

By Telegraph.

Northern Despatches.

New York, October 17.—A large fire took place here last night, burning a warehouse filled with cotton, and causing a loss probably of half a million dollars.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—A large meeting of the citizens of Kentucky was held yesterday to express their thanks for the removal of martial law from that State. Speeches were made by General Houston and others, and resolutions were adopted thanking President, and endorsing his reconstruction policy.

Boston, October 17.—The Post says that Alexander H. Stephens was entertained at a private dinner, yesterday, at the Revere House, by George S. Fairfield, of Chelsea. Stephens expressed a purpose of supporting the policy of President Johnson for reconstructing the Union to the full extent of his ability and influence.

From Europe.

FARTHER POINT, October 25.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool at half-past 6 P. M., of the 5th, and Londonderry, on the 6th inst., passed this point this evening.

The political news is unimportant. A meeting had been called at London of persons interested in such of the old American securities as have been in arrears previously to or in consequence of the war, with a view of forming a committee. The securities in respect of which this agitation is commenced are bonds of Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, and various railways and banks in those States, the whole of which represent a very heavy amount.

The London Daily News city article says if the indebted States should stipulate for an arrangement for funding the arrears of dividends, it is probable the creditors would be disposed to meet them half way.

Important American torpedo experiments took place at Chatham on the 4th, under the direction of Donald McKay and Beardless, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty. Numerous operations took place, the most important being the destruction of the old sailing frigate Terwischore by a seventy-five pounder. The torpedoes were placed at a depth of seven feet below the vessel's keel. When the electric spark was communicated there was a dull report, the vessel quivered, settled quietly down on an even keel. Not a splinter was shot into the air.

The London Daily News has collected numerous facts showing a striking revival of trade in the Southern States.

It was stated that the British Government proposed to guarantee the Canadian loan for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory.

The British revenue returns were highly satisfactory. The reduction was very slight, notwithstanding the heavy reduction of taxation.

The annual meeting of the Social Science Association was in session at Sheffield. Lord Brougham presided.

The new steamer Java of the Cunard line had arrived in the Mersey, and would take her place in the line on the 21st of October.

The steamships Teutonia, City of Dublin and City of New York, from New York, and Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived out on the 8th inst.

The steamship America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 4th.

THE EXCITEMENT IN REGARD TO THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

In regard to the published list of persons suffering by the Confederate loan, additional denials are put forth. The London Times, in a leading article, terms the list a malicious imposture. It says, the statement that the editor of the Times is a loser by Confederate stock to the amount of £10,000 or more money is a complete falsehood. The injurious and insulting comment which the London Star has based upon original falsehoods are therefore entirely unfounded. No reprobation can be too great for levity which admits such imputations on the general authority of the New York Herald, and then makes them the theme of affected indignation.

The London Morning Star, having included Mr. Gladstone in the list, and called on him for explanation, publishes the following laconic telegram from that gentleman at Liverpool:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Editor of the Star:

I see my name placed on the Confederate loan list. Please to remove it.

Hon. Evelyn Ashley writes to the London Times that at no time had he any share of interest in the Confederate loan.

Mr. Kidout, proprietor of the London Morning Post, writes to that journal that he never had and never applied for any of the loan, and that if the rest of the list be like that which refers to him, there is no dependence to be placed upon it.

Mr. Laird authorizes the Liverpool papers to say that he never sold or was interested in any of that stock.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—OCT. 6.

The market opened excited, at an advance of 3d., but became irregular under an advance in the bank rate to 6 per cent., and closed at an advance of 2d. @ 2 1/2 d. for American, and 2d. @ 3d. for other descriptions. The sales of the week have been 179,000 bales, including 98,000 bales to speculators and 10,500 bales to exporters. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 25 1/2 d.; middling, do., 24 1/2 d.; middling uplands and Mobile, 24d. The sales to-day (Friday) amount to 25,000 bales. The market is buoyant, and has advanced 1/2 d.; middling American, 24 3/4 d. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 12,000 bales.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Intelligence from Mexico via Havana, to the 30th of September, states that Lieut. Maury, late rebel official, has received from Maximilian naturalization papers, and is, therefore, now a Mexican citizen.

The story that Juarez had passed the frontier of Paso del Norte and gone to Santa Fe, was believed in the city of Mexico, on the 30th. The Imperialist organs recorded it as the practical end of Juarez resistance.

A party of Zouaves attacked a party of Juarezites, under Munde, and dispersed them, thus re-establishing communication between Tampico and San Louis Potosi.

Various other small battles are reported as resulting favorably for the Imperialist cause.

