# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 1509. CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1870. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.


## FIRST BLOOD IN LAURENS.

*THE REIGN OF WINCHESTER RIFLE LAW.*

FIVE WHITE MEN AND THREE NEGROES KILLED.

JOE CREWS WOUNDED IN THE LEG.

GOVERNOR SCOTT APPEALING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AID.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN COLUMBIA

A REFORM NEGRO BURNED OUT BY RADICALS.

**Facts and Rumors About the Elections.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, October 21.

Laurens will give *forty* majority for Scott, but at least *eight hundred* fraudulent votes were cast by boys and repeaters.

The day of election in Laurens passed off quietly enough, but a row occurred on Thursday, after the United States troops had left the place. It seems that the constables tried to arrest a Tennesseean named Johnson, who resisted the arrest. This caused a fight.

A messenger who brings the news to Governor Scott says that five white men and three negroes were killed. The white men are named Tyler, Lowry, Frost, Leaky and Kelhoe. Several of the persons reported killed, if not all of them, were constables. Rumor says that Joe Crews was shot in the leg, but escaped into the woods. A man named Powell was wounded, and is supposed to have been killed.

The Governor is trying to get the United States soldiers to return to Laurens. If they cannot do so, the Governor will send up the white militia from Columbia.

The negro militia are assembling to-night at this place.

The Governor has telegraphed to the Secretary of War, and to General Terry, for troops. There is intense excitement here.

Last night, a Reform negro, living ten miles from Columbia, was burnt out by the Radicals. His house with his crop in it was burned, and his family barely escaped with their lives.

United States Commissioner Janney issued today five warrants for fraudulent voting in Columbia, also one yesterday. The accused are all negroes. Fifty-three other cases are ready for him, and many others will be found to-night.

In Spartanburg the total vote was 3500, of which 2250 are Reform—giving a Reform majority of *twelve hundred and fifty*. CORSAIR.

### *ELECTION FACTS AND RUMORS.*

The feeling in the city yesterday was decidedly more cheerful. It dawned upon the people that what had been gained by the Reform movement could have been won in no other way, and that, whether we elected the State ticket or not, the back of Radicalism was broken. With from forty to fifty Reformers in the lower House of the General Assembly, and with eleven Reformers in the Senate, Scott and his Ring can be so muzzled that they will not steal any more. Besides this, we have made the first step in educating politically the colored voters of the State, who, up to this time, had been guided by their passions rather than their reason. What we need now is to hold the people together, to maintain our organization, to show a bold front to the enemy wherever we find him. This will enable the Reformers to use their strength to the best purpose and to seize every opportunity of reforming, in small things as well as large, the government of the State.

Our own estimate of the result of the elections will be found in another place, but it is proper to say here that the Radicals claim the State by about 20,000 majority.

MR. TIM HURLEY'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. Timothy Hurley's estimate is as follows: Radical majority in the State, 15,000; in Charleston County, 7000; General Butler several thousand ahead of his ticket.

**Charleston County.**

Taking into account the large majority of the Reformers in Charleston City, and the vote cast in the parishes for the DeLarge ticket, this county can hardly give the Radical State ticket more than 3000 majority. The county ticket is still in doubt, and many of our friends claim that the split between DeLarge and Bowen has elected the Reform candidates for the Legislature.

HURLEY'S MANŒUVRE.

At the Hurley Convention, in the Bowen interest, the Mackeys declared their adhesion to the regular ticket, and there was a general restoration of confidence. Mr. A. M. Mackey was put upon the ticket as school commissioner, and peace reigned supreme. A little later, however, the Bowenites came to the conclusion that the Mackeys were not playing fair, and Timothy Hurley was put to it to circumvent them. A second edition of the regular Bowen ticket was got out for use in the county *outside* of the city. Upon this ticket, the following substitutes were made: For the Legislature, Reuben Tomlinson instead of O. R. Levy; for county commissioner, —— Reed instead of F. C. Miller; for school commissioner, M. Emory instead of A. M. Mackey; for coroner, E. M. Whiting instead of A. R. Taft. This ticket was given out as the regular ticket, and the Bowenites assert that Messrs. Tomlinson, Emory, Reed and Whiting, with the rest of the Bowen ticket, are undoubtedly elected.

