## THE IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL M. C. BUTLER.

The Objects to be Accomplished-Details of the Plan of Operations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Having received a number of letters from friends in different parts of the country making inquiries into the details and objects of our scheme in aid of immigration into South Carolina, I propose, with your permission, as briefly as possible, to answer them through the medium of your columns.

In the first place, emperience has shown that individuals have not succeeded in bringing in immigrants to any extent. In the sec ond place, efforts have been hitherto directed to procuring mere laborers, and net to introducing actual settlers to become owners of the soil. Our purpose is, by means of an associa tion thoroughly organized and well managed, to obtain large tracts of land and establish at least four colonies in the eastern, west ern, middle and northern portions of the State respectively. Our effort will be by locating these colonies in healthy districts. by selling small farms to actual settlers at low prices, and on long credits, and by using our personal influence to have the colonists assisted and kindly treated by their neighbors; to make these settlements the nucleus of a prosperous and ever increasing immigrant population, who in their turn will add to the wealth and secure the prosperity of the State. If we can succeed in this; the problem of increasing the population of South Carolina, and indeed of the whole South, to any extent, is solved, We have vest areas of land canable of very high and remunerative cultivation that are now lying waste, and are but so much dead capital. They need to be divided, and diversifled industry should be substituted for the destructive system of the last few years. We need a more intelligent, self-reliant, thrifty laboring population, who will produce more of the necessaries of life, and less of the staple crops. Cotton is the best market crop that we can ever have, but should only be made after an ample supply of provisions for home

But, to return from this digression. To accomplish our ends as above set forth, we must have capital. To make anything like a beginning from which practical results can be hoped for will require \$200,000. This amount we hope to realize from this scheme. It may be asked, "How?" I will indicate. We propose to sell 150,000 tickets at \$5 each, making \$750,-000. Of this amount we will give in prizes \$500,000, in manner as set forth in the list, the prizes being 2405 in number, to be drawn for in the usual way .- Of the remaining \$250,000, after the expenses are deducted, we are pledged to give \$10,000 to the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, under whose auspices we are proceeding, and every cent of the balance to the introduction of immigrants. That is the whole story. It is proper for me to add that Mr. Chadwick has, with great liberality, placed the "Academy of Music" at the disposal of the association at what the building has cost him.

I am perfectly free to admit that the means adopted to raise the necessary funds are extraordinary, but so is the occasion. This is not a lottery, as some appear to think, partaking though it does somewhat of its features; but a project gotten up and conducted for a specific purpose a purpose which we regardas of the very last consequence to the best interests of the State, and there to end.

If our enterprise is successful, as there is no longer any reason to doubt that it will be, backed as it is by men of the highest social and cordially supported by the people whereever an office has been opened, we can introduce into South Carolina in the course of twelve or eighteen months, several large colonies of actual settlers, place the State on the road to prosperity and material development, and ultimately with her prosperity reap for ourselves a handsome reward, pecuniary and otherwise, for our time and labor.

We are now having prepared, at great trouble and expense, a pamphlet with illustrations and maps, setting forth the advantages of South Carolina, her agricultural and mineral resources, her incomparable water power, her genial climate, valuable products, &c., &c.; in short, all such information as will be required by the immigrant. This book will be distributed throughout those portions of the North and Europe from which we are likely to obtain immigrants, and will of itself be worth to the State of South Carolina more than the amount of money which our people are likely to invest in our scheme.

This much, Mr. Editor, I have thought due to ourselves and to those who have made inquiries as to our intentions, as these matters could not well be set forth in an advertisement. If persons should desire anything further, we shall be most happy to give them any information in our power.

Regretting that I have been compelled to trespass so much upon your space, but hoping that the matter of this communication will not be without interest to your readers,

I remain yours, very respectfully, M. C. BUTLES.

New York, June 17th, 1871.

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

Colonel Fisk's Pious Pilgrimage to Boston-How the Puritans Tried to Thwart him, and how he Said his Prayers in Spite of Them-Another Beecher Scandal-Panic Among the

Owners of Horseflesh-A Reminiscence of the Forrest Divorce Case.

