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A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the Rural Southern, a weekly agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and family newspaper, printed at Columbia, S. C. It is large, and promises to be very worthy of its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. R. M. Stokes, & Co. The farming interest is beyond all question the great hope of the South at the present day, and just in proportion as it prospers will the South become prosperous and happy.

MAYOR'S COURT

Monday, October 15.
Fanny Lentz and Louisa Hill, both colored. Charged with Larceny were before the Court.

Chief Police Riggs, sworn. About 12 o'clock last night, Lee Harris, freedman, came and reported that the prisoners were at his house with a lot of dresses and other things which he believed they had stolen, and he wanted me to go and examine into it. I went with him to his house and found the prisoners. Louisa Hill had the clothing, which she said belonged to Miss Belle Hampton, one of the dresses, she said, was given to her and the other she said she took. Fanny Lentz denied having anything to do with the clothing, and knew nothing about the dresses.

J. E. Newson sworn. Two of the dresses and the dress pattern belong to my wife. The dress pattern I bought on last Saturday of McCubbins & Foster the other dress is Miss Belle Hampton's. Fanny and Louisa have been living in my family up to last night, when they both went off. Louisa went first, and after a while Fanny went; they did not come back this morning. Policeman Riggs informed me this morning that he had Fanny and Louisa in jail, and the clothing in the office.

Louisa was bound over to answer at the next county Court, and Fanny Lentz failing to give bail for her appearance before the Mayor on to-morrow, when Lee Harris, witness, will be examined, was committed.

Anelia Allen, was in Court, asking his honor for a warrant against Sarah Klentz. Mrs. Allen stated that Sarah had threatened to kill her, and burn her house down, that with other kindred spirits she had come to her house and vilified and abused her, and she could stand it no longer, and she wanted them to be made to keep the peace. The warrant was granted.—ib.

EDITOR BANNER.—Allow an old citizen a corner in your paper, to call the attention of the Intendant and Commissioners to the importance, as I think, of making an attempt to destroy a certain nettle which threatens to take possession of many of our back streets. I do not know the name of the plant or weed, nor is it important in the present case, as a means of distinguishing it from others. It obscures all others by its luxuriant growth, flourishing in the hardest ground, and the poorest soil. The pavement in parts of "Cooper" street is rendered by it almost impassable; and I think there is not a street in Town where it may be found in more or less abundance.

When it is recollected that this pest, (for such it must be regarded,) has been introduced into this place within the last six or seven years, its rapid spread is an astonishment. It was first noticed about the Railroad depot, suggesting the probability of the seed having been brought here by the accidents attendant upon the transportation of various freights. But now the plant may be found spreading itself in every part of town, encroaching upon the pavements, spreading out in the wagon ways, and almost defying the crushing hoops of the teams which hourly pass the streets. It is an unsightly thing to have the streets grown up in weeds of any kind, but this nettle, with its dangerous thorns and annoying burrs, is such a nuisance as to call for speedy and thorough abatement.

It seems to be the opinion of some of the Journals of the North (says the Richmond Times) that all that is necessary to secure the endorsement of the Congressional policy of reconstruction by the South is for President Johnson to bow to the decision of the Northern masses, and accept that policy in lieu of his own. We beg leave to correct this opinion. If the President deserts his position (of which determination we have seen no indication, but, on the contrary, his declarations and acts disaffirm any such pur-

pose,) we are not ready to eat dirt at the bidding of Northern majorities. We think we speak for the manhood, dignity and self-respect of the men of the South when we say that whatever may be the force of that logic which may be involved in the result of the Northern elections, it will be found that our principles are not weather cocks, to be shifted by every breeze of popular caprice.

We can no more resist aggression by force of arms, but by every expedient which the Constitution and the God of Justice places at our disposal, we will oppose the efforts of those who seek to consolidate and perpetuate their power by our ruin and political degradation.—No, let it be distinctly understood, that if the President is willing to accept the Constitutional amendment proposed by the "Central Directory," and adopted by the Radical Congress, we are not. Those who impute such a purpose to Andrew Johnson, in our opinion, basely slander him. He is not made of the stuff of Henry J. Raymond, the trimmer, who spreads his sails to catch the strongest wind, regardless of what harbor it may waft him to, and having no compass to steer by save that of the selfish, time-serving political tricksters, who has no use for truth if its advocacy does not bring him the spoils of office.