FOR CONGRESS.

The reports of the result of the contest between Bowen and DeLarge are very conflicting. Both sides claim the victory. It is considered certain that DeLarge has made a strong run, but Bowen is thought to have the better chance of coming out ahead in the official count.

THE BALLOT-BOXES.

These interesting repositories, big with the fate of the Charleston Reformers, are piled up in the Circuit Court-room. The guard lie about in the jury-boxes, and make themselves uncomfortable as best they can. The detail for yesterday and to-day is as follows: From 12 M. to 8 P. M., on Friday, A. S. J. Perry and E. P. Frost, Reformers, and Robert Mears and Robert Hamilton, Radicals. From 8 P. M., Friday, to 4 A. M., to-day, J. T. Kanapaux and L. C. Nowell, Reformers, and John Ancrum and George Holmes, Radicals. From 4 A. M. to 12 M. today, H. S. Olney, Reformer, and Aaron McCoy, Radical.

ARRESTS.

The United States commissioner issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of the following persons: Isaac Moultrie, for voting twice; R. A. Weasy, for intimidating voters. John Holloway, who was arrested on Thursday for perjury, gave bail to appear before the January term of the United States Court.

The sailors of the brig Concord, who were arrested on Thursday, were remanded for further hearing.

A warrant was also issued for the arrest of a person who, it is alleged, discharged an employee for voting the Republican ticket.

THE WHITE AND COLORED VOTE.

The following table shows the white and colored vote in the county as far as heard from. No reports have been received from Edisto Island:

THE WHITE AND COLORED VOTE.

| PRECINCTS. | General Election, 1870. White. | Colored. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Charleston | 5,182 | 6,049 | 11,231 |
| Christ Church— | | | |
| Mt. Pleasant | 126 | 480 | 606 |
| 15 Mile House | 12 | 288 | 300 |
| St. James' Santee— | | | |
| 32 Mile House | 58 | 134 | 192 |
| Dutart's Creek | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Club House | 18 | 257 | 275 |
| St. James' Goose Creek— | | | |
| 8 Mile Pump | 18 | 321 | 339 |
| Whatey's Church | 11 | 324 | 335 |
| Summerville | 93 | 206 | 299 |
| Wassamassaw | 122 | 81 | 203 |
| Cross Roads | 64 | 62 | 126 |
| Hickory Bend | 103 | 158 | 261 |
| St. John's Berkeley— | | | |
| Black Oak | 35 | 422 | 457 |
| Calamus Pond | 35 | 262 | 297 |
| Biggin Church | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Strawberry Ferry | 20 | 324 | 344 |
| Garrett Church | 14 | 223 | 237 |
| Fultz's | 41 | 10 | 51 |
| St. Stephen's— | | | |
| Muster House | 122 | 249 | 371 |
| Pineville | 9 | 169 | 178 |
| St. Thomas and St. Denis— | | | |
| Brick Church | 27 | 45 | 479 |
| New Hope Church | 4 | 34 | 38 |
| St. John's Colleton— | | | |
| Rushland | 8 | 420 | 428 |
| Campbell's Church | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gregg's Farm | 13 | 204 | 217 |
| Wadmalaw— | | | |
| Enterprise | 24 | 514 | 538 |
| Garrety's Store | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edisto— | | | |
| Calvary Church | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wright's Store | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Church | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Andrew's— | | | |
| St. Andrew's Church | 3 | 335 | 338 |
| Wilkes's | 4 | 245 | 249 |
| Lamb's Farm | 16 | 213 | 229 |
| James Island— | | | |
| Cross Roads | 20 | 555 | 575 |
| Total | 6,506 | 12,687 | 19,193 |

Total vote in the county, by census of 1869–70, whites 7889; colored 15,871. Total 23,760.

