The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1101. CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TO THE MINISTERS—SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 1.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Ministers last night at the Mansion House. Mr. Gladstone made a speech, in which he alluded to the Irish Church bill. He said the government had bestowed its best endeavors on the conduct of the measures which formed a vital and essential portion of its work for the peace of Ireland and the security of the Empire. Since the bill passed the House of Commons there had been great excitement, rumors of reaction, and threatenings of its speedy doom. During this excitement he and his colleagues remained in a state of great tranquillity, for they felt that the review of their work was not a matter to arouse their jealousy, but was rather calculated to create satisfaction. Although great care had been bestowed on the bill, no doubt it still had many faults. The Premier concluded: "We shall be grateful for every improvement, and all changes shall be respectfully considered, subject to the position in which we stand, to words spoken and pledges given, and to the commission we have received. We tendered the terms of the covenant when in opposition, and shall not forget them when in power."

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 2.—The House of Lords tonight continued the consideration of the Irish Church bill. Clauses 25 and 26 were agreed to.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved to strike out clause 27, which requires payment to be made for the retention of ecclesiastical resistances by churches. The Duke of Cleveland moved an amendment authorizing grants to Catholics and Presbyterians.

After closing debate, the House divided, and the amendment was lost—113 to 108.

THE CONFEDERATE BONDHOLDERS.

LONDON, July 1.—Another meeting of Confederate bondholders was held this evening. Admiral Warren, who presided, said he considered the position of the bondholders better even than if the late convention between England and America had been ratified, for their claims were now to be adjudicated upon. The deputy chairman read a report detailing what had been done in prosecuting the claims and explaining the present aspect of the case. Resolutions protesting against Mr. Sumner's speech, and authorizing a petition to Parliament were read, but were not put to vote, and without taking action the meeting adjourned.

A FEARFUL NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, July 1.—A fearful disaster occurred at Caernarvon, Wales, to-day. During the cartage of some packages of nitro-glycerine from the harbor to the quarries, the material exploded, and cart, horses and the men attending them were blown to atoms. A railway station near the scene was torn in pieces, and a village a quarter of a mile distant was much damaged by the shock, which caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Four men were killed.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH CABLE.

BREST, July 2.—Communication with the steamship Great Eastern through the cable was restored at noon to-day. Dispatches received from her explain the suspension of communication as follows: Fault was discovered in the cable on Wednesday, and the Great Eastern was obliged to stop to locate and remove it. A heavy gale prevented, and in order to avoid serious accident to the cable, it was decided to cut and buoy it, which was successfully done. The weather to day having become fine, the cable was recovered, the fault removed and the work of paying out recommenced. All are well on board. At noon to-day the Great Eastern was in latitude 47.53, longitude 30.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 3—Noon.—The Republican junta at New Castile have issued a manifesto against the reactionary policy of the ministers, recommending reorganization and affirming the right of insurrection. Carlist demonstrations are reported in the provinces. The streets of Vittory are filled with a revolutionary mob armed with scythes, revolvers, &c., shouting for Carlos and Cabbera. The revolutionists murdered the Alcade and wounded some thirty citizens. Similar risings are reported in Carthagena and Valencia. The government has dispatched troops to suppress these disturbances.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mr. Solomon Pool, Assessor of the Fourth North Carolina District, has resigned. [This is the President of the University of North Carolina.]

The question whether the members of the Virginia Assembly must take the iron clad oath, has been brought to the attention of the President, but too late to make any changes in the Virginia canvass, even should the President sustain General Canby's views. The matter will be submitted to Attorney-General Hoar before the meeting of the Assembly, and his decision will establish the uniform rule for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. It is certain that the President has no present intention of molesting Georgia as a State in the Union, nor has he asked Attorney-General Hoar's opinion regarding her political condition.

The Lighthouse Board has information that a wreck, bottom up, lies in the main ship channel to Key West, near the west triangle key. Vessels entering during night time should be careful to avoid the wreck.

The State Department has official advices that among the articles admitted duty free in Great Britain are wheat, barley, oats, rye flour, biscuit and bread flour, peas, beans, potatoes Indian corn and their meals and flours.

There is good authority for stating that no Cabinet changes are now contemplated.

