The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1159. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

SENATOR FESSENDEN DEAD.

PORTLAND, ME., September 8.—Hon. W. P. Fessenden, United States senator from this State, died to-day.

THE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

SCRANTON, PENN., September 8.—The Avondale mine is opened—miners all dead. It now seems that the efforts to save the miners probably caused their death. The volume of air sent down for ventilation carried the flames from the burning shaft into the mine. Nothing is now being done except throwing water down the shaft. Blue damp ascends, making approach to the mouth of the mine dangerous. Two bodies have been brought up. They are swelled beyond recognition, and their mouths are clotted with blood—horrible objects.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, September 8.—General Canby will issue his election proclamation to-morrow.

It is stated that Governor Wells sent his resignation to General Canby a week ago, immediately after the reception of the Attorney-General's test oath opinion.

The proclamation of General Canby will bring the Legislature together on the 5th of October. Governor Walker will be installed within the next two weeks.

The stockholders of the York River Railroad to-day resolved to extend the road twenty-one miles to the Chesapeake Bay, shortening by several hours the time between Richmond and Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—All government business is suspended and the public buildings are draped in black.

The Secretary of the Navy orders minute guns to be fired at naval stations, and by war vessels, in honor of General Rawlins.

Grant and Sherman were in consultation at the War Department this morning. The President to-day appointed General Sherman Secretary of War. It is supposed that G. B. Dodge will ultimately obtain the portfolio.

Boutwell's friends say that the only obstacle to his retaining his position in the Cabinet is now removed, and his early arrival in this city is anticipated.

General Rawlins, before he died, expressed himself very freely on political matters, and in favor of the most liberal interpretation of the Reconstruction laws, and the early admission of the Southern States into the Union on such terms as would leave no regrets. He also expressed the desire that all the moral aid of the government should be given to the Cubans, who are now struggling for independence.

THE STRUGGLE IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The Cubans here have information that a reconnoitering force of seven hundred men from Puerto Principe have been defeated, and report that the place has been abandoned. Valmaseda's forces moved from Los Tunas and attacked the Cubans. The fight lasted four hours, when the Spaniards were repulsed with great loss. The Cubans lost over one hundred. A fight also occurred at Puerto le Grande. After the first fire the seven hundred Spanish troops deserted *en masse* to the Cubans. The officers were captured and paroled by General Jordan.

A private dispatch to El Cronista says that Cespedes and Quesada, with six thousand men, repulsed a force at Los Tunas with a loss of five hundred.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The banking house of Benoist & Co., at St. Louis, has failed.

All the parties implicated in the assassination of Revenue Officer Brooks, at Philadelphia, have been discharged.

The Allentown, Pa., Iron Works were burned to day. Loss $300,000. One thousand men are thrown out of employment.

Four freight cars of a train on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad fell through a trestle yesterday, caught fire and were consumed.

Joseph Snyder, who killed the master mason at Fairmount, Pa., committed suicide in Moya" mensing prison yesterday by holding his head in a bucket of water.

The United States Minister to China, Mr. Browne, has informed the State Department that the Chinese Government has refused to grant concessions to any company or individuals for inland telegraphs.

Chief Justice Chase has given a decision in Chambers postponing action upon the petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of certain parties now on trial before a military commission at Calvert, Texas, for alleged murder of Dr. Maxwell, in June last, on the ground that there is no reason to apprehend that sentence of the military commission will be carried into execution until the questions arising upon their petitions shall have been determined by the Supreme Court in the Yerger case.

OUR BRIGHTENING FUTURE.

Prospects in Kershaw—The News in the Country—Material Advancement—The Remedy for Existing Ills—Rapid Rise in the Value of Lands—The Cotton Crop

An esteemed correspondent writes from Camden under date of September 4th:

The earnest devotion of your paper to the best interests of the people of the State, affords the highest gratification to your readers here.

Practical, rather than æsthetic philosophy, must shape our councils, while both political and social reconstruction will result more promptly and securely from material advancement than from political success, however desirable they may be.

You are therefore engaged in a great work in urging onward every step in material advancement, and I heartily bid you "God speed."

I rejoice to assure you that this community share to the full your confidence in the future. Lands have appreciated within a twelve month almost as rapidly and as folly as assessors and "boards of equalization" would indicate. Large plantations near Camden and on the railroad have been subdivided into convenient farms, and are selling at higher prices than have ever before been known here. It is true, these are choice lands, and admirably located, but as they are filled up by our best people, the adjacent lands at once feel their influence, and the wave of improvement daily flows further on.

