Elizabeth. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration.

The Great Boat Race.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 9.—A great race took place between HAMMILL and BRINN this morning. The victory was awarded to HAMMILL in consequence of foul play.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—The number of yellow fever deaths here for the week ending yesterday, amounted to 249, for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning 49; ending this morning 57.

Street Railway in Augusta

AUGUSTA, September 9.—The construction of the street railway was commenced to-day.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 9.—5-20's, new issue, 108¾. Missouri State 6's 101¾. Gold strong at 43¼. Money 4a5 per cent. Virginia State 6's, new issue, 49a50. Flour 15a25c. better on low grades. Wheat 2a3c. better. Pork firmer; Mess $24 60. Lard 12½a14c. Whiskey quiet. Cotton dull and drooping at 26c. for Middling Uplands. Freights dull. Turpentine 59a59½c. Rosin in moderate demand at $4 50 for common.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton easier; sales 900 bales, at 26½c. Flour active and advanced 20a30c; sales, 18,000 bbls; State, $7 30a10 85; Southern, $9 50a13 50. Wheat active and advanced 3a5c. Corn active, with a large speculative inquiry. Oats advanced 1c. Pork, new mess, $24 75. Naval Stores quiet. Freights dull. Stocks improved, but dull. Gold, 43¼.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Corn firm at $1 05. Provisions buoyant and unsettled. Mess Pork $25.

WILMINGTON, September 9.—Turpentine steady at 53¾. Rosin quiet at $3 a$6 75.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—The market is suspended, no sales reported, prices nominal, but tending downwards, receipts 488 bales. Sugar, little Louisiana in the market, only a retail business; fully fair 15¾. Molasses, market bare. Flour quiet and firmer; Superfine $8 25a$8 50. Corn dull; Mixed $1 20; White and yellow $1 25. Oats dull at 70. Hay dull and drooping; Prime Western $27. Pork in demand, round lots $27. Bacon scarce and active; Shoulders 15¼a15½ Clear Sides 17½a20; Sugar cured hams 23a 24. Gold 42½a43. Sterling 54½a56½. New York Sight Exchange ½ per c. premium.

MOBILE, September 9.—Sales to-day 100 bales; market quiet; Low Middling 21.

AUGUSTA, September 9.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 118 bales; Middlings 22½.

SAVANNAH, September 9.—Cotton flat, and nominal at 24 for Middlings; no sales. Weather very hot, and raining for the last two days.

An Original Letter of Bishop Elliott.

The following letter, says the Southern (Virginia) Churchman, to the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Beaufort, S. C., was written in the very same month in which that eminent prelate died. The relations of these two good men to Beaufort and to each other, were peculiar and very tender. Bishop Elliott was born, baptized and confirmed there. It was there, while practicing law, "God's Spirit touched his heart," and drew him into the ministry of grace. We are glad to have the privilege of laying this letter before the public. We trust that in process of time some more of our Bibles, prayer-books, communion plate, &c., will fall into the hands of honest men like Colonel Reynolds and Mr. Bryant, of New York:

Reverend and Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to me by J. W. Bryant, Esq., (formerly of Florida, now of New York), and accompanying the Folio Baskerville Bible, which has adorned the desk of the venerable Church of St. Helena for a century. This Bible he rescued in 1862, from the hands of Federal soldiers, through the kind agency of Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, R. I., has preserved with care ever since, and now restores to its proper place in the Church.

It affords me very great pleasure to be the channel through which this precious volume is restored to the Parish of St. Helena. My connection with that Parish in so many of the most sacred passages of my life, makes anything in any way related to it, very interesting and dear to me—and especially when the association is with the Church in which I was baptised and confirmed, and in whose venerable burial ground so many whom I most dearly loved lie buried.

I have replied to this kind letter of Mr. Bryant, but desire that you, as the Rector, and the Wardens and Vestry, should likewise acknowledge the kindness of Colonel Reynolds and himself.

Mr. Bryant's address is contained in the enclosed letter.

I am, reverend and dear sir, very truly and affectionately yours, STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Savannah, December 3, 1866.

Rev. Joseph R. Walker, Rector of St. Helena Church, Beaufort, S. C.