BIGGIN CHURCH.

The last Radical statement in regard to the row at Biggin Church, attributes the difficulty to two followers of DeLarge, who threatened to shoot any man who would vote for Bowen, and who prevented a good many from doing so. Hearing of this at Strawberry, a crowd went over from that place to Biggin Church to remedy the evil. Upon their arrival, the two leading intimidators decamped, in very undignified style, along with the managers, and the mob taking possession of the ballot-boxes, they have not since been heard from. We learned from the managers, yesterday morning, that one Wm. Ristig was at the head of this mob, who were all armed. Proper steps have been taken by the United States marshall to bring these rioters to justice.

STRAWBERRY FERRY.

The box from this precinct came in yesterday morning, and we learn from the managers that the report of a disturbance there is incorrect. The voting went on quietly and orderly—the Radicals enjoying the situation and having it pretty much their own way.

FULTZ'S OLD FIELD.

At this place the majority for Reform was very decided, but, unfortunately, too small to effect much. There was no hurry in voting, nor the slightest disorder during the day.

JOHN'S ISLAND.

The returns from Gregg's Farm came in by a small boat to the city, at 4 P. M. yesterday. The book was kept in a manner becoming the intelligent appointees of Governor Scott, and the injunction of the constitution was strictly carried out as to there being no distinction of color. Owing to this want of distinction we were obliged to estimate the white vote with the aid of outside information. From the same source we learn that, as only three colored men voted Reform, the election went off in a very quiet manner.

ST. THOMAS.

From New Hope Church the box arrived duly sealed, and with it the cheering news of 32 out of the 38 votes polled being for Reform. As at Fultz's the numbers are small, but we should be more than content if these "straws showed how the wind blew." In the whole parish the total number of votes is about 900. The total number of votes polled is about 498, of which, about 40 were Reform. The elections were quiet and orderly.

NATURALIZATION.

In the late election 300 voters who had been duly naturalized before Judge Pringle, in the City Court, were objected to because they had not taken out their papers in the United States Court. This is the first election at which any objection of the kind has been made, and as none was raised or even hinted while the papers were being prepared and issued by the City Court, it took all by surprise, and deprived hundreds of respectable voters of their legal rights. A word of caution would have sent them to the other court, but there was no one to speak it, and the votes were lost to the Reform party. As it is a matter of some consequence to the 300, we hope steps will be taken to test the question whether the City Court is authorized to issue naturalization papers.

THE ELECTION AT THE EIGHT-MILE PUMP.

PHOSPHATE WORKS, NORTHEASTERN R. R.,
NEAR EIGHT MILE PUMP, Oct. 21.

Arms and the men, I sing. Not arms and the man, as Virgil says, but arms and the men. The arms were what would be called in poetic-political, or politic-poetical parlance, Winchester rifles, but I would describe them as muskets which Noah may have used and not admired. The men were the descendants of Noah's second son, and followers of Scott.

In compliance with the advice given by THE NEWS, your correspondent, on Wednesday last, remained in the city to vote early, but the early voting there resulted in a late arrival at the classic and romantic spot known as "The Pump."

Arriving at the Pump at ten o'clock A. M., I found the polls surrounded by about fifty of the colored partisans of Scott, about fifteen or twenty of whom were armed with guns, and one, a particularly warlike son, of Ham, with an old cavalry sabre besides his musket. In charge of the poll were a black man and a colored man, the latter a carpenter though not a Carpenter man, and a Smith though not a blacksmith, *and on the table were Scott tickets and no others.*

The few gentlemen who represented the Reform party, together with one or two friends, had done and were still doing their duty as well as was possible under the circumstances; *but as soon as the Reform tickets were exposed to view they had been seized by the mob and destroyed.* The tearing up of the Carpenter and Butler tickets was done to the tuneful accompaniment of yells, contemptous revilings, and volleys of musketry from the gun committee.