NEW YORK, June 19. The fun for the last three or feur days has been about Colonel Fisk's visit with his regiment to Boston. Fisk, you know, is a Bostonian, and doubtless it was his ambition to take his splendid regiment on to his native town and show himself at its head to those who knew him but a few years ago as a peddler of Yankee notions. A great deal of preliminary fuss was made over the trip, which had the effect of advertising it and exciting the interest of the Bostonians. Fisk telegraphed to the Mayor for permission to hold religious services on Sunday on the Common. This aroused ces on Sunday on the Common. This aroused the anger of the Methodists and Baptists, and protests poured into the board of aldermen against the proposed desecration of the day and the place. There was something so sublimely "cheeky" in Jim Fisk's affectation of solicitude about where he should gray that everybody here was amused, but the Puritans were astonished and indignant. The adarwere astonished and indignant. The aider-men, influenced by this pressure, refused per-mission for the use of the Common on the ground that such unusual ceremonles within its precincts would draw together the worst classes of the city and vicinity, and perhaps produce disorder. This, to say the least, was, produce disorder. an excuse, rather discreditable to the char-

acter of Boston.
Undaunted by this rebuff, Fisk telegraphed to the Mayor of Charlestown for leave to hold joining woods swallowed rocks his prayer meeting under the shadow of Bun-

ker Hill monument. The Mayor replied that he had no authority to grant the courtesy—a clear case of dodging. It was evident that the authorities of both cities were disposed to give Jim the cold shoulder. But the plous young

railroad man was not to be put down this way. He announced that if he could not hire the Boston theatre to pray in he would charter a busion threate to pray in he would cantle a barge and take his regiment out into Boston harbor to do Sabbath duty there. Fully resolved upon this course, he marched the boys down to one of his magnificent sound boats on Friday afternoon and embarked them for the

Saturday, being the anniversary of the bat-tle of Eunker Hill, was a gala day in Boston and Charlestown, and the New York Ninth and Charlestown, and the New York Ninthwas the sensation of the day. Escorted by the miltis of the two cities, the regiment marched down Tremont and Hanover streets and across Charlestown Bridge, the inhabitants abandoning their trafficking and dickering and rushing to the sidewalks to gaze upon the unparalleled spectacle. First came the Ninth Regiment band, perfectly gorgeous in their bright scarlet uniforms, over one hundred strong, and led by a tremendous drummajor. Among the musicians was Levy, the famous cornet player. Then followed the drum corps, three rows deep, keeping magnidrum corps, three rows deep, keeping magnificent time. The colonel followed, prancing about on a flery black barb, which was once General Custer's war horse. Fisk looked like Cæsar returning with his legions from the conquest of Gaul. A brilliant staff rode at his neers. The regiment marched behind, the platoons as even as rows in a corn field, and the men fine-looking fellows, and most of them employees of the Erie Tahroad, evidently doing their best to amaze the Yankees.

They were accorded an enthusiastic reception would be accounted to the country of the countr The regiment marched behind, the

ched around the monument and re the theught uppermost in the minds of the Bostoniane was, "Where will Fisk say his pray-ers to-morrow?" The colonel had provided for that. Sunday opened with a pelting rain storm. The men lounged and yawned around the hotel, (the St. James, the best in Boston,) wondering about their devotions, until afternoon, when the colonel put them into fifty omnibuses, (two loads each and had them driven to the Boston Theatre, on Washington driven to the Boston Theatre, on washington street. The regiment filled the orchestra chairs and parquette, the astonished Bostonians the boxes and gallery, while Colonel Fisk and staff, the chaplain and the band occupied the stage. Chaplain Flagg prayed, and, according to a correspondent, "the colonel's device of counterpress would could could yout expression of countenance would, could they have seen it, have implanted the sweet flower of hope in the breasts of Erie's "English stockholders." Frayer was followed by a sermon by the chaplain, from Proverb xxiv, 32. It was long, but doubtless did the Bostonians who heard it some good. The colonel then addressed the men with a few recolonel then addressed the men with a lew remarks, thanking them for their orderly behavior, and promising to bring them to Boston again. The services were closed by the band playing the loxology. After these unique transactions, the colonel led his veterans back to the omnibuses, and they rode to the Old Colony Depot to embark for New York. They marched into town to-day, and the Receivage to their armory, looking as fresh up Broadway to their armory, looking as fresh and sober as if they had only been on a little drill at Tompkins's square. A morning paper announces that Mr. Fisk is about to study for

announces that the ministry.

Some schadal is being created by a libel suit brought against Henry Ward Beecher by the woman brokers, Woodhull & Claffin. Mr. Woman orders, Woodnah & Claim. Mr. Beecher is one of the publishers of the Christian Union newspaper, which is printing a new serial novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in which some disreputable characters are introduced which Woodhull & Claim pretend are meant for them. They lay their dam ages at the modest sum of \$250,000. Of course his is only an attempt to advertise themselves at the expense of Mr. Beecher. The poor par-son is being continually used this way by notoriety-seekers. A truss manufacturer recently printed letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Beecher recommending his wares. The victim was forced to publish a wares. The victim was forced to publish a card denouncing the fellow as an imposter. Writing of Harriet Ward Beecher reminds me to mention that she has another sensational novel in press. It is to be called "Pink and White Tyranny," and will expose the wrongs under which gentle and meek-tempered men suffer from women, particularly from their wives. Mrs. Stowe is determined to have this cort of slavery wholished, and, as the subject wives. Mrs. Stowe is determined to have this sort of slavery abolished, and, as the subject is popular, the book is expected to have as large a sale as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A panic has broken out among the owners of horseflesh. A new and mysterious postlence has seized the horses, and thousands in public and private stables are dving or pro-

