By Telegraph.

The Fenians in Canada.

TORONTO, November 6.—Sensation telegrams from here, relative to the Fenian demonstrations, may be regarded as productions of excited imaginations. The feeling is that the Government is able to deal with the Fenian projects hatched here. The banks have extra guards, on account of several burglaries recently. Beyond this, there is no signs of excitement.

Trom Washington

Washington, November 7 .- The President has approved the sentence passed upon Captain Henry Wirz, that he be

npon Captain Henry Wirz, that he be hanged; and ordered that the execution take place on Friday next.

A delegation of ladies from Baltimore, called on the President to-day, and presented a memorial for the release and pardon of Jefferson Davis.

Official reports show that the agricultural reports of the injuries to the wheat crop from wet weather was over-estimated. The corn crop will be the largest evergrown in the United States.

The Tunisian embassy took leave of the President to-day. They have been the recipients of the highest honors during their sojourn here. They leave the country next week.

From Europe.

FARTHER POINT, November 6 .- Steamer Peruvian, from Londonderry, 27th, has ar-

Peruvian, from Londonderry, 27th, has arrived.

Sales of cotton for the week, 44,000 bales; 28,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened steady, became irregular and closed a half penny lower, for American and Brazilian. There had been a previous decline of one penny. Fair Orleans, 24d. Middling, 22t. Middling Mobile and Texas, 22. Fair upland, 23t. Middling upland, 22. The market, to-day, closed firm, at an advance of 162th penny.

HALIFAY, November 7.—The steamship Cuba, with Liverpool dates of the 28th, via Queenstown 29th, has arrived.

Palmerston was buried in state on the 27th, The Queen's Cabinet were present. Parliament and the diplomatic corps were largely represented.

The Northern Elections.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Returns from several State elections held to-day, are so far indefinite, excepting Massachusetts, which has gone largely Republican. Banks is elected to Congress from the 6th District.

Dispatches from New York say the indications are that the State has gone for the Union candidates. Gen. Slocum, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is defeated. The Democratic majority in New York City is lessened since the Presidential election. Ben. Wood is elected State Senator.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—In New Jersey the Republicans will have a majority in the next Legislature on joint ballot, thus securing the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the election of United

Amendment and the election of United States Senator.

New York, November 3.—This city gives Slocum 24,700 over Staull.

The returns from Minnesota come in steadily. The indications are that Marshall, Republican candidate for Governor, will have a large majority in the State.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—It is stated that in the German States not a single person has been killed by railroad accident since the origin of that mode of traveling, thirty or forty years ago. How isit in the United States? An account compiled and printed by underwriters of insurance companies, represents the total number of accidents for the last eight months as 127; the total number of killed, 266; and the total number of wounded 1,109. Such a contrast mocks at comment. mocks at comment.

The President has received a despatch from Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, dated November 7, stating that the Convention has repudiated the war debt, by a vote of 123 to 117.

Havana advices state that the negro rebellion is progressing in Jamaica. King-ston is in great excitement. Business has been suspended, and the entire population is in a state of defence.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Flour firm—6d. igher. Breadstuffs advancing—prices

London, October 27.—Consols for money 881/2881. Five-twenties 561/2561.

Liverpool, October 28.—Sales of cotton on Saturday 10,000 bales, at a decline of 1/6/1/2 from Friday's prices. Consols 87% 88!. Five-twenties 63%64. Breadstuffs buoyant and advancing. Provisions firm.

New York, November 7.—Cotton declined 1@2c. Sales of 1,500 bales, at 54@55c. Flour advanced 5@10c.—sales 1,500 bbls. Wheat advanced 1@2c.—sales 9,800 bushels. Corn advancing. Whiskey firm, at \$2.39. Gold 147.

WILMINGTON, November 7.—One bale middling cotton sold, at 47½c. 20 bbls. turpentine, at \$5.25, and 175 bbls. at \$5.30; 33 bbls. spirits turpentine, (slightly colored, New York packages,) at 71c.; 51 bbls. tar, \$5.75

G. M. BYNUM respectfully declines the nomination to the Charleston State Convention. He never authorized any one to use his name as a candidate. Nov 11 1

LOST.

A BUNCH of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring, with three or four watch keys. A reward will be given, if desired, by leaving them at this office. Nov 11 1

A Young Lady,

HAVING long experience in teaching the higher branches of English, tegether with Music and French, desires a SITUATION, either in a school or as a governess. For reference, apply to Hon. JOHN TOWN-SEND, of the Senate.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"What songs the Syrens sung, and what name Achilles bore when he hid among the Grecian women," are questions of easy solution compared with that cross between a gnarled oak and a Gordian knot, "the Monroe doctrine." The subject has been written of and talked about so long, and so many reams of diplomatic note paper, and so many days of dreary, turgid Congressional rhetoric have been wasted upon it, that at the very mention of the subject by a jour list the eye of the sated and disgusted reader flies for relief to the obituary notices, or to the column which is secred to horrible accidents.