There is only one view of our immediate prosperity which you express from which I must dissent, that is, the extent of the cotton crop, and even that was possible, not probable, when you indulged in your vaticination. Upland cotton on first September presents the appearance usual by the middle of October—denuded of its leaves, blooms and forms, with nothing left but well matured bolls. Rust or blight has already produced the effect of a heavy frost on most of the cotton I have seen. The exceptions are in fresh lands where there is an abundance of vegetable matter, and in the swamp lands, where the cotton looks well, but is too late. Fortunately the early crop is very good, but in this section a fair crop even of cotton is impossible, and the same causes have been at work in Alabama and Georgia. 3,000,000 bales was always an outside estimate for this years' crop; now I think 2,500,000 bales would be very full.

I am, &c., PLANTER.

THE CATERPILLAR.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES AND MANNER OF THE RAVAGES OF THE COTTON WORM.

Suggestions for their Prevention.

To General Johnson Hagood, President S. C. Agricultural and Mechanical Society:

In considering the subject of "the continued recurrence of the cotton worm, together with its possible cause, and therewith some practical prevention," I have thought it best to submit the inquiries entertained, through you, to the public, so that the society, at its next session, might be induced to consider the same, and possibly reach some useful conclusion in connection therewith.

I publish in advance, in order that facts cited and conclusions maintained might be brought under careful review, and by searching inquiry and criticism, sifted of anything not in accordance with what is known.

I trust this matter will not be neglected, for it is, if not the most important, at least a most imperative question of the times connected with the productions of our great staple, and by that much too intimately connected with the financial, and consequent social and political interests of the South, to justify indifference.

With this estimate of the subject, I trust I will be pardoned for the extent and minuteness of the inquiries made.

I am, very truly,
JOHN W. B. POPE,
Of St. Luke's.

The Cotton Worm.

It must be confessed that on our coast at least the present season has not been such, on the whole, as to have warranted, as in former times, the presence of the cotton worms to any visible extent. Yet they are upon us.

Their recurrence, however, is none the less assignable to some producing cause or new combination of circumstances, which it may be of the highest importance to know.

The presence of the worm to however great an extent one year by no means involves the necessity of their coming the next. Nay, in old times just the contrary was held. They swept everything before them in 1804, 1825 and 1846; yet not one was to be seen or heard of in 1806, 1826, or 1847; nor after 1846 was any appreciable injury suffered from these insects, save in one or two local instances, until after 1861 at least, and, I think, after 1862—a space of fifteen or sixteen years.

These broad facts must be fairly kept in view.

The questions which have excited inquiry in connection with this subject, as known to me, are as follows:

1st. Do these insects hibernate with us?

2d. Do they burrow in the earth?

3d. Has the destruction of the birds anything to do with the unprecedented recurrence of worms?

4th. Has the absence of "stock" in our pastures been conducive to their coming?

5th. Has careless cultivation or defective drainage contributed to the same?

6th. Has the failure to use our accustomed manures a like tendency to produce them?

7th. Has the continuous planting over of the cotton fields in cotton promoted or induced the worm?

I propose to answer these concisely.

They do hibernate with us. A genuine moth was taken last January by Mr. Ashe Seabrook, an intelligent and observant young gentleman, who could not possibly be deceived by the genuineness of the moth. The insect was badly injured by the cold, and though carefully provided for, died soon after being taken. Mr. Seabrook reports having seen several afterwards. Mr. Ephraim Seabrook, Jr., reports also having seen the genuine worm, with which he was perfectly conversant, eating the young cotton in the latter part of April, 1868. So, too, were they seen early this spring on James Island, as reported in THE NEWS.

The cocoon of this moth does undoubtedly burrow in the earth. I saw several ploughed out of the earth about the 1st April, 1868; took them up and found them active, and pronounced them unquestionably the cocoon of the cotton caterpillar. So did my foreman, a smart, observant and experienced man of his color. Planters around me reported the same thing. This spring the cocoons were ploughed up by thousands. This cocoon is as well known and as distinguishable by certain peculiarities both of motion and otherwise as the worm or moth, in which no experienced observer can be mistaken. It is idle any longer to entertain doubt on this subject.

As to the supposed destruction of the birds. This is simply a question of fact. There has been no such destruction. The coast swarms with birds of all kinds, hence this point is dismissed as fatally defective as to fact. The absence of domestic animals I thought at one time had much to do with the subject. Upon reflection I think otherwise. First, for the reason that we have no pastures, but plant our clearer lands over. Furthermore, both in Texas and Florida, where these animals still abound, the worms are as bad, if not worse than anywhere else. So too do they prevail in other sections without diminution, where the "stock" has been preserved. Still further, when our pastures were filled with "stock of all kinds this did not prevent the coming of the worms in 1804, 1825, 1846, or partially in intermediate years. In 1846 they came early in July, and eat up everything on the face of the earth by the 15th of August.

