The Charleston Daily News.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION IN RICHLAND COUNTY--THE RESULT IN COLUMBIA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, May 23.—The township election yesterday was contested with much spirit but passed off without disturbance. The total vote was about 1460. Party lines were strictly drawn, but in a few instances split tickets were used. The result has been a mixed triumph, giving no special cause for exultation on either side. The following is a list of the candidates elected:

Selectmen—J. L. Neagle (Radical;) R. O'Neale, Jr., (Democrat;) and J. E. Robertson (Radical.)

Town Clerk—C. F. Harrison (Democrat.)

Surveyor—Green Washington, colored (Radical). CORSAIR.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22—Noon—The Cabinet desires that the elections in Mississippi and Texas shall occur sufficiently early to allow representatives to present themselves at the opening of Congress.

Additional efforts to secure a separate vote on the Virginia county organizations failed. There will be no additional proclamation.

Captain George Brown, having safely delivered the Confederate ram Stonewall to the Japanese, has arrived here. He reports the health of the Asiatic Squadron good.

The President has appointed Adeline Livingston, Postmaster at Greenville, Alabama; Fred Ball, Postmaster at LaGrange, Georgia.

It is estimated that the forthcoming debt statement will show a decrease of $7 000,000, with receipts from revenue $18,000,000, and customs $15,000,000.

It is stated that Salnave has purchased the Federal steam ram Atlanta.

An abstract of all the national banks (1600) shows the aggregate resources and liabilities $1,516,303 000 including loans and discounts, $659,000 000; specie nearly $8,500 000; legal tender notes $80,500,000; three per cent. certificates $51,000,000; capital stock over $420,-000,000.

Mrs. Harriet Balch Macomb, wife of the General-in-Chief before Scott, died to-day, aged eighty-six.

Commodore Charles Stewart McCauley is dead, aged seventy-six.

THE PRESBYTERIANS—NORTH AND SOUTH.

NEW YORK, May 22.—In the Old School Assembly a motion was made fixing Tuesday for discussing reunion. Gentlemen from the Potomac Synod said they were not yet ready to consider the subject. A motion to table the whole subject was rejected, and the matter referred to a special committee of three ministers and three elders, to be appointed by the Moderator. The other business was confined to the usual routine.

MOBILE, May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly of the South met Thursday, the 20th. Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Kentucky was elected Moderator, and Rev. Dr. H. H. Palmer, of Mississippi, temporary Clerk. Rev. Dr. Waddell, of Mississippi, preached the opening sermon. There are over one hundred ministers in attendance from the Southern States and Ohio. Louisville, Ky., was chosen for the next place of meeting. Reports show that 250 students are in course of preparation for the ministry, about twenty foreign missionaries, a prosperous publishing house, and vigorous efforts to sustain feeble churches. A committee was appointed to mature plans for the better instruction of the blacks, of which Rev. Dr. Girardeau, of South Carolina is chairman.

EUROPE.

THE THUNDERER ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 23.—The Times, discussing the Alabama claims, says England has equal cause of complaint against America. Great Britain resisted the temptation to recognize the South, thereby inflicting suffering on her own people, disobliging an ally, and in fact declared in favor of the North, and is now misunderstood and accused of hostility and selfishness. Sir Francis Head communicates several additional official documents to prove the assistance rendered by America to the Canadian revolt in 1867. He asserts that Sumner's speech applies equally to that and the Alabama claims, but that England never claimed nor received indemnity.

Reverdy Johnson has gone to Southampton. He sails from that port to-morrow, in the steamship Ohio, for Baltimore.

ATLANTIC CABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, May 21.—A new duplicate telegraph, to connect London and Valentia, was completed to-day, to be used solely for the transmission of cable business. Two Atlantic cables are now in working order. Hereafter one cable will be used exclusively for sending dispatches from Valentia, and the other for receiving. There is no longer any reason why messages should not be transmitted almost instantaneously between London and New York.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS—THE EXCITEMENT AT MARSEILLES.