Some tickets remained in the pockets of the white men present, and Mr. S. W. Reiley, the engineer on the phosphate works, whence I send you this, offered one to a colored voter, whereupon the hootings broke forth afresh, coupled with threats to take his life should he dare repeat the offence. A short time after the enacting of this disgraceful scene, Mr. Theodore Boag arrived on the ground, and, under his protection, a colored Reformer deposited his vote, the gallant gunners seeming to have an instinctive knowledge of the fact that our good friend "Tozey" is not to be trifled with. Whilst, however, the few white men present were ready and willing to protect any colored man who desired to cast a vote on the side of honesty and reform, the negroes were intimidated by the threatening, and, to their minds, warlike attitude of the gun committee, and your correspondent in vain endeavored to inspire them with the required amount of nerve. Thus were numbers of colored men intimidated either into voting for Scott or not voting at all. If the election has been conducted in many localities as it was at the Eight-mile Pump, defeat is a foregone conclusion, and there needs no ghost to come from the grave to tell us that we are not yet to be Scott free from the evils by which our good old State is oppressed. The United States Deputy marshal up here—or, at least, a colored man who wore the badge of one—sent here to see that things be fairly conducted, compelled the colored voters to open their tickets, so as to allow the crowd to know whether they were for Scott or not. On being warned, however, to desist, he did so reluctantly.

The count may be fair, but the election, at least, so far as this poetic Pump is concerned, was a swindle and a fraud of magnificent and gigantic proportions. On the grounds I have above stated, (and I can furnish proof of the correctness of my report,) we should demand a second trial, and should we succeed in getting one, *be prepared to meet co'e with vote and gunners with gunners.*

MOULTRIE.

**Kershaw.**

Letters from Kershaw report that the whites polled their full strength, and that the people are in fine spirits. The Radical majority is about 250, which is about one-fourth of what the Scott clique expected.

**Williamsburg.**

A letter to THE NEWS, dated Kingstree, October 20, gives the following statement of the result of seven precincts:

| | Republican. | Reform. |
|---|---|---|
| Kingstree | 362 | 180 |
| Salter's | 213 | 73 |
| Indian Town | 239 | 82 |
| Anderson's | 33 | 62 |
| Gourdin's | 217 | 84 |
| Cedar Swamp | 109 | 34 |
| Graham's Cross Roads | 185 | 315 |
| | 1358 | 830 |

"There are four more polls to hear from, and it is probable that the Radicals have carried the day by a small majority. We have greatly reduced their majority. At the last elections they had about 1800 majority. *Now they will not get that many votes in the county.*"

Another correspondent says:

"The Radical majority is about 500. The white people voted nobly and turned out almost to a man for Reform."

[This is doing very well. The colored voting majority is 873.]

**Anderson.**

A letter to THE NEWS, dated Pendleton, October 19, half-past 6 P. M., says:

"At this box we have polled 260 votes, of which 133 are blacks, and 127 whites. Seven blacks voted for Reform, and one white man for Scott; so that there is a tie vote. At Anderson Courthouse, the Radical majority is only 100. We shall beat them to death in this county."

A private letter received last night reports that the Reformers have *eight hundred* majority in Anderson County.

**Pickens.**

At Gaines's shop, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the Reform vote was double the Scott vote. Pickens will give *one thousand* majority for Reform.

**Colleton.**

The following letter was received yesterday:

"ASHEPOO FERRY, October 19.

"At the polls held to-day at Ashepoo Ferry, Colleton County, there was *no record of the names* of the voters kept by any of the managers of the election—one Smith, (colored trial justice, and chairman of the managers of the poll,) recording *only the number* of votes polled. The attention of the chairman (Smith) was called to the fact that there was no record of the names. He said that the law did not require it. But the law is very explicit that there shall be a record of the names by at least two of the managers.

