

## Richard Yeadon.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald contains, amidst much personal matter, the following paragraph: "Mr. Gregg informs me that Richard Yeadon, Esq., the celebrated laudator of the lamented Everett, and author of a reward of \$10,000 for Butler's head, is living in abject poverty at Aiken, S. C. He has taken the oath, and has repented of the act, which he says was the most foolish of his life—done in a moment of delusion."

Where the grammar of a writer is so loose, we need not concern ourselves too closely about the value of his facts. The reader will see from this paragraph that Mr. Yeadon has reached the climax of insanity. He has scarcely taken the oath, before he repents of the act, which, he says, "was the most foolish of his life—done in a moment of delusion." If the United States Provost Marshal attaches any importance to this statement, he will probably proceed to the instant arrest of the deluded man, so quickly repentant of his delusion. It is just possible, however, that the correspondent of the Herald meant to tell us that Yeadon repented of the extravagant offer which he made of \$10,000 for the head of Butler. If Butler's heart were to accompany the head, the bargain would prove fatal to the purchaser. Decidedly, Yeadon was insane when he made the absurd publication; and, as all his friends know, he has done a thousand such absurd things, in and out of print, under the influence of insanity. Such was his mad apostrophe to Edward Everett; such his purchase of a million of stocks one morning, when he had to borrow the money to pay for them; and such have been—but why enumerate? All Mr. Yeadon's friends—and he has many, and deserves, in spite of all his eccentricities, to have many—have been for ten years made conscious, by his extravagances—that he labored under a mental malady of the most remarkable kind; and they waived all exceptions to his conduct, and tolerated frequent rudeness, and bore patiently with intemperate assault, in consideration of this malady. The people of the whole city—nay, State—were more or less fully aware of this malady, which, after enduring in one form, of *extreme* and enthusiasm almost amounting to madness, suddenly, in the twink of an eye, changed to its opposite, and became a sullen, apathetic melancholy, in which condition his nearest friends would not have been at all surprised at his suicide. Bating the painful and sometimes offensive exhibitions of his malady, in its extreme effects, Mr. Yeadon has always been esteemed as a pure, good, kind-hearted man—doing generous offices for numerous friends and relatives, and liberally dispensing his wealth, at once, in all charitable objects of merit, and in all social enterprises which promised benefit to his city. His hallucinations, however extravagant, were usually harmless, and though frequently painfully annoying to his very best friends, were yet forgiven by those who were least so—as proof of an erring condition of brain, or blood, or both. In his calmer moments, Mr. Yeadon is sensible of his disease and of its dangers, and, after consulting with some of the best physicians in this country in regard to it, he, at their advice, visited Europe, that he might obtain the diagnosis of the great physicians of Europe.

We are very sorry to see it stated, on such good authority as that of Mr. Gregg, that Mr. Yeadon has lost his fortune. We can hardly persuade ourselves that the report can be true of the abject poverty of his condition. We take for granted that, in his case, as in that of most of the wealthy lowlanders and midlanders of South Carolina, their fortunes are a wreck; but, in the case of a property so magnificent and various as that of Mr. Yeadon, there must surely be enough recovered from the wreck for a moderate support of himself and most interesting family for the rest of his life. Whatever the faults, weaknesses, or eccentricities, of Richard Yeadon, his life has been honorable, his intellect is able, his energies are wonderful, his industry not less so, and his whole career has been marked by virtues which the least sympathizing of his fellow-citizens have acknowledged. We should be very, very sorry to believe this report of his pecuniary condition.

Rev. E. A. Bolles has been appointed Bible Agent for this State and Georgia.

**COTTON.**—The London correspondent of the New York Times says that the East was in a fever of speculation upon cotton, when the war ended. The price of cotton fell one half upon Lee's surrender. Grant's batteries rained ruin on Bombay. England's design to monopolize the production and manufacture of cotton has been frustrated. The correspondent remarks:

Before the war, England paid £38,000,000 a year for cotton, of which £24,000,000 went to the United States. Now for a half supply she pays nearly double the amount—say £60,000,000. China, Japan and India, from which so much was expected, are practical failures. The best they can do is to supply limited quantities of an inferior article at double the price. Egypt does a little better, but not enough. If labor can be re-organized in the South, so as to produce cotton in former quantities and at former prices, America may again have the monopoly and supply the world; or by laying a heavy export duty on the raw material, may have a monopoly of the manufacture. Cotton was created to clothe the world—negroes were created to raise cotton—the country that has the best soil for raising cotton, the most negroes to raise it, and the best skill and machinery to manufacture it, can clothe the world, and make it commercially tributary to pay for it. With proper management, England and France, in ten years, can be placed farther in the back-ground by this means than by any war, however successful."