public and private stables are dying or pros-trate. It seizes the animal in the shape of paralysis in the spine, the hind legs become lifeless and insensible to the touch, the ribs lifeless and insensible to the touch, the ribs and hips swell, and general debility follows. Through all this, the horse will eat and drink heartily. Nearly all the cases were fatal at first, but now that the veterinary surgeons have experimented with remedies until they have found something efficacious, about seventy-five per cens of the cases are saved. The Third Avenue Reliroad Company has lost one hundred horses, the Second Avenue seventy, and all the other car and omnibus companies are suffering. The disease has spread enty, and all the other car and omnibus companies are suffering. The disease has spread to the private stubles, and many very valuable animals have been swept away. The owners of fine blooded stock are removing it as rapidly as possible from the city. The horse doctors are at loggerheads about the cause of the plague. There are as many ideas as there are doctors. The favorite opinion is that the meal this year is not good. One of the strangest features of the disease is that it has confined its ravages to this island. None of the horses in Brooklyn have been attacked, and, as iar as I can hear, the disease has not ap-

peared in any other city. A recollection of the once famous Forrest divorce case has been revived by the death of Mrs. Anne Sedley, on Staten Island. She was the sister to Mrs. Forrest, and lived with her at the time the domestic difficulties in the at the time the domestic dimenties in the family commenced, and was one of the most important of Mrs. Forrest's witnesses. A few years after the trial she married Harry Sedley, an actor of some reputation, who is now the theatrical editor of the New York Times. The theatrical endor of the New York Times. The case which excited so much interest twenty years ago is almost forgotten. Mrs. Forrest, or Mrs. Sinclair as she afterwar. called herself, has been living in England with another husband. The old tragedian plays occasional engagements at the theatres (I believe he appeared at your Academy of Music some months ago.) but he spends most of his time in retirement in Philadelphia. He belongs almost to a past age. The generation arriving at maturity know him not, and can hardly realize the furor his acting produced in those days when he appeared by night in the theatre as Othello, and by day in the court-room as the injured husband of real life. Most of the performers in the courthouse tragedy have passed away, John Van Buren, Nathaniel P. Willis, Andrew Jackson Allen, and big Josephine Clifton among them. case which excited so much interest twenty

as far as I can hear, the disease has not ap-

-Owing, it is said, to the exceeding cost of the cast-steel cannon manufactured for the Prussian army by Krupp, in Essen, bronze will again take its place as the material from which guns for the army of the new German Empire will be made in the future. For some time'previous to the late war, bronze was as good as given up altogether as a gun metal, and nothing but Krupp's cast-steel guns were spoken of. But during the war all the reserve guns were made of bronze, and have answered admirably, and in future the two principle weapons of the Prussian artillery, the rifled four-pounders and the short twenty-fourpounders, which made so great a mark in the war, will be cast of pronze, while a newlyconstructed arm, the twenty-one centimetres mortar, throwing a shell of 160 pounds, will be made of this metal also. The long twentyfour-pounders are still to be made of caststeel; but, from this general abandonment of the steel principle, there can be but little doubt that Krupp's guns must have failed to some extent under certain circumstances, for it is hardly to be surmised that the German military authorities, after their late experience, would be willing to sacrifice efficiency

-Fifty feet of the Morris Canal in Jersey fell out yesterday. An aperature in the adjoining woods swallowed rocks and trees. It

on the score of economy only.

A RATHER UGLY EXPOSE.

THE "TRICKS AND MANNERS" OF A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

How Mr. Smalley Requited the Hospitality of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

We have already printed in THE NEWS the account from the New York Tribune of the interview of its correspondent, Mr. Smalley, with the Hon. A. H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens's side of the story is thus given in his paper, the Atlanta Sun. It will not be easy for Mr. Smalley to meet, with credit to himself, so damaging a

[From the Atlanta Sun.]

