The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1161. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, September 10.—Lesca has left the city for Sagua with a battalion of volunteers four hundred strong. The Spaniards put the insurgents to flight in Sevilla Bay. Thirty rebels were killed in a skirmish near Reamon.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Semi official letters, via Key West, state that Quesada sent three hundred men on a reconnoisance toward Los Tunas. The party was attacked, but succeeded in reaching the main body with a loss of thirty-five killed and wounded. On the 18th Valmaseda attacked a Cuban position first with artillery, but making little impression, an infantry charge followed. The Cubans reserved their fire for short range, and compelled the Spaniards to seek shelter behind their artillery. After three hours delay, Valmaseda attacked the position with his entire force, reported by deserters to be more than four thousand, of which half were regulars. The Cuban force consisted of about six thousand, with only about four thousand well armed. The contest lasted about five hours, when Valmaseda retreated to Los Tunas. The Cuban loss was seventy-two killed, including several officers; one hundred and seven wounded severely, and one hundred and fifty slightly wounded, and forty-seven missing. Two hundred of the Spanish dead and wounded were left on the field. The Cubans captured two hundred and seventy prisoners. Four hundred Spaniards deserted to them. The deserters report that Valmaseda had all his available force in this engagement, with thirty-two pieces of artillery, some heavy, and two regiments of cavalry. The Cubans had thirteen pieces of small calibre and no effectively equipped cavalry. This battle, the first of any importance since the commencement of the war, causes much rejoicing among the Cuban army. A letter from Havana states that the government exercises a most rigid surveillance over the telegraph and mails. General Lesca, who has been here some time, is in the interest of the volunteers. Outrages increase fearfully, and are of a character too revolting to be believed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the United States have adjusted the claims arising from the Oregon treaty. The Hudson Bay Company gets four hundred and fifty thousand dollars against their claim of over four millions; the Puget Sound Company gets two hundred thousand against their claim of over a million. These companies were required to release to the United States all possessory rights belonging to them in Oregon and Washington Territories. By this decision the very long controversy, which, on several occasions, threatened to disturb the amicable relations between the two countries, is closed. The proceedings cover three thousand five hundred pages of printed matter.

THE GALE DOWN EAST.

BOSTON, September 10.—The storm extended throughout the New England States. Many lives and vessels have been lost. Every description of vessels dragged their anchors and drifted helplessly. The schooner Ellen Eliza was wrecked off Beak's Island, and eleven lives lost. A mud-digger in Portland harbor was sunk. The fog-bell at Portland Head Light was blown over the bank into the sea.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONVENTION.

KEOKUK, September 10.—The Commercial Convention has adjourned. The resolutions demand a full share of diplomatic appointments; ask aid from cities and towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries for the establishment of an emigrant depot at New Orleans; ask a subsidy for mail steamers from New Orleans to foreign ports, and favor the removal of the national capital.

EUROPE.

THE HEALTH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

PARIS, September 8.—The Emperor to-day presided at a council of ministers at St. Cloud. His visit to Paris was postponed until to-morrow. The Patrie to-day has reasons to believe the complete restoration of the Emperor's health is near at hand.

PARIS, September 10.—The official papers announce that the Emperor's health is satisfactory. The Empress will, it is thought, soon resume her Eastern journey.

ENGLISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

LONDON, September 8.—The Times to-day is indignant over the late outrages in China. It says whether China understands it for its own advantage to be free to keep order in its own domains or not, England is resolved to insist that it must keep the Mandarins under proper control. We shall refuse the responsibility of maintaining peace in China, if there is any foundation for the suggestion that it is trying to deceive Western Powers by a pretended desire to establish more direct relations. It is hard to understand how we should enter into warmunder less favorable conditions, because we abdicated the unpopular office of chastising the provincials for outrages, really the acts of Mandarins, delegated from Pekin. Should war arise it would unquestionably be our interest to stipulate that the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty be assumed solely by the Chinese. Our government, in giving a chance for success to the Burlingame mission, may be accomplishing peaceably what it might be compelled to effect by force. The present alarms give no cause to distrust the recently recognized docirne that it is better for foreigners trading with China to make it the business of the Central Government to keep to treaties and oblige its subjects to do so.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has resigned.