The Cuban there have official accounts of the attempt to relieve Los Tunos. The train, guarded by from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred troops, was attacked by a squadron of Cuban cavalry and large portion of the train captured. In the contest the Spaniards lost over two hundred men, but succeeded in reaching Los Tunos with a portion of the train. They found the garrison almost helpless on account of cholera and fever. These soon attacked the reinforcements. Their encampment was vacated, and after a severe loss they succeeded in making good their retreat.

Lesca was repulsed with heavy loss in Cinco Villas District, and the district has regained by the Cuban army. Quesada has commenced offensive movements and has regained several important positions, and is master of the northwestern portion of the island. The immigrants, now numbering one thousand, are acting earnestly with him. The dispatches state that the Cubans are well armed with approved weapons, are well provisioned, and in good spirits.

Advices have been received from Admiral Hoff that Havana is quiet. The troops sent to reinforce Puerto Padre have returned in a pitiable condition. They succeeded in victualling Los Tunos, but were harassed and finally attacked, but repulsed the Cubans with a loss in action of seventy-six. The Cubans fought bravely and retired in good order. It was reported that the Spaniards intended to abandon the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe.

Bismarck refuses to recognize Emile Hoechester, of Chicago, who was appointed Consul at Bremen.

PEABODY'S MUNIFICENCE.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Mr. George W. Peabody has made another donation of one million dollars in bonds for Southern educational purposes. Among the bonds are $19 000 in Louisiana sixes, $10 000 in New Orleans city sixes, $35 000 in Mobile city five per cent. bonds, $79,000 in Alabama fives, $69 000 in Louisiana consolidated bank fives. All the securities are first-class dividends and will certainly be paid. In addition he gives Florida six per cent. bonds, which, with overdue coupons, amount to about $384,000. These last, like the Mississippi bonds, will require many years for payment.

THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The bonds of this county have been protested in New York for nonpayment in gold. The county had a plenty of currency, but the holders declined.

There has been no flood west or north of Sioux City, but below Council Bluff the damage is very great. The loss of life is also great.

The captain of the steamer Mountaineer saw twenty-seven bodies taken from the creek below Council Bluff.

The Indians are dissatisfied, and say they don't understand or like Quakers. The Indian outrages have been resumed at Grand River, they having no provisions, and being repeatedly deceived, are firing into steamboats, driving off stock, and threatening death to all whites.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, July 4.—The funeral of Colonel James R. Branch took place this afternoon, and was largely attended. During the services some alarm was created by the sinking of the vestibule floor. No one hurt.

Two companies of troops have been ordered from Fortress Monroe to be here on election day.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have shipped $1 000,000 overland since the opening of the Pacific Railroad.

Smallpox has broken out at Albany, N. Y., and the Board of Health recommend a general vaccination.

The assistant surgeon and one of the crew of the ship Curieux, near Fortress Monroe, died of yellow fever on the 4th instant.

The bonds of St. Louis County, Mo., have been protested in New York for non-payment in gold. The holders declined to take currency.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Commencement at the Ursuline Institute for Young Ladies—Expensiveness of Justice—The Negroes at Ninety-Six—The Fourth on the Third—Commencement Ball—A Discharge.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, July 1.—Among the commencements of this locality, that of the Convent deserves mention. The Ursuline Institute at Valle Crucis—three miles from Columbia—held its annual commencement on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 29th. The occasion was marked by no peculiarities, but consisted of the usual exhibition of musical skill, the award of prizes and announcements of merits. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was well rendered, and told with effect in favor of the teaching in that direction. But that direction is no exception to the teaching in this institute; for, far and wide, these Ursuline sisters are known to be teachers of the most thorough kind. This community were burned out of house and home by Sherman in 1865, and since then have been pursuing their labors in a building a short distance out of town—a charming retreat with the suggestive name of Valle Crucis. This is the only community of Ursulines in this diocese, and is under the superintendency of a Mother Superior, who stands in ability and accomplishments preeminent in that sisterhood—a sister worthy of her distinguished brother, the Bishop of Charleston. These exercises close their annual session, and, as usual, introduce the rest of the heated term.

THE COSTS OF JUSTICE.

