

## By Telegraph.

### The Sanders Abduction Case.

MONTREAL, October 21.—In the Sanders kidnapping case, the jury was again locked up, but could not agree. The court charged the jury that the honor of the country and the sacred principles of a free asylum for strangers, private as well as public honor, conscience and everything, called on the jury for a fair verdict in accordance with the facts. His Honor held that there was no consent given by Mr. Sanders to the conspiracy, and finally concluded by charging directly against the prisoners. There is little chance of the jury agreeing.

The Toronto Leader has an article on the expected Fenian invasion, and calls upon the Government to take the arms from the volunteers, lest the Fenians should get them; establish patrols on the frontiers, and inaugurate a passport system. A fearful state of alarm exists there.

A raid upon the Canadian Banks by the Fenians is expected.

### The Metcalf Cotton Case.

NASHVILLE, October 25.—The facts and documents in the Metcalf (garnishee) case at Augusta, Ga., which will be published, contradicts the representations made by the special Washington despatch to the New York Times. It is claimed that the action of the War Department was based wholly on a legal construction of jurisdiction, not on any charge of wrong-doing. The question of jurisdiction is still an open one, and the assertion that the courts were opening in Georgia is untrue, for the Governor's proclamation opening them was not issued until seventy-five days after the date of the cotton order.

Metcalf was the rebel cotton agent at Augusta. The question now being discussed is, whether the cotton is not the property of the United States. Instead of the cotton ordered to be sold for \$300,000, it would have brought \$1,700,000. It is now worth \$3,000,000. Herschel V. Johnson, Judge Stevens, of Georgia, and W. C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, are counsel for the garnishee.

A man named Paine, who has for several years been the cashier in the Quartermaster's Department, was arrested yesterday, while en route for Europe, charged with defalcations to the Government. He was released on bail. The case will be investigated by the military authorities.

### The Shenandoah Heard From.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—San Francisco dates from Honolulu to the 30th of September have been received. The Honolulu Advertiser publishes a list of ninety-five whalers, comprising the Arctic fleet, (nearly all are American.) Thirty-three of these have been burned or bonded by the Shenandoah, and sixty-two remained to be heard from.

The Federal war steamer Saranac sailed from Honolulu on the 17th of September for Marquesas Islands, owing to a rumor that a lot of coal had been landed at Fonteyra for the Shenandoah.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—President Johnson received despatches from St. Louis to-day, from Nathan Ramsey, stating that the Missouri State Convention, to sustain the President, is a glorious success.

The Department of State is in receipt of despatches from the Consul of the United States at La Rochelle, in which the progress of the cholera at that place is indicated in substance as follows: "The cholera seems to follow the railroad from La Rochelle via Ailes and Nines towards Bordeaux."

An interview between the President and the Secretary of War, Secretary Welles and Gen. Grant, yesterday, gave rise to a ridiculous rumor that our relations with England were about to assume a hostile attitude, and that all our naval vessels were immediately to be put in commission.

The Cabinet session to-day was quite protracted, all of the members being present. It is quite probable that the English question was under consideration. Mr. Seward was at the White House some time before the Cabinet meeting.

It is now rumored that Mr. Cushing will supersede Mr. Adams as Minister to England, and that Mr. Adams will return and become Secretary of State. This change, for geographical reasons, will involve other important changes in the Cabinet.

The rumor published to-day about the trial of Jeff. Davis is sufficiently stamped as false by the declaration that it is to take place before the United States Supreme Court at Richmond. It is well known that the Supreme Court does not even have original jurisdiction in cases of treason.

### Affairs in Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, October 26.—Major-General Steedman, commanding this department, and General Wilson, commanding the district, are both in town. They are in civilians' clothes, and appear without any display. In fact, there is scarcely any evidence of the town being under martial restriction; certainly none is exercised over the convention. On his way here General Steedman addressed the leading negroes of an adjoining county, and disbursed them of the impression that has somewhat obtained, that land was to be divided among them after Christmas. He urged upon them industry, and that the blacks remain in employ of their old masters.