DISTURBANCES AT MADRID.

MADRID, September 10.—Slight disturbances have occurred here owing to removal of volunteers from posts occupied since the revolution. Several wounded.

The disturbances have been quelled and tranquillity reigns in both the country and city. The proposition that the ruler shall only reign three years is meeting with favor.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 10.—The frontier question between Turkey and Persia has been settled, the Viceroy of Egypt having submitted to the demands of the Sultan upon all points except the budget. The Great Powers will use use all efforts to prevent the Sultan from pushing matters to extremes.

THE POPE AND THE NEGROES.

LONDON, September 10.—The Pope, says the Morning Post, is about to make a great effort to convert the American negroes. Two hundred of them are now studying for the priesthood.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

General Sherman takes charge of the War Department to-day.

An engine on the Erie Railroad exploded yesterday, killing four men.

A planter named Burke was shot dead near Napoleon, Ark., yesterday. The assassin is unknown.

The steamship Pioneer, which was ashore below Wilmington, N. C., has been got off without damage.

It is reported that the paying teller of the Ninth National Bank of Boston is a defaulter to the amount of $150,000.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

The Outlook from the Capital—The Late General Rawlins—Who will Succeed Him—A Contemptible Administration—The Greenback Policy Looming Up—The Fifteenth Amendment, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The death of Secretary Rawlins, although not unexpected, is nevertheless regarded as a calamity, especially at this crisis in public affairs. Those who knew him best assert that he held strong conservative views, and so long as he remained in the Cabinet would have exerted a wholesome influence over the President, in the important matter of the treatment of the South. I am not prepared to state this as a fact within my own knowledge, but simply give it as current opinion in political circles here.

Who will be the next Secretary of War? is a question freely asked, but not yet answered. There is a rumor that Grant, with that supreme shortsightedness and stupidity that have characterized his administration thus far, will confer the office upon a little "dried up" fellow from Iowa, named Dodge, who, I believe, was once a volunteer general, and more recently a member of the House of Representatives. He is said to be a good railroad and bridge builder, but I am sure he would lend neither dignity nor brains to a Cabinet office; yet he may, on *that account* alone, be chosen by Grant, of whom he is a political and personal miniature.

Under the American system of Federal government, every administration must necessarily be *acknowledged* during its term of office; but I venture to say there never was, within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," such a lack of all the elements of respectability and statesmanship as is now painfully visible throughout the executive and legislative departments of the governments—especially the former; and it is this very want of necessary *governing* qualities that breeds the confusion, doubt and uncertainty that never prevail in governments where brain rules *"loyalty,"* instead of "loyalty" ruling brain. The simple fact is, the country has fallen into unskilful, untrained hands. As well might a ploughman undertake to navigate a ship as a tanner to govern a country—especially "the greatest the world ever saw."

These views must be known and appreciated by every candid and unbiased man who has paid the least attention to the working of the government for the past six months, to say nothing of the eight years immediately preceding; and it is this state of affairs that has already produced, to a considerable extent, and will continue to produce, a reaction amongst the people. The leaders of the present dynasty see this in the countenances of their once faithful parasites. They hear it in every echo that comes from their homes; and, more than all, it is breaking the chain that has so long bound the larger portion of the American press to the support of that political organization now passing in such severe review before the critical eyes of an abused and outraged people.

The spoils of office—the "cohesive power of public plunder," as the great South Carolinian forcibly expressed it—no longer remain to be distributed amongst the "faithful." The parasites of Grant himself have already received the larger share, and the rest has been frittered away on useless camp-followers, who stand ready to join either the Conservative or Radical wing of the party, whichever may for the time be uppermost. This is the condition of the ruling organization to-day: Without a head, without a statesman, without brains, and without decency. Nothing to hold it together save the *threadbare* boast of "loyalty," and the stale cry of "Copperhead" and "Rebbill." Arrayed against this factious and peace-disturbing element is the Democratic, or, if you please, the Conservative masses of the country. They are led by men of intellect, of power, and, above all, of *principle*, and wherever they have planted themselves firmly on a great right, or in opposition to a great wrong, they have sooner or later brought the majority to them.

