

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 431. The market was quiet and steady.

The suspension of the Bangor Times leaves but six daily newspapers in Maine—one Democratic and five Republican.

Queen Victoria is said to be so highly pleased with the flattering notices of her book that she has ordered a new edition to be printed.

The yellow fever has visited twenty towns in the lower portion of the State of Texas. So far these places were never known to have a case of the disease before.

The fishermen of Mersea Island, on the coast of England, have discovered about twelve hundred tons of English gunpowder floating about. The value is estimated at £1000.

Professor Max Muller is engaged upon a series of essays on religion, mythology, legends and customs, which are to be published under the title of "Chips from a German Workshop."

The Panama steamer which sailed from San Francisco on the 9th inst., will take machinery worth twenty stamps and quartz mills, from a foundry in that city, for a mine at King's Mountain, North Carolina.

General Paine, late General in the Confederate army, and for the past six months doing business in St. Louis, is dangerously ill. He was not expected to live more than a day or two. He has been unwell for some time.

It is a curious fact that news from South America comes by way of England. Yankee correspondents have not yet established a line of steamers with South American ports, and the British lines bring to London the items which are conveyed here by the Atlantic cable.

The Roman people have been greatly excited by an eagle alighting on the clock of the Palazzo Citorio, where it perched all night, despite the efforts of the police to drive him away. It was regarded as presaging the advent of the eagles of the Republic.

A man in Maine has invented a machine for digging potatoes. It consists of a soap made of boiled iron, which is driven under the potatoes and lifts them with the earth upon a hopper on which the earth is shaken off, and the potatoes thrown into the furrow behind the machine.

The London Telegraph says: "The rivalry between north and south, not only as regards race-horses, but also as regards special products, or, in other words, manufactures, is rapidly disappearing. The very dialects of Yorkshire and Lancashire are in the process of being smoothed out through the agency of the telegraph."

An invasion of King, Texas, slaughtered a beef, and found in it a genuine ten dollar gold piece. A farmer lost a purse containing fifteen dollars in gold while surveying on the prairie in the locality, and it is supposed that the steer swallowed the coin while eating the grass. The money was lost several years ago.

Birds of passage have begun their annual migration southward through Belgium a month earlier than usual. Long lines of storks are seen flying high; buzzards have been killed in the neighborhood of Paris, and wild ducks have passed in such numbers that the eye cannot follow them. All this, it is said, presages a hard winter.

The drought in Ohio still prevails, to the great injury of the corn and potato crops. Farmers are selling their stock; water is very scarce, and in many cases, the cattle have to be driven a great distance for water. Farmers are not feeding hogs for the winter markets to any great extent, and no hogs are being made but those for early delivery.

The will of the widow of King Ferdinand the First has been opened at Rome. The Queen bequeaths to the Liguorist Fathers (a branch of the Jesuits) of Naples, three thousand crowns; in case of the suppression of that community the sum is to go to the Liguorists of Sicily, and should these, too, be suppressed, then it will revert to the House of Bourbon.

A newspaper correspondent says that there are two kinds of diamonds: one that bite, and those that do not; and he has discovered a way to tell them apart. The first that do not bite, he says, always rest with their heads downward, and the biting firsts with their heads upward. There is an esser and more certain method of distinguishing them, namely, by the bite.

Judge PARKER, of the Circuit Court of Virginia, has rendered a decision that the old banks, making assignments under the Act of February, 1860, can not give preference to any class of creditors; that note-holders have no preference over depositors; and that deposits in Confederate money are to be treated as debts of the bank to the extent of their value at the time of the deposit.

The English papers announce the death of the engraver, WILLIAM WALKER. Among his best works were "Passing of the Reform Bill," the "Aberdeen Cabinet," and the "Literary Party at Sir Joshua Reynolds." One of his latest productions, "The Distinguished Men of Science," the engraving of which occupied him during six years, cost him nearly 25000 before bringing any return.

At a meeting of merchants in San Francisco to consider the navigation of the Colorado River, the river was pronounced to be a good one, and to be carried from that city to Colville, six hundred miles above the mouth of the river, at four cents a pound, and to be transported thence to Salt Lake City at a good profit. The passage can be made during all seasons of the year, in from ten to fifteen days. It is proposed to subscribe \$5000 to build a new steamer to run in connection with one already on the river. Great interest is manifested in the project.

