The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1086. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of a debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance of Lords. The galleries and lobbies were crowded, and in the streets a great throng of people collected. In the House many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville moved the bill pass to a second reading. He declared he had always thought the Irish Church was an anomaly and failed to fulfil the position for which it was intended; that it was a great injustice, and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced the history of the Suspensory bill of last year, and said the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry showed their acceptance of the decision of the country in favor of disestablishment and disendowment. After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration, Earl Granville continued. The government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Churches. He would leave the explanation of endowments to his colleagues. He declared there was nothing in the act of union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not understand that act, but maintained it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to the majority of the people and constituencies in Ireland. The bill had no effect on royal supremacy. After referring to the threatened opposition, and commenting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the bench and the bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more suicidal than to point to the principles on which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not the prelude to the disestablishment of the latter. He appealed to the Opposition to consider the dignity of the House, and, after due protest, allow the bill, endorsed by the voice of the country, to pass. The House of Peers has great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess. It has not more power than the House of Commons. It has not power to thwart the national will. It was said the method of conducting the bill in the House of Commons was offensive, and the Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here, for he would assure the Lords that, though the Liberal party adhere strongly to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alterations of the detail proposed by your Lordships. More than this he could not say.

Earl Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary, and in violation of the Coronation act and the act of union. The circumstances are insufficient to justify its introduction. The result would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants. It was no act of justice. He repudiated the idea that its rejection would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point. He believed the country now was mostly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feeling of Earl Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed in regard to the Reform and Free Trade measures. He believed the sentiment of the country had been fully tested on the topic. It had been discussed for the past year and a half, and was so thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it. As a Protestant he sympathized with his Catholic fellow-countrymen in Ireland on the wrongful position in which they were placed. He never felt it stronger than when he saw a crowd kneeling outside of a hovel with a handsome parish church close by unattended. He believed Ireland was the question of the hour. Her condition had bewildered government after government. The universal assent of the country, and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue, imposed on Mr. Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievance.

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bin, because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and destroyed the union of the Church and State. He denied that the Church was a badge of conquest, and affirmed that the voluntary system would never answer.

Stratford Redcliffe objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill, as it now stood, would result in irreparable injury to the Church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative position of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded a second reading, after which the Upper House could amend objectionable features.

Lord Romilly regarded the idea that the bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the crown of the nomination of some bishops.

THE TIMES AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL—ENTHUSIASM OF THE THUNDERER.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times, on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the motive great, and the end certain. We are convinced the bill will pass to its second reading; every day it becomes clearer. England, after an agitation of eighty years, will voluntarily undo an injustice so long perpetuated. No Orange demonstrations can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity between the jealous and disunited races." The Times reviews the opinions of leading men of the Opposition, and concludes: "By such arguments justice may be, and is often delayed, but not when the nation is awake to the sense of its denial. We feel assured justice will not be delayed. By yielding now, the reputation and authority of the House of Lords will be established firmer than ever."

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN PARIS—COMMENTS OF THE JOURNALS.

PARIS, June 14.—The official journal to-day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances. It asserts that the government had received accurate knowledge beforehand of what was to take place, and was thereby enabled to take proper and sufficient precautions to prevent the agitation from assuming a more serious aspect. The officers of justice did not hesitate to use the tools which preceded and accompanied the outbreak. It is their duty now to trace the authors. The journal praises the patience, firmness and moderation of the troops, and congratulates the government on the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed, thus fulfilling its mission for the protection of humanity.

THE CHINESE CODE OF HONOR.

LONDON, June 16.—The Chinese Government has apologized for the insult offered to the French Secretary of Legation, Count Rochechouart, whose face was slapped by a mandarin.

THE CORTES.

MADRID, June 16.—In the Cortes Octon favored Don Carlos, senior, as King. Begerra replied that the prospects of Don Carlos were dead, and could never be revived.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

LISBON, June 16.—Rio Janeiro advices to the 17th report the war news unimportant. James Watson Webb, the American Minister to Brazil, has taken his passports, owing to questions at variance between himself and the Brazilian Government relative to claims against the ship Canale. The government expressed the determination to treat with the American authorities at Washington through its own representative.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has approved the findings of the Austin (Texas) Military Commission, and Weaver will be executed on the 24th of September. The findings of the court at Brownsville were approved, and those at Austin disapproved.

