The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1162. CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1868-'69.

The Figures as Given by the New York Shipping and Commercial List.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, September 11.—The New York Shipping and Commercial List, in its issue of this morning, publishes its statement of the cotton crop of 1868-'69. The figures foot up a total of 2,260,557 bales—a result which falls considerably short of the lowest estimate heretofore put forth in this market.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The acting Secretary of the Treasury deducted from the pay of twenty-six clerks in the Second Auditor's office for shirking duty last month.

The Treasury is closed in honor of Senator Fessenden's funeral. There is little public business.

The Revenue Department refuses to compromise cases growing out of the Mobile schooner Mary D. The proposition for compromise came from David Gibson, of Cincinnati.

General Sherman's appointment to the War Office reads to "end by the next session of Congress."

A Southern gentleman, visiting Cuba for the purpose of learning the true state of affairs for himself and friends, writes encouragingly from Cardenas, under date of September 1st, saying: "The revolution, I honestly believe, will be a success." In alluding to the outrages and destruction of property by the volunteers, the writer says: "If the war continues for six months, the island will be almost uninhabitable. Even now, along the eastern coast, people are on the verge of starvation."

EUROPE.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS—THE CUBAN QUESTION—THE STOWE SENSATION — THE COTTON TRADE—THE LATE ROWING MATCH—THE FRENCH SITUATION.

LONDON, September 10.—The Times to-day has an article on the subject of Sickles' note to the Spanish Government, in which it says it is hardly credible that America contemplates the recognition of Cuba. While Spain has little to lose, except the island, owing to the confusing prospect of war, and its damaging effects on her commerce and finance, she admits she must ultimately consent to abandon Cuba.

The Telegraph has an article on the same subject, saying: "American action with respect to Cuba is the same that England was so much blamed for, though the cases are not precisely parallel. The Cubans are absolutely without strength, without civil or military organization, and without an established government. If the Americans vindicate their action by the plea that they cannot remain indifferent to the struggles of a friendly people for freedom and independence, then England in 1861 acted in a manner the Americans now emphatically sanction. Looking at the controversy in its broadest view, we shall scarcely be displeased to see America take a step which the world would regard as a conspicuous exculpation of England from responsibility to America."

The Daily News says: "The rumor is afloat that the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States has found a powerful friend in the Spanish administration. It is difficult to perceive, if the rebellion is suppressed in Cuba, how a material change can be effected amid the defiant and subjugated population. If the rumors have any foundation, these considerations may possibly incline this powerful leader to listen favorably to the offer from the United States. Though his advocacy may obtain great force with other members of the government and with the people, the interests of England and France in the West Indies are scarcely inferior to those of the United States, and they will have their say before the settlement will be regarded as final."

The Times has another article to-day on the cotton trade and supply. It says: "There was a time when the intelligence of a good supply of cotton in the United States would have carried satisfactory assurance to the manufacturers and workingmen of Lancashire. The sudden destruction of the old cotton trade has been attended with the destruction of the old conditions. Things are no longer as they were. Though the cotton supply has come back again, new fields and factories have been opened, some under the shelter of protection, and some in a more natural atmosphere. A more extensive demand for the raw material raises the price, and that rise deprives us of the conditions essential to the superiority we once maintained."

John Bright says in a letter a good harvest will tend to restore health to the general trade of the country, and when we have a sufficient supply of cotton, Lancashire will recover from her distressed condition. It is more cotton we want, and not more taxes on imports. I suspect the people of Lancashire will not fail to understand this.

The Times to-day has an editorial on the result of the international rowing match. The writer asks if the admission of a coxswain does not counterbalance the weight in the boat? If not, the American system of rowing is the best. He regrets that the question was untried, but considers that the Harvards have no advantage over the Oxfords. With a coxswain they lost in steering; without one they would have lost more. He hopes that if the return match is accepted, both crews will row in their own fashion. If that course had been followed in the late race, it would have been quite as fair and more instructive. He considers it hard, however, to pick holes in a race so well contested and so gallantly won.