It is true that Mr. Smalley, who announced himself as a correspondent of the Tribune, did call on Mr. Stephens on the 3d inst. He was call on Mr. Stephens on the states. It was received civilly by him, as all persons are whose demeanor is civil, whether high or low, rich or poor, white or black. When, however, the object of his visit was stated, Mr. Stephens promptly told him that while he wished to treat him and all persons civilly, yet he could have the could be conversation with him for any such hold no conversation with him for any such purpose as that which he proposed; that he did not choose for his views upon public questions and public affairs to be given to the public in any such way; that when he had anything to say to the public he preferred it to be said in his own language; that no man could talk with another for an horr or two and from memory alone give an accurate report of the words used, even if the object was to give the substance of what was said; but in most instances of this sort, the object was to distort the meaning by giving the exact words in some parts ing by giving the exact words in some parts of the report, while omitting others in their proper connection, by which very erroneous impressions were produced; that he had a perloathing and detestation of having his views thus presented to the public on any sub-ject, and that he had no concealment of his sentiments on public questions to make from any person who might desire them for his own information, and where everything said would stand together in its proper connection, producing its proper impression. It was no until after an assurance was given by Mr. until after an assurance was given by Mr. Smalley that he would not make any report for the press of anything said by him that Mr. Stephens consented to talk to him at all on public affairs. Upon the repeated urgent wish of Mr. Smalley that he might be permitted to give some account of the views expressed, Mr. Stephens gave full permission to him to refer to any written exposition of his views which had been published by his authority, using the words of such authorized exposition of his opinions, and not those of his own

For this purpose Mr. Stephens furnished him with a copy of the Angusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, in which his position on most of the matters alluded to in the conversation was very correctly stated, and by his authority. "If you wish to give my views to the readers of the Tribune," said he, "take that, and give them it the words and connection there's set forth."

In reference to another war, and the difference to another war, and the difference to another war.

In reference to another war, and the differ erence between Mr. Stephens and General Toombs as to the "possibility" of another war "between the North and South," Mr. Smalley

"between the North and South," Mr. Smalley entirely omits to state that Mr. Stephens was exceedingly emphatic in his opposition to any such resort, without regard to its possibility.

In regard to the acts of Congress known as the "Reconstruction Measures," upon which were based the Fourteeth and Fitteenth amendments, all of which he considered gross usurpations by a majority fi. "on in Congress, he expressed himself in most decided landary that there should be no resistance mo guage, that there should be no resistance—no physical force. The proper course, in his opinion, to be pursued by the friends of liberty in all the States, towards these measures, was the same as that advised by Mr. Jeff son to be pursued by the same class towards the in-famous "Allen and Sedition acts" in 1798-99. famous "Alien and Sedition acts" in 1798-99. While helding them to be flagrant userpations, and denouncing them as "nullities and not laws" de jure, yet having the form of laws, they were to be obeyed so long as they were held to be so by those in authority, clothed with power to execute them. The rightful remedy for these outrages upon constitutional rights was not in accepting them as "accomplished facts" not to be assailed nor questioned; nor in granting absolution to the perpetrators of them, but by exhibiting their enormous wrongs; to arouse the masses of the people everywhere and to raily them to the polls, that they might there give their public condemnation, both upon them and their authors.

that they might there give their public con-demnation, both upon them and their authors. This part of the conversation it did not suit the purpose and object, perhaps, of the Tribune "interviewer" to repeat, or even so much as allude to; or if he did intend to allude to it, in one sentence, it is in such terms as weakens its force and breaks its effect.

Mr. Stephens did not, in any

its force and breaks its effect.

Mr. Stephens did not, in any part of the conversation, speak of "the oivilization of Georgia
before the war as the highest in the world."
He did not speak of the general condition and
happiness of the people of Georgia at the time,
referred to to for all classes—black as well as
white. He moreover said, taken as a whole—
leaking a physical comfort to habits of temwhite. He moreover said, taken as a whole—looking to physical comfort, to habits of temperance, sobriety, industry and thrift, to the general absence of want, infrequency of crime, to the standard of moral culture and religious training, and last, though not least, to the principles of integrity and honor—they were unsurpassed by the people of any State or Commonwealth of equal number of inhabitants in the world. Mr. Stephens is a little better informed, and not quite so loose or extravargant in his ingruage as to speak of these better informed, and not quite so noise or ex-travagant in his language as to speak of these most admirable characteristics of the people of Georgia in other days as the highest civili-zation in the world. It was but the beginning in their progress to that higher eminence to which they aimed. But of it, as it was, her

which they aimed. But of it, as it was, her sons may ever be proud.

We have not the time or space to say more on this subject at present, except to add: That whatever others may think of the grades of civilization, high or low, our opinion is, that good manners and genteel breeding constitute one of its brightest ornaments; and that it is no evidence of any degree of it to boast of, in behalt of the people of any State or Kingdom, for one of the recognized enlighteners of his fellow-citizens or subjects, after being civily received and kindly treated by strangers, to go off and make such gratuitous flings and sneers at the poverty of his hospitable entersneers at the poverty of his hospitable enter-tainers, as the Tribune correspondent has seen fit to do in this case, upon the good people of Crawfordville and their humble residences.

This may be taken as a sample of the type of the civilization and progress in social inter-course, favored by the New York Tribune, as Mr. Smalley, we believe, is recognized as one of its ablest and raciest correspondents.