The Minnesota Historical Society made a grand excursion to Lake Minnetonka on Tuesday last, to investigate what was supposed to be Indian mounds. From 500 to 1000 years old, the human bones were found and discussed, which afforded proof to be the broken limbs of trees. A supposed skull elicited great attention from its remarkable phenological development, but it was found to be a mad-turtle's shell. Several mounds have been prepared in that vicinity, and supplied with bones and pieces of broken crockery for the future investigation of this Society.

In a speech delivered by Sir John Bowring, at Dundee, before the British Association, he urged that greater attention should be paid to the public schools for teaching, writing and arithmetic. He stated that when he was Governor of Hong Kong, a highly connected young gentleman was sent out to him for public employment, bringing recommendations from very influential quarters. A report having shortly afterward reached him of the gentleman's ignorance, he sent for him and examined him as to his proficiency in spelling. When required to spell the word candle the highly connected young gentleman spelled it "kandell."

The rage for fine furniture is spreading, and is not of a passing duration with French regiments, with gilt ornaments, says the Queen, are already being superseded by ivory ones. Diaper is famous for its carvings in that beautiful substance, and the fashion of wearing ivory, probably inaugurated in that town, will most certainly make its way to Paris by winter. Not only are ivory articles worn on mantles, but large and small ivory beads are now mixed with jet fringes for mourning, and with crystal for evening lilies. Very light palm trees dotted with diamonds, were thought to take the place of the gilt leaves and acorns.

The New York courts did fair to rival the Chancery suits of England. We have seen the formidable octaves of testimony which grow out of the controversy of the DeWeyre and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and we notice that the famous DeWeyre-Sixes case, which has been in litigation for sixteen years, was up before the Supreme Court of New York, a few days since, the testimony in which is contained in the volumes (as accompanied by a volume of briefs) had the parties compromised they would have saved lawyers' fees, court expenses, and vexation of temper that has, doubtless, shortened life.

A Russian engineer exhibits a railway invention. The object is to save the power gained in a descent, now lost in the friction of the brakes, with wear and tear, and use it in an ascent. To do this the engineer has attached to the locomotive two very heavy fly-wheels. Going down hill they act as a brake, and the force they gather will be made to drive the train up the next hill. Here a model train leads the way, and the force of the fly-wheel carries the train back to the place of starting. In this way a short line, taking coal from an incline—from the pits, for example—could be worked without any power but that gained by each descent of the train.

AMONG THE CURIOUS and yet characteristic phenomena of the day, we note the spirit of intolerance and persecution throughout New England, and such other sections of country as have been led on, down East, religion and philosophy—so long directed in all its might against the monster slavery, now directly and violently bent in now in progress in the Congressional Church of the North—one-half charging the other with heresy. The New York Independent, once the organ of that denomination, but now only an outside hanger-on to HENRY WADSWORTH SWANWICK, deprecates this "prevailing and increasing tendency among excellent men to persecute each other for heresy." It then quotes The Evangelist's account which, "will be seen, was of the first magnitude; it was the first time since the world was first brought before the meeting for consideration, and the one which occupied the most time in discussion, was that of Sabbath Choses Making."

THE AMERICAN Freedmen's Union Commission and its auxiliaries are laboring with enthusiasm and zeal to open the way for the introduction of the South of the free school system of the North. At the present time they are especially anxious to secure the cooperation of the freed people in the support of the schools. A conference of delegates from the various societies was lately held in the city—Judge BOYD, of Baltimore, in the chair—to devise a plan for carrying this object into effect. The result arrived at is embodied in the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the best interests of the freed people require the permanent establishment of free schools in the South; that, as in the Northern free school system, the people should cooperate in their support, and, therefore, that no new schools should be established, except where cooperation can be secured."

"Resolved, That our teachers and agents in the South should organize the people into associations to raise means to aid in the establishment and support of their schools. Of all the associations in the country, having in view the moral, social, and educational advancement of the people, no one is doing a more important work than the Freedmen's Union Commission and its auxiliaries, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to cooperate in their efforts. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to cooperate in their efforts. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to cooperate in their efforts."

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LARGEST CIRCULATION.—The Daily News publishes the Official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week, according to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston:

And to be further certified, that less of letters are mailed for any Postoffice in any city, town or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, than the published circulation of the newspaper, being published weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within range of delivery of the said office.

All communications intended for publication in this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the Daily News, No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C. Business Communications to Publisher of Daily News.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Advertisements outside of the city must be accompanied with the cash.