The Revenue Department has ordered the suppression of some eighteen illicit distilleries in Lee County, Virginia. The military will be employed if necessary to enforce the law.

Revenue to-day $618,000.

Secretary Rawlins has returned. General Dix arrived on the Cambia. Secretary Cox has gone to Ohio, and will be absent a week.

Thomas G. Nicholls, colored, has been appointed night inspector of customs at Galveston, Texas.

Brownlow publishes a letter in favor of universal suffrage. He says that for the Republicans of Tennessee to continue the restrictive policy when the party everywhere else opposes it, is mischievous and ridiculous.

Judge Paschal has demanded $165,000 from Geo. Peabody & Co., of London, realized by them from Texas indemnity bonds covered by the recent decision against White, Cheles & Co.

Boutwell has ordered the purchase of an additional $500,000 of bonds next week to comply with the law requiring one per cent. of the entire debt to be purchased each fiscal year.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

BOSTON, June 16.—Grant and Farragut have arrived. In responding to Mr. Claflin's speech of welcome, Grant said: "It affords me great pleasure to visit the capital of a State which has done so much for the support of the Union in the time of the great rebellion; a State whose principles did so much to give me whatever political position I have attained, and a State from which I have received such hearty welcome in other days."

NEGRO OUTRAGES IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, June 16.—During the circus performance at Sparta, Ga., yesterday, a personal difficulty arose between a few whites and blacks, in which one negro was killed and another mortally wounded. The affair threatened to be more general and serious, but was suppressed by the sheriff and leading citizens.

Adkin D. Lewis, a citizen of Burke County, was assaulted in his field to-day by a negro, who stabbed him to death and fled.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, June 16.—The Legislature has been in special session since the 8th instant. The House passed the Fifteenth constitutional amendment on the 11th instant, by a vote of 26 to 13. The Senate passed it to-day by a vote of 13 to 8.

The bill which had been introduced in the House to equalize accommodation and fare for whites and negroes on all steamboats, railroads, &c., was killed to-day by a tie vote, where it originated.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Florida Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth amendment.

The Boston Peace Jubilee was opened with prayer by four thousand preachers!

The Quaker City was again released yesterday. Her third officer has been arrested for beating the deputy marshal.

The Military Commission in the case of Yerger is progressing slowly. About thirty witnesses are yet to be examined. Nothing new has been elicited.

The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, beat the New York Mutuals in a base ball match, the score being four to two in the full game—the most extraordinary on record.

OUR RAILROADS.

Encouragement to Immigration.

The New York Herald speaks as follows of the Southern railroad consolidation effected for the purpose of affording better facilities for travel and observation to those desiring to emigrate to the South:

The judicious reduction of fares on the Southern railways best directly promote and facilitate Northern and foreign immigration to the South. Immigrants, with their capital of money and skilled labor, can nowhere find more desirable homes or more profitable returns than in the vast territory embraced between the Potomac, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Within these boundaries there is such a diversity of surface, soil and climate that most of the fruit and all the grains—in some localities two crops of certain varieties of corn and fruits annually—can be successfully and profitably cultivated. The central and most elevated region, including portions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, in particular, for salubrity of climate, grandeur of scenery and abundance and purity of water cannot be excelled. With its deposits of gold; of iron equal in fineness to any in the world; of coal, copper, marble, granite and slate; with its immense water powers, in many instances located in the heart of the cotton-producing belt; with its almost limitless forests, including all the varities of wood used in the mechanical art; with its cotton, rice, sugar, oranges, grapes, and, in the higher regions, its grain and stock, the South offers to labor and capital the most splendid promises of immediate and prospective profit. A full development of the extraordinary resources of the South, would, in a few years largely increase the taxable property of the country and materially lessen taxation. The South is capable of sustaining a hundred fold more than its present population. Immigrants will now be heartily welcomed by the Southern people. The national wealth would be incalculably increased by turning immigration into Southern channels. Every bale of cotton raised by those who should settle on the cotton lands of the South would pay tribute to the general government, while the grain growers of the West pay comparatively nothing. It is of national interest and importance that immigration to the South should be encouraged.