Now, we venture to say that but few Georgians, it any, could be found, even in the present down-trodden condition of the good old

State—with all the demoralization of the up-turning of society by military force—who would, after receiving shelter, and partaking of the fare, such as it might me, of the humblest colored man in the land, go off, and either speak or write contemptuously of the unpainted hut, the puncheon floor, the broken chair, or what not, that might have fallen under his observation, when his wants and comforts, to the extent of abili had been kindly supplied.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, June 21. The Secretary of the Treasury directs the payment of the July Interest on Monday with-&The application for the pardon for Bowen is

still before the bureau of Justice. No action has vet been taken. General N. B. Forrest is here to testify be-

fore the Ku-Klux committee.

### A CRASH IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, June 21. The failure to make the attempted corner in Rock Island stock resulted in the failure today of the following houses: W. S. Woodward, Dater & Timpson, Earl & Stantonstal, Robert Walter, J. W. Glilespie, James Austin, W. E. Tunis & Co., Fanshaw & McDougal, H. A. Denison, D. R Bowein and A. G. Wood.

... The cable announces the death last Sunday of George Grote, the distinguished English historian, whose masterly history of Greece has given him a world-wide fame.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1871. A CHAPTER ON RICE.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

CHARLESTON, June 13. Rice is essentially the product of a hot swampy region. Some inferior qualities of the article are produced in the uplands, but very little. The bulk of the best quality rice is produced in South Carolina, and Charleston is the controlling rice market. Before the war it was raised very extensively in this section; but since that time various causes have operated against resumption of its cultivation to a disagainst resumption of its cultivation to a dis-couraging extent. But as capital flows in its culture is extended. The following table of crops will show the relative production for the years named, commencing September 1, each

The receipts for the present year up to June lst amount to about 6000 tierces more than at the same time last year. It will be seen that the crops are steadily increasing. In addition to the Atlantic coast crop, given above, an impetus has been given to rice cultivation in Louisiana, and that production forms a considerable part of the amount consumed in the Southwestern and Northwestern States. Had it not been, however, for special causes growing out of the war, the amount now produced ing out of the war, the amount now produced would be likely to exceed largely the productions in the big crop year of 1859-60. The culture of rice is one of the most delicate and uncertain of occupations. The laborer should live on the plantation so as to be ready at any time to apply himself to the protection or nurture of the growing crop. On each plantation they have a canal to carry floats for removing the crop to a tidewater river and to dood the they have a canal to carry floats for removing the crop to a tidewater river and to flood the rice fields. Each canal is furnished with dykes and flood-gates on the principle of canal locks; also trunks in the side of the basin, through the gates of which the fields are, flooded. The seed grows up through water, and the land is then dried and nursed till it becomes necessary to flood and dry it again, and prepare it for the last, or what they call "the harvest flow." Since the war planters have suffered from several reasons:

have suffered from several reasons:
First. Want of capital. The planters, before
the war, were gentlemen of wealth. Since
the war they have been quite poor. When
they offered their lands as security for loans of
money, made necessary by poverty, capitalists
either refused the loans or consented only
upon receipt of 13 to 15 per cent. Interest.
Even now planters are paying to factors 12,
13 and 15 per cent., besides 2½ for advancing
the money and 2½ for selling the rice, either
cleaned or in the rough. These things often
compel the planter to sell his rice as soon as
harvested in order to meet his obligations. compel the planter to sell his rice as soon as harvested in order to meet his obligations. Fortunately the old planters have their old canala, dykes, trunks and flood-gates, and by repairs have placed them again in working condition. Were it not for that they could not succeed in raising any part of a crop. The best portions of the Carolina lands, that is those where artificial means of flooding remained, are now in cultivation, yielding, however, only from one-fourth to one-half a crop. It is impossible to do better, first, for the reason above given—want of capital, and, reason above given—want of capital, and, Second. The unreliability of labor, owing to want of competition. Before the war the

negroes lived on the plantations, and were under the control of their masters at all times. It was easy then when a canal bank, a trunk It was easy then when a canal sound, a trunk or a flood-gate gave way to repair the damage at once and save the crop. But now the field negroes of the swamps have become shiftless and indolent, being under no control, and nat being endowed by nature or education with the knack of caring for themselves. They do not seem to have any idea of a fature want, but, after hunger forces them to work for a little will in order to carn provisions and little while in order to earn provisions and sleep. Of course all negroes are not of that class, but I feel assured that the rice negroes generally are. The fact that they are free has degreed upon the fact that they are free has dawned upon them in a peculiar way. They seem to think the privilege of voting means seem to think the privilege of voting means that they shall govern, and that government means a division of such an antial benefits, such as money, property, &c. Different ideas of a similar nature affect them in different ways, but the result is the inculcation of an indolent, shiftless and capricious spirit of neglect. The planters say their only hope for a change is either that they will become more intelligent and learn that the employer and employee have identical interests in the product of labor; or, that Ohinese labor shall be imported. White laborers from the North would die on rice plantations, not from the imported. White laborers from the would die on rice plantations, not from the heat of the climate, but from chills and fevers induced by the miasma of the swamps and flooded meadows. The Chinese and negroes can live through the effects of the missma. I find a strong feeling here in layor of the introduction of Chinese labor. The planters say that with Chinamen they could work out a full

crop.