The election of Grant last fall, and his subsequent installation in the Executive chair, removed the scales from the eyes of the people, and the wonder now is, how they came to elect such an individual to such a high office. There is no longer any power in his name, nor charm in his brass buttons, and the demand is for a statesman. This demand the Democracy are determined to meet, and even in the Gubernatorial contests now going on in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, they have presented two citizens who are qualified to meet every emergency, and to answer the present exigencies of the country. The campaign in each of these States is conducted on PRINCIPLE. The power of Congress to regulate the question of suffrage in the States, and the right of the bondholders to be paid in gold, while everybody else is paid in depreciated paper—these are great questions, and I am fully persuaded that they will be answered this very year *in the negative*.

Where, then, will be the strength of an administration committed to the support of both the above mentioned measures? Can it longer claim to represent the people? Or will the President, following the English example, take the hint, and change the ministry? The latter is too much to hope for; the former is equally out of the question. All that remains is, for the successful contestants to follow up their now almost certain victory. To strike, as soon as they can, the present oppressive tax levy from the industry of the country; to stop putting the duties on impo into the pockets of bondholders; to pay interest on a debt which can be "wiped out" as rapidly as Treasury printing presses can turn off greenbacks, and that too according to and in pursuance of the very law under which this bond debt was incurred.

There are great measures of reform demanded by the people, and to be made *for the people*. Prosperity and contentment throughout the whole country will follow their enactment as sure as night follows day. The turmoil, strife and misgovernment that now prevail will vanish, and none know the fact better than the leaders of an organization whose crucifixion is apparently so near. Mr. Greeley was impressed with this fact when he treated in the columns of the Tribune the nomination of Mr. Pendleton in Ohio, as "a strong one." And since the returns from California, it may well be doubted whether there is any greater chance for the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment than there is for paying the principal of of the five-twenties in *gold*. The former is purely a domestic affair; the latter almost an international question, but one over which we have as much control as over the former.

Shrewd foreign speculators—men who fattened upon the blood and bones of America's best sons—begin now to see that the United States five-twenties are, after all, a Yankee invention, and, like all others of that class, pretty much of a swindle. There is no law requiring their redemption in gold; and I should like to see how a bill for that purpose would fare, even in the present Congress, amongst Southern "carpet-baggers" and Western Radicals. The result of all this doubt and uncertainty is that foreigners, especially Germans, are quietly but surely preparing for a grand collapse of the "national blessing." The question cannot remain unanswered much longer. Boutwell may go on buying bonds and cancelling them. He may exhibit his monthly statement, but the people demand to know why they are taxed, when the government could be carried on from the duties on imports, as it was for seventy years after the adoption of the constitution. If $300,000,000 annually in paper are required for the expenses of the Federal system, and nearly $100,000,000 in gold, additional, to pay *interest* on $2,600,000,000 of public debt, when are the people to be brought back to the old hard money basis?

There is but one practical solution of this great question, and that is to be found in the response of the Democracy of the West—GREENBACKS! The country must come to it. The government's promises to pay must be payable on demand in *lawful* money. And if Congress declares *paper* to be lawful money, and the Supreme Court sustains that declaration, why should the bondholder demand money for his debt, which cannot be demanded for any other obligation equally honest, equally just, and equally lawful? X.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

Union County Speaks Out—A Protest Against the Reckless and Extravagant Use of the State Credit—Fair Notice to Wall-street—A State Convention Called.

A meeting of the citizens of Union County was held at Union Courthouse on Monday, September 6. Major Benj. Kennedy was called to the chair, and R. A. McKnight, Esq., was appointed secretary. Major B. H. Rice offered the following preamble and resolutions, with a few appropriate remarks:

Whereas, The enormous taxation imposed by the present State government, and their wastefal expenditure and reckless issuing of bonds, excite alarm in the minds of those whose capital and labor stand pledged, without their voice or consent, to the redemption of the same; and, whereas, it is deemed just to ourselves, as also an act of good faith, to give to the world notice of our intention to use every means to avoid the payment of these obligations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we declare and publish, without delay, to all concerned, our indisposition and inability to pay the monstrous bonded debt raised and being raised in the name of South Carolina, and our solemn *caveat* against the purchase of, or advance of money on, such bonds, for any consideration created since 1865, as it is the unalterable purpose of the capital and labor of this State never to pay them.