—A Chicago paper advises Elisha Sprague, if he wants a rich wife, to pay the verdict and marry Amanda.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Things Agricultural—Prospect of the Cotton Crop—Negro Labor.

The well informed correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Lexington, Ga., says:

I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard during my tour through the principal cotton-producing counties of Georgia, that the total number of acres planted in cotton this year is not greater than in 1868. If there is any difference, I think it is less, owing to the decrease in the supply of farm labor, and to the prevalent idea that a smaller area of land well prepared, carefully planted, liberally manured and thoroughly cultivated, will produce more than a larger space cultivated in the old way.

In consequence of the very backward spring, the heavy rains retarding planting by several days, and the cold days and nights when the seed was coming up stunting the young growth and killing a considerable number of the tender plants, I do not think, even if the seasons from now to gathering time should be propitious, that the crop will be as large as was that of last year, nor will it be as profitable to the planter, if it be as large, because the planting the crop of 1869 has cost much more in improved preparation, fertilizers, and higher wages for labor. When the seed for this crop was planted, cotton was selling at twenty-five to twenty-six cents per pound. It was on this figure wages were raised, and should the price this fall go much below it, the cotton planters will, I fear, experience what happened in 1867, and find that it is unwise to place all one's eggs in one basket.

As a general thing, the agricultural population have staked all their available means on this crop. They bought, in many instances wildly, every imaginable fertilizer that was offered for sale; they purchased improved ploughs, harrows, seed planters, guano distributors; they renewed their plough stock, and thus exhausted their supply of greenbacks. Many did more. They have bought these things on credit, and have pledged their crop to their factors, who have indorsed their paper. They have resolved to "make a spoon or spoil a horn," and though I believe that with ordinary good weather they will make a very respectable medium sized spoon, I have no idea that they will make anything magnificent. Several planters whose cotton has "died out," and who have had to replant, are apprehensive that a spoiled horn will be the result.

Should this year's crop be a failure, the damage would be incalculable, not only in its immediate pecuniary results, but in the discouragement it would give to improved agriculture. The stupidest opponent of "book-farming," who believes that deep ploughing "kills the land," and that fertilizers "aint no account," would achieve a lasting victory, and patent steel ploughs and superphosphates would be unsaleable at any price.

The most sanguine anticipation I can make consistently with truth, is that Georgia will produce as much cotton this year as she did in 1868; and to realize this the weather must be genial, and caterpillars, army worms, rust, &c., &c., must keep out of the way. I have seen some very fine, some very poor, and a good deal of moderately good cotton, during my tour. I have seen no cotton this year as fine as it was this time twelvemonth. But the preparation of the soil is vastly superior now, and the cultivation of the plant is incomparably better.

I have great pleasure in recording the beneficent mutuality of the *entente cordiale* between the white employers and the black laborers. With one or two exceptions, I have not heard any complaints from either race, and I took considerable pains to investigate this very important branch of the agricultural question. I have seen thousands of negroes, and a more cheerful, contented, industrious and hopeful set of laborers I have never seen. They are docile, obedient and good-natured, and between them and their employers I have observed a confidence and good-will which promise the best results. They are well fed, and well paid. They have realized that work is the only road to money; that a gratuitous land distribution, with mules thrown in, is "all foolishness," and that even to hear the most impassioned harangue of the Reverend Turner is not a sufficient compensation for "letting the grass git the crop." All this is progress, and promises peace. I have spoken to hundreds of negroes within the last few weeks, and they have all expressed an utter indifference to politics and politicians. They are rather jealous of their brother Africans who have got office. For instance, I asked several if they were not proud their man Turner had been appointed Postmaster at Macon. They invariably replied "no;" that the "niggers don't use no post-office;" that the white folks got those places, and that "it ain't right to put a nigger boss over white gentlemen."