"AN EYE-WITNESS."

The vote for the different precincts, so far reported, is as follows:

| | Reform. | Radical. |
|---|---|---|
| George's Station | 244 | 310 |
| Blue House | 60 | 600 |
| Walterboro' | 300 | 260 |
| Jacksonboro' | 60 | 130 |
| Horse Pen | 57 | 23 |
| | 731 | 1323 |

[The Radicals claim Colleton by 1000 majority—an extravagant estimate.]

**Barnwell.**

A letter to THE NEWS, dated Barnwell Courthouse, October 21, reports that the Radicals have 1000 majority in Barnwell County. It seems to be conceded, however, that three of the Reform candidates for the Legislature are elected. Bowen and DeLarge are so close in their vote that it is impossible to tell which is ahead.

**Chesterfield.**

A telegram to THE NEWS, dated Cheraw, October 21st, says:

"The Reform majority at the Courthouse is 218; at Oros 114; at Old Store 94. One poll yet to hear from."

A later telegram says:

"The Reform majority in this county, by the unofficial count of our committees, is 436."

**Orangeburg.**

A letter to THE NEWS, dated October 21, says:

"The total vote so far is: Whites 1540 and colored 3189. The remaining four precincts will give a small colored majority."

A letter from Branchville to THE NEWS says:

"Everything passed off quietly. The Radicals threatened the lives of the colored men who voted the Reform ticket, but did not carry their threats into execution. The votes is, whites 137, colored 164, a colored majority of only 27. The whites turned out almost to a man, and the Radicals voted all their strength."

Orangeburg County will probably give 1000 Radical majority.

Another report from Orangeburg is as follows:

"The Radicals claim a majority of 2000. At Branchville and Orangeburg Courthouse there are large Conservative gains; at the other polls, Radical gains, as the whites did not turn out at all well."

**Edgefield.**

A telegram to THE NEWS, dated Augusta, October 21, says:

"The vote in Edgefield is very close. Both parties claim the county. The official count alone will decide."

**Georgetown.**

A letter to THE NEWS, dated Georgetown, October 20, says:

"The vote in Georgetown was whites 167, and blacks 661. There never was a better turning out of the whites since the war."

A second dispatch says: "The polling was small, the number of votes polled being about one-third of the number at the last elections."

A dispatch to THE NEWS, received last night, says:

"The whole vote cast was 2872, or 355 white and 2517 colored. The Radical majority is 2000. The full vote of the county is 4040, falling off 1168. There was no Reform county ticket. All quiet."

**Marion.**

The following significant telegram was received yesterday by Judge Carpenter:

"MARION, October 20.

"The Union Reform Party have carried the county by four hundred majority. The commissioners are all Republicans, and two of them are candidates. They refused to allow any guard or joint custody of the boxes. They have them now in a private house. "A. Q. MCDUFFIE."

We presume that the commissioners intend to "count" themselves in.

**Marlboro'.**

A dispatch to THE NEWS, dated Bennettsville, October 20, says:

"The Radicals have carried Marlboro' by a majority of one hundred votes, as well as we can calculate from the returns. It has been apprehended that we would be imposed upon by votes imported from North Carolina, Chesterfield and Darlington. Such has undoubtedly been the case in spite of all precautionary measures. The vote is the largest by far ever polled in the county. We *may, possibly*, have elected the probate judge and school commissioner.

## THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

*A BODY OF GERMANS CROSS THE SEINE.*

**The French Raising New Armies—The Germans Advancing Towards Normandy—A Sensational Canard about St. Cloud.**

LONDON, October 21.