The facts are too strongly against this speculation to leave any value in it.

The careless cultivation and defective drainage theory must show the same fate. Facts are too strongly against it to render the conclusion in this connection at all admissable, so far as the presence of the worm is concerned. Cotton, sickened with water or from any other cause, is the last to be attacked by the worm.

Again, the cultivation which we admit to have been good in '46 and '25, did not prevent their coming early and in countless hordes. Nor do we find slattern work in certain sections, or on certain plantations, conducive to the presence of the worm there, beyond other places, far or near. Nay, those plantations where they invariably made their appearance first, when they came at all, sometimes going no where else, were notoriously among the best cultivated in this section, and among the best lands. In St. Helena Parish, with which I had great familiarity, I would cite the following plantations; Est. Coffin's, Point place, the old Stapleton Seashore places, Mr. John Pope's Oaks, Mr. Jos. D. Ediing's Neck place, Dr. Richard Fuller's Cat Island, Mr. Joseph Hazel's Distant Island, Mr. Joseph J. Pope's Little Boor and the Paris Island plantation.

For a period of sixty years or more, when, ever the worms came at all they invariably made their appearance first on these places, sometimes weeks in advance of all others, sometimes going no where else. Those familiar with this section will not hesitate to say the places cited were cultivated, drained and cared for in the most exemplary manner. Besides this, whatever may be the experience of others, facts of the day, with me, are no less damaging to the presumption drawn from careless cultivation and bad drainage.

It is notorious that cotton seriously neglected last year escaped the ravages of the worm rather than otherwise. On the Hunting Island plantation, near Bluffton, whilst Mr. James Hoyward's cotton which was fairly worked and very promising was eaten to the rind, not a worm made its appearance in the freedmen's patches on the same land and in the same kind of soil—the only difference being that the freedmen's patches were half smothered in grass. Fields on the adjoining plantation, in good order and growing luxuriantly, were also eaten up. I can but conclude therefore against the potency of the assigned cause in producing the worm, however much high manuring and ditching, &c., may have to do with reaching fair results, despite the worm, in fair seasons.

The omission of our accustomed manurings stands in the same category with the things just dismissed. I cannot see how manuring can have anything to do with the prevention or producing of the worm, though under favorable or ordinary circumstances it may, probably will, grow the crops out of the way of being utterly destroyed, and thus secure remunerative results even with the presence of the worm.

The worms came earlier in 1846, when the manuring system was fully practiced, and ate more voraciously than they did in 1825 when that system was not generally introduced.

Nor in former times could any peculiar superiority be assigned to well manured crops over those which were otherwise. The worm always appears first on the best grown or "rankest" cotton. They always appear first on Edisto and adjoining islands, then St. Helena Parish, then St. Luke's. It was well known that the Edistonians were the best manurers in the State.

Nor yet should we conclude from this that the worm was produced by the manuring. Facts of to-day contravene this idea. The truth is, wherever the growth was fine, whether from strong land or high fertilization, the same thing occurred. It was the inviting food which attracted the insect, just as good pastures do the grazing herds.

I shall now consider the planting over of our cotton fields in cotton continuously.

Here, perhaps, is the gravamen of the difficulty, combined possibly with other circumstances peculiar to the present times. So far as our coast is concerned, there is this striking coincidence: That with the general and continuous planting over grown cotton fields for the first time practiced, comes, for the first time, in the culture of the plant with us, the annual recurrence of the worm.

This is a broad fact to be dealt with. Now, it is true that "before the war" there were portions of fields planted over sometimes; but these were small and exceptional instances, and not enough to weigh against any conclusion to be derived in this connection.

This planting over may be just such a departure, although not enough in itself to cause the recurrence, yet sufficient, with new concomitants, to effect the same. Winters milder, on the whole, than formerly, the singular exemption for the last seven years from fall equinoctial gales, the cold and unpropitious springs, the late preparation of the lands—these, among others, may be, and I think are, the combining circumstances to which we owe the annual coming of the worm.

But the main cause I find, I think, in continuous planting over of the same fields in cotton. Let us see. St. Helena Parish and Hilton Head, involving something like thirty thousand acres or less of open land, and planted over during the war without intermission, and the worm, save perhaps the year 1862, came regularly as the year rolled round without fail. The result is, these islands became caterpillar nests from which they were distributed upon us as soon as we returned after the war to the cultivation of the plant on contiguous shores. How is this sustained? In 1866, the first year we began in St. Luke's, and generally the starting of sea islands, after the war; whilst St. Luke's, next to Hilton Head and St. Helena Parish, was eaten out and much injured by the worm, the plantations of Christ Church, James' Island, and all around Charleston, were unhurt. So, too, was Florida. Both of these sections made fine crops. Florida one of the best ever made in the State.