It frequently happens now that a planter finds himself unable to get labor at any price just at the harvest time when the crop suffers from injury if left uncut.

Third. Limit of market. But this is a natural consequence of the two former misfortunes. The fact is, that if the tariff of 2½ per cent, gold

now imposed on imported rice were taken off, there would be very little cultivated, because of the uncertainty of labor. With a reliable system of labor—the rice productions of Caro-lina are so much superior to foreign produc-tions—the crops would all sell at remunerative

tions—the crops would all set a reminerative rates without any protective tariff.

The East India rice imported into this country is cleaned to save rieight. It gets musty and stale, and undesirable when delivered, compared with the home production. The compared with the home production. The \*American rice is much fresher, and brings in market about one cent a pound more than the East India rice. Thus, with teriff added, when imported rice brings \$t to \$6.50 per 100 pounds, Carolina rice brings \$7 to \$7.50, and furnishes a small profit to the planter.

Betore the war the finest quality (an especial production) of Carolina rice was exported to Hayre for manufacture into rice stone

ed to Havre for manufacture into rice stone
—a mineral afterwards made into statuette and other ornaments in imitation of Parlan and other ornaments in initiation of Farian marble. A large amount was also sold in the rough for export to Copenhagen, Bremen and other points in north Europe, and to Amsterdam, where it was cleaned in mills and thrown upon the European market. All those demands are discontinued. The rice crop of the South is now made to supply only the home consumption; but it is all consumed through consumption; but it is all consumed through distributions from New York. Chicago and the intermediate and dependent cities of supply.

### A BIT OF GERMAN GUSSIP.

Count Moltke and his Million of Money

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News writes as follows: There is a rumor that Count Moltke has ex

There is a rumor that Count Moltke has expressed his resolution to Emperor William to decline the present of a million of thalers, which it is intended by the Federal Council and the majority of the Reichstag to bestow upon him. He has declared himself quite satisfied with the title of count, not so much for his own sake as for that of his family, his nephew having been made heir to the title.

As for the money, the smallness of his per-As for the money, the smallness of his per-sonal wants—he is fond only of a very inexsonal wants—he is fond only of a very inexpensive luxury, namely, maps—rendered it altogether superfluous to him, and he did not think that his nephew had a claim to a reward out of the pockets of the nation. I reproduce this gossip with due reserve, and would not do so had it not become quite general here. If true, Moltke's refusal would put Bismarck somewhat into a fix. He, too, is said originally to have intended to decline receiving the same present, but yielded a preliminary assent on being reminded that his refusal might compel Moltke to imitate it. The whole affair seems not to have been viewed by the two eems not to have been viewed by the two illustrious men as yet in the right light—I mean in that which it is placed by members of

the Reichstag.

The Reichstag represents the national feeling, at least that of the more educated classes, in disliking to see titles of nobility granted by the Emperor, which, nowadays, are not what they were of old in Germany—tokens of the personal favor of the sovereign—but which are at present in reality granted in the name and for the sake of the Empire. The Reich-stag, therefore, wants such titles to be sup-ported by means which secure future family independence and that a practice should preindependence, and that a practice should pre-vall which would compel future Emperors to make an extremely sparing use of their power of granting littles of nobility. As the Emperor can confer a title but no wealth, and the Reichstag wealth but no title, the practice of adding wealth to title is evidently the gentlest way to make titles of nobility of modern creation what the south the box.

# PARIS AND BERLIN.

THE CLOSE OF THE GERMAN TRI-

Thiers Denounces Napoleon's Policy-France's Misfortunes Blessings in Disguise-Numerous Arrests of Internationals-The French Loan-Jubilee Disturbances in Madrid.

LONDON, June 21. Thiers, addressing the Assembly, denounced Napoleon's policy as absurd and the real cause of disaster. Gambetta's course was excusable, though he should have made neace when the success of the army of the Loire became hopeless. Thiers says it is necessary to pay the German indemnity quickly. He concluded : "France will derive many advantages from her misfortune."

Numbers of the International Society at Marseilles have been arrested. There have been numerous arrests also in Lavalette.

In the House of Lords, Granville, concerning the treaty of Washington, said that April 9, 1865, the date of General Lee's surrender. had been accepted as the date of the termination of the American war, but thought events occurring subsequently would be considered.