The steamship *Corro Castle*, from Havana on the 1st inst., arrived in New York on the 5th. Her only news of particular interest is that from Mexico, which represents the progress of events there to be highly favorable to the imperialists. It is claimed that they are steadily advancing in nearly every portion of the country, defeating and scattering the republican troops and securing possession of the principal important towns. Now that President Juarez, as reported, has been forced to flee from Chihuahua, his capital, the imperial officers are sanguine of soon capturing him or compelling him to leave his country. Maximilian has directed his Minister of Public Instruction to see that a system of education for the youth of the country shall be immediately established. He says this is a matter in which the clergy of Mexico have hitherto, unfortunately, taken little or no part; but hereafter they will have to give attention to it. The anniversary of the landing on Mexican soil of the Emperor and Empress was duly celebrated in a number of towns by balls, illuminations and other ceremonies.

**A TERRIBLE DEATH.**—Col. J. R. McClannahan, late editor of the *Memphis Appeal*, has met with a terrible accident, which resulted in his death. On the morning of June 29, he was found in the alley in the rear of the Gayoso House, Memphis. He had some time during the night fallen from the window of his room in the third story of the hotel, and was horribly mangled by the fall. Both arms and both legs were broken, the latter near the knees, his chin crushed, and he was otherwise badly bruised. He was conscious when discovered, and, in the intensity of his agony begged them to kill him and put an end to his sufferings. He died shortly after. Col. McClannahan was for many years editor of the *Memphis Appeal*, and accompanied that paper in its migratory tour through the various Southern States during the late war.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent mentions a rumor that the cession to France of the Northern Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Durango, so long talked of, would finally be consummated in a decree to be issued by Maximilian, about the 1st instant. The Emperor was still on his tour in the interior, and the Empress had left the capital to meet him. They were both well received by the people wherever they went. Over 1,000 fresh French soldiers for Maximilian had arrived in Vera Cruz, and passed into the interior, and more were to come.

The number of emigrants who arrived in New York from Europe last week was 5,500, and estimating the value of each one to the capital of the country at \$1,500, the week's emigration is worth \$8,250,000. The average of money, specie, brought by emigrants this year has been \$60 per head, so that the 5,500 emigrants of last week added \$330,000 in coin to our stock of specie. Before a month, most of them will be at work, earning wages and producing wealth, paying taxes in the way of taxed goods, and thereby helping to support the Government and pay the interest on the debt.

The *World's* Washington special says the Secretary of the Treasury has produced reliable estimates of the cotton West of the Mississippi. The figures submitted to him add about a million bales. Partial returns of the quantity of cotton East of the Mississippi have been received, which estimate that somewhat exceeding a million bales have been made. The Secretary is confident of the effect from the exchanges of great value represented by this cotton, which will aid his efforts to restore the currency to a sound basis.

**FINANCIAL.**—Mr. Smith asked in a crowd what the present high price of meat was owing to. "A considerable part of it," responded Mr. F., "is owing to your butcher—for it is two months since you have paid me anything."

**PROBABLE CHANGE.**—The New York *Mercury*, of the 3d, publishes a Washington despatch stating that Secretary Stanton will leave the cabinet on the 15th, and mentions Preston King as his probable successor, which will make it necessary for Secretary Seward to retire. The *Tribune* takes occasion to say he long since notified President Johnson of his wish to be relieved of his official duties at the earliest day consistent with the demands of the public service.

The thorough bred stallion Don Juan, ridden by Gen. Custer at the grand review at Washington in May, is said to have been taken by him for his own use without compensation. His owner is said to have afforded no doubts of his loyalty, whereupon Secretary Stanton gave an order for the rendition of the animal. He was valued at \$9,000. Like action was taken lately in the case of a pair of matched mares, for a year in possession of Major Britton, Paymaster's Department.

**BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.**—In an imaginary conversation between Petrarch and Boccaccio, from the pen of Walter Savage Landor, there is the following passage: "The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of the fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity of life by the genial pressure of recorded sorrows."

The New York city dog pound at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, East River, was opened for the season on the 12th ult., and during the three weeks ending on Monday, 3d, there had been received into it 2,210 dogs, found stray and unmuzzled on the streets. Of these 2,144 were killed, only 66 being reclaimed by their owners.

The Toulon experiments with a new infernal machine were referred to in the French Chambers on the 15th, and destructive powers of a very high order were claimed for the invention, but were partially discredited by the Minister of Marine. Electricity is said to be the principal agency employed.