Those of our Northern neighbors who attempt to read and judge us by their own political axioms, commit a cardinal error. The Southern people have never followed politics as a corrupt trade, which is profitable in proportion to the dishonesty of those who exercise it.—Perhaps in point of mere pecuniary advantages, it has been our misfortune to have been over nice in morals and self-respect. But we have this consoling and compensating reflection, that when the history of these times shall be read, it will be pronounced that the North was more a bankrupt in honor than the South in fortune. Here or hereafter retribution will follow and overwhelm those who, whether as individuals or as sections, violate the laws of natural justice which are impressed upon the physical and moral universe. The authors of our calamities, if they escape on earth, will be tried at the bar of high Heaven.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Here is a delightful description of Brazil, given by the "Town Trier" of the Louisville Courier. We are not to be understood as endorsing it:

For the benefit of those of our friends whose patriotism impels them to fly like doves from the task of hard work set before the poor beleaguered South; who prefer to live a lazy, enervating, licentious people, instead of manfully going to work to place "the old land" on its legs again, we have carefully collected some important statistics of the South American Eden they sigh for. There may be found spiders with bodies two inches and legs seven inches long, that catch and suck birds; butterflies that are mistaken for humming birds; green snakes, just like creeping plants, and a lively coral snake with bands of vermilion and black, separated by clear white rings; monkeys with white hair all over them; monkeys only seven inches long; and owl-faced apes that sleep all day and are remarkably lively all night. Reptiles, insects, and two-thirds of the fruits and berries are poisonous; and the birds, though boasting brilliant plumage, are songless. Take it all in all, the South, poor, ruined and desolated as she is, is worth a hundred Brazils yet. Let those who want to desert her leave. They will not be missed, and the room they would have occupied will be filled with better people.

How to be an Editor.—An old editor once said to a young man who was about to wed the scissors and paste: "My young friend, you are about to become, I mean, the editor of a newspaper. Permit an old man to give you this piece of advice. If you desire success in that capacity you should, in each paper, publish one column for a sensible man, and two for a fool."

It has been truthfully remarked that an old man had measured well the public mind. He had calculated the expectancy of the lines he had to fill, and he knew what each one would hold. The public have not changed much. While one man reads a moral essay, a dozen will drown his voice with laughter over an absurdity. A majority of the people don't take the papers to learn, they take them to laugh. They enjoy the truth and music of a hearty guffaw; they want something to provoke it, and that something they must have, or they won't take the paper.—Augusta Press.

Frank Blair is making speeches to great audiences in Missouri.

SYNON.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church commenced its session in this city on Wednesday. A large number of Ministers and Lay delegates are in attendance, and a good deal of interest is manifested in the proceedings. Rev. R. Chapman, Moderator; Rev. Jacob Dole, State Clerk; Rev. F. H. Johnson and Rev. Mr. Beall, Temporary Clerks. The Sessions have been well attended, and were very harmonious and pleasant. Rev. G. W. McPhail, D. D., was elected President of Davidson College, in place of Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, who, it will be remembered, resigned to accept a Professorship in Washington College, Virginia.—Charlotte Times 18th instant.

Important Decision.—Judge Aldrich of South Carolina, at a late term of the Court for York District, made an important decision in a case which is thus stated by the Yorkville Enquirer:

"A case of much importance came before the Court for decision on Tuesday. This was a case of M. R. Nichols, for another, vs. W. B. Dole and R. Whitesides, involving the question of Currency as a legal tender. A rule was issued against the Sheriff in this case, for refusing to accept the United States Legal tender notes in discharge of an execution against the defendant. Mr. J. Bolton Smith appeared for the rule.—Mr. Geo. W. Williams, contra. The case was elaborately argued by counsel on each side. His Honor decided, unanimously, that the U. S. Treasury notes purporting to be a legal tender in payment of debts, are not a legal tender for debts of any description, arising upon contracts made either previous to, or since the passage of the currency act by Congress. He conceived that the Constitution of the United States, as well as the laws of this State, forbade any such conclusion. Notice of appeal was given, and this important decision will go before the Courts of Appeal at its next sitting, for a final hearing."