At the recent session of the Court of General Sessions, Judge Boozer, there was tried a case of larceny that is worthy of mention, as illustrative of the costs, if not the value of justice in these times of "liberty, fraternity and equality." A negro stole a chicken worth thirty-seven cents. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He had been kept in jail two months before brought to trial. His case came on the thirtieth day of the session. The expenses I have had carefully made out by an officer of the court. They are as follows: For jail expenses, that is fifty cents a day for three months, are $45; six witnesses in attendance for twenty days, $120; jurors, $18; solicitor's, sheriff's and clerk's fees, $25; making an aggregate of just $208. Isn't the taxpayer fond of that kind of administration?

THE NEGRO.

A planter from the old Ninety-six neighborhood, in Edgefield, gives me a fact or two bearing upon the question of negro decrease. He owned over a hundred negroes, and was a successful planter; and the freedmen he now employs are mostly his former slaves. He commenced farming in 1838; and for the twenty seven years following that date the number of adult negroes that he lost by death was four. Then came emancipation. In the first year of liberty the number of adult negroes that died on his farm was eleven. He thinks that in the entire neighborhood the negroes have decreased one-half since the war, while the whites have increased about one-fourth. The decrease of negroes comes partly by deaths and partly by moving off. They have gone in crowds to Augusta as the nearest large town. This tendency in the negro to gregarious life is one of his misfortunes. His best friends use every means to prevent his following the tendency. He belongs to the agricultural pursuits, and his best fortunes manifestly lie there. His best chance of owning land and a home of his own lies in his honest and persistent endeavor to cultivate the soil. The genuine friend of the negro will so advise him.

ITEMS.

The Fourth is to be celebrated by the negroes here on the third. They are getting up a mammoth barbecue. Adjutant-General Moses is to be the orator of the day. There are to be also other orators, among whom are mentioned Governor Scott, Cardozo, Nash and Hoge.

The whites make no celebration of the Fourth, as they have made none since the war.

The commencement ball was a fair success.

Captain A. Y. Lee, up to this time draughtsman and engineer at the State Penitentiary, has been discharged by the superintendent with just one day's notice.

Not a stone, I am told, has been laid upon the Penitentiary since last October.

CORSAIR.

The Fourth (on the Third) in Columbia—The Oration by Speaker Moses—Speeches by Governor Scott, the Secretary of State and Congressman Hoge—The Dinner—Return to Town—The Invisibles.

COLUMBIA, July 3.—As previously announced, to-day has been celebrated as Independence Day, instead of the Sabbath. A few loyal firecrackers was let off about sunrise and a bell was rung. These made up the usher-salute to the incoming of the glorious fourth. Later in the morning some stores were closed, and there was something of a relaxation of business rather than a suspension of it. But the white citizens of Columbia have not observed it as a holiday. By a kind of common consent they have held themselves aloof from all celebration of the day. In one way it has been celebrated by them—the Methodist Sunday School, which every year celebrates its anniversary on the fourth of July. Here the little girls and boys, who have done well, are praised and take premiums, and the juveniles have a picnic and a gala reunion.

But the day has belonged to the negroes; and they have celebrated it with unusual pomp and parade. From early dawn they began to gather in from the country, and by eight o'clock the streets were everywhere thronged with negroes. This grand gathering of negroes was to hear an oration by Speaker Moses, and partake of a barbecue at Latta's Grove—especially the latter. The Union League was the nucleus of organization; and that body, together with other associations of probably indentical object, such as "The Sons of Honor," the "Refulgent Society," and others with banners, formed a procession that spun round through the streets, gathering as it spun, until it seemed near a mile long. This procession, consisting mainly of volunteer loyalists, all colored, marched to Latta's Grove, reaching that place just before noon. The crowd already there was large. Altogether, I estimate there were present—negroes, whites, carpet-baggers and scalawags, all counted—about four thousand. Of these ninety-nine hundredths were colored; and of them, fully half were female.

Upon a large plank platform were present the notabilities of the Republican party—Speaker Moses, Governor Scott, Judge Willard, Congressman Hoge, Beverley Nash, Stolbrand, of the State Penitentiary, Secretary of State Cardozo, Purvis, Senator Rainey, of Georgetown, Land Commissioner Leslie, Crews, (Joseph) of Laurens, Comptroller-General Neagle, and Mr. Wigg, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and many others.