Although the famous doctrine has been buffeted back and forth for a quarter of a century, without ever seriously menscing the pacific rela-tions of the United States and Great Britain, yet the time is not far distant when our Government and people must finally abandon the position of Mr. Monroe, or prepare to make it good at all hazards. This doctrine has of late been treated with so much contempt by England and France, that it has ceased to be a scare-crow even to the smallest German Principality.

Indeed, the leading and most in-fluential organs of public sentiment in England treat it as an exploded doctrine, set up and maintained by the United States, but from the first utterly despised and ignored by the rest of Christendom, and now aban-

doned by this country.

The London Saturday Review, of the 30th of September, gravely speaks of the famous Monroe doctrine as one of the "things" which "a nation sets up and calls a doctrine, and can hold it until forced to change it, or is brought to see the wisdom of forego-ing it." It then coolly treats the Monroe doctrine as a bantling which has been voluntarily abandoned by its parents, and points to the establishment of Maximilian in Mexico by Napoleon as conclusive evidence that the Monroe doctrine is dead and buried. It says:

"The abandonment of the Monroe doctrine by the United States is an instance under the first head. the Monroe doctrine was first set up, it was a good doctrine. It was a pro-

test on behalf of liberty against an audacious attempt to subjugate the world and bring both hemispheres under the sweep of the blighting curse which the Holy Alliance called orderly government. The United States proclaimed to the absolutists of the Old World that if an attempt was seriously made to coerce the revolted colonies of Spain, on the mere ground that they chose to form themselves into republics, there was a great republic in America that would try to prevent the wrong. The threat succeeded, and the Spanish colonies had free play given them, and were allowed to form themselves quietly and peaceably into the most demoralized, abject, anarchical, heaven-forgotten communities that ever disgraced the civilized world. But the remembrance of their triumph lived on in the breasts of the Americans; and as the judicious threat of President Monroe had unfortunately been styled a doctrine, it was sup-posed that it must contain some

general principle; and it suited the energetic, ambitious, tall-talking hu-mor of Yankees to fancy that this principle must be that none of the powers of the Old World have any right, under any circumstances, to interfere in the affairs of any part of the New World. The fact stared them, and all men, in the face, that England, France, and Holland are actual owners of American territory, and that the mother-countries of almost all the white South Americans are Spain and Portugal. But it was glorious to take no notice of this, and to say that the United States were entitled exclusively to preside over all The Emperor Napoleon America. tested this doctrine, and founded the Empire of Mexico. It was supposed first opportunity the United States would vindicate the Monroe doctrine, and pull this Empire down; and so much were even

outsiders like Mr. Cobden led away by the verbal inaccuracy of calling a pretension a doctrine, that they thought the United States would be quite right in doing this, and they had not a word to say against so glaring an assumption of unreal authority. The exp iment has been made, the Americans have considered their doctrine afresh, and have apparently determined to abandon it. This was undoubtedly due in some measure to the firm attitude of France, and to the general unwillingness of the in-habitants of the United States to pass out of one great war into another; and the readiness with which the doctrine was abandoned was undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the strange

obedience which the Americans pay to the decision of their President, simply because it is his decision. But the chief cause of the course they have taken is, that they saw, on examination, that their doctrine was not a righ. one, and, being an eminently just people, when their love of nenty just people, when their love of justice is fairly appealed to, they decided they would not uphold a wrong principle out of mere vanity and bravado. They perceived that if any one chose to help forlorn creatures like the Mexicans, and give them, as the Emperor Napoleon has wished to give them. give them, some of the elementary blessings of civilized life, they would be doing an infinite wrong to the Mexicans, to themselves, and the world, if they drove out the French without themselves undertaking to govern Mexico. The Monroe doctrine be-came at once ridiculous and unsupportably burdensome when it was seen to carry with it the duty of imposing decency and order on all the mongrel Spanish Catholics of the vast Southern Continent; and so it was given up with much good sense, and in a handsome, rational way, without any pretence of saying that it was not given up."

A Providence paper, referring to the outlandish and utterly abominable words constantly coined by telegraph operators, says: "The Associated Press pours a stream of cold poison into the English language every morning. We hear of buildings being 'burglarized' and 'incendarized,' of steamers 'colliding' and oil wells 'conflagrating,' and the other day we were told that an actress had 'debutted' with success! There ought to be a law against such atrocities.