The monarchical press fear the union of the Republican journals. A committee has been formed to procure the return to the Assembly of the former representatives of Alsace and Lorraine. Gambetta has declined nomination for the Assembly. Denunciations of Communists are made dally, and arrests continue fre-

The idea is mooted of forming a second Chamber, to be elected by general councils. The little ship City of Ragusa was spoken at. 48, long. 38. It is believed that the steamer Collingwood, from Liverpool for Bombay, foundered. She had thirty persons aboard. The steamer Shanghal, from Hong Kong for Amoy, was wrecked. The Agnes Banfield, from Manilla for New York, foundered. Her crew were saved.

The population of England and Wales is twenty-two and three-quarter millions: of Ireland five and a half millions

Count Beast stated in the Diet that the relations of Austria with the Western Powers were excellent, and that there was no reason to apprehend a collision with Russia. He stated also that twenty-two Austrian bishops had petitioned the Emperor in favor of the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope. BERLIN, June 18.

The troops were entertained yesterday with dinners and dancing everywhere. At the palace there was a state performance of opera, which was attended only by special invitation. The display was grand, there being many gorgeous uniforms. The civil officers occupied the pit, and the diplomatic corps the proscenium. Everybody was in uniform except the American Minister. None but ladies occupied the front row, and none except maids of honor the second tier. To-day has been devoted to thanksgiving in all the churches, which are crowded. A national prayer, composed by the High Consistory, was read in the cathedral, which was splendidly decorated. Doucher sang the "Te Deum" magnificently, when the ceremonies concluded. BERLIN, June 21, 17

The French loan is popular. Arrangements have been made to take up a large portion. VERSAILLES, June 21.

The Assembly unanimously passed the loan

The Prefect of Madrid resigned in consequence of the jubilee disturbances.

VACANCIES IN COUNTY OFFICES. Has the Governor the Right to Fill them !-Opinion of the Attorney-Gene-

The following correspondence, in reference to the right and duty of the Governor to fill vacancles in county offices has been furnished

for publication:

COLUMBIA, June 19, 1871. Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Attorney-General: Sin-Vacancies having occurred in several unties of this State in the offices of coroner. counties of this State in the omices of coroner, probate indge and county commissioner, your official opinion is respectfully requested as to my right and duty to fill such vacancies in the interim between their occurrence and the ensuing election.

I have the henor to be,

Very respectfully,

R. K. Scott, Governor.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20, 1871. 

To His Excellency Governor R. K. Scott: 
SIR—I have received your note of yesterday requesting my opinion as to your right and duty to fill vacancies in county offices. I have again, therefore, carefully examined the statates with reference to this point, and now give

you my reply.

With respect to the office of sheriff. I am of opinion that the act of 1839, "The Sheriff's Act," is still of force so far as to authorize the cierk of the court in the county where a vacancy in that office shall have oc-curred to order an election. This opinion has already been acted upon in Greenville County, and a sheriff has been elected and taken office under an election so called and

With reference to the office of county school commissioner, the act of March 6th, 1871, en-titled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Caro-

common schools for the State of South Carolina," 'n section 22, gives the Governor the power to appoint a person to fill any vacancy in the office of school commissioner.

With reference to the office of coroner, the act of January 27th, 1870, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act concerning the office, duties and liabilities of coroner," gives the Governor power, by proclamation, to designate some justice of the peace or magistrate of the county wherein a vacancy occurs in the office of coroner, to act as coroner until, by order of the Legislature, an election shall be had to fill the vacancy. I think this act should be construed to confer upon the Governor the be construed to confer upon the Governor the power to designate a trial justice also to act

as coroner.

In the case of clerks of court, the judge has power to appoint a person to perform the du-ties of clerk in case of a vacancy.

In the cases of all the other elective county

offices. I find no provision of law for filling vacancies which shall occur between the times of holding the general elections for the State, except in cases where the unexpired term of office in which a vacancy occurs shall be less than one year. The vacancies which have arisen recently, in several counties, in the offices of probate judge and of county commis-sioners, do not come within the provision of law last recited, inasmuch as the unexpired terms are considerably more than one year. My opinion, therefore, is, that in these cases there is no power given to the Governor, or, in fact, to any one, to fill these vacancies.

in fact, to any one, to fill these vacancies.

The Legislature, by the act of February 28th, 1870, entitled "an act to provide for the filling of vacancies in county offices," saw fit to limit your power of appointment to fill vacancies to cases where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, and having put this limitation upon your power of appointment, they failed to provide any other mode for filling the vacancies.

ing the vacancies.

My opinion, therefore, is, that in the case of probate judges and of county commissioners, there is no authority vested in any one to fill vacancies, either by appointment or by elec-tion, until the time shall arrive when the re-mainder of the unexpired term, dating from

the Monday following the last general election, shall not exceed one year. No doubt the public inconvenience of such a state of the law will be very great, but it would be idle to assume authority to make appointments or order elections in the absence of any law clearly given to you that nower, for the courts, whenever

ing to you that power, for the courts, whenever their attention was called to the matter, would be obliged to hold such appointments and elections to be wholly void. to be wholly void.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney General.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Columbia.