LONDON, May 20.—The election excitement in Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambetta was present and made a strong speech. The crowds in the streets sang the *Marseillaise* and made other unlawful demonstrations. Many were arrested by the police. At Thiers disorders are also reported. At an electoral meeting the people shouted: "*Vive Ledru Rollin! Vive Barbes!*"

THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

LONDON, May 21.—It is rumored in Paris that changes are to be made in the Emperor's Cabinet, and that all the present ministers are to be removed except Forcade, Durney, and Gressier.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, May 21.—The flow of specie to the Bank of France this week has caused the amounts to fall to each over 18,000,000f. more than last Friday.

THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID May 21.—The debate on the future form of government was continued in the Cortes yesterday. Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, spoke moderately, though at considerable length, mainly in reply to Castelar, who had made a powerful speech in favor of a republic the day before.

MADRID, May 21.—The Cortes voted for the monarchy after a long debate—217 to 70 [illegible] Topete favores Montpensier, but, as minister, would await the action of the Cortes but cautioned the Cortes to allow no daring man to cut the knot they could not untie. The civil marriage bill was introduced.

THE BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

MUNICH, May 20.—The election recently held here generally resulted in favor of the union of North and South Germany.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Van Dyck announces that he will sell two millions gold weekly, on Monday and Tuesday.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Mahoning has been ordered here to aid in enforcing the neutrality laws.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The Adjournment—Closing Proceedings—Details by Mail.

The great Commercial Convention at Memphis adjourned *sine die* on Saturday afternoon, after passing resolutions of thanks to the citizens and press of Memphis. Among the closing proceedings were the adoption of resolutions requesting Congress to put the telegraph lines under the control of the Postmaster-General, and proposing the erection of bridges above the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, the former to be of not less than 400 feet span and the latter not less than 300.

From the full reports of the proceedings of the Commercial Convention, on Wednesday, published in the Memphis papers, we make the following extracts:

AID FOR PLANTERS—A NEW BANKING SCHEME.

Mr. W. S. Hastie, of South Carolina, submitted the following:

Whereas, The disasters of war have destroyed the banking capital of the South, and as the high rates of interest paid by the planters of the South and Southwest for loans of foreign capital for the last three years has swept away the profit of those who have made partial crops, and almost ruined the planters on the seacoast, whose crops have failed for three successive years; and as it is an acknowledged fact that no agriculturist can safely pay more than seven per cent per annum for loans dependent upon the chances of the products of the soil; and whereas, in view of our large national debt, if it is of vital importance to the interests of the United States that the production of cotton tobacco, rice and sugar should be stimulated, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of the convention prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States for relief and to submit said memorial to this convention for its approval. The basis of the relief asked for to be founded upon the hypothecation of the bonds of the several Southern and Southwestern States with the United States; said bonds of the States having twenty years to run and bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and receiving in lieu thereof the bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest per annum payable semi-annually, and the bonds maturing at even time with the State bonds (twenty years.)

The funds realized from the sale of the United States bonds to be invested in a National Bank to be located in each State, with such checks and balances as the wisdom of Congress may direct.

The amount asked for in no event to exceed one fifth of the banking capital possessed by each State on the 1st of January 1860.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

IMMIGRATION FROM AUSTRIA.

Mr. Hastie presented a long communication from John A. Wagener, Commissioner of Immigration for South Carolina, in which that gentleman expresses his belief that Baron Beust, the enlightened Austrian Minister, would readily enter into arrangements to promote trade relations between that empire and the Southern States. He also recommends the establishment of a direct steamship line between Charleston and Trieste, the Austrian port on the Adriatic.

A communication from Commodore Ingraham was also referred to the same committee, in which that officer expresses his opinion that although the distance between Charleston and Trieste would be greater than upon the Northern route from Bremen, the advantage of weather would, especially in winter, be in its favor.

THE LESSON OF LABOR.