How do we account for this? Formerly the worm appeared in Florida weeks and weeks before they did with us; we sometimes, if not often, escaping altogether. Just so, too, with Edisto and all north of us, while the worm invariably appeared before they did in St. Luke's. This was the case for more than a half century.

In 1866 the worm swarmed the fields of St. Helena Parish and Hilton Head long before they appeared in our "reconstructed" fields. The conclusion seems irresistible that the moths flew from the former fields on ours and deposited their eggs by instinct, where the worm, when hatched, would get food, or the moths sought the fresh blooms in our fields, those of the former having been destroyed.

Be this as it may, thus began the difficulty which we, as well as the negro and Yankee islanders, have contributed to foster by planting over and over the same fields, more or less, in cotton.

Now, with this mild fringe of seacoast planted over from year to year we have established, without the assistance of the Patent Office, or "Department," a great garden for propagating the cotton worm, which, having been distributed by careful means along the coast from year to year, is ready to supply the interior, from "Sleepy Hollow" to Spartanburg. They begin with us, and go up on the wing as their necessities may require and the prevailing winds admit.

Now, it may be said that the same prevalence of the worm exists in other sections as well as ours—the Gulf States and others, for instance, where the same method of planting is practiced as formerly.

Whilst we admit the force of the suggestion we reply, the worm always formerly prevailed more with them than with us. It may be that our old system of alternate fields and pastures, coupled with our going into the fields earlier in the season than we do now, may have given us that very comparative exemption then enjoyed, and now lost.

Again, if the Gulf sections and other upland regions peculiarly subject to worms have made any alteration in the time of breaking up their lands, or in the thoroughness thereof, this may be the fatal variation with them, in combination with other things.

Let me be understood. Suppose the cocoon to be present in the soil, as conclusively shown above. When we go into the fields late in the season these chrysaloids or cocoons are turned out, or set free from the beds in which they have been packed, before they otherwise would have escaped but for this artificial mechanical assistance, and thus being better able to weather it out than through mid winter, and feeling the genial days of coming spring, the moth is hatched earlier than any one has been accustomed to think. The fatal inception takes place to be more or less developed to a more or less injurious extent, according to the prevailing season and consequent maturity of plants, in which the months of May, June, July and August are important, but chiefly June.

I now more than suspect that the upland fields share the common fate, and are now not turned under, (as a whole) at an early period, but are postponed to the very last moment, instead of being handled early in the winter, as formerly. Now, by turning up these lands early in winter, many of the chrysaloids would come to grief from the frost and snow like grubs and other insects, besides being exposed to the winter birds. So, too, when the land was deeply and thoroughly turned, many of these insects, like the grass seed, would be buried beyond their natural level, and hopelessly entombed; so that with the few escaping all these contingencies, unless the seasons were extraordinarily propitious to the insect, (a condition of things happening in periods, and not annually,) we would hear or see nothing of these "scare-crows" yearly.

The upland system of deep and early ploughing, as I have indicated, may have had corresponding efficiency with our fallow system in giving them exemption, save in extraordinary instances cited.

How was it with us? We vary not only in the time of preparation, and the manner of doing it, but also, as indicated above, in discarding our old fallow system. The lateness of preparation afforded our crops now in comparison with the past is plain. We get hands late, go into the field late, with a half organized new force, and scuffle in the crop as best we may. "Run" three furrows or five as we can, and leave the balk to be dealt with after planting.

If in this balk and in the hastily joined furrows the chrysaloids abound, these are all set free late, when the weather has become comparatively mild, and the best period of "setting them free" is at hand.

And thus it is that between the emasculation, caterpillar, and the freedmen and Yankees, we are deeply exercised from "dawn to dewy eve."

But let us observe briefly in honour our fallow system worked. I think all will admit its apparent providence in securing more or less immunity from the worm.

Our fields were divided. And we planted one year No. 1, and the next No. 2. When the worm appeared, therefore, we planted in turn the next year the lands which had been in pasture, and lands just now planted were turned into pasture, and soon grown over with sward, by no means facilitating escape of cocoons in the soil.

We know that the worms came, if at all, in periods of three, seven, and twenty-one years. Of course there were exceptional cases and localities, but with us was a pretty well-defined rule depending on sixty-three years' experience.