Resolved, That we are willing to pay all the legitimate expenses of civil government, and all the obligations of the State, principal and interest, created by her representatives in good faith, previous to the war.

Resolved, That the natives and *bona fide* citizens, of whatever nativity or color, have with us a common interest and the same necessity for the speedy restoration of honest civil rule, and the "preservation of life, liberty and property" in an afflicted commonwealth.

Resolved, That in view of these grievances stated, we hereby place on record our opposition thereto, and invite our fellow-sufferers of every county in the State to meet with us by their representatives in Columbia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November next, to take counsel together, and to adopt such measures as may be proper for security and relief.

After discussion, they were unanimously adopted. On motion, it was

Resolved, That THE CHARLESTON NEWS, Columbia Phœnix, and the papers of the State generally, be requested to publish a copy of the resolutions.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in October.

THE PIGTAILS.

The Cost of Importing Chinese Labor.

The Vicksburg Times reports at considerable length a speech of General W. R. Miles, who has recently returned from San Francisco, where he went at the instance of the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce in the interests of the Chinese immigration scheme. The following is a portion of his address:

Can we get this labor? If the United States Government does not interfere we can. In small quantities for next year, afterwards as many as we wish.

And having satisfied myself that the labor would suit us, I directed my attention to the question of encouraging immigration.

Bear in mind that those who are well of, and have means, do not want to migrate; and that those who want to come and work for a term of years are not able to pay transportation and subsistence from China here; but they are willing and anxious to enter into a contract in China, fairly worded, stipulating for fair wages for a period of five years, that out of the total sum to accrue for the five years' labor enough shall be advanced, by the party who makes the contract with them, to pay all expense growing out of their transportation and subsistence, and that the balance of the wages stipulated for shall be paid to the laborer monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon.

Finding this disposition to exist, I made arrangements to send to China, by the steamer to leave San Francisco on the 4th of September, and to contract with as many as transportation could be found for. Some 8000 or 10,000 might have been obtained in time for the next crop. But just as this arrangement had been completed, Mr. Secretary Boutwell's letter to the collector at New Orleans was published in the newspapers. This letter seemingly forbids the coming to this country of any number of Asiatics under contract for labor, or service for a term of years, entered into in a foreign country; and, in consequence of this apparent prohibition, the party who was to go out to China suggested that he could not encounter the risk of the great outlay for chartering and provisioning ships for these laborers, so long as it was probable, or even possible, that the government would interfere with his delivering them in fulfilment of the foreign contract. But he stated to me that if the landowners, and others here who wanted this labor, were willing to run the risk of the government interfering, he would go out on the October steamer and bring as many as transportation could be found for to New Orleans. Going out in October, the laborers could not well reach New Orleans before February or March.

It is impossible to state with precise accuracy what this labor will cost, because in executing the contracts before Chinese authorities, and having them certified before the American authorities there, certain expenses for fees which we do not know how to estimate will have to be paid. For neither the Chinese Mandarin nor the American Consul will work without pay. I feel safe in saying that from six hundred to six hundred and fifty dollars will cover everything, of which two hundred dollars must be paid on the arrival of the laborer, and the remainder at such intervals through the five years, monthly or otherwise, as may be agreed. Payment to be made in currency, not in coin. This will be between ten and eleven dollars per month, the hirer to supply rations, the laborer to clothe himself, and pay his own doctor bills. If this labor is wanted on these terms, all you have to do is to deposit, each for himself, with Wirt Adams & Co., a sum of money in proportion to the number of laborers he wants. Whenever a sum shall be deposited sufficient to cover one or more cargoes, I will write or telegraph to San Francisco. The party engaged there will go over to China by the first outgoing steamer, and will, with all convenient speed, make the contracts, ship the laborers, and will deliver them on board ship, anchored in the stream off the Customhouse in New Orleans, his responsibility being at an end when anchor is cast, you taking all the risk of government interference.