To the committee on other business and agriculture was referred a long communication from Senator F. A. Sawyer, of Charleston, regretting his inability to be present at the convention, and expressing the hope that irritating topics would be avoided. The writer fears that too large a proportion of the people, of more than one race, are non-producers. Let the manly work from industry and the rest be shamed into it by their neighbors, and our prosperity is solved. Providence has supplied priceless gifts; let us use them by our labor—that is, make capital, build railroads and levee rivers. If the convention can teach this lesson of labor to our people, it will have done more than politicians and projects of all kinds.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following is the report made on Thursday by the Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the interests of the whole country, especially by those of the Southern States, could be served by a main trunk railroad line from San Diego, California, through Junction River, Colorado, and along the Valley of the Gila, south of that river, to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient central point near the thirty-second parallel of latitude east of the Brazos River Texas, from which feeder-roads should lead from St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other points, all of which feeder-roads should have equal rights of connection with the main trunk, with similar feeder-roads from San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast, with like equal rights of connection.

Resolved, That the President of this convention be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States and to the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a request that they present the same to the two houses of Congress.

The committee, which was composed of representatives from seventeen States, including three members of Congress, give the following reasons for the report: First. It is the shortest line connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific coast. Second. It is the line, of all those now unoccupied, of the most easy grades, and permitting of the cheapest construction. Third. It passes through a less inhospitable and barren country, and over more fertile and hospitable lands than any other unoccupied route proposed. Fourth. The line is touched by water transportation at three points, affording the greatest facilities for construction, consequently hastening and cheapening such construction. Fifth. The line will open to the world the great mineral resources of Arizona and Sonora, and render more valuable the stock-raising districts of Texas, New Mexico and Northern Mexico, and thus enjoy an unrivalled traffic. Sixth. It would inevitably attract numerous feeders from Mexico, and thus not only stimulate enterprise there, but draw to our shipping ports a greater portion of the bullion which now seeks Europe by hazardous conductas and smuggling vessels. Seventh. It would open a new cotton-growing area in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, in the lands of the cotton-growing belt now useless for the lack of facilities for transportation. Eighth. Some of the roads which would be the feeders referred to have not only been projected, but are already in active course of construction without waiting for government subsidy or encouragement. Ninth and last though not least. The construction of this line more than all else beside would encourage what we feel to be the greatest necessity of the hour—emigration and direct trade with Europe.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

Mr. G. H. Walter, of South Carolina, submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

Whereas, The Blue Ridge Railroad, to connect Knoxville, Tennessee with a point on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, in the State of South Carolina, by acts recently ratified, has provided for the endorsement of the bonds of the said company to the extent of four millions of dollars; and whereas, by the completion of this road and the connection of Knoxville with Cincinnati by rail, a continuous line of railway from the great West to a Southern port on the Atlantic, will thus be opened by the shortest, most desirable and practicable route.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is eminently to the interest of Southern and Southwestern States that the Blue Ridge Railroad should be at once completed, and we cordially commend this enterprise to the people of the Southwest.

PORT ROYAL.

Mr. Millett, of South Carolina, submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, This convention has assembled to devise means for developing the resources of the South in building the Southern Pacific Railroad, in leveeing the Mississippi River, and making available the mineral treasures of the Mississippi valley; and whereas, to accomplish these ends it is essential to increase our labor; and, to increase our labor immigration from Europe must be had by means of steamers of heavy draught and large capacity, plying directly between Southern ports and Europe; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the great harbor of Port Royal, on the thirty-second parallel of latitude, is one of the greatest ports of the South Atlantic coast, and that the railroad from that point to Augusta, Georgia, should be completed as speedily as possible.

Mr. Millett, in offering his resolution, said that in the Southern States they must have immigration, and must put forth all their efforts to procure it. In regard to direct trade it had been said that they had no Southern port to compete with New York where immigrants could land.

Within the past fifteen years a great change had taken place in regard to the vessels carrying passengers across the Atlantic. Fifteen years ago they had wooden ships, then they got side-wheel steamers, but now there were iron propellers. And out of ninety five vessels engaged in the ocean trade to and from New York, only two were side-wheels. The average tonnage of the propellers was 2500, and few were below that, and all or nearly all drew nineteen feet of water, and south of Cape Hatteras they had no port that had over sixteen feet at the bar. In the State which he represented, they had a port where the water was twenty feet deep. He had only to remark that in South Carolina they had a harbor equal to New York, and that harbor was Port Royal. [Applause.]

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

THE IMPORT TRADE.