[Special to the New York World.]—Twenty thousand people marched into the palace yard and organized a meeting of sympathy for Republican France. The speakers denounced King William. Allusions to Bright's apathy were received with cries of shame. Gladstone's Government was bitterly reproached for abstention. The resolutions demand the abolition of pensions to German princes, and declare the sooner kings and queens are abolished the better.

LONDON, October 22.

It is stated that the United States Government has ordered Burnside, Sheridan and Forsyth to return to London immediately. The Gazette De Cologne, which makes the statement, says that owing to the suggestions of these gentlemen Washburne has been so energetic, that he has been compelled to demand reparation for frequent arrests of Americans as spies.

There is a rumor that peace negotiations are progressing with Bazaine. The plan involves the enthronement of the Prince Imperial, with Bazaine as Regent. Bazaine's army, with the Sedan prisoners, are to march on Paris to enforce the stipulation.

Specie has decreased £336,000 sterling.

BERLIN, October 21.

The Staats Anzeiger advertises a six and a half million thalers loan, at three and a half per cent., payable in six months.

Only two hundred and fifty citizens were killed at Strasbourg.

At Verdun, as at Paris, the French are squandering ammunition by wild shots.

FLORENCE, October 21.

Mazzini has been ordered to remain at Leghorn.

*MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.*

**Movements of the Armies.**

TOURS, October 21.

Engineers are forming entrenched camps, where troops are to be drilled and formed into corps. Theirs has arrived here. General Bourbaki and staff have passed towards Lille. A body of the enemy have crossed the Seine and marched towards Magne.

There are contradictory rumors of the enemy's movements on the Loire. The impression is that they have abandoned their movements in this direction and are advancing in force towards Normandy, where newer troops opposed them.

The French army of the Loire in camp is improving daily. The discipline is vigorous, and a great many soldiers have been shot for disobedience. The men are now in fine condition.

French scouts near Blois captured a number of Uhlans.

It is positively asserted that the Prussians fired St. Cloud to conceal their depredations. Citizens assert that the valuables had been removed before the fire.

The government has appropriated 100,000 francs to Chateau Dun as a tribute for its heroic defence.

**More Fruitless Energy.**

LONDON, October 21.

The department of Somme has been declared in a state of siege, and energetic preparations have been made at Amiens for defence.

A force of 20,000 Prussians which was advancing on the city has returned to Breteuil.

*PRUSSIA AND THE POPE.*

**A Letter from King William to Pius IX.**

Scarcely had the Pope received notice of the Italian expedition against Rome, when he asked aid of the King of Prussia, who answered him, under date of the 8th September, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES,
NEAR RHEIMS, September 8, 1870.

*Most Holy Father*—Monsignor, the Bishop of Pasterborn, has presented to me the letter in which your Holiness informs me that you have reason to believe his Majesty the King of Italy may perhaps send an army into the Pontifical States and into Rome itself. Your Holiness requests me to hinder the King of Italy in the execution of the project, and also asks for an armed intervention of my troops in case your Holiness should have need of protection. I regret that the policy always adopted by myself and my government prevents me absolutely from intervention in any such question. I am, besides, on the best terms with my brother, the King of Italy, and I could not imperil the relations that exist between Germany and Italy for a political interest which does not in any way, as your Holiness seems to think, touch upon the interest of Prussia. I have no doubt, besides, that his Majesty the King of Italy, and his government, if they should be forced to enter the States of your Holiness, in order to avert the excess of the Revolutionary party in Europe, would give to your Holiness every guarantee which can assure the free exercise of that spiritual authority which your Holiness ought to exert in the interest of the church, of which you are the acknowledged head. With the most earnest desire that peace and order may be shortly re-established in all parts of Europe, I beg your Holiness to believe me your sincere friend, WILLIAM.

*THE COTTON CROP OF 1870.*

WASHINGTON, October 21.

President Grant proclaims the 24th proximo as a day of thanksgiving.

General Capron and J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the Agricultural Department, will visit the Augusta (Ga.) Fair.