Remarkable Hail Storm.—The following is an account of a hail storm that occurred in this county on Thursday last, which is not only remarkable for being out of season, but for quantity and appearance. The statements of our correspondent may be relied on as strictly correct:

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C. Oct. 11, '66. W. J. Yates, Esq.—Dear Sir: The following is a description of a very novel and destructive hail storm which occurred at half past 2 o'clock yesterday evening. The pieces (not stones) were of every conceivable shape, with horns, legs, arms, &c., resembling bugs, fowls, grasshoppers, craw fish, alligators, crabs, fish, lizards, chestnut burrs, monkeys, sea shells, doll babies, &c., &c. They came down so rapidly and in such size and quantity that many of them lost an arm, leg, or wing in the fall. The little (not very) creatures came down with legs and arms spread out so that they latched upon the cotton and other things stripping them pretty clean of leaves and limbs. Some cotton fields are ruined. The heaviest part of the storm was between here and Mount Mourne, covering the ground from three to four inches in some places, and to-day it still lies in piles two inches deep, the pieces averaging two and a half to three ounces in weight.

Respectfully, &c., H. P. HELPER. Charlotte Democrat.

The Mysterious Hospital Patient.—Reference has several times been made to a poor Confederate soldier, who either from the hardships of active service or from injury in battle had lost his mind and his voice, and who at the time of the fall of the Confederacy was left in the hospital at Tallahassee, Florida, unknown to all and of course unable to give an account of himself. In the Tallahassee Sentinel, of the 4th instant, we find the following in reference to him:

The unfortunate and unknown hospital patient in this city, of whom much has been said in this paper, has not yet been heard to speak, but is said to be gradually improving; and it is thought that with proper treatment he will eventually regain his mind. We understand that his Honor, Mayor Epps, has presented him with a new suit of clothes, that he might be decently dressed to be driven out in an ambulance, to enjoy the benefit of the fresh air and the change of scene, which he had a good effect. Hundreds of letters continue to be received making inquiries in relation to this truly unfortunate man, but none, as yet, have been successful in restoring him to his friends. He receives the very best attention at the hands of the hospital managers, who have formed a great attachment for him, on account of his peculiarly pitiable condition."

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have muscles, we must labor; and these three—thought, love, and labor—include all that is valuable in life.

An elegant speaker is like a river—great at the mouth.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS.

Richmond, October 11.—The result of the meeting of the stockholders of the National Express and Transportation Company is that they have determined to make another call of five per cent., making in all a total of twenty-five dollars per share, and to issue one share of new for four shares of old stock. In other words, on payment of twenty dollars additional, and the delivery of four shares on which eighty dollars have been paid, but which are now comparatively worthless, the shareholder will receive one share of stock valued at \$100. In addition to this, 6,000 shares of preferred stock are to be issued at par, which is \$100. This will give about 18,000 shares of stock.—Baltimore Gazette.

Generous.—Any young girl living in Middle Tennessee, Alabama, or Mississippi, whose father was killed in battle, and whose means or resources were destroyed by the "civil war," will be given one year's board and tuition in one of the best Female Colleges in the State of Kentucky, by addressing, with references, Cedar Bluff Female College, Woodburn Postoffice, Warren county, Kentucky.

She will not be received as a charity scholar, but one whose father's blood left a double inheritance for his child. Southern papers will please copy.

No former Stockholder shall ever be President or Vice-President.—In a recent Boston speech, Mr. Bontwell said the President had disgraced the country, but he would not be impeached for it, and added:

I want to say one thing, and so deeply am I impressed with the conviction that no man can ever hereafter be trusted in the office of President or Vice-President who has bought or sold human flesh, that I conjure you and my fellow-citizens forever after to make it a rule of your public policy that no such man be clothed with the highest office in the gift of the people. [Great applause, and cries of "good!"]

President Johnson and the Result.—The Philadelphia Inquirer's Washington correspondent writes under date of Thursday:

Unfit this afternoon the President was confident in the belief that Chamber was elected in Pennsylvania, and that there was no loss in the congressional delegation, but that there was a gain in the Fifth district. He has been deluged with telegrams from various parties claiming "Democratic gains" in nearly every county in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Today he concedes that nearly all is lost, but is assured by Secretary Seward that the people are a little wild now, but will be as bad the other way before another year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Indiana Elections.

Indianapolis, Oct. 11. Returns from 45 counties give a Radical majority of 45,700. The remaining 43 counties will probably reduce the majority to about 45,000.

John Morgan, D. M., elected to Congress in the 13th District.

A Sensation in New York and its Effects.—The Late Rivers, &c.

Washington, Oct. 11.