AGUSTA, GEORGIA, October 27.—In the Georgia Convention to-day, Mr. Anderson, of Chatham, offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to memorialize the President to release Jefferson Davis. Joshua Hill moved an indefinite postponement, which was voted down. A motion to table was also voted down. The resolution was then altered so as to include all State prisoners, and adopted by a heavy majority. The ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession was then adopted. The resolutions of the secession convention incompatible with the civil and military laws and the authority of the United States were also repealed. An ordinance to re-district the State was adopted. It provides for seven districts. A State election was ordered on the 15th of November for Governor, Congressmen and Assemblymen. At the afternoon session, the Convention refused to revive the State election ordinance by a vote of 233 to 5.

MILLEDGEVILLE, October 28.—The morning session of the Convention to-day was unimportant. In the afternoon an ordi-

nance declaring the war debt void was referred to a committee.

Two articles of the new constitution were reported, and the first article adopted. The twentieth section of the same abolishes slavery, with a proviso that acquiescence in the emancipation policy shall be no estoppel to future claim for compensation. There is a strong feeling against repudiation.

It is thought that Joe Brown will run for Governor.

### Late and Important from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The solution of the Mexican question will be one of the most important, and among the first matters that will claim the attention of Congress, now soon to assemble. Some authentic intelligence has just been received here from that unhappy country; and although it is not of a startling, it is of an important nature, since it will no doubt constitute the basis upon which the President and the members of Congress will act, in their decision of the matter. This news confirms all the statements in my recent letters, in relation to the absolute downfall and extinction of the Mexican Republic. It will be remembered, too, that the term of office for which President Juarez was elected expires on the 30th of November. No pretence, even, of electing a successor, has been made; and it seems to be by no means improbable that this fact, and the events which have led to such a state of things, taken in connection with the other facts mentioned below, may induce our Government, however unwillingly, to bow to the stern logic of events, to follow the course that we have always hitherto pursued, and to recognize the only existing de facto Government in Mexico. Your readers will remember that some week ago, Juarez, driven from one portion to another, had brought up at last, at El Paso, the jumping-off place, and that when the probability of his being compelled to take flight into the United States was suggested, the imputation was vehemently denied, and even drew forth a letter from Juarez. In that letter, dated at El Paso, August 17, he said:

Paton, Corona and Villegra are operating upon Durango, Puebla, in the State of Guanajuato; Artesga, Reguler, Salazar, and Riva Palacio, in the State of Michoacan; Alvarez, upon Iquala and Cuernavaca; Garcia, who has replaced General Diaz, in the States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Chiapas and Tabasco; and Escovedo, Mandez, Cartina and Aguirre, in the States of San Luis, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila; while Generals Rosales, Rubio, Posquierra and Garcia Morales are operating in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa.

All these chiefs are of the opinion that the time for attacking the enemy with success has arrived, for the reason of his weakness through the large distances over which his lines are extended.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Louisville Journal says: We see it stated that the whole of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet has been pardoned. Is that the fact? If it is, is not John C. Breckinridge, who was in the Cabinet at the evacuation of Richmond, one of the pardoned?

If Mr. Breckinridge is not pardoned, and if he wishes to be, we hope that he will be. We know no reason why he should not be. No charge, so far as we can learn, lies against him that does not lie equally against all who were in rebellion. No one has ever accused him of inhumanity to prisoners, or of anything inconsistent with the most knightly courtesy and chivalry.

To pardon such offenders as our Government has pardoned and yet to keep Mr. Breckinridge in exile, if he is willing to come under the prescribed obligations, is an unreasonable and unjust discrimination, according to our opinion. We do not know what Mr. B. will or will not swear or promise, but we would lay our life that he will do whatever he says he will do. And none can doubt that, as a loyal citizen, he would be a portion of the intellectual wealth of Kentucky and of the nation.

THE CHOLERA AT BROOKLYN.—It is stated that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in Brooklyn. It is wise not to be overhasty in accepting this report as positively indicating the presence of the terrible pestilence in our midst; but it is also wise to take warning, and in view of the possibility of so immediate a danger, to insist upon the introduction of the most thorough sanitary measures. If the cholera is in Brooklyn, New York cannot hope to escape its fearful visitation. After the devastation, the havoc, the sorrow of the civil war that has wasted our country, it would be dreadful to meet at the threshold of peace another scourge even more destructive and pitiless, to afflict us with another period of horrors. Let no pains be spared to provide against such a calamity by the most complete and rigid sanitary regulations, that if the hideous visitor must come, its stay may be brief and its victims few.