The object of the Spanish plot recently discovered at Valencia is asserted to have been the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain and the union of Spain with Portugal. The name of Gen. Prain, now in France, is mixed up with the scheme.

The annual produce of gold in Oregon has been steadily increasing during the last five years. One account makes the shipments from Oregon last year at from six to eight millions of dollars. Other estimates place it as high as twelve millions.

**THE MUSCOGEE RAILROAD.**—The Flint River Bridge, on the Muscogee (Ga.) Railroad, is completed, and but one small bridge now remains to be finished to make the connection perfect between Macon and Columbus. The trains will be running through in a few days.

Presentations are getting common. The captain of a canal boat "out West" has just been presented with a service—of five years in the penitentiary, in consideration of the distinguished ability with which he plundered a passenger and then kicked him overboard.

The *Herald's* special says Sterling Price, the rebel Missouri general, will probably go to Mexico and engage in silver mining with his brother-in-law and others, who are extensively interested by the purchase of valuable mines in that country.

The *Herald's* London correspondent recently visited the Great Eastern and saw despatches sent through the whole length of the cable. DeSauty, who managed the old cable, comes out on the Great Eastern as chief electrician of the expedition.

**THE STONEWALL.**—The Spanish Government proposes issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver to the United States the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havana.

Lord Palmerston, it is stated, will retire from public life as soon as the pending appeal to the country is finished. His increasing infirmities and failing health are the reasons alleged for his retirement.

A petition is circulating through Minnesota, to the next Legislature, in favor of woman's suffrage. One of the reasons stated for it is, that it would tend to impart a refining influence in our politics.

The *Tribune's* special says reports have been rife of a feeling of disaffection among the troops formerly of the army of the Potomac, which threatens to create a disturbance unless averted by necessary measures.

Secretary Welles has issued an order reducing the navy from a war to a peace establishment. He thinks this will reduce the navy from 65,000 men to 12,000 or 15,000.

A petition from the Italian press to President Johnson, begging him to accord a general amnesty to all the rebels, without distinction, is published in the *Count Cavour*, a Turin newspaper.

Rear Admiral Dupont has bequeathed \$175,000, the amount of his prize money, to establish a new asylum in Washington for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

Clement C. Clay has been allowed, under guard, to emerge from his dungeon and take the air for half an hour. His health suffers from confinement.

Bushwhacking is still continued, as a profitable exercise, in the upper parts of the State of Alabama, especially between Tusculum and Tuscaloosa.

## Local Items.

**EXCHANGE BANK.**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held yesterday morning, the resignation of Alex. Laughlin, Esq., was accepted, and Henry E. Scott, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier.

**MEM.**—Prentice (*Louisville Journal*) says: "Never buy goods of those who don't advertise. They sell so little that they have to sell dear."

**FRESH STOCKS.**—We call the reader's attention to the large and various stock just advertised by Mr. Melvin M. Cohen. It will be seen from his advertisement that he must have canvassed Charleston thoroughly, and indirectly, New York, for the accumulation of so large a variety. He announces his purpose to sell cheaply, in order, *volti subito*, to turn over quickly; and he is wise. A swift penny is better than a slow shilling.

Monday dawned upon us with quite an autumnal aspect. The winds were quite Septemberish, free and lively, with just enough of Northing in them to reconcile us to the thickness of Confederate grey trousers. But we cannot hope for this temperature long. The weather is unsettled; the skies are still turbid, and altogether the season is as capricious as a pretty damsel who has been spoiled by a crowd of dull lovers in her train—insolent to all the masculine gender because of the sorry specimens she happens to know.

The following is a list of letters at the office of Zealy, Scott & Bruns:

John Agnew, James Adams, (2.) John Alexander, G. S. Bower, John Crawford, T. W. Dawson, Henry W. Dicks, John English, H. W. Fielden, J. S. Fairley, A. Huguenin, Mrs. L. E. Myers, Mrs. C. B. Park, Miss A. C. Park, F. W. Pape, C. P. Pelham, Mrs. J. Ringgold, W. L. Turner, Mrs. L. H. Rivers, Mother Superior, Miss T. Stocker, Miss Annie Williams, W. H. Walker, T. C. Veal, Peter Peterson, Mrs. J. H. Ancrum.