I have said that the negro laborers work industriously. I desire to qualify this expression. They do not work as industriously as the corresponding class of white farm laborers do at the North, nor as industriously as did the negro slaves, but they work with more industry than at any time since they became free. For a couple of years they worked as if labor was a temporary nuisance, from which they would speedily be relieved, and as if tilling the soil was a necessary condition to a share of the land. All the older and steadier plantation hands regret the almost universal retirement of the female negroes from field service; and despair of being able to change this, because they avow the insufficiency of their authority to make their wives and daughters "hoe the row." This regret is not unnatural. The men are obliged to support a number of women who do absolutely nothing. They cannot sew, and if they could they have not sewing to employ their time. They know nothing but farm labor, and that they refuse to do, whatever may be the necessity for their help, or however urgently their own families' interests require their services. I think, too, that if these unemployed "ladies" had something to do, that hog-pens, hen-roosts, garden vegetables, &c., would be less frequently shorn of their fair proportions.

But, "take him for all that," if the negro for any cause should abandon the shovel and the hoe, and abandon cotton culture, "we ne'er shall look upon his like again" as a cotton worker. It is practically impossible for white men, however acclimated or industrious, to cultivate cotton well in Southern Georgia, or in the hot temperature of the "cotton belt." Within the last few days I have watched negroes working along under a broiling sun, which to me, under an umbrella and doing nothing, was almost insupportable. They did not mind the heat in the least, sung gayly as they swung their hoes, and worked along, and when dinner-time came seemed just as fresh as when they started in the morning. No white man could do this for any length of time. Therefore, immigration or no immigration, if ever negro labor becomes unattainable from any cause—whether from death, emigration, or a drain to supply vacant postoffices—cotton becomes unattainable at the same time.

—That the negro, when left to his own devices, does not attain to any proficiency in agricultural pursuits, has long been known to the Southern people. As an evidence of this fact we have the statement of a correspondent of the New York Times, evidently a Northern man, who has been visiting among the blacks that have squatted upon the sea islands on the coast of South Carolina. With every wish to state the case in the best light for his colored friends, he says: "The great majority are sure to be remanded to the position of simple day laborers. And in this direction the first step has already been taken, viz: the people leaving their families and lands and going abroad to find labor, in order to 'get vittel to go upon,' and to this, year after year, there is scarcely an exception. But this argues nothing for or against the negroes *per se*, it being a natural result inevitable to their condition. Having been called to official duties in assessing property for taxation on Port Royal Island. I was much surprised to learn the extreme poverty in which they are living. Those who have owned their land, to all practical purposes, for five and six years, owning, as a rule, nothing but their ten acres and a negro cabin. A few owned a hog or two; a less number a cow or a mule. I had supposed every landowner to possess his pig and his poultry, but it was far from the case. There is not one in ten who gets his living from his land solely, and those who work for wages and are not landowners live the best." This is a sad statement for Northern readers, after years and bloody struggle for mere equality, and with political elevation above the white race, the truth is told that under the most favorable circumstances the negro fails as a farmer, and the condition of the race is simply changed from that of slaves to that of hired servants.

—A late English novelty is an aquarium of performing fishes.

THE HUGHES-CAMERON DUEL.

Another Account.

The following more detailed account of the duel on Saturday last between Messrs. Hughes and Cameron is from the Richmond Dispatch:

On Saturday morning at about four o'clock the parties left Petersburg on a special car attached to the freight train on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. They made their way slowly, and by one o'clock they reached Deep Creek Crossing, about six miles from Norfolk. Here they found carriages in waiting, in which they proceeded down the banks of Dismal Swamp Canal.

THE FIELD.

The spot chosen for the meeting was near the tow-path of the canal just beyond the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. It was an open, dry space in the swamp, and chosen as the first suitable place which the party had approached.

PRELIMINARIES.