Senator Cameron was struck with apoplexy at Baltimore, and has been sent home in a special car.

The Democratic Congressional Committee has issued an address congratulating the party on successes in the recent elections, and urging the Democrats to make still greater exertions.

The Agricultural Department issues the following:

The increase in the area planted in cotton was estimated in July at twelve per cent. On the 1st of October the appearance of the crops was reported as follows: Below an average in condition, Mississippi 0 per cent, average 4; Louisiana 8; Georgia 1; Tennessee 3. Above an average in condition, Texas 5 per cent; Arkansas 5; Florida 2; South Carolina 4; North Carolina 7. Combining then, the elements of average planted and the condition of the crop on the 1st October, the natural expectation—other circumstances being equal—would lead us to a comparison with last year as follows: North Carolina 15 per cent. increase; South Carolina 9 per cent; Georgia 5 per per cent.; Florida 9 per cent.; Alabama 8 per cent.; Mississippi 10 per cent.; Louisiana 10 per cent.; Texas 30 per cent.; Arkansas 15 per cent.; Tennessee 1 per cent. This would give a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales; but the indications of the season thus far, the reports since October 1st, and the probabilities of a favorable autumn for maturing and picking the top crop, do not prognosticate a return of the remarkably favorable experience of the past season. In 1869 discouragements and drawbacks appeared with the plant in the spring, and gradually disappeared, the season being favorable almost beyond precedent, and the plant exempt from frosts, rains, insects and disease. The present crop was vigorous in its early growth, running to weed rather than to boll; was burned with drought in August and flooded with rain in September; has endured vicissitudes unfavorable to continued fruitfulness, and causing a general shedding of forms and occasional rotting of bolls. The boll-worm and army worm have been at work in some places, and rust is more or less prevalent in all the cotton States. The opening of the later bolls is unusually well advanced in most places, and the last picking promises to be light. These indications, instead of pointing to an increase of a third of a million bales, render it probable that the present crop will be no larger than the last. And if the remainder of the season should be very unpropitious, a reduction of 250,000 bales might result. Another month or two will determine whether the present crop shall be limited to 3,000,000 bales, or rise to 3,500,000 bales

As predicted early in the season, the promise of an average crop upon the present area in cultivation has reduced the price to 15 cents a pound, to the very verge of profitable cultivation, and correspondents are already reporting the ruin of planters who grow cotton exclusively and buy all their agricultural supplies.

A Savannah dispatch states that the brig Three Sisters was abandoned at sea, the crew being all saved.

*THE GOLD AND BOND MARKET.*

NEW YORK, October 21.

The chief feature to-day was the decline in gold and sudden ease in borrowing rates for gold attributed to the rumor of Boutwell's intention to anticipate the November interest without rebate. The gold withdrawn from the market yesterday was restored to preserve the manipulation of cash gold for high borrowing rates, which demoralizes foreign exchanges and interferes with the legitimate trade of this country. Rumors are afloat that Boutwell is negotiating with some German bankers to put the Funding bill in practical operation, and is endeavoring to get up a grand combination to take the new five per cents. and call in sixty-twos. Sixty-twos 12⅞; sixty-fours 11⅝; sixty-fives 12⅛; new 10⅝; sixty-sevens 10⅝; sixty-eights 10¾. Tennessees 62¾; new 60¼. Virginias 61½; new 63. Louisianas 67; new 64. Levees 73; eights 87. Alabamas 101; fives 70. Georgias 80; sevens 90. North Carolinas 47; new 27. South Carolinas 80; new 67.

LONDON, October 21—Afternoon.

Bonds 89¼.

*THE GALES—WRECKS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.*

LONDON, October 21.

A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris last night.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21.

Captain Henry, of the steamer Mississippi, reports passing eleven wrecks, from morning to evening, on the Florida coast. For fifty miles the Florida coast is strewn with debris of merchandise and wrecks. Among the wrecked are: The Wm. Rathbone, Jefferson, Borden and Ida Fowler. Several articles have been found indicating a disaster to the steamer Mariposa.