Mr. William S. Hastie, of South Carolina, introduced the following which was referred:

Whereas, By act of Congress, passed March 28, 1854, certain cities of the West and Southwest are allowed to import goods in bond through the Cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, entirely ignoring Norfolk, Virginia, and Wilmington, North Carolina, and limiting Charleston and Savannah to three points—Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis; and whereas, since the passage of that law the Southern Atlantic cities have made extensive railroad connections with the West and Southwest.

Resolved, That the Committee on Direct Importation be requested to frame a petition to Congress, asking that all ports of entry in the United States be placed upon the same footing as to the importation of goods in bond by interior cities.

DIRECT TRADE.

The Committee on Direct Trade with Europe reported in favor of the formation of steamship lines from Southern ports, which should be encouraged by subscription. The said lines should be patronized by planters and merchants of the South, and approving the scheme inaugurated between Norfolk and Liverpool at the Norfolk Convention.

Dr. Linsey, of Alabama, presented a minority report, setting forth the claims of Charleston, New Orleans Savannah and Mobile, which elicited a long debate.

Hon. Mr. Buist, of South Carolina, said he believed that they had met for the purpose of discussing the best means for developing the great interest of the country and building up direct trade with Europe. He was satisfied with the two first resolutions, but the third discriminated against Charleston and Mobile and other places. He wanted to know whether there was any use in this discrimination? One speaker said that the selection of Norfolk was made at Norfolk and Bristol, when Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina were not represented.

Mr. Byrd, of Alabama. North Carolina was represented.

Mr. Buist said he stood corrected, but they of South Carolina had not one word to say against Virginia, the birthplace of Washington, Madison, Monroe, and more recently the birthplace of Stonewall Jackson. [Loud cheering.] We will do nothing to injure her prosperity, but in this matter there is great discrimination—but one place is named. If the City of Charleston suffered much during the war, she was now ready to take part in the great work of renewing the South and bringing back her old prosperity. They wanted to get a fair chance. They had already a line to Liverpool, which brought emigrants to all parts of the South, and with the Savannah line would rapidly fill up South Carolina and Georgia. It was, therefore, unfair for the committee and the convention to pass on the resolution as it now stood.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

A report in favor of holding another convention at Louisville on the 12th of October next, also for a committee of one from each State, to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the convention, to be reported at the next meeting, was adopted.

THREATENING TONE OF THE ENGLISH COMMENTS UPON SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The London papers are still harping upon Mr. Sumner's speech. The Times says it is time that Americans should understand that England will resist such demands to the last extremity. It says that "unless there be a settled design to pick a quarrel with us, Mr. Sumner's policy is too preposterous to be entertained. The attempt to reawaken buried animosities is, indeed, little short of criminal; but the extravagant misrepresentations found necessary for the purpose afford us slight assurances of the destined failure of the attempt." The Saturday Review warns the people of the United States against the probable result of putting Mr. Sumner's views into action, for "they will then understand that there is a limit to the patience of Englishmen." The Telegraph drains a cup of cold comfort from the fact that "American Alabamas are almost openly fitting out for Cuba at the precise moment when the Americans are demanding from England damages to be counted by scores of millions sterling for the depredations of a cruiser which we perhaps even strained the law in endeavoring to detain." Intelligent Englishmen are becoming seriously alarmed at the condition of affairs between the two nations. The Beehive publishes the following letter:

SIR—The information respecting the prospects of English emigration, which I was requested to procure, had been collected to the best of my ability, and I was about to send it for publication in your columns, but the speech of Mr. Sumner has had so great an effect in reviving American hostility to England, and the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries appears at this moment to be in such peril, that I fear the promoters and organizers of English emigration cannot for the present prudently turn their thoughts in this direction. Judging from what I know of the general temper of the American people, and from the language respecting Mr. Sumner's speech which I hear held in conversation, I should say there would be no rupture; but, at the same time, I hold myself prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave this country.

Yours, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

Boston, April 19.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in its comments upon this letter, says the time has passed for ignoring or attempting to conciliate American hostility. "Mr. Sumner's charges ought not to be passed over, for a great State cannot afford to lay aside its self-respect when dealing with its equals." The article concludes with advising Lord Clarendon to use very firm language to Mr. Motley on his arrival.