Showd foreign speculators—men who fattened upon the blood and bones of America's best sons—begin now to see that the United States five-twenties are, after all, a Yankee invention, and, like all others of that class, pretty much of a swindle. There is no law requiring their redemption in gold; and I should like to see how a bill for that purpose would fare, even in the present Congress, amongst Southern "carpet-baggers" and Western Radicals. The result of all this doubt and uncertainty is that foreigners, especially Germans, are quietly but surely preparing for a grand collapse of the "national blessing." The question cannot remain unanswered much longer. Boutwell may go on buying bonds and cancelling them. He may exhibit his monthly statement, but the people demand to know why they are taxed, when the government could be carried on from the duties on imports, as it was for seventy years after the adoption of the constitution. If $300,000,000 annually in paper are required for the expenses of the Federal system, and nearly $100,000,000 in gold, additional, to pay *interest* on $2,600,000,000 of public debt, when are the people to be brought back to the old hard money basis?

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UNITED STATES COURT.

Proceedings of the United States District Court for the Western District of South Carolina—August Term, 1869.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Wednesday, September 8. The court opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., Hon. George S. Bryan presiding. The petit and pleas jurors answered to their names as on yesterday.

Issue Docket.—J. T. Davis vs. James Hunter. Trover. On motion of V. H. Trescot, defendant's attorney, it is ordered that the plaintiff in this case do put in security for the payment of costs, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, or be nonsuited.

George A. Camp, surviving executor, vs. James A. Doyle. Fi fa, in case. J. W. Harrison, plaintiff's attorney. On the 8th day of September, A. D., 1869, "on hearing the affidavit submitted in this case, and on motion by Mr. Perry, defendant's attorney, it is ordered that Mrs. Jane Y. Prather, administratrix with the will annexed of Patrick H. Prather, deceased, and successor in interest to the plaintiff in the above stated case, upon notice to be given by her of this rule, shall, upon the second Monday of December, A. D., 1869, show cause, if any she can, why satisfaction of the judgment and execution in said case should not be entered."

In Bankruptcy.—Ex parte F. H. Dominick, assignee, in re. John Mayer, bankrupt. Petition for sale of choses in action. Jones & Jones, pro pet. Registrar C. G. Jaeger, under order, made a favorable report, and on motion, ordered that assignee sell the choses in action after publication in the Newberry Herald.

Ex parte David J. Winn, assignee, in re. John J. Creswell, bankrupt.

In re. James A. Barnes, bankrupt.

In re. Isham Moore, bankrupt.

In re. Richard M. Moore, bankrupt.

Petitions for sale of outstanding debts. Richardson & Moses, attorneys for petitioners. Ordered that the assignees in each of these cases sell at public auction the choses in action, after giving notice of sale, as required by the general orders relating to sale of personal property.

Ex parte Berry Alverson, of Union. Petition for final discharge. Wallace & McKissick, pro pet.

Ex parte Charles Bolt, of Union. Petition for final discharge. Clawson & Thompson pro pet.

Ex parte F. D. Coleman, of Laurens. Petition for final discharge. A. C. Garlington, pro pet.

Ex parte John B. Cousart, of Lancaster. Petition for final discharge. R. E. Allison pro pet.

Ex parte Benj. J. Cureton, of Lancaster. Petition for final discharge. R. E. Allison pro pet.

Ex parte Joseph M. Gayle, of Kershaw. Petition for final discharge. W. L. DePass pro pet.

Ex parte James Gambrell, of Anderson. Petition for final discharge. Reed & Brown pro pet.

Ex parte Francis D. Green, of Lancaster. Petition for final discharge. R. E. Allison pro pet.

Ex parte James B. Hunter, of Lancaster, Petition for final discharge. R. E. Allison pro pet.

Ex parte T. B. Milford, of Abbeville. Petition for final discharge. Samuel McGowan pro pet.

Ex parte Simon R. Mills, of York. Petition for final discharge. Wilson & Witherspoon pro pet.

Ex parte H. C. Mark, of Richland. Petition for final discharge. F. W. McMaster pro pet.

Ex parte Wm. F. Nelson, of Fairfield. Petition for final discharge. Jas. H. Rion pro pet.

Ex parte C. J. Pride, of York. Petition for final discharge. J. D. Smith pro pet.

Ex parte Jonathan Page, of Kershaw. Petition for final discharge. W. L. DePass pro pet.

Ex parte John H. Propst, of Fairfield. Petition for final discharge. James H. Rion pro pet.