THE DEPARTURE OF GEN. SHERIDAN FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Last evening, just before the departure of Gen. Sheridan on the seven o'clock train of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, quite a number of the personal friends of Gen. Sheridan, together with the Mayor and members of the City Council, went out at the depot to take a farewell look at the late Commaander of the Fifth District. Judge Heistand delivered a short address on the occasion, congratulating the General upon the success of his administration of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

Gen. Sheridan responded by saying that he had simply carried out the laws of Congress as he understood them, which he supposed was his whole duty; and that he was not required to get instructions from any one.

The following is a copy of the resolutions read on the occasion by Judge Heistand, and handed the General:

Resolved, That as an expression of the feelings which animate in common the hearts of all the loyal people of Louisiana and Texas, we witness with profound regret, both for ourselves and for the country at large, the departure of Gen. Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District.

Resolved, That we deem this a proper occasion to express not only the high personal regard which the people of these States entertain for Gen. Sheridan, but also their earnest appreciation of the eminent and invaluable services which he has rendered the country in a crisis of peculiar danger and of difficulties which would have been insuperable except for the sagacity, courage and honesty which have distinguished his administration.

Resolved, That looking forward through the perils which seem to be gathering around the Republic from the treachery of its Chief Magistrate, and the insidious machinations of a rebellious spirit, which is scotched, but not yet killed, to a time when the people may look for a man who cannot be bought or sold to guide the affairs of state, we present to the great loyal party of the Union the name of Philip H. Sheridan, now relieved for his fidelity to his country, as the right man for the right place to relieve Andrew Johnson on the 4th of March, 1869

Resolved, That we extend to the members of Gen. Sheridan's staff our best wishes for their success and advancement, and hereby express our just appreciation of their courtesy, fidelity and devotion to their arduous duties.—*N. O. Picayune.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—My widowed daughter, Eliza Rey, was sent North by General Sherman in his raid through Georgia, from her home near Marietta, with her five children. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received.

Address Rev. ELIJAH ROBERTS, Summerfield, Ala.

Papers will please copy the above for the benefit of a worthy poor man, who would pay their bills if he were able.—*Selma Messenger.*

LETTER FROM THE COAST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHN'S ISLAND, S. C., September 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the Charleston Daily News:

The old and worn topics, rain and cotton, still continue to prove of absorbing interest to us. Of rain, we had such great and generous supplies that it begins to seriously affect both health and patience. It is a scarce thing to see a bright day in this season, which ought to be full of sunshine. The malcontent who always looks on a hapoy summer day with prophetic misgivings, that it may be a breeder of bad weather finds here a local habitation and a home. This is the country congenial to his taste, since his prophecies find happy responses from the generous clouds. The proverbial wise man, who always carries the blue gingham umbrella, no matter how cheery and promising the morning opens, is doing only a necessary act of precaution. For know ye, that getting wet in these low-lands is equal to making a contract with your doctor for the speedy ridance of a troublesome customer. In this month fevers are particularly malignant and will not yield to common remedies, especially if they had any start at all before taken in hand. Cases of deaths from fever at Rockville, on Wadmalaw Island, are said to be of frequent occurence. In our own marsh-bordered village of Legareville sickness is scarcely known, and it wants but the presence of those gaily flitting visitors of Saratoga and Newport to make this as enviable a summer resort as the most fashionable one in the land. Within a half mile's sail of the ocean through Stono Inlet, this village was the much coveted prize of all the gunboats off special duty in the blockading fleet. An ill-advised order laid the defenceless town in ashes after many screaming visitations from gunboats and transports. Now, after war and village are things or the past, even the name of the official from whom emanated the mandate to burn can not be traced, and the villagers designate the destruction of their houses as the deed which crowned the climax in their race of folly. It can't but look so in their eyes; eyes which beheld stately mansions surrounded by gardens, laid out with exquisite taste and cultivated to the perfection of harmony and beauty, giving way to rough board dwellings, with not even a fence girding the yard, but, in its stead, noxious, musquito-breeding, waste weeds.