—Bishops Janes and Simpson, deputed by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, visited the meeting of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in St. Louis, on the 7th, and proposed action with a view to reunion. The latter body four days after made a written reply, stating that they had no authority to negotiate for reunion, reminding the deputation that proposals to that end had been made by the Church South some years ago and rejected, and complaining that the conduct of the Northern church towards the Southern had since the war been such as naturally to promote a state of feeling which made reunion impossible.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Chester.

The following is the official statement of the value of property as assessed in Chester County: Real estate, $1,185,242; personal property, $1 302 068; railroad, express and telegraph companies, $216,379 99; total, $3,384,689 99.

Greenville.

The firm of Gower, Cox & Markely have just gained their suit against the Town of Greenville, to recover the amount of reward offered by the Town Council, in 1859, for the conviction of the incendiary who had fired several buildings in Greenville, in that year.

Lancaster.

Judge Thomas has countermanded the order suspending the June term of the court for Lancaster County.

The grist mill, situate on Hanging Rock Creek, known as Mobley's, and which was destroyed by Sherman's raid, is now being rebuilt by Mr. Levi Gray, the former builder.

Chesterfield.

A negro boy named Primus Short fatally stabbed another negro named Goldsboro Hicks, last week, on a plantation four or five miles from Cheraw, owned by Mr. Z. Ellerbe.

The dwelling at the old foundry place, near Cheraw, owned by Mr. W. T. Moore, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Tuesday night.

Kershaw.

The firemen's parade in Camden came off on Tuesday and was a grand affair. The following companies were in line, under direction of J. K. Witherspoon and C. J. Dunlap, fire masters: Camden Independent F. E. Company, Captain Deas' company, Captain Jenkins' company, Captain Marks' company. The playing off resulted as follows: No. 1, 105 feet; No. 2, 124 feet; Hydraulian, 139 feet; Independent, 211 feet.

Anderson.

In Anderson, as elsewhere, crops are very backward and cotton sadly injured. Court in Anderson begins on Monday next. Judge Orr will preside during the Sessions business. When that is concluded, Judge Carpenter is expected to take his place. The residence of Major J. M. Adams, four miles west of Pendleton, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The family barely had time to escape the flames, rescuing scarcely anything.

Union.

Farr H. Bates, Esq., was elected on Friday last, a selectman for Union township.

Captain Jesse C. Smith, late assessor of internal revenue for Union County, has been relieved and somebody else appointed in his place.

The Times says: "Another week of cold weather has further injured the cotton, and on all sides planters are despondent. In some cases, we have heard fears expressed that it would be necessary to plough up their entire cotton crop and replant in corn."

Barnwell.

A movement is on foot to organize a fire company in Blackville.

Both the Barnwell newspapers, the Sentinel and Journal, have been removed to Blackville, the new county seat.

A large outbuilding on the premises of Dr. J. J. O'Bannon, of Barnwell, was consumed by fire on the night of the 14th. Incendiarism.

Mrs. Medicus Darlington, of Barnwell, a few days ago suddenly fell dead to the floor, from a stroke of apoplexy.

The Allendale people are agitating the question of a new county to be formed out of the lower part of Barnwell, and the upper part of Beaufort.

Georgetown.

The Times says: "After a week of dry and cool weather, we were visited with a fine rain on Tuesday night, which will be of great benefit to the growing crops. The stand of rice looks well, although it has been somewhat retarded by the recent cold spell.

The Winyah Indigo Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. B. H. Wilson, President; R. E. Fraser, Esq., Senior Warden; J. Rees Ford, Esq., Junior Warden; S. S. Fraser, Esq., Treasurer; Paul Tamplet, Esq., Secretary; Geo. R. Dozier, Attorney and Executor.

The pupils of the Georgetown Academy have presented the principal, Mr. A. A. Connor, with a silver cup. The presentation was made in a neat speech by Master Albert A. Spriggs, on Mr. Connor's birthday."

Orangeburg.

A colored person, a few miles below Branchville, committed suicide a few days since.

On Tuesday, the 25th instant, Orangeburg elects a school commissioner. The Orangeburg News calls the regular Radical candidate an ignoramus and a convicted horse thief, and is doing stout service in favor of the election of W. M. Mount, an "independent" candidate.