The Chattanooga Gazette says: 'Cotton, after an absence of four years, has again made its appearance in our streets and in our railroad depots. The platforms are crowded with bales on bales of the fleecy material, and trains are daily loaded with them and sent off to Nashville. In return for the cotton which is sent North, the trains going South from here are loaded with dry goods and

The Chattanooga Gazette says that in spite of every precaution used by the authorities, the small pox is spreading with fury among the negroes in the camp on the North side of the Tennessee River. On Thursday evening, thirteen cases were conveyed from the camp to the Post Hospital. A number of cases were also taken from the camp, and a few were discovered in the city.

A writer in a New York paper says that in 1827, Judah P. Benjamin came to Rochester from Yale College, and taught school. He borrowed money from a merchant by the name of Stone. He afterwards went to New Orleans and commenced the practice of law. In 1837, he met Stone in his office and paid him the principal, and ten years interest of the money he had borrowed.

"How do you feel over the result "How do you feel over the result of the election in Connecticut?" said a Copperhead the other morning to an Abolitionist. "Feel! why, to tell the truth," he replied, "I feel as bad as I did when Lincoln was killed." 'Then why don't you get up another funeral?" sung out the Copperhead, as the mourner moved off, looking as solemn as an Italian beggar woman with a sick baby in her arms.

PROPERTY RESTORED. - The New Orleans Picayune, of the 28th ult., learns that Gen. Fullerton this morning issued orders restoring the entire property of two of our well known citizens, Messrs. James Dick Hill and J. W. Zacharie, and we learn that the sale of the Soule property to the Freedmen's Bureau, which was made some time since, has been annulled.

From the first of July to the present time, \$40,000 have been forwarded from the Nashville post office to the dead letter office in envelopes, having nothing on them but the name of the person to whom directed, without town, county, or post office; or with-out any address at all, or with revenue instead of postal stamps.

The Vicksburg Herald learns from the telegraph operators in that city, that communication is now had with Monroe and Shreveport, Louisiana, Houston and other places in Texas, and that the lines are working in good

Hon. A. M. West, one of the Congressmen elect from Mississippi, has been re-elected to the Presidency of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Directory object to his going to Congress if he accepts the Presidency of

Southern State bonds sold on the 24th instant, at the following prices: Tennessee's, 83c.; Missouri's, 7514 a 7514c.; North Carolina's, 84c.

The Political Campaign in the North. The following article is from the Round Table:

The election returns from Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania do not afford much comfort to the Democratic It seems at first that it gained on the popular vote of last year, but taking into account the light vote polled and the complex elements which entered into the canvass, the result shows that as a party organization it has not been strengthened in numbers since the close of the war. To the wise men among the Demo-crats, it must be a marvel that their party can have any standing with the country in view of the failure of all their predictions during the canvass for the Presidency. When the Demo-cratic presses, orators and platforms declared that the South could never be conquered, that it was impossible to coerce eight millions of our own countrymen, that the debt was so large that it never could be paid, and that if the rebellion were put down, a Republican Administration was in-competent to deal justly or wisely with the conquered States, they made a record which subsequent events did not justify; and political death would seem to have been the proper fate for a party guilty of such mistakes. In some of the States, and especially in New York, the leaders have had wit enough to recognize the real state of affairs and discard the doctrines which had proved so distasteful to the people, and adopt others which are judged to be more in accordance with the popular sentiment. On the other hand, the Republican

party is sadly disorganized, owing to honest differences among its members touching the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. To a superficial observer, it would appear that the hearty supporters of Mr. Johnson's policy (which is undoubtedly popular) were confined to the Democratic party, while those who either oppose or give it but lukewarm support, are members of the Republican party. Yet even with this apparent advan-tage, the Democrats have come off second best in the recent elections. Their chances in this State, however, are somewhat better. The majority be overcome is small, being but 6,749 on an aggregate vote of 730,721, while the position occupied by the party is much better than that of similar organizations in the other States. The ticket, too, is a strong one, and being composed of several Republicans of high character, will probably induce many Republicans to vote for it, or, at least, abstain from voting against it. Moreover, the military influence, which is strongly opposed to the Democratic party elsewhere, is at least neutaalized in New York.

The case is different in New Jersey. The result of the recent charter election in Newark is very significant. That city, which has always given large Democratic majorities, has been carried by the Republicans by no inconsiderable vote; and it is not at all unlikely that in November the State will follow its lead. Indeed, it would be a good thing for the Democratic party and the country if it should. When Mississippi, Alabama, When Mississippi, Alabama, Carolina, and even the Palmetto State, are passing ordinances abolishing slavery, it ill becomes the people of New Jersey to endorse a party which opposes the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States. community that is more backward in this respect than South Carolina deserves no sympathy from the free North. So shrewd a political weathercock as Gen. Sickles, who earnestly supports the Democratic ticket in this State, is equally earnest in his opposition to the Democratic candidates in New Jersey.