Report has it that the cotton is casting pods. It would be a wonder if the incessant wet weather did not affect it that way. There also is a fear of rust, and between the latter, the shedding of bolls and the caterpillar, this cotton growing community is in a feverish state of expectation as to which has it. The interesting little game goes on without consulting those most vitally concerned. One or the other seems inevitable since the plu-vian donations are liberal beyond the recollection of man.

This is the happy time of the croaker. Let him surfeit himself with misgivings that after all may prove only hopes deferred. All circumstances having combined to a bad end so far, now they may form for a good one all the same. We are by no means beyond redemption. One field is not a guage by which to measure the whole island, not even one plantation. On the highroad to the village there is a patch of cotton, universally conceded one of the finest of the neighborhood. There may be ten acres in this field, and here the worm has done wonders of destruction. Strange to say it has shunned the field next to it, equally luxuriant and divided from the other only by one solitary row of stunted cornstalks. There are instances of a similar kind, none, however, so striking as the one mentioned. This looks far from discouraging, and I venture to say that the man who tells you that his crop is lost, would ask a pretty round sum per acre ungathered for it, if asked to sell.

Excitement ran high at this point a few nights since. Newspapers had found their way on the island through the benevolent influence of a gentleman who acted on the principle on which colporteurs are sent by tract societies. The great truths of the day got abroad. Indian depredations and Washington outrages left us in a pretty nervous state of excitement by tea time. Some enterprising pictorials, representing Senator CHANDLER'S Indian scalp dance, seemed so truthful to nature—the Senator's nature—that it could but impress itself deeply on the minds of all who saw it. From reading we fell to talking and discussing the chances of the red man against Uncle Sam. Cuffey, in the corner, was listening with eyes wide open. Bed time came, and I fell asleep under the soothing influence of the thoughts that the available forces of the painted warriors was somewhat less than a million, and that the redoubtable Senator was probably performing his exulting fest at that very minute in the far-off State of Michigan, the said State providing him with the necessary paraphernalia for the performance indicated. Neither of these disturbing forces would be likely to ruffle the peace of the island before morning, and a good night's rest would fill the better fit us for a vigorous defence in the morning. Of course this was all nonsense; but who has not gone to sleep with just such foolish, half-remembered threads of thoughts running through his mind? A rough shake and a low-whispered "Inguna" revealed to opening eyes a dark cloud hovering above me.

Good souls! Is the man mad? Has Cuffey, whom I a hundred times stroked and patted, turned into a voracious demon? "Inguna da." Out of bed and out of doors. The combined effects of the faint moonlight, and the glare of a tremendous camp-fire, revealed to bewildered senses a score of mysterious figures fantastically moving about. The identical scalp-dance is being performed by a band of Indians within a hundred yards of our very doors. Groups of people are cowering about, frightened and wondering what it all means. Not Indians; for all that is left of them is the shells of oysters in places where their camps had been a hundred years ago. Yet the faces of these men are red; and that outlandish head-gear! A Jacksonian flank movement would bring the warrior from Colorado—certainly not to South Carolina. A delegation of the faithful, in case they might be Yankees, soon ascertained that instead of "Inguna," these were "Racers" from the revenue cutter of that name, and, shaking hands with the Captain, he soon shared with me the mosquito-banished bed.

"Captain COOK was that a trick?" "No" said he, with a vicious leer. "I camped out on Folly Island last night, and never slept a wink. The animals worried me so."

The helpless condition of some of the colored women on this Island, deserves attention. When in trouble they certainly look to the whites for help and sympathy, whatever their course may be at other times. The tale of brutal beating and ill-treatment generally, as detailed by one of a class very numerous now, elicited the curious fact that it is only told to relieve the pent-up feeling. When asked if she wanted George punished, this black woman and pseudo-wife said "no. If George could be talked to a little or taken to Charleston, just to frighten him, you know. But don't look him up, that would only make it worse." And hastily gathering up the torn shreds of clothes, evidences of a half savage brutality, she again returned to the tender protection of the man, half afraid, unless she should be forced to give testimony against him.