Ex parte W. M. Ray, of Union. Petition for final discharge. Wallace & McKissic pro pet.

Ex parte Thomas W. Rabb, Jr., of Fairfield. Petition for final discharge. James H. Rion pro pet.

Ex parte Thomas Scanlon, of Kershaw. Petition for final discharge. W. L. DePass pro pet.

Ex parte John Shillingham, of York. Idem. J. T. Bell pro pet.

Ex parte Wm. Shiver, of Richland. Idem. F. W. McMaster pro pet.

Ex parte A. O. Squier, of Richland. Idem. F. W. McMaster pro pet.

Ex parte J. M. Timmons, of Darlington. Idem. Worley & Dargan pro pet.

Ex parte J. B. Walter, of Marion. Idem. W. W. Harllee pro pet.

Ex parte Saling Wolfe, of Fairfield. Idem J. H. Rion pro pet.

The above petitions were referred to W. J. Clawson, Registrar, to have hearing after publication in due form and notice to creditors, with order to report to court whether all the proceedings have been regular, and whether they are entitled to discharge.

Ex parte R. E. Blassingame, of Greenville. Petition for final discharge. E. Jones pro pet.

Ex parte David Crawford, of Abbeville. Idem. S. McGowan pro pet.

Ex parte S. B. Massey, of Chester. Idem. E. C. McLure pro pet.

Ex parte Salathiel Martin, of Greenville. Idem. Easley & Wells pro pet.

Ex parte T. B. Milford, of Abbeville. Idem. S. McGowan pro pet.

Ex parte R. M. Palmer, of Abbeville. Idem. S. McGowan pro pet.

Ex parte James F. Steele of York. Idem. J. W. Clawson pro pet.

W. J. Clawson, reporting favorably in each of the above cases, on motion of respective counsel, Judge signed orders and certificates of discharge, under seal of court.

Ex parte William T. Shumate and A. Blythe, assignees, in re. W. Grady bankrupt. Petition for sale of estate of bankrupt. W. E. Earle pro pet. Ordered that the petition be referred to W. J. Clawson, Registrar, to report after notice by publication and mail to creditors, to prove liens and show cause why said estate should not be sold. Ordered that said notice be published by assignee three weeks before sale, and creditors prove their liens forty days from date of said publication, &c., &c.

Ex parte W. T. Shumate and A. Blythe, assignees, in re. David O. Hawthorne and Sidney H. Turbyfield. Petition for involuntary bankruptcy. W. E. Earle pro pet. Rule to show cause why the firm of Grady, Hawthorne & Turbyfield should not be adjudged bankrupts.

Upon consideration of the argument of counsel, adjudged that the firm of Grady, Hawthorne & Turbyfield, composed of John W. Grady, D. O. Hawthorne and Sidney H. Turbyfield, become bankrupts, and are declared and adjudged bankrupts; and ordered that said bankrupts do, within five days, transmit by mail, prepaid, a schedule of creditors and inventory of their estate in the firm, and verified, &c.

Ex parte W. T. Shumate and A. Blythe, assignee of John W. Grady, in re. D. O. Hawthorne, debtor. Petition of involuntary bankruptcy. Order on debtor to show cause why Grady & Hawthorne should not be adjudged bankrupts. Same order as above.

☞PRETTY WOMEN.—A COMPARATIVELY few ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon. nas wfmlmo August 28

☞FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c.—MESSRS. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to furnish their customers with Grains at the lowest market rates. [9, eow24 September 24

Married.

BOLTON—BEATY.—On the 23d ult., at Conwayboro', S. C., by Rev. J. E. DUNLOP, O. P. BOLTON, Esq., editor of the Horry News, to Miss CORA BEATY, daughter of THOS W. BEATY, Esq.

Obituary.

"A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children."

WHILDEN.—Died on the 4th inst., at ———, S. C., Mr. ELIAS WHILDEN, a native of Christ Church Parish, in the 71st year of his age. During the war Mr. Whilden removed his family from the seaboard, and never resumed his residence here; but his body was brought down and interred at Wappetaw Church, where repose the remains of his deceased children, among them two gallant sons who fell in our struggle for independence.