A dispatch appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger this morning, dated "Washington," and containing information, which the Attorney General respecting the constitutionality of Congress, and that an opinion in writing would be given against the legality of that body. The dispatch caused great excitement, the effect being felt quite seriously in mercantile circles, and made an advance to 65¢ during the day, and is authority for saying, however, that the statement is not in accordance with fact. No questions of such a character have ever been submitted by the President to the Law Officer of the government.

The President, to-day, appointed Wickham H. Hahn, of Louisiana, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Paris.

very much swollen, and there has been considerable damage to property.

Southern Markets and Matters—Mexican Affairs.

New Orleans, Oct. 11, P. M.

Advices from the Rio Grande to the 4th report that Col. Quigg, Imperial, had routed the Liberal forces between Saltillo and San Luis. It is expected that they will be driven out from Monterey. Most of the Mexicans at means were leaving.

Cotton advanced one cent to-day,—30 3/4. Gov. Wells refuses to convene the Legislature in an extra session for the purpose of repealing the levees. He fears impeachment.

Mexico, Oct. 11, P. M. Cotton sales, to-day, 1,400 bales. Middlings 26 3/4. Factories asking full prices. Markets firm.

Latest Markets and Financial.

New York, Oct. 12, M. Gold \$151 1/2. Sterling 7 1/2 for 60 days. Cotton 40 1/2—39 1/4. Flour heavy. Wheat 1 1/2 lower.

From Washington and Baltimore.

Washington, Oct. 11, P. M.

The Philadelphia Ledger of this morning admits that its correspondent was deceived in the intelligence to the effect that the President had addressed a letter to the Attorney General as to the constitutionality of not sending a message to the Congress, of recognizing the Southern representation, &c.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.

A public meeting was held last night, under the auspices of the American Freedmen's Union Commission and Baltimore Association for the improvement of colored people. Chief Justice Chase presided. Judge Russell, of Boston, Henry Ward Beecher, Geo. Howard and others, addressed the meeting.

The Elections Again.

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.

Returns come in slowly, but show nothing to indicate a change in the general result.

The Legislature, thus far, stands: Senate, Reps. 32, Dem. 18; House, Reps. 64 Dem. 36. Congress: 8 Radicals to 3 Conservatives.

Hanging and a Hangman.

New York, Oct. 12.

Cassidy and Peters were executed in Brooklyn to-day, within a few blocks of the scene of murder. They made full confession.

Boston, Oct. 12.

Under nomination for Congress on the first ballot, in the Salem District.

Letter from the President to the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President has addressed the following letter to the Attorney-General in regard to the trial of Jefferson Davis:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1866. Sir: A special term of the Circuit Court of the United States was appointed for the first Tuesday of October, 1866, at Richmond, Va., for the trial of Jefferson Davis, on the charge of treason. It now appears that there will be no session of that Court at Richmond during the present month, and doubts are expressed whether the regular term, which by law should commence on the 4th Monday of November next, will be held. In view of this protraction, and the consequent delay in proceeding with the trial of Jefferson Davis under the process for treason, now pending in that court, and therefore, so far as the President is informed, no good reason why the civil courts of the United States are not competent to exercise adequate jurisdiction within the district or circuit in which the State of Virginia is included, I deem it proper to request your opinion as to what further steps, if any, should be taken by the Executive with a view to a speedy public and impartial trial of the accused, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, ASHLEY JOHNSON, To Hon. H. J. Starnes, Attorney-General.

In response to the above the Attorney-General, under date of the 12th inst., states:

"I am clearly of opinion that there is nothing in the present condition of Virginia to prevent the exercise of jurisdiction of civil courts. The actual state of things, and your several proclamations of peace, and of the restoration of civil order guarantee to the civil authorities, Federal and State immunity against military control or interference. It seems to me that in this particular there is no necessity for further action on the part of the Executive in the way of proclamation, especially as Congress, at the late session, required the Circuit Court of the United States to be held at Richmond on the first Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of November in each year, and authorized special or adjourned terms of that Court to be held by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at such time and on such notice as he might prescribe with the same power and jurisdiction as at regular terms. This is an explicit recognition by Congress that the state of things in Virginia admits of the holding of the Courts in that State.