A primary planet, vulgarly called Sun, classically Old Sol, has been lost all trace of along this coast. The most complex calculation fails to ascertain the time of his re-appearance. We know that there is such a thing among the shiny orbs of the heavens by tradition. Also, that he heretofore sustained a good moral character; else we should think he had gone and done it. Please call for him editorially, for though common labor is plenty, we want *him* to overseer the cotton-picking. A.

State Items.

Last Monday being Sale Day, a large number of persons came to the village as is usual on public days. One tract of land, the estate of John A. Easterling, deceased, was sold at public outcry for the purpose of making a partition of the estate. Registration was commenced again on Monday, lasting two days. Everything passed off very quietly. The following is the result of registration for Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d inst., in Bennettsville, viz.: Whites, 35; colored, 27. Total, 62. Registration in the other precincts not yet completed.—*Bennettsville Journal.*

NEW COTTON.—During a recent visit in the country we noticed that cotton was opening very rapidly. A large quantity had already opened, and many of the farmers are getting ready for cotton-picking. This looks cheering. We hope very soon to see plenty of greenbacks in circulation.—*Bennetsville Herald.*

THE FIRST BALE.—We understand that a bale of new cotton, the first of the season, was received in Camden last week, from the plantation of Mr. T. H. Clark, of this District.—*Camden (S. C.) Journal.*

THE NECESSITY OF LABOR.

The prosperity of South Carolina must for the present, and for some years to come, depend to a great degree on the profit of agricultural pursuits; and without decided success in the management of this great interest, we will look in vain for that return of progressive advancement which is now expected so anxiously by us all.

Since the termination of hostilities, two crops have come to market, and although the seasons have been somewhat unpropitious, and the difficulties of the labor question great and serious, the moneyed value of the exportable products of this section have been nearly, if not quite, as large as before the war. Notwithstanding these financial receipts, the country, to an observer, shows but very limited signs of recuperation, and the indications of vitality in many quarters seem less distinct than shortly after the termination of hostilities. Our political situation, no doubt, has had a tendency to greatly depress our hopes and retard enterprise, but it would seem reasonable to think that, allowing all proper force to such influences, they would weigh but little in preventing exertion, when society stood in need of the very necessaries of existence. It is our impression that the great need of this portion of the country is, that industrial effort should be more general; there are large classes, both white and colored, who are attempting to escape work, and who consume the results of the work of others, and wealth, therefore, does not accumulate. The labor of many, in consequence of being conducted on old and effete systems, fail to produce the best results. The planter is attempting in many places to work a larger number of hands than he can by any means make profitable, and many of our most worthy citizens are, we fear, not looking with sufficient earnestness to the great fact which must make itself felt at last, that to live the mass of society must labor. The State has a generous soil, capable of a most varied agriculture, and a climate, except on the coast, in which the white man can generally work with success. It would only seem to be necessary that all the citizens of the State should show a proper disposition to perform their duties to themselves and the community, in order to restore the wealth of the country.

Indian Affairs.

Judge Kinney, of the United States Special Indian Commission, has just arrived from Fort Phil. Kearney, having been absent six months in the discharge of his official duties. About 6000 warriors, composed of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are now concentrated north of Fort Phil. Kearney, and demand, as a condition of peace, that soldiers be withdrawn from the country, the posts abandoned, and the roads to Virginia City given up, as the country belongs to the Crow Indians, with whom we are at peace. The demand, if complied with, the Judge thinks, may suspend, but will not settle, the difficulty. He apprehends the next demand will be to suspend work on the Pacific Railroad, which is being built through the same country without consent of the Indians. Judge Kinney confirms the report of attacks on Major Powell's party on the 22d of August, and is of opinion there were 2000 Indians, and that Major Powell killed nearly 200. Kinney thinks this defeat of the Indians may open the way to a treaty of peace, and that one more punishment like that administered by Major Powell, would give us permanent peace.

Acting Indian Commissioner Mix has received the following:

OMAHA, September 4.

Iron Shell, a Chief, with 180 Indians, arrived at North Platte to-day. He is from the Northern hostile camp.

[Signed] H. B. DENMAN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

By coming into the United States post at North Platte, "Iron Shell" and his band have manifested their desire to cease hostilities.

"Poor Carlotta."