Volcano in Oregon, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—Mt. Hood, in Oregon, has been in a state of eruption since September 23, which, it is supposed, had some connection with the recent earthquake in California, although the central part of this State only felt the shock.

The Sacramento Union says the Central Pacific Railroad Company has laid its plan for next year's survey. They have developed a better line over the mountains than was anticipated. The directors, after a full consideration of the work before them, concluded they can and will lay a track to Tucker River, on the Eastern slope of Sierra Nevada—118 miles from Sacramento—before next year. They have given the necessary orders to effect the object.

SALE OF CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT COTTON.—The New York Post, of the 14th, says 1,200 bales of sea island, Georgia and New Orleans cotton, captured from the late "Confederate States of America," were sold to-day by John H. Draper & Co., under direction of the Assistant United States Cotton Agent.

The cotton brought large prices, though there was only a small attendance of buyers. The bidding at times was rapid, and the contest for the best sea island cotton, which brought \$1.65 a pound, was very lively. The following are the figures of the sale:

SEA ISLAND COTTON.	
164 bales first quality	\$1.65 @
86 bales second quality	1.46 @
15 bales third quality	77 @
GEORGIA COTTON.	
9 bales good middling	66 @
22 bales strictly middling	63 1/2 @
26 bales low middling	59 1/2 @
28 bales good ordinary	57 @
24 bales low ordinary	54 @
38 bales pickings	25 1/2 @
113 bales rebaled	52 1/2 @ 54 1/2
NEW ORLEANS COTTON.	
15 bales good middling	65 @
70 bales strictly middling	63 1/2 @
122 bales low middling	60 1/2 @
96 bales good ordinary	58 1/2 @
37 bales ordinary	55 @
11 bales low ordinary	54 1/2 @
153 bales pickings	24 @ 25 1/2
254 rebaled	57 1/2 @ 58

Tattlers and hypocrites are twins; their father the devil.

A CARD.

To the People of the Third Congressional District, composed of Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Richland and Orangeburg:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of my friends, I have been induced to appear before you as a candidate to represent you in the Congress of the United States at the approaching election.

In taking such a position, I am well aware that your right to know clearly my opinion on all political subjects is unquestionable.

I now proceed, briefly, to give you my views on such topics as, in my judgment,

mostly interest you at this time. I intend to speak to you plainly, for I want to be understood by everybody.

Before assuming any position, however, or placing myself on any platform, it will be well for us to take a passing glance and trace, hurriedly, the deep and woeful ravages made by the bloody and desolating tract of "cruel war" upon our once prosperous and happy land. What a picture lies outspread as we take this backward turn. What a picture of contrast, engraved, as it were, by the iron wrought pencil dripping with the stream of gory red that has deluged our mountains and plains, hill-sides and glens, during the four past and lengthened years of "cruel war," then the storm felt lashings, whether of adverse winds, the lightnings sudden violence, or the wallings, in thyrdrons echoes, of many bleeding hearts, do but add new terrors to the terrific scene passing beneath our vision. I repeat again, what a sad picture of contrast, this, to the sunny South of by-gone days, blooming in prosperity; whose very mountains and hills echoed their gladest tones, and whose lovely vales and gentle streams smiled with plenteous comfort and flowed in joyous accents along, and whose light winged zephyrs breathed but happiness.

It is heart sickening truly to take even this cursory view of the picture, but we must well survey our surroundings before deciding to take a future step. Furthermore, besides the deep regrets for happiness fled, and loved ones gone, there is an evil of much less depth which perhaps may become of wide extension and bearing upon the welfare of our nation, and which demands some consideration therefrom. This is the low state of approaching bankruptcy that seems weighing us downward. Let the platform of action of every man be one for the good of the people, both as a nation and a State. While I am decidedly opposed to repudiation, I am equally averse to compelling the debtor to pay the full amount of debts contracted during the recent war. The practical maxim now with every one should be, "To live and let live." I am in favor of a judicious and equitable compromise, and, unwilling to add oppression to misfortune, I trust the next Legislature will enact some equitable law to the general satisfaction of both creditor and debtor, and save us from the ruinous consequences of extending bankruptcy, that would inevitably ensue from a course favoring only the few.

The emancipation of slavery by the Government of the United States, and the acquiescence in this movement by our own State Convention, has brought us now to a stand of deep thought, as to what measures next to adopt to better our condition, and raise us once again to hope and peace. Various are the opinions that have been suggested as to what shall be done with the negro. I can suggest no other plan for the present than for the negroes to be apportioned out to each State in the Union according to representation, or population, or colonize them in some newly acquired territory.