The field having been reached, preparations for action were commenced. Both principals were provided with duelling pistols, and each one had his surgeon. The positions were selected, and ten paces, the distance, marked off. The choice of weapons to be used fell to Mr. Hughes. The pistols carried by him were the same used in the Wise and Clements, Wise and Aylett, and Daniel and Elmore duels. They are owned by Mr. Sutherland, of this city, and are from the celebrated maker Constable, of London. The preliminaries being arranged, the pistols were handed the principals, the terms of the duel were explained, and all was declared ready.

THE DUEL.

The two men stood opposing each other with their weapons in hand, each one displaying a coolness remarkable for so critical a moment. The words of the second could be heard, "Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire!" Scarcely had his lips uttered the last word when the report of a pistol drowned the sound of the next. It was Cameron who fired. He has missed his man, who in a second or two afterwards fires his pistol. Cameron wheels half way round and exclaims, "I am shot, but I am here to give satisfaction." He walks a few steps and is laid upon the ground by his surgeon for examination.

He was found to have been wounded in the left breast, the ball passing about two inches below his heart, and around the body for several inches. The wound was not considered serious. We have two reports concerning Cameron's ball—one to the effect that it whizzed by Hughes' left ear, another that it passed above his head. This, however, is immaterial. Again, there is some difference of statement as to what followed. One report has it that Hughes exclaimed, "I am satisfied."

Another one, which agrees with the official statement, which we give below, is that Hughes, being asked if he was satisfied, replied, "I demand another fire." The physicians having declared Mr. Cameron not able to continue the duel, another fire was not deemed necessary.

THE RESULT.

After this the seconds drew up and signed the following document, which has been given us in view of correcting the different statements likely to arise:

"Mr. Wm. E. Cameron received a flesh wound immediately over the lower lobe of the left lung, which disabled him entirely, according to the statement of his physician. Mr. Hughes having demanded a second fire, was informed by us that Mr. Cameron was unable to receive another fire. Mr. Hughes having received satisfaction the meeting is, therefore, adjourned.

"State of North Carolina, June 12, 1869—5 o'clock."

[Here follows the names of Cameron's seconds. Then the words, "Accepted in behalf of our principal," and the signatures of Hughes' seconds.]

This being done, Mr. Cameron was borne to his carriage and driven off. Mr. Hughes waited until he had left the field, and followed. They returned to Deep Creek Crossing, and thence to Petersburg [illegible] port, by his seconds to and from his carriage and the cars.

The conduct of all parties during this rather unfortunate affair was, we learn, marked by entire courtesy. The principals remained cool throughout the whole, and conversed with their seconds during their cautious progress to elude the vigilance of the law.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—English papers, led by the London Daily News, are introducing the system of displayed advertisements.

—A handsome Synagogue is now building in London, towards erecting which Lionel Rothschild has contributed $120,000.

—Hops mixed with the ordinary food, and given to cows, it is asserted by a French agricultural journal, will greatly increase the yield of the milk.

—The "Point of Honor" is the name of a new journal about to be published in Florence. It is the official organ of a society recently started in Italy for the purpose of abolishing duelling, by establishing a court of honor for the settlement of the disputes among gentlemen, which are usually decided by an appeal to arms.

—The Teachers' Congress, held in Berlin, in the latter part of May, was attended by over 4000 instructors, from all parts of Germany. The principal subject of discussion was the propriety of removing scholastic institutions from the supervision and control of the clergy. Seven teachers from the United States are reported to have been present. The subject of a united Germany on the formation of a common Fatherland excited much enthusiasm among the delegates both from North and South Germany. Vienna was selected as the place where the Congress should be held in 1870.

—A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Rome: "Several English clergymen are here for the purpose of obtaining a recognition of their Anglican ordination, when, they say, they will be ready, with a number of their brethren, to unite themselves to the Church of Rome. The Pope, however, absolutely refuses their request, and has ordered some theologians to draw up a paper containing the reasons for this *non possumus*; at the same time, he urges the applicants either to be content with the position of Catholic laymen, or to receive ordination in the Roman Church. The clergymen have expressed their determination to attend the Council.