"Poor Carlotta" has had a hard time of it since her ineffectual visit to the Pope last Fall. It was then that her mind first became disordered. When taken from Rome to Miramar, her brain was filled with insane ideas, which were gradually changed into an overpowering fear of persecution and poison. So great was her terror that she lost the senses of sight and smell, and hence still greater illusions arose. Then she was removed to an isolated pavilion, where she continued to reside until her departure. Physically she was sound and healthy. The nervous system was not attacked, except by the excitement incident to her moral condition, but malady of the brain was only too evident. In every dish, every drink offered her, she suspected deadly poison, and so strong was her conviction that she would eat nothing but fruit.

Of course the administration of medicine was out of the question, and tepid baths and psychological treatment were the only resources of her physicians. The most delicate attention was necessary to avoid whatever was likely to increase the mental malady, and those about the Empress had to appear quite unimpressed with her illusions, and to dispel gloomy thought by rational and unexciting occupations. She refused to see her parents, to admit visitors, to walk out of doors, or to allow the company of a lady with her. One thought held her mind. On leaving Mexico she had promised her husband that, in case her mission was unsuccessful, she would await him at Miramar. She waited, but in vain. In January her general health improved. Her appetite became better, she ate freely, walked out, occupied herself regularly with reading, painting, embroidery and music, and showed by her conversation and letters that her intellect, at least, had recovered much of its former strength and balance. But the disease was there; and on the 2d of June a temporary sickness was sufficient to arouse her former fears of poison. Then came the anniversaries of her husband's birth and departure for Mexico. The poor, shattered mind dwelt upon the sad associations of those days, until the malady was upon her again in full power. She again denied food, refused society, and sank into her former state. Her health also declined, and in this condition it was that the unfortunate Empress was taken from Miramar to Belgium, upon the advice of her new physician, Dr. Bulkens, carrying with her, as the Vienna papers say, "the best wishes of all." Poor Carlotta!

FACTS TOUCHING YELLOW FEVER.—It would be worse than useless to attempt concealment from the public of any facts concerning the terrible disease now prevalent in our city. The impression has, however, without foundation, gained credence with many, that but one-half the truth relating to its ravages is now published in the daily press, and, as a very natural consequence, their fears have magnified its extent, malignity and destructiveness of human life from two to tenfold greater than facts will warrant. When suspicions of this nature are once aroused, the horrors of the mental picture drawn are limited only by the credulity, and greater or less sanguinity in temperment of different individuals, while the injury and loss to New Orleans, which may follow these false reports cannot be fairly estimated. We recur to this subject again, merely to reassert that all facts which can be obtained regarding the spread of, or mortality from, yellow fever, are promptly made public through the columns of the Times, and that every facility for ascertaining the truth is furnished our reporters by the officers of the Board of Health. We therefore assure the timid among our own citizens, and those editors of Northern journals who seem but too well pleased when giving notoriety to any statement detrimental to the Southern metropolis, that there are no "secret records" of the progress of yellow fever kept—no records but which may be inspected at any reasonable hour.

From the published reports we glean some facts concerning yellow fever which cannot fail to prove interesting. The yellow fever made its appearance about the first of August—probably there was not a well-authenticated case of the disease prior to that date. During the month the average deaths per day were 8 7-3, or about one death to each 31,000 of our population. Since the 16th or 17th of the month we have published a daily record of the deaths, and when it could be ascertained, the place whereat each occurred. From this daily record we ascertained that during the latter half of the month 80 fatal cases or more than one-third the yellow fever mortality for the entire month, occurred in the Charity Hospital. Of these 80 cases, it is safe to presume that by far the greater number were so far advanced in the fatal stages of the disease before entering that charitable refuge that recovery was impossible. The long list of "picked up on —— street, sick and destitute—sent to the Charity Hospital," which the police books exhibit for the past few weeks, will be found included almost entire in the hospital record of yellow fever mortality.