NEW YORK October 21.

The crew of the missing steamer Mariposa consisted of Captain Willetts and thirty-five men. The value of the cargo was $160,000.

*LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.*

LONDON, October 21.

A boat containing a sailor, and the corpse of a girl, was picked up off Inneshaven Head. The sailor states that the Cambria, from New York, at 10 o'clock at night, struck on Unishtrahue Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats, containing the crew, left the steamer. Their fate is unknown. The sailor reports his boat as having upset, and all but himself were drowned.

*SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.*

The shock of the earthquake of Thursday was felt at Cincinnati.

At Galveston a negro killed a German servant girl, and attempted to shoot the daughter of A. F. Lake. The coroner's inquest shows no provocation for the deed.

A slight frost is reported at Houston yesterday.

At New Orleans the deaths by yellow fever on Thursday amounted to twelve.

Thirty thousand persons visited the Atlanta State Fair yesterday.

Governor Bullock is charged with using the name of the State treasurer on a million and a quarter of bonds, without his knowledge.

Commissioner Osborn, of New York, decides that Federal election officers have no power to make arrests. All persons arrested by their order have been discharged.

*ALL ABOUT THE STATE.*

Greenville honored the memory of Gen. Lee by a public meeting of a very impressive character. Mayor Gower presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. P. Boyce, Rev. B. Manly, Jr., Rev. J. C. Furman, ex-Governor Perry, and General Easly. During the meeting a choir of ladies and gentlemen sang several appropriate hymns, which added to the solemnity of the occasion.

The Greenville Enterprise says: "Our farmers are bringing their cotton to market in considerable numbers, to a much greater extent than we expected, considering the low prices prevailing. Those selling dispose of a sufficiency only to supply present necessities, and we hope a better price awaits the quantity held in reserve. Price, 11½a 12¾c."

A meeting of the stockholders of the King's Mountain Railroad Company was held at the courthouse in Yorkville on Saturday last. The purpose of the meeting was to consider certain propositions submitted by the board of directors of the Shelby and South Carolina Railroad, to the directors of the King's Mountain Railroad Company, with a view to the consolidation of the two companies. After the meeting was organized, Captain Durham, the President of the Shelby Road, concluded for the present to withdraw the propositions that had been made. The meeting then adjourned without transacting any further business.


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Beautiful Thoughts, from French and Italian authors. $3 50.
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Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D. D., LL.D, by his son-in-law, the Rev. Wm. Hanna. 4 vols. Edinburgh edi. $7 50.
The Early Years of Christianity, by E. DePressense, D.D., translated by Annie Harwood. The Apostolic Era. $1.75.
Days in North India, by Norman Macleod, editor of "Good Words." Illustrated. $2.
The Poultry Book, comprising the Breeding and Management of Profitable and Ornamental Poultry, their qualities and characteristics, by W. B. Tegetmeier, F. R. S., with colored illustrations by Harrison Wier, and numerous wood engravings. $9.
The Pleasures of Old Age, from the French of Emile Souvestre. $2.
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Paris in December, 1851, or, the Coup d'etat of Napoleon III, by Eugene Tenot. $2 50.
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## Auction Sales—Future Days.

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THREE VALUABLE RICE PLANTATIONS ON COMBAHEE RIVER.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Hon. George S. Bryan, Judge of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Old Postoffice, foot of Broad street, on TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

The following PLANTATIONS, to wit:

1. GREEN POINT PLANTATION, in Beaufort County, on Combahee River, containing about 400 acres, of which 231 acres are tide swamp rice fields under bank, and the balance high lands, in woods, pastures, &c. Bounded north on Lands of Mrs. Susan S. Keith; south by Lands of Mrs. William Henry Heyward and the Combahee River; east by said