The excitement in regard to the article written by Mrs. Stowe on the subject of Lord and Lady Byron has not abated. The newspapers still teem with correspondence on the subject.

A letter in the News this morning says: "In no instance in history has any one told a most unpalatable truth and repented of his handiwork. When the first flush of indignation subsides, all will thank the author and publishers for telling the truth. Mrs. Stowe unveiled a secret formerly carefully guarded by a few, and restored virtue and vice to their proper places. In the future it will be remembered that by her courage there is one less imposture in the world."

Mr. Wentworth writes to the Pall Mall Gazette to-day in the matter of the Stowe-Byron scandal. He says Lady Byron's statement in her own handwriting does not contain an accusation as grave as Mrs. Stowe's. Mrs. Stowe's story is inconsistent with Lady Byron's letters. Mr. Wentworth concludes his letter with the following words: "I cannot allow that Mrs. Stowe's statement is substantially correct."

A letter from Paris foreshadows an early abdication. The Emperor's relapse is probable. Many think the majority of the Prince Imperial will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 10.—There has been a considerable flow of specie to the Bank of France this week. The amount on hand is 4,900,000 francs more than last week.

Official papers to-day say the Emperor has completely recovered from his recent indisposition. He has not yet come to Paris. He has asked the consent of his physicians to go out into the open air. It is considered probable the Empress will undertake her journey to the East in a short time.

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 11.—The government requests for Prim's immediate return on account of disorders are withdrawn, upon their easy suppression in the city. The country is now tranquil.

The rumor of the probable extension of Serrano's regency gains ground. All parties in Spain are favorable to the proposition.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, is dead.

Dispatches report many handsome subscriptions for the Avondale sufferers.

Twenty cavalrymen have been ordered to Virginia to enforce the revenue laws.

The Rawlins relief subscription in New York has reached forty-one thousand dollars.

Arrangements have been made to repeat the Boston Jubilee at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, England.

Thirteen Cuban prisoners, recently confined at Fernando Po, and who made their escape, have arrived at Queenstown.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the sterling has decreased about £360,000 since last week.

A heavy northeast gale prevailed yesterday at Savannah, and the steamer Magnolia for New York was detained in Tybee roads.

Large numbers of beef cattle from Western Virginia and East Tennessee are passing Northward in search of pasture, which the drought ruined.

New Orleans advices report crop prospects less favorable. The cane is backward. Caterpillars are reported damaging cotton in several parishes.

THE COAL MINE HOLOCAUST.

A Connected Account of the Horrible Affair.

The story of the Pennsylvania disaster grows more and more horrible as the details are gradually brought to light. There is a part of it—the closing moments of the awful agony of those two hundred men—which can never be described. Even the manner in which the catastrophe originated is mainly a matter of conjecture. In all human probability, not one of that wretched company survives to tell the secrets of their prison-house, and so to the actual horrors of suffering and death is added the gloom of an impenetrable mystery. The New York Tribune sums up the facts in the following clear and connected narrative:

The colliery in which this terrible accident occured is entered by a perpendicular shaft, 327 feet deep, on the side of a mountain. From the bottom of it, 40 feet below the surface of the valley, run two main galleries, sloping upward, one 800 and the other 1200 feet long. Smaller passages and chambers, 59 in number, branch off from these. There is no access to the open air except by this single shaft, which had to serve all the purposes of a hoist-way for the workmen and the coal, and a channel for the ventilating current which in all mines must be constantly forced by machinery through the various galleries and drifts. The sides of the shaft were built up with wooden supports, and a wooden partition ran perpendicularly through its whole length, dividing it into two passages, one for the upward, the other for the downward current. Right over its mouth stood a great wooden building, containing the machinery for hoisting and for breaking, sorting and cleaning the coal. To assist in creating a current of air a fire was always kept burning in a furnace at the foot of the shaft, and from this it is supposed the wood-work must have caught. On Monday morning two hundred men went down that shaft to resume work after a long strike. They were followed, about 9 o'clock, by one of the mule-tenders, with hay for his beasts. As he reached the bottom he was heard to cry "Fire!" but what he saw we never shall know, for in an instant a fierce column of flame rushed up the shaft, caught the breaker as if that had been a house of paper, and wrapped the whole structure in sheets of fire. The mouth of the pit belched forth destruction. Hundreds of tons of coal in the shutes and bins were soon in a white glow, and dropped with the falling beams into the shaft. It was seven or eight hours before the engines which were hurried to the scene of disaster from all the neighboring towns succeeded in extinguishing the burning mass. Workmen had flocked to the spot from the entire mining region, for it was known that two hundred of their brethren were imprisoned among the deadly vapors of that awful pit. The rubbish was cleared away from the mouth, and fifty experienced miners volunteered to attempt the descent. It was now about 6 in the evening. To test the purity of the air a dog and a lighted lamp were first lowered into the shaft as far as they would go. At the end of five minutes they were drawn up, the dog was alive, the lamp still burning. A miner named Charles Vartue then went down to reconnoitre, but about half way from the bottom he found the shaft blocked with fallen timbers. Two fresh volunteers were then lowered with hatchets. After twenty minutes they were drawn up again, faint and breathless. They had penetrated seventy or eighty yards into a gangway, finding three dead mules, and coming at last to a closed door. They hammered at it and waited for an answering sound, but no answer came, and through the crevices poured clouds of sulphurous vapor—the fatal "black damp." Several other parties, in the course of the evening and night, made attempts to penetrate into the gangways, but with little more success. Few could remain more than five or six minutes, and when drawn up they were all speechless and exhausted. Several were brought back by their companions entirely insensible. Two brave fellows, Daniel Jones and Thomas Williams, were brought back dead. There was no hope now that any of the miners remained alive, unless possibly they had succeeded in walling themselves in at some remote part of the mine so effectually as to prevent the entrance of the foul gases from the shaft. It was only the shadow of a hope; still the work went on, while women sat wringing their hands and weeping for their husbands and children, and miners from distant towns came in hundreds to offer their assistance. By nine o'clock on Tuesday morning an engine and fan had been placed in position to force fresh air into the mine. All day long parties went down at intervals, but the black damp drove them back, and the fans did not seem to gain upon it. About four in the afternoon it was discovered that the fire at the foot of the shaft, which was supposed to be entirely extinguished, had been revived by the fresh current, and communicated with a mass of coal lying near. Thus the workmen had actually been accelerating the generation of gas, and destroying what little vestige of hope might remain for their imprisoned comrades. A stream of water was with some difficulty brought to play upon the flames, and the greater part of the night was devoted to the suppression of the fire, the clouds of gas that came up the shaft being meanwhile so awful that workmen at the mouth were removed insensible. Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning two bodies were found, both fearfully disfigured and unrecognizable. About 6:30 a party of four succeeded in penetrating some distance into one of the principal galleries, and came upon the bodies of over sixty more where they had met their fate together. They had constructed two barriers of cars and refuse coal, and stripped off their clothes to stop the crevices. One poor fellow, whose duty it seems to have been to close the last aperture after all had passed beyond it, had fallen dead on the outside, his work not yet completed. Fathers and sons were found in each other's arms. Some lay with their hands clenched as if in agony, some with their faces buried in the ground, some in the attitude of prayer. While we write the labor of bringing out the bodies still goes on.

The causes of this horrible affair seem plain enough. The shaft upon which the lives of these two hundred men depended was a tinder-box, and a fire was made in the bottom of it! Not a stick of wood should be used in such places if iron can be substituted, as for most of the equipment of a mine it certainly can be. And that there was not a separate shaft for ventilation is simply monstrous. The miners are said to declare that not another day's work shall be done in any mine which has not a ventilating shaft. Doubtless they are in earnest, but we have no confidence that their resolution would be kept. The most reckless of men are always those whose occupations are most perilous. Miners we know are not ignorant of their danger. Mine-owners are not heartless. But both manifest a propensity to run fearful risks, which seems to us entirely inexplicable. If men are the victims of such suicidal tendencies, it is the duty of the government to protect them against their own folly.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Negro Murderer at Savannah—The Crime and its Punishment.