Further investigation will show that the numerous deaths from the scourge which have occurred at the Hotel Dieu and other hospitals, on shipboard and in boarding houses, are of persons who neglected more or less the earlier warning symptoms of the disease—who struggled against its inroads until the skill of physicians could avail nothing. Had many of those who now fill untimely graves, upon being first attacked by the fell destroyer, remained perfectly quiet and followed the directions of a competent nurse, they might at the present moment be in the enjoyment of health and strength. Such is the opinion of many leading medical men, who declared that the prevailing type of the disease is unusually mild, and yields readily to timely and proper treatment.

The nativities of the deceased are rather suggestive. By looking over the daily reports for the last half of the month just passed, we ascertain that about four natives of Louisiana are included, two adult males, one young female, and an infant. Only forty-six natives of the entire United States are registered and these mainly Eastern men. Seventy-six were from Germany and Prussia, while several more were natives of adjoining States, whose customs and habits of life are about the same. Thirty-five were Frenchmen, twenty Irishmen, and a dozen or so unknown, or not stated; while the remainder of the list is made up of half a dozen English, a Scotchman, three or four Italians, the same proportion of Finns and Sicilians, and so on through the list of races and nationalities.—*N. O. Times.*

FROM EUROPE,

The steamship *Persia* arrived at New York on Friday with European dates to the 25th August:

The London Globe says it is not unlikely that both Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley will visit Ireland during the Parliamentary recess.

Two Manchester firms, Rodotte & Co., and Galipolito & Co., had disappeared, after having purchased goods extensively in Manchester and elsewhere, and leaving debts to the tune of about £80,000.

Queen Victoria, while en route to Balmoral, made a two days' halt at Floors Castle, where she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburg. When the royal train arrived at Carlisle the discovery was made that the new carriage in which the Queen was travelling would not pass through the bridges on the Waverley route or railway, and a change of carriages was made. But for this discovery at the eleventh hour a fearful accident must have happened. The Queen paid visits to Abbotsford, Melrose, Jedburgh, and other interesting places in the border region, and was everywhere warmly received.

It is confirmed that cholera had broken out at Rotterdam, and it had assumed an unmistakable epidemical character. It had also appeared in many of the towns and villages in the neighborhood of Rotterdam. A severe outbreak of the disease is also reported at Martigny and on the southern slopes of the Alps.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The reports of the rising in Spain are increasing. A severe fight has taken place near Costonges, the insurrectionists, with the exception of the leaders and about thirty of their followers, being cut to pieces.

The Madrid Official Gazette declares that in Catalonia and Aragon the rebels have been everywhere put to flight.

The Official Gazette also announces that the insurgents in Catalonia and Aragon have been beaten in several encounters. The loyal attitude of the army has essentially contributed to this result, and confidence has now been re-established.

The following is an extract from the dispatches published by the Captain-General of Catalonia, relative to the insurrectionary movements in that province:

The small bands of insurgents in the country district of Tarragona are being actively pursued, and they have already sustained some defeats. The band under Escobedo surprised and captured three carbineers at Villanueva. One of them afterwards succeeded in regaining possession of his rifle by main strength; he joined a sergeant and four carbineers at a guardhouse, whence they opened a sharp fusilade upon Escobedo's band, and kept it in check until the arrival of a company of the Savoy regiment, which had been conveyed to Villanueva by the steamer Leon. At Salien, on the road to Rens, a company of the Toledo regiment came upon a band of forty men from Rens; two of these were killed, and ten wounded, the remainder throwing down their arms, which were of a very inferior character, and dispersing. A company of the Luchama regiment, on the Sorra du Can Torres de Prudalla, fell in with another band of insurgents, two of whom were made prisoners, and the others dispersed. They are being very actively pursued. The insurgents cannot hold their ground before the Queen's troops. Many stragglers are taken prisoners. An infantry detachment has beaten a band of insurgents in the wood of Vela, and completely dispersed them, capturing fifteen rifles, some side arms, a banner, and some munitions. A dispatch from the Governor of Figueras announces that the band under Prejal has been beaten and driven back toward the French frontier.