—Archbishop Manning and Dr. Cummings of the millennium—two very different characters—agree in calling attention to one fact. The Archbishop, in a recent sermon, claimed that Catholicism was making rapid progress in England, and as proof, stated that within a very short period eleven new churches had been added to the Diocese of Westminster. In the matter of Catholic conversions, Dr. Cummings points out, as one of the "signs of the times," that Archbishop Manning has converted 2400 persons in London alone. Of this number, nineteen had been clergymen of the Church of England, ten were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and two were noblemen.

—During the late meeting at Berlin of the society for giving aid to sick and wounded in time of war, the Prussian army had a grand manœuvre. In this they imitated exactly an actual field of battle. Men were supposed to be killed and wounded, and were borne off the field. The ambulances were all equipped as for war, and the army surgeons were on duty and watching over the carriage of the wounded men, as if the field of battle were a real one. To test the medical arrangement, the number of men supposed to be wounded was made greater than would actually be the case, and wounds of all kinds were supposed to be inflicted. Every wounded man was attended to on the field.

CROPS IN THE STATE.

BEAUFORT.

The following report from D. A Hutte, Esq., shows the condition of the crops in the vicinity of Honey Ford, on the Salkehatchie Swamp, embracing an area of from ten to twelve miles:

Crops in good order; stands generally good, both corn and cotton. Corn stands better in low lands than usual. Crops backward on account of cold, but are coming out. Enough corn has been planted to do. Wheat just harvested; but little planted; yield generally good. Freedmen working finely.

MARION.

The Crescent says:

After a long dry spell we have at last had a fine season. Crops were needing rain badly, and gardens were nearly ruined. The dry weather has prevented the replanting from coming up, and the stand is bad, but the fields are very clear of grass.

BARNWELL.

The following letter shows the promising prospects of the crops in Barnwell. It is written from Three Runs, and dated June 12:

Last year I came out very well, and in January had about $1600 in my factor's hands in Charleston. This season I hope to do better still, for I have put an equal quantity of land in corn and provisions as last year, and about fifty acres more in cotton, making two hundred acres in this crop, but I have used more fertilizers and have applied about three hundred pounds of the same to each acre, which I think will increase the yield fully fifty per cent., and well repay me.

All around me there has been more land put in cotton than last year, and more fertilizers used, and if we have a good season there will be much more cotton made; for I can harvest all that I can raise, and you may be certain that no man will leave any in his field as long as it is worth twenty-eight cents per pound.

I do not think the cool spring has injured my crop at all, but rather did it good, for it kept it back until it gained strength, and the hot sun has made it shoot up splendidly, and I now have as good a stand as I ever had during my seventeen years of planting.

The negroes in this neighborhood, of all sexes, are working well—better than they have done since the war.

THE PLUNDERERS OF THE WAR.

Some Further Statements in Regard to the Booty Gathered in South Carolina.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes:

The three boxes of collected treasure recently brought forth from the vaults of the War Department at Washington are the property of citizens of Camden, South Carolina. The gold and silver, as well as the principal portion of the Confederate notes and bonds, belong to the old Camden Bank. The value of the diamonds and silverware has been very greatly over-estimated by your Washington correspondent.

Upon the approach of Sherman's army upon Camden, the citizens of the village collected their jewelry, silver and plated ware, and deposited the same in the safes of the Bank of Camden. The safes were loaded in wagons, and the owners thereof sought safety for their treasure in flight; but the foragers—enterprising fellows, who were always about a day's march in advance of the army—came upon them not far from the Catawba River, and compelled a surrender.

The captors were composed of two detachments, one from the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and the other from the Fourteenth Army Corps. It was the usual custom of the foragers to confiscate and divide captured property, but as some disagreement sprung up as to the proper division, neither party feeling disposed to surrender their acquired banking privileges, it was decided to solve the vexed question at the Treasury Marshal of the Army of Georgia. The safes were opened by that officer and found to contain gold and silver, Confederate bonds and notes, and the diamonds, silverware and jewelry of the citizens. By order of General Sherman the mules and wagons were appropriated for the use of the army, and the other property was boxed up and forwarded to the War Department at Washington, upon the arrival of the army at Goldsboro', N. C.