The Orangeburg News says: "We have news from nearly all parts of our county, and Colleton also, relative to the crops, and the effects produced by the recent cold spells, and it appears from what we can gather, the cotton plant has suffered more material damage than anything else. The growth of the corn crop, of course, was retarded to a certain extent, but a few days of good weather and warm sunshine connected with the refreshing showers we have had this week, has set this prime staff of life in a healthy condition for growing again."

Spartanburg.

The Spartanburg Gazette prints a rather discouraging recital from Major S. C. Means—a large and intelligent planter of that district—of his labors and disappointments in trying to obtain a "good stand" of cotton. He has been planting and replanting from the commencement, and yet the plant dies almost as soon as it comes up. It is impossible, therefore, as he believes even with good seasons—to make more than a half crop in this section of country. The Major, with hundreds of others, have had to replant his corn in low grounds twice. The same paper publishes the following summary of crop accounts from Mr. G. W. Turner, a practical farmer, who has just made a trip through the upper portion of the State: "Wheat crops look fine generally, but may have been injured by rain and hail. Corn is yet small, but looks pretty good. Of cotton, he says, there is only about a half a stand, and many are replanting. Oat crop looks thin and meagre. Irish and sweet potatoes look fine. Barley crop good, and farmers are feeding their stock on it. Gardens are quite backward. Many old fields are being cleared up and fenced in, and new grounds are being cleared all around. There is a very general improvement in the system of farming, and fields and homes are being placed in good condition. Large quantities of the fertilizers have been used."

York.

On Wednesday night last week, York County was visited by a severe storm of wind, rain and hail. Much damage was done, principally along a narrow belt of land, varying from half a mile to two miles in width, beginning in the southwestern portion of the county, and crossing the Catawba River near Aiken's ferry, which seems to have been the attack of the main storm. All three of the elements did their share of the injury. In some places the heavy rains, amounting almost to a flood, washed away both crops and soil, leaving the land ruined for present cultivation. Some bottom lands had the freshely ploughed soil swept off, and a heavy deposit of sand left in its place. Hill-side fields also suffered from this washing process, and in some instances a good deal of guano was carried away with the soil. The water courses were generally swollen, and bridges and mills suffered in consequence. In other localities the wind was the principal agent of destruction, together with hail, which we hear fell in lumps as large as guinea eggs. We have heard of several houses being blown down or otherwise injured by the gale, and have seen trees which were either torn up by the roots or snapped in two a few feet from the ground. The crops along the main track of the storm were very seriously injured, wheat in particular, being almost literally ruined. The bridge over Stony Fork, above Gordon's mill, was washed away; also the dam and the steps of the mill-house, though the house itself was uninjured. The dam of Miller's mill, on Allison Creek, was broken. Sahms' mill, at Clay Hill, had many of the glass in the windows broken, as did the house of Mrs. Watson, near by. The gin-house of B. F. Briggs, Esq., was blown down, and some two hundred pounds of lint cotton was scattered for miles. David Turner's house, near town, was blown down, and some others, which we cannot now recall. The following farms were among those which stood the severest shock, and the crops on them will have to be almost entirely replanted: W. B. Steele's, Wm. Choat's, A. D. Choat's, Hugh Tate's, Andrew Stewart's, W. H. Neely's, Mrs. Neely's, James Choat's, Mrs. M. J. Watson's, David Watson's, J. W. Aiken's and J. B. Tate's. The storm was also very severe in Mecklenburg County, N. C., especially in the Steel Creek neighborhood. Among the casualties reported there, Colonel Wm. Grier had all his out-houses blown down, Dr. Pressley's dwelling house was unroofed, and the chimney's of Mrs. Watts' house was thrown down.

Abbeville.

Abbeville is excited over the senatorial election to take place next Tuesday. The Conservatives hope to elect James S. Cothran.

A negro was shot, though not mortally, at Lowndesville, on Saturday, the 8th inst. A young man named Magruder has been arrested, charged with the act.