The Cork Examiner says: "On Monday the Inman extra steamer sailed from here, having embarked 440 passengers, and the same day the Cunard extra steamer Aleppo embarked 170; on Wednesday the Guion steamer Manhattan took on board 170, and yesterday there proceeded in the Inman steamer City of Boston, 55; in the National steamer Virginia, 140; and in the Worcester, of the Baltimore line, 25—total 1,000 persons. From the 3d July, up to yesterday, a period of seven weeks, thirty-three transatlantic steamers, exclusive of the Cunard mail boats, sailed from Queenstown for America, and during the same interval 5200 passengers were transported across the Atlantic. That would leave an average per week of about 743 souls, which at a time when labor is at a premium here, seems almost unprecedented in the annals of emigration from Ireland."

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

The intemperance and violence of the Radical party leaders and their organs, are having their effect upon the country, and indicate a popular movement against the policy of negro supremacy. This is evinced by the recent election in California; by the increase of the Democratic vote and the great falling off in the strength of the Republicans in that State. California is slow to feel the influence of a political reaction. This was shown in the commencement of the rebellion, as well as in the subsequent issue between the President and Congress on the question of reconstruction. The fact that the Republican party in California was rent assunder by dissensions, and that the opposition vote has been materially increased, will materially influence the result of the elections in New York and Pennsylvania, and probably in Ohio. In the latter State, the Democrats have committed serious blunders, and will be damaged by their own folly. But in Pennsylvania and this State, we shall not be surprised to see a general reaction, and the entire overthrow of the party that is seeking to control the Government by a coalition of the Puritan and the nigger.

[*From the World.*]

Read this handwriting on the wall, ye disunionists who have squandered a third of the nation's wealth, a million of its lives; who have substituted a military despotism for republican liberty in ten of the sovereign States of the Union, plundered the people with your protective tariffs, robbed them with your paper money, and cursed them with a colossal debt. Read this handwriting on the wall and know your fate, for this is the beginning of the end of your power.

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

It is very poor satisfaction to be told in dispatches from California that the Republicans might have elected their Governor. A great many good things "might have been." There is scarce a doubt that Haight is elected Governor, and that Phelps is defeated for Congress in the San Francisco District. More than this, the disaffection in our ranks imperils the Legislature, and threatens a Democrat in the place of United States Senator Conness. The defeat in itself is not of vital importance, but the manner in which it was brought about, and the elation it will produce in the ranks of the enemy, are not the most pleasant matters for reflection.

[*From the Philadelphia Age.*]

The glorious news from California will cheer the true friends of the Republic in all parts of the country, as the surrender of Yorktown did the patriots at the close of the war which gave a separate nationality to the American colonies. California has replied to Connecticut. The Democrats of the East and the West are united in defence of the Constitution and the rights of white men, and the tide of usurpation has been checked by the determined action of brave, self-sacrificing, and patriotic men. This news from California will animate the party in this State in their contest with the enemies alike of the Constitution and the rights of the States and the people under that instrument, and make victory a certainty. All honor to the Democracy of California. They have fought a good fight, and the result will be celebrated amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the waving of flags in all parts of the North. In the name, then, of the lion-hearted Democracy of California, we say to the party in this State, push on the column of Democratic triumphs. The day is dawning, and

Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.

ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

Manufacturers, Jobbers & Retailers

OF

FINE AND MEDIUM

CLOTHING.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

270 KING,

CORNER OF HASEL STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C

August 30 3mo

MARRIED.

MARRIED, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. BAKER, Mr. V. C. PELLERIN, to Miss F. J. POINCIGNON, all of this city. No cards. 1*

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Orangeburg C. H., September 6, 1867, CHEVILLETTE SIMMS, infant daughter of DONALD J. and CHEVILLETTE E. ROWE, aged nine months.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away,
Blessed be the name of the Lord."

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances** of Mr. HERMAN BLANKEN, of his brother C. H. BLANKEN, of Mr. and Mrs. H. KLINTWORTH, of Mr. F. KLINTWORTH, and of Mrs. C. DEICKHOFF, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at corner of Charlotte and Washington streets, at Three o'clock *This Afternoon*. * September 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REGISTRATION—FINAL NOTICE.—FOURTH PRECINCT, WARDS No. 5 AND 7 AND 6 AND 8.—The Board of Registration for the above named Wards, in order to complete the registration of the same by the 19th inst., registration will be held at the Washington Engine House, Vanderhorst street, for Wards No. 6 and 8, *Tuesday, Wednesday* and *Thursday* next, the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, from 9 to 3 o'clock each day.