I am also opposed to conferring the right of suffrage on the recently freed negroes, because I know them to be incapable of exercising such a privilege, and because I consider this a dangerous element to introduce into the system of our Government. I well know that this question belongs properly to the decision of each State, but I am confident it will be brought before Congress, as the restless Abolition party, flushed with successive victories, are ever ready to enter into new fields of agitation.

The people of the North have always had some negroes among them, but never, to my knowledge, have they ever raised these negroes to an equal station with themselves. If one Northern State has ever had a colored Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or if one of this sable race has ever been honored with a seat in the Legislative body, either State or Federal, it is unknown to me.

In the State of Illinois, the late home of President Lincoln, there is a law extant prohibiting any more negroes from settling in that State, and the right of suffrage is withheld from those already there. And a similar law exists in Ohio and Indiana, and perhaps other Northern States. "Truly, consistency is a bright jewel." If the negro race occupy an inferior station North, why not place them in their right place South. The very infirmity of the race is most obvious to the mere physiognomist, and what the Creator has made black, man can never make white. Then, why not allow the South the right they assume to themselves? This very innovation upon the rights of their brotherhood laid the foundation of the recent war deep and wide. Yet the Abolitionists boast loudly, that the opening of this dreadful war hangs not upon their shoulders. Had not fourteen of the Northern States violated the Federal Constitution, as regards the fugitive slave law, the Southern States would not have been driven to the state of desperation that has well nigh brought ruin upon them.

It is true the South was precipitate in the secession movement, and my feeble judgment and feeble voice disapproved of the measure. I have ever taken for my motto, "Equal rights to the South, as well as to the North," and if the golden rule, "To do unto others, as you would have them do unto you," were laid down as the corner-stone of the building of our national Constitution, peace would forever dwell with us, and war stay far, far away. So long as the Government was in the hands of the Democratic party, our country was safe, prosperous and happy; but when the helm was wrested from them by overwhelming fanaticism, the ship of State was badly wrecked, and well nigh destroyed forever in the whirlpool of anarchy.

I have great confidence in the Democratic party of the United States. I believe the success of that party is our only hope in reconstructing the Government with equal rights under the Constitution. Our leading men, in my opinion, committed a great blunder in breaking up the Democratic party, by withdrawing from the Charleston Convention in 1860. And I solemnly believe to-day, that if Judge Douglas, Gen. Breckinridge or Mr. Bell had been elected President in 1860, we would not have had the desolating war through which we have just passed.

President Andrew Johnson, whom I happen to know personally, always belonged to the great Democratic party, until he ran for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. And now that Providence has decreed, for wise purposes, that he should hold the reins of Government in his own hands, he will no doubt return to his first love, and do all he can for his erring children, and plant himself firmly upon the basis of the Constitution for the lasting preservation of that sacred trust. Let us, then, support the Administration of President Johnson in good faith. Let us take counsel together for the good of our common country, and I venture to say, notwithstanding the great mistake made in the act of Secession, we may yet, with the guidance of Divine Providence, become a prosperous, independent and happy people.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, permit me to remark, that if I am honored by you with a seat in Congress, I will use my utmost endeavor to preserve the Constitution and to promote your welfare, in each and every respect whatever, to the best of my ability.

P. S. I am not aware that there is a paper in either Lexington, Fairfield or Orangeburg; if there is, the Editor will please publish the above card, with the usual announcement of my name, and forward bill to my address to Ninety-Six for payment.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

P. S. GLASS

RESPECTFULLY advises the public that he is receiving new supplies of SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, in all its branches. Also, SHEET MUSIC, STRINGS for Guitar and Violin, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.

Sales-room, at present, on Plain street, near Nickerson's Hotel, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the removal of Mr. R. S. Bruns to Charleston, the firm of ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims must present them immediately, and all indebted to the firm will please make payment.

ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.

Columbia, October 19, 1865.

J. T. ZEALY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will continue the business of a GENERAL GROCER, at the old stand, as heretofore pursued by the firm of ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS. This will include a DRY GOODS and VARIETY, as well as GROCERY business. He solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage which has been given to the old firm, and invokes the custom of new friends as well as old ones. New stocks and a full supply of goods are expected daily.

J. T. ZEALY.

In retiring from the firm, we take pleasure in recommending Mr. J. T. ZEALY to our old customers.

R. S. BRUNS,
W. E. SCOTT.

Safes! Safes!

MILLER'S

PATENT BALTIMORE

SAFES.