He also states: Mr. Davis remains in custody at Fortress Monroe precisely as he was held in January last, when in answer to a resolution of Congress, you reported communications from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General showing that he was held in custody in the civil courts. No action was taken by Congress, in reference to the place of custody. No demand has since been made for his transfer into civil custody. The district Attorney of the United States for the district of Virginia, where Mr. Davis stands indicted for treason has been notified that the prisoner would be surrendered to the United States Marshal upon a capias under the indictment, but the district Attorney declines to have the capias is-

sued, because there is no other place within the district where the prisoner could be kept, or where his personal comfort and health could be so well provided for.

No application has been made within my knowledge for the Counsel for Mr. Davis, for a transfer of the prisoner to civil custody. Recently, an application was made by his Counsel for his transfer from Fortress Monroe to Fort Lafayette, on this ground, chiefly, of sanitary consideration.

A reference was promptly made to a board of Surgeons, whose report was decidedly adverse to change on the score of health and personal comfort. I am unable to see what further action can be taken on the part of the Executive, to bring the prisoner to trial. Mr. Davis must, for the present, remain where he is until the court, which has jurisdiction to try him, shall be ready to set, or until his custody is demanded under lawful process of the Federal courts.

The Attorney General suggests, to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, an order should be issued to the commandant of Fortress Monroe to surrender the prisoner to civil custody whenever demanded by the United States Marshal upon process from the Federal courts. Mr. Starnes' enclosed letter of the United States District Attorney for Virginia, who states in answer to the question, why no demand had been made upon the military authorities for the surrender of Jefferson Davis in order that he might be tried upon the indictment found against him in the United States Circuit court, at the term held at Norfolk in May last, that two reasons had influenced him in not removing him from his custody. He says: The one relates to the safe keeping, and the other to his own personal comfort and health. I have never had any doubt but that he would be delivered to the United States Marshal of the district wherever he should have demanded him on a capias or any other civil process.

Fire in Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12.

The Louisville theatre took fire last night a few minutes after the audience left. It was entirely destroyed. The Jewish Synagogue and other adjoining buildings were damaged.

News per Cable.

London, Oct. 10.

It is rumored that the plenipotentiary of Prussia and Saxony have amicably adjusted all the difficulties, and peace negotiation have been formally concluded.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Cotton firm with sales, to-day, of 20,000 bales middling uplands at 14 1/2.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

The Broker's Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week, 96,000 bales; sales to-day, 18,000; middling uplands had advanced to 15 pence.

London, Oct. 12.—Consols 89 1/2; 2-20s 71 1/2.

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 13.

Cotton firm, with sales of 17,000 bales Middlings at 41 1/4; Flour dull; for Southern \$11.80-\$16.25, with sales of 220 barrels; Wheat steady; Corn better; Pork heavy.

Southern Markets.

Mobile, Oct. 12.

Cotton sales to-day of 700 bales middling at 37 3/8; the market very firm; sales per week, 3,700; receipts per week, 2,800; against 2,600; exports 2,847; stock on hand 23,270.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Mobile, Oct. 13.

Cotton sales to-day 1,100 bales Middlings at 38.30c, and the market very firm.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.

Cotton has advanced. Low middlings [37 3/8] 38; superfine flour \$12; pork \$30; lard 21c.

Simple Way to Compute Interest.—The following is a very simple method of computing interest on any number of dollars, at six per cent.: "Separate the right hand figure by a point, and the figures on the left of this separating point will be the interests in cents for six days—the figures on the right of the point, the decimals of a cent. Multiply the whole amount by five, to find the interest for thirty days, and this sum by two for sixty days, three for ninety days, &c. For any number of days less than six, take the fractional part of the interest of six. Care must be taken to separate the right hand figures of the dollars, whether there be cents and mills in the amount or not."

The men who have had mutual hate knocked out and mutual respect knocked in by hard blows, are the men after all, to cement the Union, if that delicate operation can ever be done. We hope that we will be pardoned for a personal incident, in this connection. We had two particular friends in the United States army; the one born north of the Susquehanna, and the other South of it. Both adhered to the U. S. Government. The Northern man took the field and fought us obstinately; the Southern kept out of harm's way, but secured a good paying position, as a teacher. After the war, we wrote to the latter, which he refused to answer. The former, learning that we had fallen into the hands of the "Blessed Bureau" and other benevolent institutions, sent us a kind invitation to bring the wife and little boys to spend the summer months with him. It is easy in the case to answer the question "which now of these two, thinkest thou, is neighbor unto him, which fall among thieves?"—Land us Love (Gen. D. H. Hill).