At nine o'clock on Friday morning last, Jesse Watkins was hung in the jail-yard of Savannah, for the murder of a little white boy named Charlie Wilson.

About the first of September, 1868, Charlie went out hunting, and when about two miles from Savannah came suddenly upon Jesse and another negro, who had gone out to kill a cow. Jesse, without any provocation whatever, shot Charlie dead with a musket he had; then hid the body in the bushes, and carried off the deceased's gun and accoutrements. Charlie not coming home at the usual hour, his mother became uneasy, and a search was commenced. His body was not found for three days, although over a hundred persons were out searching for him. About two month's after the murder, Jesse's companion turned State's evidence. As the case was carried through the various courts, other evidence was introduced, which fully established the guilt of the accused, and in May last Judge Schley, of the Superior Court, sentenced him to be hung. The cashier of the Freedman's Bureau in Savannah interested himself very much in collecting testimony to prove the innocence of Jesse, after he had been sentenced. He induced Governor Bullock to twice respite Jesse. But on last Thursday the Governor, by telegraph, ordered the execution.

The scaffold was in the jail yard, to which only the clergy and the reporters were at first admitted, but after awhile the officers consented that the crowd outside should come in. Rev. Fathers Hamilton and Laugaree officiated. When the cross, the sacred emblem of the religion he had professed, was held up to him, he pressed his lips upon it with a zeal, for the moment, oblivious of all other circumstances or surroundings. Father Hamilton then whispered the last words in his ear and bidding him good bye, to which Jesse responded with much feeling, descended a few steps and addressed the spectators, saying: "The unfortunate man who is now about to meet his God desires me to say that he dies truly sorry for all his sins; that he has prayed for you all, and as his soul goes into eternity, he desires each of you to say a short prayer for its repose. While Father Hamilton was speaking every hat was raised in solemn and respectful attention.

Just before adjusting the cap, Sheriff Doonier asked, "Jesse have you anything you wish to say to those present?" After a moment's hesitation, the condemned man stepped forward a few inches and replied, "Yes, sir, I will say a few words;" then to the crowd—"Gentlemen, this is a solemn occasion. I feel that it is God's will for me to die. I leave all in His hands; His commands must be fulfilled. I wish you would all pray for me, as I have prayed for you all. I am sorry for all the sins I may have committed. I forgive every one. The man who swore against me, I freely forgive even him, and have prayed for him."

After the speech, the cap and noose were adjusted, the steps taken away, and the sheriff asked, "Jesse, are you ready?" to which he replied, in a loud, firm voice, "yes, sir!" The fatal hatchet fell, severing with one blow the cord that held up the trap. With a quick, sharp fall, and a dull thug, the body hung suspended in mid-air, while the terrible struggle with death began. Though the fall was fully seven feet, it failed to break the victim's neck, and death ensued from strangulation. For a few seconds, not the least motion was perceptible; then the arms drew up, tightening the rope upon them almost to breaking the skin; two or three violent efforts to expand the lungs were followed by a drawing up of the lower limbs, then all was still, and in two minutes, to external appearance, the spirit of Jesse Watkins had left the body forever. The heart still beat, however, full and strong. At the expiration of ten minutes, the heart was still beating at the rate of forty pulsations to the minute. Five minutes more passed, and the surgeons pronounced life extinct.

THE LAST OF THE BOAT RACE.

What Charles Reade says About it.

Nearly all the New York papers contain long accounts of the Harvard-Oxford boat race, furnished by their London correspondents. Mr. M. D. Conway sends to the World a three-column letter, very graphic in its descriptions, and in all respects exceedingly interesting. Mr. Smalley's Tribune letter is quite naturally in the "I told you so" strain, but possesses a strong point of interest in the shape of a letter from Mr. Charles Reade. The eminent novelist writes:

It could hardly be believed in the United States to what an extent I, an Oxford man, sympathize with your gallant fellows. But I send you my observations.