Jack Foster, a colored boy about fourteen years of age; was found drowned on Tuesday morning in a large spring, near the old Kins-ler brick-yard.

The Marion Star has the following account of a homicide: "Last week two negroes; respectively named Ben Finklea and Bob Gasque, engaged in a fight at Mullins's Depot, that resulted in the death of the former. Knives were freely used by both parties, and the survivor carries on him many deep gashes. The Orgin of the tragedy was an old hat and coat, once the property of Gasque, but which had been 'appropriated' by Finklea."

The Marion Crescent says: "We learn from Mr. Morris Clarke that Mary, a colored nurse for his infant, had, on several occasions, given the innocent babe a severe whilping, and would otherwise ill-treat it for crying. The offender was up before Trial Justice McLityre last Moudsy, when she was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment."

days' imprisonment."

The same paper also states that a heavy storm passed ever Marion on Thursday right of last week. Considerable damage resulted to growing crops, shade trees and houses. Several houses were blown down in one of which several colored persons had retired for the night, and yet they all escaped unhurt. Hail and rain fell in abundance.

Marlboro'. The Mariboro' Times, speaking of the crop prospect, says: "From every direction we hear favorable reports of the growing crops. Many of our farmers say they never had as good a prospect for a crop at this season of the year as they have at the present time. We hear but little complaint about the grass. The season has been so favorable that our farmers have had little difficulty in keeping this great enemy of agricultural products under control. Notwithstanding the present favorable prospect, the yield of cotton in this county will doubtless be considerably less this year than it

be considerably less this year thi was last. In the first place, there is not as much planted, the number of acres in cotton this year being estimated at from ten to twenty per cent. less than last year. In the second place, fertilizers are not used to anything like the extent that they were last year. If the seasons continue favorable the yield of corn will be greater than last year, our iarmers generally having planted more largely in corn this year than last. The cat crop in this section has proven a failure. Where cats were sown in the fall they were killed by the cold weather to such an extent as to seriously interesting the stand and suring cats have not done ure the stand, and spring oats have not done

#### THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 21. It is probable that cloudy weather and rain will be experienced in the northwest to-night Local storms are threatening from Arkansas to Nebraska. A falling barometer, with cloudy and threatening weather, are probable for Thursday on the lakes. No material change is indicated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the . Signal Service, U. S. A. Help W

	Place of Observation.	ght of Baro-	rmometer	find of	ce of Wind	eather
Ì	Augusta	29.96	88	E	Gentle.	Fair
J	Baltimore	30.12	79	N	Gentle.	Fair
١	Boston	29.95	72	NW	Fresh.	Fair
1	Buffalo, N. Y				Gentle.	Fair
1	Charleston	30.00	85		Fresh.	Fair
1	Cheyenne, W. T.		74	SW	Fresh.	Th S
1	Chicago	30.16	66	NE	Fresh.	Th S
1	€incinnati	30.14	80	NE	Gentle.	Fair
ı	Corinne, Utah				Charle	P-1-
1	Key West, Fla	30.08	904		Fresh.	Fair
	Lake City, Fia	80.07			Gentle.	ThS
	Movile	80.08			Gentle.	Fair
	Nashville	30.04			Fresh.	Fair
4	New York				Fresh.	Fair
	Omaha, Neb	30.00	"	24 11		
	Philadelphia		**	•		
1	Portland, Me		3			
	San Francisco	29.96				Fair
	Savannah	29.99			Gentle.	Clor
	St. Louis	30.06			Gentle.	Fair
ì	St. Paul, Minn					
	Washington, D.C.	30.07			Light.	Fair
	Wilmington, N.C.	30.03			Fresh.	Fair
١	Norfolk	30.06	81	NE	Gentle.	Fair
J	Galveston	30.13	53	SE	Gentle.	Fair
	Sacramento					****
	Cape May				*********	

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With the first of the year, the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER will enter upon its seventeenth volume; and the success with which the proprietor has met in the past, in his efforts to publish a first-class Literary and Family paper, has induced him to present attractions in the future, superior to any heretofore offered. With this view, and for the purpose of securing

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of a high order, remunerative prizes were offered for the three best competitive stories. From a large number that were submitted, a committee, composed of disin erested and competent literary gentlemen, selected as the most entertaining, "AVLONA," "TEMPTATION," and "THE LOST DIAMOND;" which, on opening the seals containing the authors' names, were found to be from the pens of some of the most popular story writers; and these productions are pronounced equal to the stories issued from any weekly press in the country.

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