CHARLESTON. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 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.

VALEFICTORY.—Nearly three weeks ago, I expressed my intention to my co-partners, of withdrawing from THE DAILY NEWS, on the first day of October. The day has come, and my connection with the paper is dissolved. The reason for this, the public have a right to know, and it is my duty and my pleasure to state them.

My political views differ so widely from those who have the larger interest in the paper, that I could no longer conscientiously control its editorial direction.

I have earnestly advocated the adoption by our people of the Reconstruction measures proposed by the Fortieth Congress. I did not, nor do I now think them mild; perhaps they are not Constitutional. But they are the expressions of the great majority of this country; they are the terms of the conqueror to the conquered. The South is conquered, and until she is re-admitted into the Union, she can have no real prosperity, and I believe she can hope for no better terms than are now offered. I think the North has the right to dictate terms for the settlement of this question of Reconstruction.

Our people have suffered every evil that has been made to them by the Government, excepting the one made by GRANT at Appomattox. C. H. They have forgotten the four eventful years of the war, and through the mad and foolish policy of the President, they have been taught to believe that they have their ancient rights under the Constitution.

This may be true; I do not believe it is. I think the Constitution of the United States should be plastic, as other Constitutions are; that as it was made by the people, so too it should be modified to suit varying emergencies and shifting events.

My associates differ with me in opinion on these points, and it is due to them and to my self-respect, that I should retire, as with my views I would be obliged either to no longer serve their interests or to represent my principles.

I cannot, however, dissolve my connection with the paper, or with the public, without regret. I have been too long connected both with the one and the other, not to feel sorrow at parting. From my co-workers on the one hand, and from our patrons and friends on the other, I have received too much kindness to be able to say good-bye without a pang. To the one and the other, I must always entertain the warmest feelings of gratitude.

In August, 1865, THE DAILY NEWS was first issued, under circumstances the most adverse. At that time there was neither free speech nor free press. The city and State was strictly under military control; business was paralyzed, and the people impoverished. It seemed impossible under those circumstances to most persons, that a newspaper at that time could succeed. Whether THE DAILY NEWS has or has not done so, the public can judge. To make it what it is, I have exerted every energy and spared no pains. I have striven to make it the equal of any journal in the Southern country, and a kind public seems to have appreciated my efforts. I must however say, that to myself little credit is due. For the business management of the paper I have to thank my friend and co-partner MR. JAMES W. McMILLAN, and the editorial department is indebted for all of good that it ever contained, to the fertile brain of MR. L. W. SWEAT, my earliest co-editor in the editorial chair, my accomplished and classic pen of MR. W. H. TAYLOR, the varied abilities and indefatigable industry of DR. H. BARR, and to the versatile and learned ability of MR. J. BARRETT CORNELL.

GEORGE R. CATHCART.

TO THE PUBLIC.—As will be seen by the above announcement, MR. GEORGE R. CATHCART has this day retired from the firm heretofore existing under the name and style of CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON.

MR. CATHCART was the managing Editor of THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, and for some time represented principles for which the other members of the firm were not and cannot be held responsible. He, in taking leave of him, bears testimony to his ability, and we feel assured that he has the capacity to succeed in any business that he may hereafter undertake. His politics, however, were not ours, and we intend that THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS shall pursue the course which we believe will not only represent the people of this State, but also conduce to the best interests, political, commercial and social, of South Carolina.

THE SHADOW AND THE SUBSTANCE.—There is no delusion against which men should be more thoroughly guarded than that of mistaking the name of liberty for liberty itself. The two are widely different; the one being not unfrequently the mother of license, while the other is always the parent of national prosperity and general happiness. Under the name of liberty, almost every crime has been committed, while liberty brings in its train every blessing. Under the name of liberty, such monsters as MARAT and ROBESPIERRE, have left a festering spot upon their day and generation, while from the womb of liberty such men as HAMPDEN and WASHINGTON are born.

Liberty being the greatest of all earthly blessings to a people, it should be carefully guarded; constant diligence is the price which should be paid for the preservation of freedom. That nation that is unwilling to pay that price deserves to be enslaved, and he who allows himself to be deluded by the shadow, merits the loss of the substance.

To preserve liberty, a people should fully comprehend what is entrusted to their keeping. Absolute freedom is impossible. From the cradle to the grave, we are all dependent on others for assistance. The child must be nursed, the sick must be cared for, and the dead must be buried. As society becomes more cultured the wants of men become more numerous, and their mutual dependence increases.