Mr. Wigg was master of ceremonies. He first introduced the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who opened the exercises with prayer. Then followed a portion of the Declaration of Independence, read by Purvis, a representative from Lexington County. Then, in a few remarks, Mr. Wigg presented the orator of the day.

Speaker Moses delivered an elaborate oration upon the usual topics of this season—liberty, patriotism, self-government, Washington, Fort Moultrie, the Star Spangled Banner, and South Carolina—to which were added the freeness of the freedom of the freedmen and Abraham Lincoln. His exordium was really handsome, rebuking as it did all passion of parties and all bitterness of races. In his illustrations of genuine patriotism the world over, he pointed to the records of classic days when lives were given as free as water for country, in the pure love of it—to the brilliant stars of heroic patriotism that sparkle and blaze all over the heroic sky of history—to Washington waging a seven years' war—to Lincoln writing an emancipation proclamation that knocked the shackles of slavery from four millions of men—to Robert Anderson defending Fort Sumter against the murderous assaults of treason and rebellion. [Here some invidious person at my elbow whispered something about "that desk," but the speaker did not hear it.] After going on in this strain for forty minutes, the speaker's voice failed, and he was obliged to rest a few minutes.

In this interval the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements introduced his Excellency Governor Scott, who made a very brief speech. He remarked that he had been told that Carolina's honored sons—Calhoun, McDuffie, Preston, Harper, and Hayne—had delivered orations in other days within that grove, but quite sure was he (Governor Scott) that none of those men ever had delivered an oration like that one (pointing to that of Speaker Moses) in affluity, eloquence, and historic importance.

Here Governor Scott retired, and Speaker Moses returned to his roll of seventy-five pages of foolscap manuscript. He urged his colored auditors to follow the political maxims of Washington, and to beware of *foreign domination*; not merely to guard their right to put votes in the box, but to see that they vote for men whom they know and can trust. He dwelt on the beauties and importance of religion to all peoples and States. He dwelt with all the earnestness and self-abnegation of a fallen Wolsey upon the bane of ambition. He urged them to elect good officers always, as they had already done; for upon them—the negroes—had fallen the burden of conducting the State in this the most trying period of her history; while those—the whites—of whom the State had a right to expect much, had failed to come to her rescue in her hour of sorest need. And here the speaker turned to pay a tribute to Governor Scott. For manhood, ability and worth, the speaker said, the Governor never had an equal. (Here the invidious person above referred to informed me that the plan now is for the speaker to run against White more for Congress, and consequently his Excellency and the speaker are bosom friends.) The speaker then spoke of education, the press and its abuses, and finally got back to Washington and Lincoln, and there closed by picturing these two sainted patriots as hand in hand they now traverse the groves of eternal bliss."

He occupied in all about one hour and a half, not counting the interlude by his Excellency.

Then followed Secretary of State Cardozo, in a very sensible speech, but not a long one.

Then, Congressman Hoge delivered himself of a speech.

The barbecue was ample for at least 4000 persons—over that number of pounds of fresh meat with bread and et cetera in abundance—and yet a freedman, who went there with the sole purpose of getting his dinner, tells me that he failed on account of the grab-and-snap game that the country darkies carried on. After dinner the societies reformed and marched back to and through the town again, and dispersed.

The Invisibles—a negro burlesque on carnival parades—paraded through the streets later in the evening.

All passed off quietly. CORSAIR.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Lancaster.

The weather is exceedingly warm. Cotton is growing finely. Corn is needing rain though not suffering.

Orangeburg.

The Orangeburg News says: "We have glowing descriptions of the cotton and corn crops all over our county. Rapid strides have been made by these farm comforts, to regain what they lost in the early part of the season. The doings of old mother earth pleases us wondrously."

Union.

T. J. Sartor, of Union District, S. C., by the use of the two-horse plow and the Wando fertilizer, has been enabled to gather from a portion of lands forty-three bushels of wheat per acre; and from the average lands prepared in like manner, he has harvested twenty-six and a half bushels per acre. Mr. Sartor is a large farmer, and as shown by the above statements is an enterprising and successful one. This is the largest average yield of wheat we have ever heard of in this State.