The Abbeville Banner says: "Jerry Hollinshead, Lem. Griffin and two others, went a few days since to Colonel Patterson's plantation for the purpose of arresting his former overseer—Richardson—on a charge of having been concerned in whipping a negro last fall. Though Mr. Richardson is an old and feeble man, they actually put handcuffs on him! Being remonstrated with by some who met them, they removed the handcuffs, tied the limbs of the old man with a cord, and gave him in charge to a negro to drive him on to this place!"

Speaking of the business before the Circuit Court in Abbeville, the Press says: "The juries, in spite of adverse agencies and anticipated obstacles, are fully up to the usual standard of Abbeville jurors. Of the eighteen grand jurors drawn, but twelve were served; the rest being negroes could not be identified by their registered names. Hence there were no blacks on the grand jury. Of the thirty one petit jurors only ten were served for the same reason, and of these three were negroes. On each of the petit juries there was one negro. The grand jury, it will be recollected, serves for the whole year. Its foreman was William A. Giles, Esq. Of the petit juries, Mr. F. A. Connor and J. R. Tarrant, Esq., were respectively elected foremen. The new bills found by the grand jury involved no cases of very aggravated character. No bills were given out against those citizens of our district against whom charges had been preferred of complicity in the killing of Randolph. The Attorney-General, Chamberlain, it is said, was expected up to attend to these cases, but did not come, and we have our doubts whether he ever will come. The grand jury ignored the bill charging Dr. M. C. Taggart, A. B. Kennedy and John Brooks with the killing of a negro at White Hall at the election last fall."

The junior exhibition of Erskine College took place on the 14th instant. The order of exercises was as follows: Philosophy of Thought—F. C. Austin, Due West, S. C. Stray Thoughts on the Beautiful—H. L. Clinkscales, Level Land, S. C. The Fall of Maximilian—J. McJones, Alleaton, Alabama. Instability of Earthly Things—Ira B. Jones, Newberry, S. C. Education—P. D. Latimer, Yorkville, S. C. Vanity of Human Glory—J. B. Muse, Starkville, Mississippi. Disappointment—P. C. Stuart, Ninety-Six, S. C. Labor—J. D. Talbert, Edgefield, S. C. Retribution—J. M. Young, Due West, S. C.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Official.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENUMERATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THIS STATE.

Whereas, By the fourth section of the second Article of the Constitution of this State, as ratified on the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth days of April, A. D. 1868, it is provided that for the purpose of an apportionment of the representation of the several counties of the State, an enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made in 1869, and again in 1875, and shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be by law directed:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint one person in each county of the State, who shall be charged with taking the census, and who shall be authorized to appoint such assistants as may be necessary: Provided, That the number of assistants shall not exceed four in each county, except in the County of Charleston, in which county the number of assistants shall not exceed six.

SEC. 2. That each and every person so appointed to take the census shall before entering on the duties of his office, take before some magistrate or jus ice of the peace, the following oath to wit: "I, A B, do solemnly swearm (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will honestly, faithfully and impartially take a correct census of all the inhabitants residing within the portion of the county to which I have been appointed as census taker, and will, in all respects, truly perform all the duties with which I am charged. So help me God." And a certificate from the magistrate or justice of the peace who shall administer the said oath, that the same has been duly taken before him, shall accompany and be delivered with each and every return of the census.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each and every person appointed to take the census by virtue of this act to call personally on the head or some member of each family in the county, or portion of county, for which he or they shall have been appointed, and obtain from such head of a family or member thereof, as aforesaid, the number of persons contained in such family, and such other information as may be required and directed by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

SEC. 4. That each head or member of a family shall, when summoned thereto by the persons appointed under this act to take the census at his, her or their residence or place of business, make on oath or affirmation, a correct return of all persons of whom his or her family is composed, and also report such other information to said census-takers as may be required by law; and the persons so appointed to take the census are hereby authorized to administer such oaths; and upon the failure of any person to make such returns or reports when required, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. That upon the completion of such returns and reports, each census taker shall deposit the same, in a sealed package, with the auditor of his county, accompanied by a certificate, to be endorsed by some magistrate or justice of the peace, purporting that the following oath had been duly taken by such census taker previous to the delivery of such package to said auditor, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that this packet contains a just, true, correct and impartial return of all the inhabitants of the census district to which I have been appointed, and a faithful report of such information as was required by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, so far as it was practicable to obtain the same. So help me God."