Now let us plant these fields and see how we come back on the same fields with worms:

First year we plant No. 1, with worm; second year No. 2, without worm; third year No. 1, with worm; fourth year No. 2, without worm; third year No 1, worm or escape; sixth year No. 2, no worm; seventh year No. 1, sharp worm.

And so was it with a displacement or escape or so, unerringly to the seventh and twenty-first years, when in turn we reached No. 1 again. If one or two planters changed this rotation, the neighborhood retained it, and thus the same results to all were reached.

Whilst this is readily admitted not to be decisive, it is yet highly suggestive, especially so now, that we have the facts established of the cocoon being sheltered in the earth. Just here, too, let me add that nothing contributes more to the cut worm than planting the same fields over. So, too, do cold springs contribute to the cut-worm and cotton lice.

Let us see how we prepared our fields formerly. For here, again, we will find suggestive matter. We went into the fields in February and listed up the lands with the hoe. In listing, the whole surface was chipped off cleanly, turned over and rolled well together into the alley. This done, the land was "bedded" with the hoe, with or without the plough (in cotton,) according to motion or capacity of annual force. The soil was chopped into deeply and hauled heavily and firmly on the list, thus reversing entirely the old "bed," and making a new alley of clean earth much below the former surface.

I leave this with the reader for what it is worth, as a prevention of worm, with other things and under ordinary circumstances.

In view of the whole case, a practical and judicious preventive suggests itself to me with great force. It is this: As soon as the crop is gathered plough up the whole cotton field and contiguous fields deeply, and thoroughly turning with large two-horse plough.

Let this be done with spirit and unanimity through the whole cotton region.

The stalks should be burnt or thoroughly ploughed under. Coast lands should be ploughed in December, and cotton planting discontinued there on any but fallow land.

I cannot see any beneficial effects likely to arise from attempts to poison the worm, or fumigating them, or burning the moths by kindling fires round the fields, and all this, especially after the "breaking out" of the worm. It is only necessary to behold, with calm common sense, an umbrageous field of cotton, with its arms and limbs stretching out and interlocked everywhere, to be convinced of the futility of all schemes of this kind.

An ounce of prevention is no less valuable here than in other cases.

With reference to variations of seasons peculiar to the past few years, I would briefly add: Our winters, whilst we have had bitter snaps, are on the whole milder than formerly. A striking and important difference exists in our entire exemption from equinoctial gales since the fall of 1861. The havoc that was made of the worm as well as crop of 1864 was known and long remembered. We find a record of this by Mr. Spaulding, of Georgia. The late springs I deem by no means otherwise than conducive to the worm. This somewhat from analogy. We all know that these cold springs almost invariably are coincident with the cut worm and "leaf and root bug" infesting the cotton. And again, the plant is kept back in growth, and by that in bearing blooms and reaching that maturity incident to more genial weather. Hence, when the worm first comes (before it is seen, perhaps,) the plant is just beginning to grow, and the second or third brood (called by us the first, because the first actually seen,) finds the cotton, instead of having ripe and tough leaves, just in the condition to feed the young worm into destructive swarms, according to the character of the weather prevailing at the time.

I have now carefully gone over the ground. I am far from thinking that the sea island drop will not yet suffer this season sharp injury from the worm. We are not yet out of the woods, and it is not well to be too much elated by their present inertness. This is very delusive, for they can can break out in a twinkling and eat the fields bare. Yet despite this I expect remunerative crops; simply on the ground that the injury suffered from the worm alone has always been greatly exaggerated. This I propose to show in another article from facts, and at the same time to form some reasonable estimation of loss likely to accrue hereafter to our crops.

In conclusion, I beg to say, if I get my fellow-planters detect me in error I will be glad to be corrected, and as I will be enlightened I will be by that much obliged and grateful, as my purpose is to elicit truth and not to work in vain.

I make no apology for the length of my article, as it touches a subject too truly linked with the restoration of the South to be a matter of indifference to yourself or the readers of THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

I am, very truly,
JOHN W. B. POPE.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Jenny Lind has become quite poor. Her husband has squandered most of her fortune.

—Seven years ago Dr. Stroneberg, of Prussia, was the ragged tenant of a garret. Now he is a "railway king," worth $40,000,000.

—It is said that there are in France at least fifty actors and actresses who pretend to be illegitimate children of the great Rachel.

—Fred. Douglass, (colored,) takes liberties with his dusky brethren now. In some of his late speeches he calls them "negroes." This, indeed, is calling an ace of spades a spade.

—Henry Wilson is preparing a "History of the Rise and Fall of Slavery." From a man who, in a senate speech, made Waterloo one of "Wellington's great battles on the Peninsula," anything in the historical line will be valuable.