In recording the death of our friend, we would do injustice to our feelings, to those of many others still living, and to the lamented dead, if we failed to pay the tribute eminently due to his virtues.

In the character of our friend there were no salient points; but there was such an harmonious blending of benevolence, truthfulness and manliness, a frank, open-hearted hospitality, a buoyancy and joyousness of spirits that never deserted him, and exhilarated all around him with his own cheerfulness, and made companionship with him truly delightful.

Mr. Whilden was unpretending and unobtrusive, never seeking preferment; but always performed cheerfully and with fidelity the duties of the various offices in Church or State which the confidence of his fellow-citizens called upon him to fill.

Of his domestic relations we will not trust ourself to speak. The deep grief of the survivors best attests the appreciation of their loss, and his memory will be affectionately cherished, not only by them, but by the community in which the most of his life was passed. T.

Special Notices.

☞CONSIGNEES OF NAVAL STORES, (CRUDE TURPENTINE especially,) are hereby notified that there is a law requiring all Naval Stores offered for sale in the City of Charleston to be inspected and WEIGHED by a regular licensed Inspector. All violations of the law will be promptly reported. T. W. STANLAND,
Sept 11 8 Naval Stores Inspector.

☞A DEFENSIVE MEDICINE.—"IN time of peace prepare for war," is a sound military maxim. "Let not the sickly season find you unprepared," is an equally good rule in medical jurisprudence. The man must be made of iron who finds himself at the close of summer as strong as at its commencement. Such a phenomenon is rare, even among the most robust of the human family. Muscular and constitutional vigor oozes out of us in the broiling weather of July and August, and few of us, at the opening of the fall, are in the best possible condition to defy the unhealthy influences of the season.

Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fevers, together with a variety of complaints that affect the digestive organs, the liver and the bowels, form a portion of the autumn programme. Bear in mind that exhaustion invites these disorders, and that staminal vigor enables the system to repel them. "To be weak is to be miserable," says Satan to his defeated legions, in "Paradise Lost," and the axiom is correct, though it comes from an evil source.

Ho! then, ye weak and feeble, fortify yourselves against the invisible enemy that pervades the autumnal air. The best defence against miasma is a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This rare vegetable tonic will improve your appetite, stimulate your digestion, give firmness to your nerves, invigorate your muscular fibre, regulate your secretions, cheer your spirits, and put your entire physique in perfect working order. It is easily done. The standard tonic and alterative which will recuperate and build you up, is not "bad to take," but, on the contrary, a pleasant medicine.

See, however, that you have the genuine article. There are imitations and counterfeits in the market, and they are all worthless or deleterious. Bear in mind that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold only in glass, (never by the gallon or cask,) and that each bottle bears a label surmounted by a vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and our revenue stamp over the cork.
Sept 11 DAC 6

☞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.

☞ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS having claims against the late Mrs. FRANCES BLAMYER are requested to render them in duly attested; and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned at his Law Office, No. 33 Broad-street.
HENRY DEAS, Jr.,
Sept 4 s3 Qualified Administrator.

☞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, LEWIS M. 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 notes 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 tuthslmo

☞WE HAVE WATCHED THE COURSE of so many distressed, emaciated and forlorn dyspeptics, of worn-out and prostrated females, 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 7 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; removes 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

Special Notices.

☞ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services in this Church To-Morrow Morning at half past Ten o'clock, Dr. W. W. HICKS officiating.

☞Strangers will be provided with seats.
Sept 11 8

☞SPRING-STREET CHURCH.—THERE will be no service in this Church To-Morrow, in consequence of the repairs being in progress.
Sept 11

☞CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH. The Rev. W. J. HARD, of Augusta, Ga., will fill the Pulpit of this Church during the absence of the Pastor. Service every SUNDAY MORNING and NIGHT.

Morning Service at half-past 10 o'clock, and Night at quarter-past 8 o'clock.

A collection will be taken up at the conclusion of each service. 8 Sept 11

☞DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CONDUCTED in the Orphan's Chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at Five o'clock, by the Rev. J. R. PICKETT. Sept 11

☞CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, from New York, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Adger's South Wharf. All goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners risk and expense.
JAMES ADGER & CO.,
Sept 11 1 Agents.

☞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.

☞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 most esteemed druggists, has, during the short time 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