Laurens.

In Laurensville last week, George Simpson, negro, was tried and convicted by a mixed jury of the murder of Dr. E. C. Thell in November last.

The Laurensville Herald says: "Cotton grows and luxuriates under the blazing sky, but corn twists and thrists for the failing drops. The wheat crop is thought very good and is safe from casualty. The oat crop also is being harvested, and is better than an average yield. Abundant showers and a late fall and no caterpillar, and we may live."

Barnwell.

Judge Platt has adjourned the Court of General Sessions until August 23. The Court of Common Pleas will be held to-day, should the health of Judge Platt permit.

The Sentinel says: "From all quarters we learn that the recent rains and hot weather have had a most favorable effect on the corn and cotton crops. It is the general opinion that an abundance of corn will be made, and an amount of cotton about as large as that made last year. Much less corn will be necessary than formerly, as kleptomania has given a death-blow to stock raising in this land of negro Legislature and negro rulers."

Georgetown.

A few gentlemen have made investment in a new steam tug, known as the Charleston. The Charleston will be engaged principally in towing, and is under the management of Captain C. Carrol White.

The Georgetown Times says: "The weather continues hot and dry, and the high land crops are suffering for want of rain. Many of our planters do not seem as much encouraged at the prospects of the rice crop, which are not as good as at last year about this time. The cold spring has backened it very much, and the stand, in many cases, thinned out in consequence of the seed not germinating properly. It is doubtful whether the crop will be any better or even as good as the last."

Greenville.

The Greenville Mountaineer announces that, owing to the dullness of business, its issue will be suspended for at least six months.

Last Thursday night, at the Episcopal Church, in Greenville, two couples were united in wedlock in so short a space of time as almost to cause the unusual occurrence of a "double wedding." The first of the couples were William Beattie, Esq., of the well known house of H. Beattie & Co., and Miss Fanny, daughter of Hon. B. F. Perry. The second were Prof. John F. Lanneau, formerly of Furman University, but now of William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., and Miss Louise S., daughter of Hon. T. M. Cox. The church had been very handsomely decorated for the occasion, and was well illuminated. A very large gathering of friends of the parties were present.

Abbeville.

The Press says: "The crops are said to be flourishing, but suffering somewhat for rain, especially the corn. The vegetables have never been finer—'small potatoes' a myth—and blackberries abundant. Peach brandy will likely be in demand, as the crop of fruit is unpromising."

The examination in the colleges at Due West will begin on Friday, July 9 h, and close the Tuesday following. The annual sermon to the senior class in the two colleges will be preached by Rev. D. G. Phillips, of Louisville, Ga., on Sunday, the 11th. On Tuesday night, the diplomas of the two literary societies in Erskine College will be delivered by their respective representatives, with the usual responses from members of the class. The annual address before these societies will be delivered by General John S. Preston, on Wednesday morning, the 14th, which will be commencement day in Erskine College. The annual essay of the Alumnean Association of the Female College will be read by Miss Carrie Watson of this village. Immediately after the reading of the essay, the address of the Alumni Association of Erskine College will be delivered by Rev. R. W. Brice, of Chester. The annual address before the Amelian Literary Society of the Female College will be delivered by Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Charleston, on Thursday morning, the 15th, which will be commencement day in the Female College.

Spartanburg.

The Spartan says that the wheat crop in that county is better than for several years, there being scarcely any signs of rust. The corn and cotton crops have improved wonderfully in the last ten days.

The Spartanburg Gazette says: "We had the pleasure, last week, of meeting Dr. McAboy, from Philadelphia, who is one of a party of gentlemen from the North, who are on a tour of inspection through the South for the purpose of purchasing and settling lands. We understand that he is much pleased with what he has seen of our county, and we trust he will be instrumental in bringing among us a large number of *bona fide* settlers."

A correspondent of the same paper writes from Cherokee Springs, June 27: "The wheat harvest is now about ended, and the result is a pretty fair average crop, according to the quantity sown. The cotton crop in this section is almost a failure, the stand being very bad, and the plant, for the most part, remarkably small for the season. The refreshing rains and warm weather which we are now having, are, however, quite congenial to its growth, and in the end it may do better than many anticipated, in case we are favored with a late fall. The corn crops are now being put in very fine condition, and bid fair to do as well as usual."