—A Panama letter states that Frank Ward, son-in-law of Wm. B. Astor, jumped overboard from the steamer Sacramento, near San Jose, and was drowned. The cause of the deed was mortification at not being able to pay the wine bill that he ran up on the steamer.

—The Cincinnati Commercial has a correspondent at Washington who has been forecasting the next United States Senate. He thinks it probable that the trades-unionists and anti-prohibitionists will get control of the Massachusetts Legislature and elect Colonel Greene, Democrat, to the Senate in place of Wilson; that neither Anthony nor Cragin will be re-elected; that Sidney Clarke is likely to come from Kansas in place of Ross; that Logan has the best chance to succeed Yates; that Judge Moses, of the State Supreme Court, will succeed Robertson, of South Carolina; and that Jesse D. Bright is the coming man from Kentucky.

—Quesada, the Cuban chief, is what the ladies would call "a love of a man." In person he is tall and dark, with well-cut features. A black moustache hides teeth of snow. He has a manner which is the perfection of ease, dignity and graciousness, combined with reserve, and was regarded as one of the bravest, most accomplished and elegant men in Cuba, of which he is a native. He dresses with great taste, and wears a very peculiar seal ring of some rare pink-colored stone of great value, which is said to have a very romantic history attached to it. In society he is irresistible almost with women, although by no means fast or loose in his morals.

—"George the Count Johannes"—George Jones, of legitimate drama fame—has come to the rescue of the good name of Lord Byron and his sister, Mrs. Leigh. It puts a new face on the affair and looks plausible. It appears that both Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh were aware of the charge made by Lady Byron—that they confronted and confounded it at the time—and that Lady Byron confessed her mistake, and, by way of atonement, promised to name her unborn child—if a girl—after Mrs. Leigh. The Count affirms that he had this statement from Mrs. Leigh herself, and confirmation of it from Lord Harrington, who spoke on the authority of Lord Byron. It is now charitably inferred that Lady Byron, naturally jealous, becoming ascetic and morbid, permitted this idea to gain hold on her mind, and that she really believed it, and communicated it to Mrs. Stowe.

—Matrimonial engagements, as officially announced in society, are regularly published in the New York Evening Telegram, which is a kind of organ of the "wealth and fashion" circles of Gotham.

THE SALE OF THE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD STOCK.

[From the Chesterfield Democrat.]

But suppose Charleston has lost some advantage by this sale, which, otherwise, would have accrued to her, who is to blame? What has she done to secure the benefits which it is said Baltimore is about to reap? Why does she not occupy the vantage ground which her more enterprising sister is supposed to have taken?

Her press has called the attention of her capitalists, the citizens and the corporation to the great advantages of this road, and earnestly presented the strong reasons for its construction. Some of her leading citizens have attended meetings of the friends of the road to advance its interests, and become acquainted with the obstacles and the encouragements to its success. Everything has been done that could be done to enlist her in the enterprise. She has, through her representative men, signified in words her perfect willingness to receive whatever advantages any one could imagine might be forced upon her by the success of the enterprise. Her lap is spread wide to catch every drop of benefit that might fall in that neighborhood; but, then, she has not put her hand to her purse to "contribute" of her means, nor her shoulder to the wheel to push the work along since the war.

We would, of course, prefer that our own commercial city should get the trade which this road may bring to any of the great marts, but if she, by her inaction, or her wedding herself to the one idea of the Blue Ridge, suffers it to go elsewhere, we can only do as she has done towards this section of country—look on, and wonder, and wish some good thing may turn up for her without any effort on our part to bring it about. Charleston ought to have become the purchaser of the stock that was sold, instead of Mr. Bridgers, and then she would have had the same power to "control the road" that is now attributed to Baltimore.

The sale of this stock will place the board in funds to go on with their work; and that was the great object they had in view. This county wants the road for its own benefit, and if it benefits Charleston also, so much the better; but if she chooses to stand off and let it build itself, the benefits, if any, will go just where they are invited. Hitherto, every effort made here to build up this part of the State has met with opposition from the seaboard in some form or other; and now when there is hope of assistance from any quarter, we ought not to be reproached for accepting it.

As to whether there is such a thing as the "Baltimore ring," or how it is connected with this matter, we do not know. We only want to hear "the ring of the true metal."