The Harvard boat goes down a little by the head. As she faced the tide, coming to start, the water nearly ran over her. The crew were not in high condition generally. I have long seen this with regret. But it is a point on which they were touchey, and could not approach it without offence. Proofs—Boil on Loring's neck, bloodless lips, especially of Simmons, and a general want of that sprightliness that results from high condition. They were, however, hard in muscle—harder than the Oxford crew. Yet Simmons had diarrhœa on the day and for forty-eight hours previously.

In the race, Oxford did not wait for them as they sometimes do for Cambridge, but pulled all they knew from the first. A little above Hammersmith bridge they were distressed, but got second wind afterward. Their beautiful finish, as shown in practice, disappeared in the race, and little remained of their form but their true time, the quick advance of the arms, and the keen catch at first of the stroke, which have won them the day so often. Harvard pulled the handsomer stroke of the two. N. B.—In practicing, just the reverse. The ridiculous theory of the London press is answered by this, that Harvard kept the same form in practice and in the struggle. Oxford did not.

These remarks are at your service. I think you may rely upon their accuracy. As to the dip forward of boats, my opinion was shared to the full by a distinguished oarsman, with whom I compared notes, with the craft and her behavior in sight. Yours, very sincerely,

CHARLES READE.

London, August 28.

The other accounts simply tell the story of the race, going over the ground which our own columns have made familiar to our readers. The arrangements for the reception of the Harvard crew in New York have been completed. It will be in the form of a dinner at Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street, and the price of tickets for others than invited guests has been fixed at $8 each. The Harvard four took passage in the City of Antwerp and they were expected to reach New York on yesterday. The dinner will take place to-day or to-morrow. The decorations for the dining room will be very costly and elaborate, and it is intended to make the reception a very choice affair. The number of the guests will be small."

—Pullman, the celebrated palace, eating and sleeping car man, is now building a grand church car to run on Sunday trains on the Union Pacific.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

The President and the Texas Politicians—How Southern Political News is Manufactured.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes under date of Friday last:

It seems to be the easiest thing in the world, just at this time, to commit the President by expression to almost any side of a question that politicians may choose to put him on. Yesterday afternoon General Clark and Captain Saylor, of Texas, called at the executive mansion and had an interview. At its close they hastened to the newspaper offices of the city, and to the offices of the correspondents of Northern papers, and procured the publication of their version of what as said. According to their statements, the President expressed himself as unqualifiedly opposed to the Hamilton party of Texas, and in favor of that represented by General Davis. They represented, furthermore, that the President himself broached the subject, as they had not called primarily for a political discussion, but simply to make a visit of condolence in consequence of the death of Secretary Rawlins, General Clark having served with the President and Rawlins in the field.

Or story is always good, it is said, until another is told, and I have it from authority as reliable as Clark and Saylor that the President has been misrepresented. Instead of broaching the subject himself, he listened patiently and without interruption to the tale of political wrongs his visitors had to tell, and then only remarked, in substance, that he regretted to see those differences among the Republicans of the State of Texas; but he neither expressed preference for Davis nor denounced Hamilton. General Clark, who is a candidate for Congress from the third district of the State, on the Davis ticket, is naturally anxious to make all the capital he can for the success of the ticket of which he is a part, and he therefore took advantage of the President's absence to have his own version of the interview published in the prominent papers of the country. The reticence of the President is well known, and he is not apt to introduce matters of this importance, involving the relation of the administration toward political affairs in the States, unless he is asked to do so.

This is the way, however that a good deal of what has been alleged to be the sentiment of the President toward Southern politics has been manufactured. There is not much reliance to be placed upon any of these ex parte statements. They serve the purpose of those designing them for a time, just as this one will do. It will reach Texas before a contradiction can be sent out, and the Davis party will create a temporary diversion in their favor by giving currency to the story from every stump; and these politicians are keen and shrewd enough to understand the difficulties in the way of convincing the people of the untruthfulness of a story earnestly impressed upon them, especially when the contradiction may not reach their ears for several days.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

SALES-DAY IN BARNWELL—PURCHASE BY LAND COMMISSIONER LESLIE.