A NEW IMMIGRATION.—The official announcement of the War Department, that persons who have been liable to the draft during the war, and have left the country rather than serve in the ranks of the national army, may return without any fear that the pains and penalties of desertion will be imposed, will undoubtedly result in an immense immigration from Canada and Europe. Thousands of young men who could not afford or were not inclined to pay the money demanded for substitutes, betook themselves to the other hemisphere, or sneaked off to Canada. They will now return in force, secured against all liability to answer the charge of desertion. We fear that Canada will be almost depopulated by this sudden emigration; for the hegira to that country was something immense during the perilous days when the draft officials were turning the eventful wheel which consigned men to the roll of honor.—New York Herald.

Advices from Matamoros, to the 21st inst., say that the city had neither capitulated or surrendered, though closely besieged. It is reported that Cortinas had deserted from the Liberals, in consequence of his being refused permission to make an assault.

Mr. George Francis Train apologized to the Fenian Congress, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for "the misfortune of having been born in Massachusetts."

### Progress of Conciliation.

It must be exceedingly annoying—in fact, very unpleasant, and all that kind of thing—to the loyal leaguers and other patriots of the New England persuasion, to witness the progress that is making in the work of conciliation. Every day there is always something to show that it is not the intention of President Johnson to take their advice in anything; and the way he has of treating the people of the South, has roused the ire of the radicals to a terrible degree. That he should not confiscate the property of "rebels," that he should not hand over that property to the radicals; that he should persist in pardoning "traitors" by the wholesale; that he should not take Ben. Butler and Wilson, and Sumner and Thad. Stevens, and others of that "ilk" to his bosom, is all fearful to contemplate; but that he should go on contumaciously in his iniquitous proceedings from day to day, obstinately refusing to accept their counsels, to give them any more public plunder, to put the whole South in their possession to do with as they please, shows such a degree of criminality that they never can and never will forgive him; and, for the President's own sake, we hope they never will.

It is said that the cavalier way in which these patriots are treated when they visit the White House, is enough to try the patience of Job himself; and that they indulge in expressions which are not allowed by the laws of morality or a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. The idea of keeping the men who handled the late President as they pleased, and who ruled the Government, dancing attendance at the Executive mansion, day after day, is outrageous; and it should hardly surprise any one to learn that the redoubtable Butler and the irascible Wilson would rouse up New England from one end to the other in a whirlwind of indignation. Of all the unpleasant things in this world, there is nothing more unpleasant to the nature of a Butler or a Wilson than to be snubbed, or to be treated with indifference. That they, the Yankees of the Yankees, the radicals of the radicals, should be ignored by Andrew Johnson, a Southern man, is past endurance. This is adding insult to injury. Is it not enough that they should be deprived of the Southern plantations? Is it not enough that the Southern people should be allowed to continue in the possession of their property? Is it not enough that disappointment should displace the hopes of loyal expectations? But we shall not pursue a subject so unpleasant to loyal minds any further. We merely desired to call attention to a few more indications of the policy of President Johnson.

And first among the "indications" is the announcement that from five to seven hundred pardons are granted every day, and that, to expedite the work, a fac simile of the President's signature has been engraved for the purpose of printing what was before written. That looks like business, and we hope before long to announce that the President, finding this does not keep pace with his generous, magnanimous desire, has determined to issue a general amnesty. We may state, however, that such a measure is reported to be in contemplation, and it is our own opinion that it will be promulgated in a few weeks.

The next "sign" of the "good time coming" is the order in reference to confiscation, which has a practical illustration in the following interesting item, which we find in the New Orleans Delta, of the 21st ult.:

"By a special order from the War Department, a large portion of the property of our well known fellow-citizen, Dr. W. N. Mercer, has been restored to him. The property consists of the square, with the improvements thereon, bounded by Robin, Race, Front and Peter streets. It is now in the possession of Mr. Conway, of the Freedman's Bureau, and the latter is ordered to give it up to the proper owner by the 1st of October next. Our citizens will learn with great pleasure of this act of justice on the part of the General Government, and rejoice in the good fortune of our venerable and respected townsman."