Anderson.

The surveyors of the Air Line Railroad are now encamped within a mile or two of Anderson Courthouse.

There is a young lady residing in Anderson Village, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, who has memorized Scott's entire poem, the "Lady of the Lake." Its recitation takes her seven hours.

Colonel Jessee McGee, William A. McGee, and William Chamblee, who were recently arrested by one Jerry Hollinshead, a deputy constable of the State, for the supposed murder of Charity Norris, otherwise called Charity Long, a colored woman, were last week brought up before Judge Orr on *habeas corpus* at Anderson Courthouse and evidence being given strongly supporting their innocence, they were released on bail.

St. John's day June 24th, was celebrated at Anderson Court House by quite a number of Masons from the Lodges from that and the surrounding counties, who had assembled to join in the festivities of the occasion. The Masons assembled in the Masonic Hall, and about 11 o'clock were formed into procession by Major W. W. Humphreys, and headed by the brass band of Anderson, marched to the Baptist Church. The church and galleries were filled to repletion. The orators of the occasion were the Rev. S. A. Webber and Warren D. Wilkens, Esq After the speeches were over, the Masons were returned into a procession at the church, and marched back to the Masonic Hall, where an ample dinner was in readiness for them. The day passed off pleasantly and quietly.

—The net result of the French elections is, in a House of two hundred and ninety members, two hundred and thirteen prepared to support the government, seventy-seven to oppose it. Of the opposition, forty-two are Reformers, thirty-five Revolutionists.

THE COOLIE MOVEMENT.

The Planters of the Southwest Moving—The Advance of the Chinese Column down the Mississippi—Important Overtures.

The Memphis Appeal of the 28th of June records the fact that the steamer Thompson Dean passed down the Mississippi the previous evening for New Orleans, having on board, booked for the Crescent City, five hundred coolies—the first of what it hopes will be a heavy immigration to the South of that kind of labor. Evidently the planters of the Mississippi Valley are waking up to the necessity that exists for responsible and reliable workers, and are determined to avail themselves of what offers so abundantly on our Pacific coast. They will have the Chinese, and as an evidence of it a meeting is to be held at Memphis this week to take the proper steps to promptly aid in the development of the movement for coolie labor. It is held that this will do more to advance the general interests of the Southern country than anything else that has yet been suggested or accomplished. In many quarters the negroes are already becoming more settled, and taking care of their own interests by giving less attention to adventurers. In time, perhaps, this will be the case generally; but meanwhile the places once so satisfactorily filled by the colored laborers of the South are likely to be occupied, to a more or less extent, by coolies, who, by the peculiar civilization to which they have been subjected, possess all the safeguards of restraints, and are remarkable for their steadiness of purpose, industry, skill and docility. They will work equally well on the railroad, the levee, the farm, or in the household.

The Memphis Appeal says editorially:

We learn from Governor R. M. Anderson, of Lower Swan Lake, Arkansas, that a company called the Arkansas Immigration Company has been organized under the general incorporation act of the State of Arkansas, with Colonel Thomas C. Flournoy as president, R. M. Anderson, Captain John Hall, Benjamin Richardson, Buckley Kimball, and General Garret, as directors. At the first meeting two hundred and thirty bales of cotton were subscribed and a committee of ten were appointed to canvass each and every township in in the counties of Jefferson and Arkansas for further subscriptions.

Governor Anderson informs us that the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity prevails, and that the thing is to be a fixed fact, if money will effect it.

The people of Arkansas will set the ball in motion. Will the people of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama be backward? Their interests are identical with those of Arkansas. More laborers we must have, says Governor Anderson, or our fields will grow up in tares and brambles. Already the negroes are forming combinations to make their own terms with their employers next season.

But these Arkansas gentlemen are determined to checkmate all such. They have no idea of surrendering at discretion, but, on the contrary, have set the ball in motion in a proper and business-like way. They want two thousand Chinamen, and propose to put the money in New Orleans by the first of November next to defray their expenses from China to that port. Will the shipping merchants of New York take notice? Here is a chance to employ all your ships, gentlemen, first, in the transportation of Chinese here, and, secondly, in transporting the fruits of their labor to foreign countries.