Mr. C. P. Leslie, Land Commissioner, purchased on sales-day, in Blackwell, two valuable tracts of land at about four dollars per acre. There was some spirited bidding against the Commissioner, as these places we learn, are capital cotton lands. Mr. Leslie will not, he says, purchase any property where the homestead may be claimed. The following is a report of the sales in detail: C. O. Hoffman's land, 434 acres, sold for $850—bought by H. Hartzog. S. M. Sanders' land, 875 acres, sold for $3525—bought by J. M. Hoover. M. H. Darlington's land, first tract, 848 acres, sold for $2000—bought by W. R. Darlington. Second tract, 256 acres—sold for $1100—purchased by the same. Third tract, 930 acres, sold for $1900—purchased by same. Fourth tract, 105 acres sold for $490, and purchased by same. In the Court of Probate—D. C. Bradley vs. Bowers and Wife, 101 acres of land, sold by the sheriff for $70, and purchased by Willis Loadholt. D. H. Rice vs. G. N. Chin and Wife, 330 acres of land was sold for $1300, and purchased by C. P. Leslie. The following tracts were sold by the clerk: Three hundred and twelve acres of land, at the suit of James Patterson, commissioner, for another, vs. P. W. Baughn, was purchased for the sum of $2000. One acre in the Town of Bamberg, at the suit of the same vs. A. E. Simmons, was sold for $1600. Ninety-seven acres of land, at the suit of same vs. J. M. Smith, was sold for $100.

SALES-DAY IN ORANGEBURG.

The Orangeburg News says: "Quite a large concourse of farmers were in town on Monday last, sales-day, and business briskened its pace some among our merchants. The sheriff made the following sales of real estate: Lands of L. W. Dash, 1200 acres, for $1535; the first and second tracts were purchased by J. W. Hydrick, the third tract by Joshua Ulmer. Lands of estate of Christian Keitt, 400 acres, for $855; purchased by N. E. W. Sistrunk. Lands of J. J. Houck, 586 acres, for $575; purchased by S. Dibble, Esq. Lands of E. W. Andrews, 664 acres, for $550; purchased by G. H. Cornelson. Lands of Mrs. Glaze, 138 acres, for $175; purchased by J. H. Amaker. Life estate of J. D. Inabinet, 240 acres, for $85; purchased by J. D. Stroman. On Tuesday after sales-day the sheriff sold personal property to the amount of $600. The personal property of Mr. Avant was sold for $379. Two fine milch cows were sold for $87 and $48."

SALES-DAY GOSSIP IN ANDERSON.

The Intelligencer says: "The property sales in front of the courthouse were largely attended, and the bidding in several instances was quite spirited. W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Judge of Probate, sold several tracts of land as follows: 265 acres, $1965; 99¼ acres, $625; 40 acres, $330; 14 acres in the village of Belton, $430; ½ acre lot in Pendleton, $300. Sheriff McGukin sold one tract of land, containing 140 acres, at $485. These prices indicate an increased value of land, notwithstanding the prospect of taxation. We talked with a good many farmers concerning their crops, and from the best information we can gather, the conclusion is general that not more than a half crop of corn and cotton will be made in Anderson County. The cold weather early in August, attended by partial rains, was succeeded by intensely hot and dry weather, and the last drought has done far more injury than its predecessor. Altogether, the signs indicate scarcity of breadstuffs and money."

ACCIDENT ON THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

As the passenger train on the Blue Ridge Railroad was approaching the depot grounds on Tuesday morning, two flat cars laden with lumber and one box car were thrown from the track by coming in contact with a cow. The two flats were demolished and one of them precipitated down the embankment. The damage will amount to one thousand dollars, it is said. The president of the company has ordered a rigid investigation of the facts attending the occurrence.

SCALING OLD DEBTS.

The Walhalla Courier having stated that the process of scaling old debts originated at Anderson, under the auspices of General Harrison, the Anderson Intelligencer remarks: "In this our contemporary is mistaken. It was first applied on this circuit in the manner stated, but the scheme originated in Edgefield two or three years ago when debts were scaled at twenty-five to thirty cents on the dollar. Governor Pickens was the first public man, so far as our knowledge extends, who advocated this course in reference to ante-war obligations."

ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED.

The Abbeville Press contradicts the Radical falsehood which has been published that the Rev. Manning Brown, of that place, had declined to perform the funeral services over the remains of G. W. Allen, a deceased member of the constabulary. The Press says: "Mr. Brown authorizes us to deny this statement as false in every particular. He was not at home at the time of the application, and knew nothing of it until his return. Had he been applied to, common humanity would have precluded his refusal."

SALES-DAY IN LANCASTER, S. C.

The Ledger reports the sale of the following tracts at what were considered fair prices: 218 acres, bankrupt estate, for $1001, W. C. Patterson purchaser; 1200 acres, more or less, lands of Allen Morrow, for $1250, Dr. J. T. Kell purchaser. Estate of M. P. Crawford, deceased—1200 acres of Waxhaw land for $9050, purchased by Hasseltine & Chafee; reversionary interest in 225 acres, $300, J. D. Wylie purchaser; reversionary interest in house and lot in the village, $1100, J. D. Wylie purchaser; reversionary interest in three acre town lot, $110, William Stevens purchaser.

THE COTTON CROP IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

The Ledger says: "The cotton crop has arrived at that stage that we may calculate with some certainty as to its yield. It is our purpose to arrive as near the correct figure as possible, and relying upon the judgment of several experienced farmers, we think the mark will not be missed very far in estimating the present cotton crop of Lancaster County at about the same of last year. It is presumed that the increased acreage in cotton the present year will make up for all deficiencies in bad stands, &c. This estimate, we are satisfied, will not hold good throughout the State, and but for the superior quality of our lands and other essential causes, injured as this crop was by the late frosts and wet spring, we, too, would have fallen far short of our usual production."

SHEDS OF STATE NEWS.

The number of bales of cotton shipped from Blackville to September 9, 1869, is 96. Last year the number of bales shipped to September 9, 1868, were 2.

The following additional magistrates in and for Orangeburg County have been appointed: E. A. Price, Edward Argoe, Dr. R. V. Dannerly, Wm. N. Mount.

Sam Beatty, colored, was drowned on the 4th instant, in the Waccamaw, while trying to board the steamer Staples, as she was moving past Bucksville.

Judge Orr will hold an extra term of court at Newberry on the second Monday in October.

Over fifty bales of new cotton were sold in Winnsboro' on Thursday and Friday, at an average of 30¼ cents per pound.

The Laurensville Herald, in its sales-day report, says: "The sheriff sold, as the property of Ferguson & Hill, the steam saw mill and fixtures at Clinton, fourteen acres of land, subject to mortgage. Bid off at $25. The complaint as to crops was universal—corn short, and cotton shorter."

A new Masonic hall is to be built at New Prospect, Spartanburg County.

THE HURRICANE AT THE HUB.

The "Old Elm" Shattered—The Coliseum Demolished—The Big Organ in Ruins—The Huge Drum ditto.

The New England papers are filled with the accounts of the great gale which recently swept over that section. At Providence, R. I., the force of the storm was so great that the sea swept into the main street, and the people in many localities were only rescued through the prompt action of boatmen, who paddled through the business streets. The Boston papers give the following details of the late hurricane:

On the Common and in all parts of the city strong trees were twisted, split and torn up by the roots. The "old elm" survived the gale with the loss of a few branches only. Cambridge, Chelsea, Charlestown and other places suffered in the same proportion with Boston. No serious disaster to the shipping has been reported. The damage in Boston and vicinity is estimated at over a million of dollars.

The once imposing Coliseum is now a little better than a mere wreck, and its ruinous and dismantled condition gives a more striking proof of the fury of the storm and the havoc which it wrought than any other instance that can be cited. Shortly before 6 o'clock a furious gust of wind struck upon the orchestral end of the building "like a hammer," as sailors say. In a few minutes the large circular window, which is twenty feet in diameter, yielded to the blast, and the wind getting inside, the building quivered like a reed. The whole orchestral end now crashed in, and the blast, sweeping with resistless fury to the other extremity, as speedily forced out the other end. In a few moments the whole edifice seemed to be the sport of the elements, and the wind, getting underneath the roof, playfully lifted it off, piece by piece, until the whole of the transept was entirely unroofed. The air was darkened with falling and flying timbers, which were tossed and blown about like shavings. The crash was tremendous, and struck awe into all beholders. The organ was speedily levelled to the ground, and buried in a chaotic mass of timber. The big drum was also laid flat, and pierced in several places by the falling timbers.