One of the most distressing features of President Johnson's policy, regarded from an Abolition point of view, is the mustering out of the colored troops, which, we are informed by paragraphs in the daily papers, is proceeding with great rapidity. The following item of news from one of the daily papers affords gratifying evidence on this very important matter:

"The First, Second and Twenty-third regiments of colored troops, which have been on duty in the Department of the South and in Texas,

are on their way to Washington to be mustered out of the service. They are expected soon to arrive. Other colored regiments will undoubtedly be recalled shortly from the South, as the work of reducing the volunteer military force goes on. It seems to be the policy of the War Department to relieve the people of the late rebellious region as fast as possible from the distasteful presence of darkey guards."

So the work goes on, and before Congress assembles it will find that its occupation in the policy of restoring the Union is gone. President Johnson, with great consideration for that august assemblage, has taken an immense amount of labor off its hands; he will have reduced the army to a peace footing, diminished the taxes of the laboring classes, put an end to such unconstitutional measures as the confiscation law, restored every citizen to his rights, and left it nothing to do but to admit the Representatives from the South. For this they should be duly grateful; but should they on the contrary manifest any dissatisfaction at his course, they will find out that their opposition will be denounced by the people as factions, if not seditious, and that they had better submit to the logic of accomplished facts.—N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

### War Debt.

The determination of the President to hold as disloyal the people of any State that shall recognize the debt contracted for the prosecution of the war, has inspired much feeling. The evidence of those debts are not held by the parties most active in the prosecution of the war, but have passed to the hands of those having funds for investment, and of those, the largest class, perhaps, are the widows and orphans of the State. In the settlement of estates, administrators and guardians are allowed to make such investments; they naturally sought them from the feeling they were safe. Of these, also, another large class are the mercantile men and others who owe debts abroad, and who were forced, from the existence of the war, to hold their funds in such form as to meet them when the war should be over. Both classes are entirely meritorious. Distributees of estates, generally unfitted to provide for themselves, have nothing else to depend on, and debtors, with this last stay stricken from them, must fall before their foreign creditors, nor then will be able to discharge their obligations, but must grovel under them for the balance of their lives.

It is to be regretted, also, we think, for the reason that the paramount want of our people now is capital to begin their operations. Everything—the existence of our people—now depends upon the start of business, and this capital is necessary to a start. And so important is it, that it were almost enough to justify the State in a voluntary appropriation of so much to the uses of her citizens. We could better pay that sum at some future time than be without it now.

We are pleased to believe that in this State the evil will be less felt than in many others. We have the recollection of but two amounts of any consequence issued during the war—the one was of \$400,000 in 1861, and another of about \$1,200,000 in 1862 and 1863. These sums are large, but less than were those issued by other States, and it may be possible for the State to compensate the loss by issuing bonds for the payment of the current expenses of the State Government without taxation. But this will alleviate our wants, but will not avert the evil. The capital will be lost, and individuals will necessarily suffer; the State will find her credit impaired, and, under every aspect, we would deprecate persistence in the policy.

A DOMESTIC BLESSING.—Among the inventions at the American Institute, New York, is an ingenious arrangement by which buttons may be attached to any garment without the use of needle or thread. Bachelors and women with irritable husbands should make a note.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—We see by the late news from Jamaica that the negroes were in insurrection in the Eastern part of that island, and that a British steamer filled with troops was sent there to quell the outbreak. We imagine that this "insurrection" will be found to amount simply to a strike for higher wages. The blacks have nothing to rebel against except the oppression of their employers. The Government which liberated them, we are bound to assume, does not impose upon them oppressive laws against which they would be forced to rebel. It is quite possible, however, that the philanthropists, who have obtained the free labor of the negroes for their own advantage, have extended their philanthropy to reducing the prices of labor below a point which the blacks are not disposed to go, and hence the "insurrection."—New York Herald.

Commodore John S. Missroon, United States Navy, Ordnance Officer at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., died on the 23d inst. He was a native of South Carolina, and entered the service in 1824.

### COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE, October 28.—The sales of cotton in this market to-day amounted to 850 bales. Middling cotton 54c. per pound. The market firm.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Cotton quiet; 1,750 bales were sold to-day. Middling Orleans 56c. per pound. Flour firm; super \$9.50 per bbl. Lard 39c. per pound. The freight on cotton to Liverpool is 1 1/4d. per pound. Gold 51@51 1/2.

### Auction Sales.

#### Groceries, &c.

BY JAMES G. GIBBES.

C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.

WILL be sold, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in Bull street, near Camden, (next residence of Captain J. C. Green.)  
Cut, Loaf and Brown Sugars.  
Young Hyson Tea, Black Tea.  
Olive Oil, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars.  
Crackers, Soap, Candles.  
Brandy, Whiskey, Claret, &c. Nov 21

Furniture, Piano, Crockery, Buggies, &c.

By A. R. Phillips.

ON FRIDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at my Auction Room, Bedell's building,  
A variety of FURNITURE, BUGGIES, &c., consisting in part of:  
Bureaus, Wardrobes, Presses.  
Sideboards, Book-cases, Sofas.  
Mahogany and Cane-seat Chairs.  
Wood-seat Chairs, Bedsteads.  
Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables.  
Bed-steps, Mattresses, Feather Beds.  
1 6-octave Piano—Nunn & Clarke's.

A handsome assortment of China and Granite Crockery, and a large assortment of Kitchen Utensils.  
2 Side Saddles, 1 Wheelbarrow.  
1 Smith's Bellows, &c.

1 Double Buggy.  
1 Single Buggy and Harness.  
N. B.—Unlimited articles received until 8 o'clock on morning of sale. Nov 1

The friends of Dr. A. N. TALLEY nominate him as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election in April next. Nov 2\*

#### Estrayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, at Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, the 28th inst., one black MARE MULE. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the mule at the Shiver House, or at my plantation near Kingsville. Nov 2 \*3 JOSEPH BATES.

E. E. JACKSON,  
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,  
Bedell's Row.  
A FINE assortment of PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES. Nov 2

#### CONFEDERATE BAPTIST.

THE publication of this WEEKLY RELIGIOUS PAPER will be resumed in JANUARY NEXT. The names of subscribers may be sent to the proprietor, at Columbia, S. C. Payment will not be required until after the issue of the first number. G. T. MASON.  
Papers throughout the State will confer a favor by extending this notice. Nov 2

#### Just Received

BY

HANAHAN & WARLEY.

FINE IRISH LINEN.  
SCOTCH DIAPER.  
HUCKABACK TOWELLING.  
WOMEN'S HOSE.  
MEN'S HOSE.  
Balmoral Hoop Skirts.  
Suspenders.  
Fancy Buttons, for Dresses.  
Perfumery, &c.  
Nov 21 HANAHAN & WARLEY.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

PICKLED and FRENCH SALMON.  
SCOTCH HERRINGS.  
Kit MACKEREL, SCALED HERRINGS.  
No. 1 HERRINGS. For sale by  
Nov 21 HANAHAN & WARLEY.

#### MUSIC AND DAY SCHOOL.

MISS S. G. HUNT will receive a limited number of pupils in Music and the English branches, at her residence in the College Camps, next to the Post Office. Nov 21

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
Confectionary,  
BAKERY AND FANCY ARTICLES!!

THE subscriber, thankful to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, solicits a continuance of the same. He is manufacturing daily a superior article of ASSORTED CANDY, BREAD and CAKES of every description, such as Pound, Fruit, Sponge, Queen, Rock, Jumbles, Lady Fingers, Shewsbury, Plum, Jelly, Meringues, Ginger Snaps, Cocoa-nut Drops, Sugar Biscuit, Ginger-bread, Washington, Ginger-nuts, &c. Cakes iced and ornamented to order. Dessert Dishes prepared at short notice. Candies, of my own manufacture, wholesale and retail.

FRESH BREAD and ROLLS every evening, at 5 o'clock; PIES and PUFF PASTE TARTS every morning. J. MCKENZIE.  
On Plain street, next door to the corner of Gates street, in the immediate vicinity of the Shiver House and the Columbia Planing Office, Columbia, S. C. Nov 23