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duties of the census takers, under the direction of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, to divide their several counties into convenient districts for taking the census herein provided for; to distribute blanks, books and instructions to the census takers; to receive their returns when completed, and forward the same, by the first day of November next, to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics; and to render such further assistance to said commissioner in the premises as that officer may desire.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics to have prepared, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, suitable books, blanks and instructions, to facilitate the registration provided for in this act, and the collection of such statistical information as said commissioner may deem of sufficient importance to the people of this State; and when the census-takers shall have made the returns hereinbefore provided for, the said commissioner shall forthwith report the results of such registration to the Governor of the State for the time being, and shall make a collated return of the statistics to the General Assembly at its next regular session.

SEC. 8. That the Governor of the State for the time being shall, immediately after receiving from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics the report provided for in the seventh section of this act, examine the same, and in case it shall appear to him that any person or persons appointed to take the census, as aforesaid, shall in anywise have failed to comply with the duties imposed on him or them by this act, either in taking the census or in making the other returns, as hereinbefore specified, he shall forthwith cause the same to be taken and returned pursuant to the provisions of this act wherever defaults shall have been made.

SEC. 9. That the census-taker employed in taking the census shall be entitled to receive as compensation for his services the sum of five dollars per diem, and his assistants four dollars per day, whilst actually employed, and no more; such compensation shall be paid monthly out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon warrants to be drawn by the Comptroller-General whenever he shall have received satisfactory proof that the services of the claimant have been faithfully rendered in compliance with the provisions of this act. And the Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics is hereby authorized to employ clerical service to assist him in collating and making his returns, such service to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, and not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

In the Senate House, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate pro tem.
FRANKLIN J. MOSES Jr.
Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved the nineteenth day of March, 1869.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

Funeral Notices.

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. PEAKE, and of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. BARKLEY, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of ANNIE, infant daughter of the latter, at the residence of the former, corner of Ann and King streets, at Ten o'clock THIS MORNING, May 24.

May 24 *

Special Notices.

☞ CONSIGNEES NOTICE—MERCHANT'S LINE.—The Schooner MYROVER will discharge cargo THIS DAY at Adger's North Wharf. All Goods not called for before sunset will be stored at risk and expense of consignees. No claims allowed after Goods leave the wharf.

May 24 1 WM. ROACH & CO.

☞ THE LARGE DOLL HOUSE, LEFT from the Baptist Fair, will be raffled at VON SANTEN'S BAZAAR, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 29th instant, at Four o'clock. A few more chances to be filled up. ms2 May 24

☞ NOTICE.—TO OWNERS OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MOULTRIEVILLE, SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—All persons claiming title to lots on Sullivan's Island upon which dwelling houses have not been erected within the time prescribed by law, and who wish to retain the same, are hereby notified to enclose them at once in order that such lots as may have been abandoned shall be declared subject to location and occupancy.

By order of JNO. M. TOUHEY,
May 24 Intendant.

☞ CREDITORS' NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requested to make payments to either Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER, or to Mr G. W GRUBER, (to be found at Messrs. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate, in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible.

H. GERDTS & CO.,
May 10 1mo Agents for Creditors.

☞ EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having demands or claims against the Estate of MARTHA J. M. BELL, deceased, are notified to present the same duly attested, and parties indebted to said Estate to make payment to the undersigned

THEODORE G. BARKER,
May 17 m3 Qualified Executor.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond-street, New York. 1yr May 15

☞ THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 143 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

☞ THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE United States show that periodical fevers and acute and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants; and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements.

Now, it is a fact that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies as to guard life and property against the incursions of assassins and thieves. Strengthen the vital organization with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principle of epidemic or endemic disease as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to tone and regulate their systems with this unequalled medicinal stimulant, have fallen thick and fast around them. Weakness invites disease. Vigor repels it. Help nature to fight the good fight with infection, whether it be in the air, the water, or the soil, with this matchless preparation—a compound of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants. DAC 6 May 22

☞ PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

April 19 mwf 1yr

☞ SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. Saratoga, in the State of New York, is one of the most rem