Man being dependent on his fellow man, the object of all should be to produce the greatest amount of good to all. On this principle good governments are founded. The moment that this principle is established, the breath of life, the breath of liberty is breathed into the United States before the late war, and such will it be again whenever the scales are removed from the eyes of a large portion of the American people.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON. IMPROVED Mercantile Agency, NO. 20 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

J. L. FONDA, Superintendent.

E. M. WHITING, CORONER AND MAGISTRATE.

AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM CHALMERS STREET TO NO. 77 ORCHARD STREET, near St. Michael's Alley, August 31.

If governments are intended to produce the greatest amount of good to their citizens, then the government of the United States under the rule of the now dominant party has entirely failed: eight millions of whites are to-day, enslaved. One-fourth of the white population of the country to-day bows down before a military master.

The plea for this is that four millions of blacks must not be "serfs and outcasts." If this statement were true, it would be difficult to answer, though even then the question might be asked if the gain of liberty of four millions of blacks is worth the loss of the liberty of eight times that number of white men. The statement however is entirely false, as those who make it, know. There is not and cannot be a single slave in the South. There are no persons to-day in any Southern State who are deprived of appealing to the Courts of the country. No man in the land being deprived of the privilege of suing for the recovery of his rights; all men are to-day equally free to live in comfort or to starve as they may prefer; either to work or to remain idle. If the Constitution were observed there could be no oppression, and consequently no slaves, serfs or outcasts.

It must not, however, be forgotten that civil liberty does not necessarily imply a right in all persons to vote. In no political society do women or children vote, and yet the women and children are surely not considered either serfs or outcasts. In England, to-day, in spite of the recent sweeping Reform, a large part of the population do not vote at all, and yet it cannot be pretended that the humblest Englishman is not in the enjoyment of the highest possible liberty, being safe and fully protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

In the Southern States to-day, eight millions of whites are in the name of liberty made "serfs in the land of their birth." In the name of liberty, the effort is being made to turn over ten States to negro rule. This may be disguised as much as possible by the Radical leaders. They may cry out that labor is always the servant of capital, and that brain will always be the master of brute force. This is far from being always true. Labor and capital have clashed before now, and the contest has been bitter and bloody, and in that contest capital and intellect have not always succeeded.

Men who but yesterday were slaves, ignorant and uneducated, with God's mark upon them, separating them from the other races of the world, are to-day given the ballot. The question is never asked if this will produce liberty or license. No two races of nearly equal numbers, enjoying the same political rights, ever have lived side by side in harmony, without amalgamation. Races as opposed are the white and black race, cannot amalgamate, but if they have equal political rights, a constant conflict must be carried on for supremacy, ending in the annihilation of the one or the other, or in a war of races, stopped by some strong hand seizing their reins of government.

It is vain for us to speak of conciliation. The black man and the white man to-day may both desire it, but the law is fixed that members of the same race will and must cling together. The line of demarcation may not yet be made, though there are demagogues who are striving to effect this purpose, and how nearly it may be effected, it is impossible to say. Past impressions cling to the negro as well as to the white man, but with political ambition developed, each race will endeavor to drive the other from power. The question must eventually be one of the control of State Governments. In this State, the negroes registered compared to the white men, are as two to one. Among the white men excluded from political position, are the ablest and the most experienced in the State. Will not the negro sooner or later attempt to take that mastery which he is entitled, if the doctrines of the ruling party are true? Will not this attempt be as dangerous to the liberty of the white man as it is surely to the liberty of the negro? Is it not the first and the inevitable step towards troubles which may affect this country for generations to come, which may destroy its prosperity, and deprive it permanently of its liberty?

There is another result which must necessarily follow "negro suffrage" in the South, if it is insisted on by the North. The acts of Congress by which it is being forced on this country, are clearly unconstitutional. The Radical leaders who have any honesty, all admit this. If the Radical programme is successful a precedent is established which must result in the overthrow of constitutional liberty through the whole country. The party in power justify their course, on the ground that it is favorable to liberty. If liberty means the overthrow of all constitutional checks, then is their action in favor of liberty. If, however, liberty means the production of the greatest amount of happiness, then the party which would violate the rights of thirty-two millions of people, is certainly the party of despotism. The party which would degrade States for the purpose of obtaining and retaining political power, cannot certainly be called the party of liberty or of progress. JOSIAH QUINCY, who ought to be good authority, in New England, declared long ago in Congress, that two limits exist to the power of the national legislature—"Nature and the Constitution." In the same speech he also said, "Let legislators beware lest by the very nature of their laws, they weaken that sentiment of respect for them so necessary to be inspired, and so difficult to be reinstated when it has once been driven from the mind."