THE FIRE IN RICHMOND VIRGINIA on Tuesday morning, already briefly reported by telegraph, was the largest that has taken place in that city since the evacuation. It occurred in the square bounded by Main, Fourteenth, Cary, and Fifteenth-streets. The houses that have been burned were Well's planing-mill, Johnson, Harwood & Estes' office and lumber yard, Cardwell's agricultural implement house, Boyle and Gamble's saw factory, Gersdorf's file works, Massie & Harvie's (groceries and liquors,) Board & Hirsh (groceries,) office of the Virginia Bone Company, John Enders' unoccupied house, and several others partially. The loss is estimated at $250,000, round numbers. The insurance is heavy—about $30,000 of it being divided between the North British Company of London, Petersburg Insurance and Savings Company, and United States Insurance Company of Baltimore. Massie & Harvie's stock was insured for $5000 in the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and other portions of the property for $1800 in the New Haven Home. There was also an insurance of about $16,000 on the lumber.

—It is supposed that of the currency issued since 1862, eight millions of dollars have been lost, burnt or otherwise destroyed. Thus this amount of the liabilities of the government has been cancelled, anyhow.

Special Notices.

A CARD—SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT.

To the People of South Carolina:

The above Company was organized in 1866, in consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The unparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their Southern policies, from the fact that they could not operate in our midst without the appearance of honesty.

We keep all our money at home to build up our impoverished country—every dollar of premium being safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely Southern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and and sympathy of every Southern heart.

'Tis not our purpose to make war on other companies, but to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern Company—founded on patriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of assets to liabilities—the true test of a company's strength—is second to none on this continent, being nearly $300 to $100.

Whenever and wherever we have presented the claims of this Company, it has not only enlisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secured their hearty co-operation. We have secured 600 policies in South Carolina since the 19th of February. We number among our Directors General Wade Hampton and Colonel Wm. Johnston, gentlemen well known to every citizen of South Carolina. We appeal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institution.

J. H. MILLER,
General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company,
No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga.

S. Y. TUPPER,
Agent, Charleston, S. C.

H. W. DEBAUFSURE, M. D.,
Medical Examiner.

We cheerfully recommend the above Company to the patronage of the citizens of South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C.—J. S. Preston, J. P. Carroll, C. D. Melton, S. W. Melton, J. D. Pope.

Camden.—J. B. Kershaw, Wm. M. Shannon, W. E. Johnson.

Sumter.—John B. Moore.

Winnsboro'.—W. B. Robertson, J. B. McCants, James H Rion.

Yorkville.—W. B. Wilson, A. Coward, James Mason, I. D. Witherspoon, J. R. Bratton, J. T. Lowry, R. G. McCaw.

Anderson.—J. L. Orr.

Barnwell.—Jos. A. Lawton, James Patterson, Johnson Hagood

Clarendon.—Jno. L. Manning, T. C. Richardson, Browne Manning.

REFERENCES IN CHARLESTON.

General JAMES CONNER, Messrs. PELZER, RODGERS & CO., JAMES H. WILSON, Esq., GEO. H. WALTER, Esq., LEWIS D. MOWRY, Esq.

August 19 2mos

THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 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.

WE HAVE WATCHED THE COURSE of so many distressed, emaciated and forlorn dyspeptics, of worn-out and prematurely feeble, who have taken a new lease of life, and gradually received vigor, strength, health and the power of social pleasure from the effects of PLANTATION BITTERS, that we are not surprised at the testimonials daily received. If it is a pleasure to do good in the world, how full must be the measure of the proprietors of these celebrated Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. sept 1 tuths

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; renders 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. 1, Bond-street, New York. 1yr May 15

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British Brig LADY PIRIE, PATERSON Master, from Jamaica, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the captain or consignees.

J. A. ENSLOW & CO.,
Sept 8 2 No. 141 East Bay.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per British Brig COURIER, from Liverpool, are hereby notified that she has THIS DAY been entered under the Five Day Act, and that all Goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to Public Stores.

Sept 7 tuths3 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS, BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.—DANIEL RAVENEL, PRESIDENT, JAMES K. ROBINSON AND OTHERS, DIRECTORS OF THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, vs. THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LEWM. HATCH AND OTHERS.—*Whereas*, in pursuance of the decree of the Court of Equity, in this case, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank was duly called on the 12th instant, but said meeting, although largely attended, failed for want of a legal quorum; and whereas, in that event, the further action of the Corporation is devolved by the said decree upon the Board of Directors, Be it, therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, by the said Board, That it is expedient to re-establish the Bank with as large a Capital as possible, under the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of the State to renew business, or to place them in liquidation."

2d. *Resolved*, That to this end an assessment of Five Dollars is hereby laid upon each share, to be paid in two equal instalments, on the 1st October and the 1st of November ensuing; said payment to be made either in cash or by stock note of the shareholder, the same to be deemed a part of the Capital and to be credited accordingly to each share.