Immense pieces of the roof were carried considerable distances, and fell on every side. At the time of the gale there were ten visitors within the building, seven of whom were ladies. There were also two boys working, and Samuel Wilson, the doorkeeper, and a dog. Directly the end window was forced in, the ladies rushed out in a state of the greatest terror and bewilderment, and some of them made their way amid a shower of falling timbers to the open ground. One or two of them turned back into the building, but were urged to go out again by the doorkeeper, who feared that they might be killed, as the whole structure seemed as if it would come down. The dog was panic-stricken, and would not move. Fortunately no one was hurt. The catastrophe was witnessed by several persons. A car was brought to a standstill on Berkeley-street, and some men getting out in a state of alarm were speedily blown to the ground.

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Legislature, at its approaching session, for a charter for a LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be called "THE CHARLESTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY." m4 September 13

☞ THE WONDERFUL PROPERTIES OF MILK OF VIOLETS has caused its universal adoption by the *elite* of Europe. Its remarkable whitening effects is the pleasure of all who use it. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, New York. 1 Sept 13

☞ OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, AUGUST 28, 1869.—This Company is now prepared to FUND THE INTEREST DUE, and to become due on September 1, 1869, on the Bonds of the CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, endorsed by the State of South Carolina, according to the provisions of Section Third (3d) of an Act to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their Road, which Section reads as follows, viz:

SECTION 3. That the said Company is hereby further authorized and required to fund and redeem the Coupons for interest of the Bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State, now past due, and that may fall due on or before the first day of September, 1869, by issuing therefor an equal amount of their Bonds, with Coupons attached, for interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and the principal to become due in twenty years after the date thereof. And the payment of said Bonds so to be issued in substitution for interest Coupons shall be guaranteed by the State in the same manner and as fully as the said original Bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company are now guaranteed; subject, however, to the provisions of Section 6 of this Act.

The Treasurer of the Company will FUND DAILY, until Saturday, 11th September, between the hours of Nine and Two o'clock, at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL & SEABROOK, No. 50 Broad-street, and thereafter at Office of the Company, foot of Mill-street.

S. W. FISHER,
August 30 mwf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ 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.

☞ THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE News JOB OFFICE, No. 141 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.

☞ PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
April 19 mwf1yr

Special Notices.

☞ CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE BRITISH BARK VINCO, from Liverpool, has THIS DAY been entered under the Five Day Act. Goods not Permitted at expiration of the time will be sent to Customhouse Stores. RAVENEL & CO.
Sept 13 3

☞ CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—DESPATCH LINE.—The schooner IDABELLA will discharge cargo THIS DAY at Brown's Wharf. Goods not called for will be stored at sunset at risk and expense consignees. No claims allowed after goods are removed. WILLIAM ROACH & CO.
Sept 13 1

☞ CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per British bark VINCO, from Liverpool, are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Day Act, and that all goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the public stores. RAVENEL & CO.
Sept 10 fmw3

☞ CONSIGNEES OF NAVAL STORES, (CRUDE TURPENTINE especially,) are hereby notified that there is a law, ratified by the Legislature of South Carolina in 1856, 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 3 Naval Stores Inspector.

☞ NOTICE.—NO [illegible] WHATEVER for Seamen's wages or [illegible] against Yacht ELEANOR, will be paid unless contracted by my order. A. A. GOLDSMITH.
August 16 mlmo Owner.

☞ 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 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,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, 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

☞ 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 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 10th 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. DESAUSSURE, 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. F. Johnson.

Sumter.—John B. Moore.

Winnsboro'.—W. R. 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