You are certainly mistaken in your statement in saying that as the foragers and "bummers" came up to the bridge they were halted and thoroughly searched, and the articles found upon them boxed up and sent to Washington. No order was ever issued to search the "bummers." It would have required all the army wagons connected with Sherman's army to have hauled the plunder collected in one day by the "bummers," and abandoned the next. Nor was this property, as a general thing, taken from the dwellings of the inhabitants, but it was found in the fields or the swamps, where it had been concealed by the owners. Property thus captured was brought into camp at night, and after being exhibited, was, in very many instances, abandoned. If the people on the line of march had remained at home and treated our soldiers with common civility, very few such depredations would have been committed. In South Carolina it was a very common thing for chivalrous ladies to call our soldiers vandals and Northern hirelings. Of course, neither officers nor soldiers felt very solicitous concerning the safety of their wordly effects.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

CONGO COURT GOSSIP.

Election of a New Queen by the Negro Voudou Worshippers.

The New Orleans Time says:

The first of June, as is well known to old gossips, is the time of year that is devoted by the Voudou worshippers to the celebration of their most sacred rites. It is at this period they retire to the Lake-end and indulge in frequent suppers and midnight bathing, and that the dances and other superstitious observances are practiced with the most vigor and intensity. Any one who is curious to pay them a visit can do so by proceeding to the Lake-end of the Ponchartrain Railroad, and going down the road on the right hand side of the track for half a mile.

Another event that is reported to have taken place on Monday was the crowning of a new Voudou Queen in place of the celebrated Marie Lebau, who now numbers some sixty or seventy years of age, and who, it need hardly be said, is too old to longer discharge the onerous duties of the office. As most of these followers of the fetish faith are in reality nothing but worshippers of Venus or Astarte, that is to say, of youth and beauty, they naturally are among the first to grow impatient of old age, and so Queen Marie, in spite of the dread with which her name is regarded, finds it best to resign the magic sceptre.

A curious study would be the rise and growth of this dark superstition among our colored, and, in some cases, foreign population, thought it doubtless has always existed in some form or other since the first Africans were brought to this country.

Old Marie herself, whose influence and power have been wielded without question for the last twenty years, appears to have been originally a nurse and old family servant known to all the old population, and at one time in great request in dressing the bodies of the dead. It was from this occupation that her pretensions to be the priestess of a religion, and to have the power of effecting events by spells and charms, doubtless arose.

Her power was greatly disputed at one time by a rival who had the enterprise to send to Africa for a large doll-like idol, and which, when dressed and bedeviled with beads, tatoo marks and all manner of Congo toggery, produced a tremendous impression among the credulous. It was regarded by Marie as such a dangerous talisman that the idol was carried away—was brought at one time before the Recorder for him to decide whose property it was, or whether any violence had been used in wresting it from its first owner. However, the scales of justice inclined against Rosalie; the magic doll was decreed to the Queen, who, doubtless had the most power as a procuress, and from that time to this, the Voudou Queen has swayed the minds of thousands of believers in this city. It is probable that there are at this time a dozen altars in different parts of the town.

—Mr. William Knox, one of the oldest and most popular citizens of Montgomery, Ala., is dead.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

[From the National Intelligencer, June 10.]

In the Court of Equity of the District, Judge Olin presiding, an important decision has been rendered, which, in a great measure, defines the legal status of what are known as building associations.

It seems that one Hatter, a member of the First Co-operative Building Association of this city, having obtained an advance of money from that association on the terms and conditions usual with building societies, and having executed a deed of trust on his own property to secure the repayment of the loan, with all accruing premiums, fines, forfeitures, &c., subsequently became a bankrupt, and his assignee in bankruptcy filed a bill in equity, asking for an injunction to restrain the trustees, under the abovementioned deed of trust, from selling under it, as they had advertised to do, for default made by Hatter. The assignee claimed, under the bankrupt law, he, the assignee, and not the trustees, ought to sell under the circumstances. He subsequently filed a supplemental bill to have the deed of trust set aside, for the reason, as was alleged, that the premiums, fines and forfeitures, &c., of the association were usurious, and that the contract between Hatter and the association was null and void on account of such usury in the transaction.