3d. *Resolved*, That stockholders failing to pay in cash or by note at the dates aforesaid, shall be deemed to have declined the privileges of the new Charter; and a separate account shall be kept of the assets and debts of the Bank, as set forth in the report with a view to a liquidation of their claims; and that whenever the said assets shall be collected, and the debts and expenses ascertained and paid, the said Stockholders shall receive credit for their respective shares of the surplus.

The foregoing resolutions, reported by a special committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors.

The President will attend at the Bank daily from 11 to 2 o'clock, to give information and arrange the assessment called for.

Stockholders will please bring their Certificates of Stock with them.

W. E. HASKELL,
Sept 2 thstu26 Cashier.

A HANDSOME INDUCEMENT.—EVERY person who sends $3 50 to the 'XIX CENTURY' Publication Company, in this city, receives that superb Magazine for one year, and a copy of either of the Waverly Novels or the works of Charles Dickens that may be designated. Specimen number with premium list 35 cents.

August 31 tuthsimo

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.—THE CHARLESTON OPERA HOUSE will be ready to open about the first day of December. The House will be the most elegant of any in the South, and superior to any Theatre in New York save "Booth's Theatre" and the "Grand Opera House." Seating capacity about 1200.

Applications for hiring by the single night, week, month, or for the year, must be made to

JOHN CHADWICK,
Care of JULIUS L. MOSES,
Sept 7 6 Charleston, So. Ca.

SOLOMON'S BITTERS.—THIS PREPARATION, compounded by one of our oldest and [illegible] in which it has been offered to the public, attained a reputation which has almost entirely driven out of market the various tonics and stimulants which, for a few months, by exorbitant puffing and heavy advertising, succeeded in building a profitable business for their projectors.

Solomon's Bitters are not of the flashy style, depending upon large advertising, bought puffs and fictitious recommendations for a sale to a gullible public. Their composition is well known to and approved by many of our best physicians, and the proprietors depend upon the intrinsic merits of their medicine to make it as popular as it is curative.

They do not pretend to offer a medicinal preparation that will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, but they do contend that the judicious use of these Bitters will greatly alleviate human suffering, and bring very many to a state of comparative health who have long been strangers to that great blessing.

One good genuine recommendation of any professed curative is worth dozens or hundreds of bought certificates, and the Messrs. SOLOMONS have only published a few out of the hundreds of unsolicited testimonies which the have received. We this morning give a copy of a letter from Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, whose peculiarly enfeebled condition for the past six months has been known to the whole country. His few earnest words will go much further to confirm the good opinion already existing as to the beneficial qualities of this medicine than would columns of stereotyped recommendations from unknown parties:

LIBERTY HALL,
CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., August 14, 1869.

Messrs. A. A. Solomons & Co., Druggists, Savannah, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN—Please send me half a dozen bottles of your Bitters. I have been using them lately upon the recommendation of a friend, with decided benefit, in giving tone to the digestive organs and general strength to my system. Send by Express, with value endorsed, C. O. D.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
August 24 1mo

THE FEVER AND AGUE SEASON. When the leaves begin to change, remittent and intermittent fevers make their appearance. From the surface of the earth, bathed nightly in heavy dews, from marshes and swamps surcharged with moisture, from the dying foliage of the woods, from festering pools and sluggish streams, the sun of September evolves clouds of miasmatic vapor perilious to health and life. The body, deprived by the burning temperature of July and August of much of its vigor and elasticity, is not in a proper plight to resist malaria; and hence all diseases that are produced by a depraved condition of the atmosphere are particularly prevalent in the fall.

There is no reason why the health of thousands of people should be thus sacrificed. A preparatory course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a certain protection against the epidemics and endemics which autumn brings in its train. Let all dwellers in unhealthy localities, liable to such visitations, give heed to the warning and advice conveyed in this advertisement, and they may bid defiance to the foul exhalations which are now rising, night and day, from the soil around them. No farmhouse in the land should be without this invaluable exhilarant and invigorant at any period of the year, but especially in the fall. It is not safe to go forth into the chill, misty atmosphere of a September morning or evening with the stomach unfortified by a tonic, and of all the tonics which medical chemistry has yet given to the world, Hostetter's Bitters are admitted to be the purest, the most wholesome and the most beneficial.

Let all who desire to escape the bilious attacks, bowel complaints and malarious fevers, take the Bitters at least twice a day throughout the present season. It is a wholesome and a sure infallible. Look to the trade mark, "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," engraved on the label and embossed on the bottle, and their revenue stamp covering the cork, as counterfeits and imitations abound.

Sept 4