After all, the results of the fall elections are of little significance. No decided issues will be developed until Congress meets and the reconstruction policy of President Johnson comes up for discussion. This is certain to divide the people of the country, and the first opportunity that they will have to express their opinions of it will be at the elections for members of Congress next your.

For Sale Low for Cash. 100 BBLS. LIME, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
JOHN ALEXANDER,
Nov 11 1 Congaree Iron Works.

THREE OR FOUR MEMBERS OF the Legislature can be accommodated with BOARD and a comfortable

ROOM during the new session. Apply cor ner of Washington and Bull streets. Nov 11 2*

A Select Assortment of

\mathbf{DRY} GOODS

COFFIN & RAVENEL'S.

Auction Sales.

To Guttle Dealers and Stock Raisers—Cat-tle, Sheep and Hogs.

WILL be sold, THIS MORNING, 11th, at 11 o'clock, at the plantation settlement of C. R. Bryce, one-fourth of a mile from the six-mile post, on the Bluff Road, leading to McCord's Ferry.

A large lot of CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS, consisting of:

1 fine Brahmin Bull.

15 "Cows and Calves."

15 "Cows and Calves, i to Brahmin. Bakewell and Southdown Sheep.

Bakewell and Southdown Sheep.

1 fine Grass Boar.

5 Sows and Pigs—Essex breed.

1 fine Vermont Morgan Stallion.

Colts, 20 mo's old.

Nov 11 Terms cash. Nov 11
P. S.—Should the weather prove inclement, the sale will be postponed.

Furniture, Orockery, Cooking Utensils, &c

By JAMES G. GIBBES.

C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER. WILL be sold, at the corner of Senate and Marion streets, (due notice of the time of sale will be given.) A large variety of HOUSEHOLD FUR-NITURE, of all kinds, consisting of: Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Fur-niture.

niture.
Crockery, French China and Glassware.
Matting, Mattresses. Cooking Stove, with Fixtures complete.

1 Milch Cow.
Conditions cash. Articles to be removed day of sale.

The unexpired lease of HOUSE to the 1st June, 1866.

The whole can be treated for at private sale previous to day of sale.

Nov 8

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All debts due the concern will be paid to WM. C. McANDREWS, and all debts due by the firm up to this date will be paid by the same.

R. O'BRIEN,
Nov 11 3* WM. C. McANDREWS.

A LARGE supply of the celebrated BURK'S PATENT COOKING STOVES, just received and for sale by A. PALMER,

Store one square South of State House.

To Rent,

TWO PLANTATIONS—one on the Bluff Road, eight miles below Columbia; the other on the McCord Ferry Road, eleven miles below Columbia. Each place has open land sufficient for a number of laborers. Terms can be known by applying to Mr. ABRAM S. RAWLINSON, who resides near both plantations.
KEZIAH G. K. BREVARD.

Cheap Goods!

GREAT REDUCTION!

BEST COFFEE, retailing for 37½ cents.
NORTHERN FLOUR, retailing 14 lbs.

BLACK TEA, retailing for \$1 per lb. GREEN " #29 " " Other goods in proportion.

Nov 11 3 J. G. GIBBES.

Just Received.

FRESH BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

"BUTTER.
"LARD.
MESS PORK.
Polisi MESS PORK.

Baltimore Hams and Strip Bacon.
Superior Goshen Cheese.
Assortment Crackers and Biscuits.
Vermicelli and Maccaroni.
Allspice, Pepper and Nutmegs.
Chocolate, Cocoa, &c. At
Nov 11 ‡3 LUMSDEN & McGEE'S.

Fresh SALMON, in cans.
Fresh PEACHES and TOMATOES.

Fresh PEACHES and TOMATOES.

"Capers and Tomato CATSUP.

"Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Concentrated Essence Jamaica Ginger.
Cooking Extracts, assorted.
Pure Lemon Syrup and Olive Oil.
Cooking and Washing Soda, &c. Just re Nov 11

DOVE BUXES SCOTCH HERRINGS.

BLS. splendid IRISH POTATOES.

Kits SALMON and MACKEREL.

BLADDERS PUTTY, &c. Just received at
Nov 11 ‡3 LUMSDEN & McGEE'S.

BOXES FINE TABLE SALT.

BUALD FINE

BOXES SPERM CANDLES.
"London SEALING WAX.
Race and Ground GINGER.
Jars West India Chow-Chow Preserves.
At LUMSDEN & McGEE'S.

#3

Schedule Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

A FTER this, the trains on this road will run on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week from Spartanburg C. H. to Shelton, connecting by stages with Winnsboro and Columbia, S. C. THOS. B, JETER, President. Unionville, S. C., Nov. 7, 1865.