To Banks, Brokers, Merchants, and all interested in Positive Protection against Robbery and Fire.

Miller's Patent Fire-proof Safes.

THIS class of SAFE is designed for Merchants and all kinds of business requiring positive protection from fire, with ample security from robbery, for such uses. They combine several patents which remove many objections found in other Safes, such as dampness, running out of the filling and decay, and are fitted with powder and pick proof-locks, perfectly secure and easy to use. These Safes have been before the public for the past fifteen years, and are now used by many of the first banks and merchants in the country, and have never in a single instance lost a dollar's value by fire or robbery, although frequently and severely tested. For sale at MORDECAI & CO.'S, Agents, 110 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

Oct 21

An unsophisticated countryman the other day saw a military officer, followed at a respectful distance by two orderlies, in full gallop. "Goodness gracious!" said he "hava't they caught him yet? I was here about three weeks ago, and they were running after him then."

Auction Sales.

Furniture, Buggy, Harness, Wagons, &c.

By A. R. Phillips.

THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at my Auction Room, Bedell's Building.

A variety of HANDSOME FURNITURE, consisting in part of: Mahogany Book Case, Sideboard, Bureaus, Sofas, Hair Seat Chairs, Arm Chairs, Extension Table, Card and Work Tables, Wash Stands, Wool and Hair Mattresses, one Sofa Bed, a complete article, Lounges, Pillows and Bolsters, three large Brussels Carpets, (one of them entirely new), sixty pounds washed Wool, four dozen Scrubbing Brushes, and sundry articles of Dry Goods.

ALSO,
1 handsome Double Buggy,
1 set Double Harness,
1 Four Horse Wagon,
1 gentle Saddle and Harness Horse.

ALSO,
1 double-case Gold Watch,
Lot of China, consisting of Soup, Dinner and Breakfast Plates, Vegetable Dish, Soup Tureen, Sauce Boats, Oyster Dishes, Cake Dishes, &c., &c.
N. B. Unlimited articles received until day of sale.

Oct 20

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber having enlarged his Store, is prepared to offer to his friends and patrons a large and varied assortment of the most desirable DRY GOODS to be found in the market, at moderate prices. His Stock comprises the following in part:

- Black and Colored CALICOES.
 - Moulin Delaines.
 - Plaid, Black and Plain Alpaca.
 - Silk and Wool Poplins.
 - Black Bombazine.
 - Black Dress Silk.
 - Opera Flannel.
 - White and Red Flannel.
 - Swiss Muslin.
 - Nainsook, Jaconet Cambric.
 - Black English Crape.
 - Irish Linen, Bird-Eye Diapers.
 - Russia Diaper, Silk Velvets.
 - Huckaback Towels.
 - Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
 - Gen't's Silk Handkerchiefs.
 - Mourning Handkerchiefs.
 - Ladies' and Gen't's Hose and Half-Hose.
 - Ladies', Gen't's and Children's Gloves.
 - Ladies' Wool Shawls.
 - Cloth Cloaks.
 - Balmoral Skirts, Hoods, Nubias.
 - Hoop Skirts, Ribbons.
 - Berage and Tissue Veils.
 - Black Love Veils.
 - Silk and Morocco Belts.
 - Fancy Cassimeres.
 - Black Doe Skin Cassimere.
 - Black Broad Cloth.
 - Kentucky Jeans.
 - Merino Shirts and Drawers.
 - Neglee Shirts, Jean Drawers.
 - Linen Bosom Shirts.
 - Black Felt and Wool Hats.
 - Suspenders, Neck Ties.
 - Long Cloth, Brown Shirting.
 - Pillow Case Linen.
 - Traveling Bags.
 - Umbrellas, Parasols.
 - Bed Blankets.
 - Spool Cotton, Flax Thread.
 - A variety of Fancy Buttons.
- Together with many other articles usually found in our line. E. E. JACKSON,
Oct 21 s&t Bedell's Row.

South Carolina—Richland District.

By Jacob Bell, Ordinary of said District.

WHEREAS John L. Boatwright hath applied to me for letters of administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Dr. John H. Boatwright, late of the District aforesaid, deceased;

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Columbia on Friday, the third day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth year of American independence.

JACOB BELL,

Ordinary Richland District.

South Carolina—Richland District.

By Jacob Bell, Ordinary of said District.

WHEREAS Richard Jones hath applied to me for letters of administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Sarah Brown, late of the District aforesaid, deceased;

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Columbia on Friday, the third day of November next, at 11 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the nineteenth year of American Independence.

JACOB BELL,

Ordinary Richland District.