At a preliminary meeting for the purpose of encouraging Chinese immigration, held at the Chamber of Commerce in Memphis, Wednesday afternoon, Charles Kortrecht presided. The meeting was composed of the leading men of this section of country. The following dispatch was read by the Secretary:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.

G. W. Gift, Memphis—Does the meeting at Memphis take place on the 18th of July? Knapmaushoop, principal Chinese importer, will attend if your answer is favorable.

J. G. EASTLAND.

Captain Gift then moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the same, who reported a preamble setting forth the great need of labor in the Southwest, and the difficulties encountered by landholders, and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of the South require that all legitimate inducements shall be offered at once to encourage the emigration of Chinese laborers in large numbers, direct from China, to supply the great demand now existing in the South for steady and reliable labor.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish this purpose, a convention to consider questions and mature a plan of co-operation be called to meet at this place on the 13th of July, to be composed of delegates from all parts of the South, especially from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, and that each county and town in those States are hereby requested to send such delegates without waiting for written invitations to do so. The meeting then adjourned.

A circular addressed "To the Planters of the South and others interested," says:

I am in receipt of a number of letters from all the Southern States making inquiries as to the practicability, price, &c., of obtaining Chinese laborers for the South. I have answered many of these letters, but as my time is two much taxed to conduct so much correspondence, and as I am necessarily absent from Selma a part of my time, I have concluded to address this short letter through the public press.

The brief circular issued by us some weeks ago was intended to invite correspondence and ascertain something about the general want of the country for labor, and whether a proposition to introduce Chinamen would be favorably received. The cry from every quarter is for "more labor, more labor." If we do not obtain it the general impression is, that our beautiful Southern land, the garden spot of America, will, the larger portion of it, soon become a wilderness of weeds and wild beasts. The necessity for a re-supply of labor is everywhere admitted. The peculiar adaptedness of the Chinaman to meet this want is proved and generally admitted; the simple questions remaining therefore, are, as to the practicability and price of obtaining his services.

To the solution of these questions our efforts have been directed for many past weeks. Correspondence is being conducted with the Pacific Railroad Companies and with the Panama Steamship Company as to the cost of transportation; and correspondence with California as to the characteristics of the Chinaman, and as to the chance of getting him to come to the South to cultivate cotton and other products, and serve in other menial capacities.

We leave for St. Louis in a few days, and probably will go on to California to settle definitely the two prominent questions, as to the practicability of obtaining, and the price of Chinese laborers. As soon as all the information can be obtained we will publish complete and definite answers to all questions pertaining to the new proposed labor, and this we will do as soon as diligent efforts can render it possible. In the meantime we invite further correspondence on the subject, which please address to care of "Colonel B. M. Woolsey, Selma, Alabama," or to care of "Samuel H. Richardson & Co., corner Walnut and Commercial streets, St. Louis, Missouri."

Very respectfully,

F. H. HAWKS.

Agent Southern Chinese Immigration.

—A negro lady in Chicago has sued a white gentleman for "breach of promise."

☞ NOTICE.—NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.—DEPOSITS made between now and July 19 h, will draw interest from July 1st.
June 22 24 NATHAN RITTER, Cashier.

☞ 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. — Broadway, New York. 1yr May 15

Funeral Notices.

☞ The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. DOTTERER are invited to attend the Funeral Services of their infant daughter ALICE, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past Five o'clock, at their residence, Meeting-street, corner Henrietta. July 5

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. F. TIGH and family are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their daughter CECILIA TIGH, at Four o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at No. 153 St. Philip-street. 1* July 5

Obituary.

FERREBEE.—On the 13th of June, near Grahamville, BESSIE, only daughter of JOHN and ADALINE FERREBEE, in the 5th year of her age.

Sleep, loved one sleep!
With the dear one's gone before thee,
Thy pure spirit now is straying
Through the realms of light and love.
Yet, we murmer in our blindness,
And for tears we cannot see
All thy joy and peace and glory;
We can only weep for thee.