**THE LAST SELURGE OF A REBEL SYMPATHIZER.**—Mr. Roebuck, M. P., addressed a turbulent meeting of his constituents at Sheffield on the 9th ult., and made the following allusion to American affairs:

I say I am as opposed to slavery as you—[hear, hear]—but there are many ways of getting rid of slavery. One is to get rid of the slave. That is being done at the present moment. They are dying by hundreds of thousands. ['Where?' and 'No.'] I then said, and I say now, that the best way of emancipating the slaves was to do it gradually and carefully; to fit them for freedom, and by that means not to incur the horrible guilt of killing many millions of your fellow men. [Laughter.] That is all I need say about America. ['How about recognizing the South?'] I am quite sure that if the South had been recognized great good would have been done. [Cheers.] In the first place, the arrogant, the overbearing, and great republic of America would have been split in two—[cheers and a hiss]—and for the safety of Europe that is required. ['No.'] You have not played out the play yet, my good fellow. [Laughter.] By-and-by you will see what will be the result, and I say that my policy was a wise policy. It was not accepted by the great council of the nation; and what did I do? When I found that the House of Commons was resolved not to acknowledge the South, I held my tongue about the matter. [Cheers, and a cry of Good.] I have never mixed in a debate about America since. I felt that in that great assembly every word peals throughout the world, and that every word I utter, insignificant as I may be, will sound as a trumpet to all mankind. I did not speak; I accepted the decision of the House of Commons; I thought—I think it wrong, and I hope my country may not find that I was right. [Cheers.]

The Government is rapidly returning to their homes in the South the rebel prisoners of war, and all of them, excepting those who prefer remaining at the North, will soon be back in their native States. The steamers *Salvor* and *Idaho*, together carrying 900 liberated rebel soldiers from Newport's News and Point Lookout, destined for Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, passed Fortress Monroe on the 3d instant. Altogether 42,800 recently imprisoned rebel soldiers have been discharged under the recent War Department orders for that purpose.

The deaths by the war are estimated at half a million in round numbers. Perhaps another half a million will represent those who are maimed or diseased for life.

## Safeguards for Pardon.

The following circular letter of the Attorney-General is issued to the several Provisional Governors of the Southern States:

After consultation with the President, I desire to call your attention to, and ask your co-operation, in cases arising under the proclamation of amnesty and pardon of May 29. While the administration desires to make the operation of that instrument as general as possible, it is obvious that great dangers are to be apprehended from a loose or indiscriminate exercise of clemency. In order, therefore, to protect your State and the General Government from the evils resulting from such use of the President's pardoning power, I desire to refer to you hereafter, the applications for pardon, made in pursuance of that proclamation, by citizens of your State, in relation to which this department lacks information, and to ask from you a report in each case as to the propriety of granting the clemency invoked. The special points on which information is desired are: First, is the petitioner, from such information as you can obtain, likely to be a peaceful and useful citizen in the future? Second, have any proceedings been instituted against his property under the confiscation act? Third, is any property belonging to him now in possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property or otherwise?

In cases where reference is made to you, all the papers on file in this office will be sent to you for your information, and it is earnestly desired that you will give them a prompt and careful attention, and return them with your report. The President desired these cases referred to you for two objects: First, to do away as far as may be possible with any risk of granting pardons to disloyal or other wise improper persons, and especially to such persons as from previous conduct and character are not to be trusted with the control of that class which has been happily converted, by rebellion and war, from slavery to freedom, and to which a Government looks in the not far distant future for support, and from intelligent and loyal citizens. Second, the President desires to strengthen your hands in the re-organization of society in your State by every means constitutionally belonging to him. To you primarily, he looks for the support of law and order in your State, and for the institution of such measures as will, at the earliest day possible, place her in proper relations with the Federal Union, and thus restore her to all the blessings of a Government which we proudly think to be as strong as it is merciful. The United States District Attorneys are instructed to render such assistance as may be necessary in the matter.

**A NEW ORGANIZATION OF PARTIES.** From the violent, threatening course of the leading Northern abolition radicals in reference to negro suffrage, we look, during the coming long sessions of the new Congress, for a split in the Republican party, and the organization of a new administration party, from the moderate men of all parties. The war democracy of the North are ready, and the steadfast loyalists and honestly repenting rebels of the South are ready for this movement. It is a combination which, if rightly started, will be apt to control the affairs of this country for the next fifty years; but to be homogeneous and successful, all those old Southern secession fire eaters must be shut out, and all such Northern democratic heretics and disorganizers as the Vallandighams, the Seymours, the Woods, the Brookses, and all their tribe of pestilent copperheads. In this movement for the future, let Southern rebel fire eaters, Northern copperhead leaders and abolition fanatics, all be packed off to Coventry, and we shall have a new national democratic organization that will control the next Presidency.—*New York Herald*.

James T. Andrew, of Montgomery, has been sentenced by a military commission to ten years confinement in Fort Pickens, Florida, for killing a negro. A large number of negroes are also despatched to the same dungeon, sentenced to a similar duration.