An injunction was granted in the first instance, which, upon the coming in of the answer of the defendants, was modified so as to allow the trustees to sell and bring the money into court. A motion was then made to set the sale aside, and after argument on the subject and a very full discussion of the principles involved, the court yesterday overruled the motion to set aside the sale, and ordered the case to be referred to the auditor to state the accounts.

In the course of his decision the judge remarked that there was no usury in the transactions of these building associations, in which, under their rules, they enlarged the original debt of the borrowers by charging premiums, fines, penalties, &c., and that the transactions themselves were perfectly fair and legitimate.

Funeral Notices.

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. JAMES W. LAMKIN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral Services, at St. Patrick's Church, THIS MORNING, at Nine o'clock.
June 17 *

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. C. HERLING are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their son, PAUL, from their residence, No. 36 State-street, at Four o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. * June 17

Special Notices.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MARLBORO' COUNTY—IN EQUITY—MARY S. S. JACKSON, ADM'X., vs. HUGH JACKSON, ET AL.—BILL FOR PARTITION, &c.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to an order made in the above stated case, that the next of kin of WILLIAM J. JACKSON, deceased, living at the time of his death, or their heirs at law and legal representatives, besides HUGH JACKSON and ELIAS JACKSON, are requested to establish before me such relationship, at Bennettsville, S. C., on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF AUGUST next. P. McCOLL, Clerk.
June 12 stuth 1mo

☞ 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.

☞ GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO. FOR cheap UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
June 1 tuths1mo

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON COUNTY—IN THE COMMON PLEAS. THOMAS R. WARING AND A. S. J. PERRY, EXECUTORS OF BENJAMIN PERRY vs. JOSEPH TUCKER—ATTACHMENT.—*Whereas*, The plaintiffs did on the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, file their 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 TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him. A. C. SHAFFER, C. C. C.
Clerk's Office, Colleton County.
March 17 1e8mo 1yr

☞ TAX NOTICE.—THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY, in the Town of Mount Pleasant, are hereby notified that the Treasurer will be in attendance at the Mount Pleasant House, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, until the 30th instant, to receive the Corporation Taxable Returns for 1869.

Payment of the same will be required on or before the 15th of July. JOHN FARGUSON,
Mount Pleasant, June 15, 1869. Treasurer.
June 15 tuth5

☞ GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO. FOR FINE LINEN SACKS, $1 50.
June 1 tuths1mo

☞ AND HE DID MANY WONDERFUL WORKS, inasmuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues. And there came unto him, Judith, from the seaport of New Bedford, who had been sick for many years: and after some days her pains were gone. She slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food. And Ass, from those which are called Quakers, in the great city of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying: O, Doctor! accept thou this money, which is called greenbacks, and hath the picture of Abraham, thy friend, on one end. For verily I was weak, exhausted and despondent; I ate but little, and suffered many pains, and thy PLANTATION BITTERS gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth. And upon such as are afflicted with liver complaint, with sour stomach, with general debility and dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

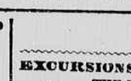
MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.
June 15 tuths3

☞ GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.—Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victoms of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness, whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a tonic and alterative that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change effected by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life which seemed to have died out of him, is reawakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an invitation to disease, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all tonics and nervines.
June 13 Sms

☞ ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 23 3mos

Shipping.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.



THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wharf daily at Ten A. M.

For Passage apply to THOMAS YOUNG,
December 18 Captain, on board.

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PASSAGE $20.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain RYDER, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf on WEDNESDAY, June 23d, 1869, at — o'clock.

Freight of Vegetables received up to 10 o'clock on day of sailing. RAVENEL & CO., Agents.
June 17

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain A. B. GRAY, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 17th, positively at 11 A. M.

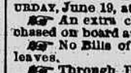
No freight received after half-past 10 A. M., on THURSDAY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
June 17 North Atlantic Wharf.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE $20.



THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, T. J. LOCKWOOD Commander, will sail from Adger's South Wharf on SATURDAY, June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ An extra charge of $5 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

☞ No Bills of Lading signed after