Sleep, dear Bessie, sleep!
Rest thee darling, slumber sweetly,
We who know thy loss deplore,
Soon will come and sleep with thee—
Thou art only gone before us
To thy home among the blest,
One of God's own holy angels—
Sleep, sweet darling, take thy rest

Special Notices.

☞ CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The SECOND AND LAST INSTALMENTS due to depositors (under the decretal order of the Court of Equity) has been ready for payment for three months. We have $17,000 still unclaimed. There are two hundred and fifteen depositors who have taken neither the first nor second instalment, and four hundred and thirty-six who have not drawn the last. As the office will be closed in a few months, those persons are requested to come up at once and receive the amounts due them.

HENRY S. GRIGGS,
July 5 1 Treasurer C. S. I.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—JULY 3d, 1869.—The Board of Directors having declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX DOLLARS per share, free of State and Government Tax, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after the 6th instant.

JOHN F. ROBERTS,
July 5 3 Cashier pro tem.

☞ CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY. This being a holiday, payment of the dividend will commence To-Monrow, 6th instant.

W. J. HERIOT,
July 5 1 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS State, I have appointed W GEORGE GIBBES as my Attorney to attend to all business pertaining to the Agency of the Life Association of America for this branch.

N. P. CARTER,
Agent of Life Association of America.
July 5

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON—CHARLESTON, JULY 3, 1869.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors having declared a Semi annual Dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share, free of tax, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 6th instant.

WM. C. BREESE,
July 3 Cashier.

☞ NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) DOLLARS PER SHARE will be paid to the Stockholders of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, at the office of the President, on and after the 10th instant.

E. H. BICKMAN,
July 2 3 President.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.—Deposits made on or before 20th July, will draw interest from 1st instant.

THOMAS R. WARING, Cashier
July 2 8

☞ OFFICE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY, JUNE 22, 1869.—A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 5th proximo.

The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date to 5th proximo.

W. J. HERIOT,
June 22 12 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ 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.

☞ DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold by Dealers everywhere. 1mo June 29

☞ MARENGO.—FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE.—This valuable medicine, entirely vegetable in its preparation, is offered to the public and warranted to cure any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, completely eradicating its effect from the system, purifying the blood, strengthening the digestive organs, inducing an appetite, and keeping the system in perfect health.

Those suffering from debility arising from any cause will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in unhealthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It is quite pleasant to the taste, and can be given to children of all ages without injury. Numerous letters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND TONIC. It is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction.

MARENGO is no humbug. TRY IT.

For sale at retail by all Druggists.

At wholesale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, General Agent of Proprietor, southeast corner King and John streets, Charleston, S. C. DAC 3mos June 8

☞ CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—W. H. REESE, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., in a letter of June 6, 1868, writes to this effect: "Having sold HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best tonic and appetizer extant. During the ague season of 1867-8 I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your Bitters was as staple as quinine. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the western country. Indeed, a great many families think they are not safe without your invaluable tonic."

J. K. WITHERSPOON, Esq., a magistrate of Kershaw County, S. C., states, under date April 13, 1868, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters his health, strength and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever."

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Restored to perfect health, he thanks "that excellent preparation for the result."

Dr. G. M. SPENCER, of Busch Creek, Perry County, Ala., writing thence February 8, 1868, says: "I have used your Stomach Bitters for seven years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."

July 3 DAC 6

Shipping.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE YACHT ELLA IS NOW ready and prepared to be chartered for trips or for the day.

For engagements apply on board at Government Wharf. J. O. NOLTE.
July 5 1*

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS YACHT MARY ELLA, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips to points of interest in our harbor. Will also take parties for Picnics and Moonlight Excursions.

For Engagements apply to Captain CO K. on board at Atlantic Wharf, or to No. 102 EAST BAY.
June 24 1mo

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affording an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful harbor.

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf.
June 21

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.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE $20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, R. A. LOCKWOOD Commander, will sail from Adger's south Wharf on SATURDAY, July 10, at 6 o'clock P. M.

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

☞ No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

☞ Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, R. I.

☞ Through Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

☞ Marine Insurance by this line ½ per cent.

☞ The steamers of this line are first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

For