The Radical party will and, if possible, intend to violate both nature and the Constitution: Nature, in throwing two races into political and social antagonism, and the Constitution, in forcing first the South and afterwards the North, to adopt such system of government as may suit the whim or the passion of the dominant majority. Congress by the very nature of its laws, is weakening the respect necessary to be inspired, and by its senseless violation of rights is opening wide the door to anarchy or despotism.

If the North will heed the real issues before the people, it will not be beguiled by a shadow into letting go its hold on the substance, it will see that what Radicals call liberty is despotism, and despotism of the vilest and most dangerous kind; the despotism of majorities despising the law and allowing open contempt for written Constitutions. We of the South, choked by the iron hand of military power, can do nothing but warn the North that our fate must be theirs, unless the party now holding the reins of government is defeated and destroyed.

PANORAMA—GRAND, SQUARE AND PLEASANT.—Which are now acknowledged by the leading Agents in this country, the SUPERIOR and IMPROVED PANORAMA, is a most valuable and interesting possession for every family, and is a most desirable and useful present for every one. It is a most valuable and interesting possession for every family, and is a most desirable and useful present for every one.

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WANTED, A RESPONSIBLE MIDDLE aged White Female to act as Cook, and make generally about the house of a small family. Good references given. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

WANTED, A SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS, OR a House with about five rooms and suitable outbuildings, for a family of six persons. Rent not over \$100 per annum. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. BY JAMES D. McCABE, Jr., of Virginia. Author of "Life of Gen. Stonewall Jackson," "Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee," and "The Campaign of 1862." For terms and conditions, apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

LOST. A King of Queens street, Spectacles, with a gold chain, and a watch, both of which were paid for leaving them at No. 97 KING STREET, on the 29th of September. Reward offered for their recovery. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

BOARDING. PRIVATE BOARDING CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 45 EAST BAY, near the Battery. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND Families can be accommodated with BOARD, rooms and furniture, on reasonable and accommodating terms, by applying at No. 121 QUEEN STREET, on the 1st of October. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

BOARDING.—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS with good board can be had on immediate application to No. 59 CHURCH STREET, west side, near Tradestreet. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

EXCELLENT BOARD, AT VERY LOW rates, in the most desirable part of the city, without locking in a private house, can now be had. For particulars apply to "L. L." Postoffice, No. 15, on the 1st of October. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS. DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, MR. J. W. McMILLAN & MORTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. W. McMILLAN having received the sum of \$1000, and Mr. MORTON having received the sum of \$1000, on behalf of the undersigned, and the business of the firm is now conducted by Mr. J. W. McMILLAN, and Mr. MORTON. All claims against the late firm must be presented at the Office of the Charleston City Court, on the 1st of October, 1867. JAS. W. McMILLAN, MORTON, October 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF JOS. W. HARRISON & SON IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. W. HARRISON having received the sum of \$1000, and Mr. SON having received the sum of \$1000, on behalf of the undersigned, and the business of the firm is now conducted by Mr. J. W. HARRISON, and Mr. SON. All claims against the late firm must be presented at the Office of the Charleston City Court, on the 1st of October, 1867. J. W. HARRISON, SON, October 1, 1867.

ARTIST SUPPLY PAINT AND OIL STORE. I WILL CONTINUE IN THE ABOVE TRADE, FULL FOR PAINTS, OILS, AND A CONTINGENT of the best materials, at No. 62 QUEEN STREET, on the 1st of October. Apply at this office. No. 13 Myrtle-street, Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE. HAVING FOLLOWED UP MY RAILWAY SUPPLY BUSINESS, I have this day formed a Partnership with MR. DANIEL HAVEN, Jr., for the transaction of all business connected with the RAILWAY COMMISSION BUSINESS. We will continue the agency of ENGINES and MACHINERY in general. C. K. HUGER, October 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED ALL the rights and interest in the above Partnership, which will continue on my own account, the business heretofore conducted by MR. HARRISON, and Mr. HAVEN, is now conducted by