And at the Eagle Engine House, Meeting street, the following week, for Wards No. 5 and 7, on *Tuesday, Wednesday* and *Thursday*, the 17th, 18th and 19th September, from 9 to 3 o'clock each day, after which the books will positively be closed.

The registration lists will be exposed for public examination, viz: At the Eagle Engine House on *Monday* and *Tuesday*, the 23d and 24th inst., and at the Washington Engine House on *Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday*, the 25th, 26th and 27th September, from 11 to 2 o'clock each day, after which time, for two days, viz: *Saturday*, the 28th, and *Monday*, 30th September, the Board will revise and correct the lists, and register any person who may have been before prevented from registration. The said revision will take place at the Washington Engine House, from 11 to 2 o'clock each day.

NATH'L TYLEE, Senr.,
Chairman Board Registration 4th Precinct.

September 5 sept 5, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18, 26, 26

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT—IN THE COMMON PLEAS—GEO. A. WICKS & CO. *vs.* J. HIRSHFELD—ATTACHMENT.—Whereas, the plaintiff, by PRESSLEY, LORD & INGLESBY, did on the seventh day of June inst. file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: it is therefore ordered that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the eighth day of June, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. C. P.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Charleston District, June 7, 1867.

June 10 june10sept10dec10mar10

☞ 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

☞ A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL SKILL, HAS RECENTLY PERFECTED CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—It 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 hairdressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

June 8 stuth 6mo New York.

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and F. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by BOISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

April 14 1yr

THE

DAILY NEWS

JOB OFFICE.

WE HAVE NOW ADDED TO OUR NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT a most extensive and complete

JOB DEPARTMENT,

Supplied with a great variety of PLAIN AND FANCY TYPE, of the latest and most approved styles; and we have every facility for executing all kinds of JOB WORK in

ENGLISH,

GERMAN, and

FRENCH,

Bill and Letter Heads
Circulars
Pamphlets
Catalogues
Drafts
Railroad and Steamboat Printing
Business Cards
Invitations

&c., &c., &c.

THOSE OF OUR FRIENDS DESIRING JOB WORK, will please leave their orders with us. We will guarantee as good work, and at as CHEAP RATES, as can be had in Charleston.

CATHCART, M'MILLAN & MORTON.

May 9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING QUARTERMASTER, ATLANTA, GA., September 3, 1867.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M., *Friday*, September 20, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for supplying this Depot with the following amounts of FORAGE AND STRAW, viz:

350,000 pounds Oats.
455,000 pounds Hay, baled.
100,000 pounds Straw, baled.

The Oats to be sound, free from chaff or dirt, and put up in good strong sacks of not less than two or more than four bushels per sack. The Hay and Straw to be sound, free from dust and weeds, and well baled. The whole to be subject to such inspection as the Department may direct.

Bids must be in TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to EACH, and bear the endorsement of two responsible persons who are willing to become surety for the bidder in the event of the contract being awarded to him. Proposals not complying with the requirements of this advertisement will be rejected.

Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after notification of approval of contract, and continue at the rate of not less than one-third of the whole amount per month, to be delivered in cars upon the siding at the foot of Forsyth street, or at the Quartermaster's warehouse, Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga., as the Quartermaster may direct.

Proposals for the delivery of one-third the amount of Forage and one-half the amount of Straw will be entertained, or for each article separately.

Bidders are invited to be present or represented at the opening of the bids.

Satisfactory evidence of loyalty of each successful bidder, and solvency of the persons offered as surety, will be required.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for the delivery of Forage and Straw."

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General R. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster. H. J. FARNWORTH,

1st Lieut. 34th U. S. Infantry, A. A. Q. M.,

September 7 10 In charge of Depot.

☞ MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.

We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 cents per bottle.

Offices—No. 215 Fulton street, New York; No. 205 High Holborn, London, England; No. 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. DOWIE & MOISE, Agents,

August 27 tuths6mo Charleston, S. C.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT is called to the following regulations:

Any Volunteer