HINTS ON AGRICULTURE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE ELECTIONS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO DAILY NEWS.] PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Very general returns have now been received, and the indications are unmistakable that the Radicals have carried Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. The Democrats gain two Congressmen in Pennsylvania and three in Ohio, but lose one in Indiana. The politicians assembled here to watch the result of this election are very numerous, and of every shade of political opinion. It is generally asserted by them, without regard to party, that the Republican success in the four States in which elections were held yesterday renders the election of Grant almost a certainty.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The following is the result of the election for members of Congress in this State according to the latest

1st District-S. J. Randall, Democrat, elected over B. L. Berry, Republican, by 6151 majority. 2d District—Charles O'Neill, Republican, elected over T. B. Florence, Democrat, by 3449 majority.
Cl District—J. Moffatt, Democrat, elected over Leonard Meyers, Republican, by 91 ma-

jority.
4th District—W. D. Kelley, Republican, elec-ted over J. B. Nicholson, Democrat, by 2298 majority.
5th District—J. R. Reading, Democrat, elected over Caleb N. Taylor, Republican, by 400

majority.
6th District—J. D. Stiles, Democrat, elected over T. R. Brettenbach, Republican.
7th District—W. Townsend, Republican, elected over R. E. Monaghan, Democrat.
8th District—J. L. Gelz, Democrat, elected

elected over K. E. Monghan, Democrat, elected over H. S. Eckert, Republican.

9th District—O. J. Dickey, Republican, elected over Hiram B. Swan, Democrat.

10th District—H. L. Cake, Republican, elected over J. J. Connor, Democrat.

11th District—D. M. Van Auken, Democrat, elected over D. Kalbrus, Republican.

12th District—D. M. Van Auken, Democrat, elected over Theodore Strong, Republican, 13th District—Ulysses Mercur, Republican, elected over Y. E. Plolett, Democrat.

14th District—J. B. Parker, Republican, elected over J. F. Knipe, Democrat.

15th District—J. B. Parker, Republican, elected over S. Small, Republican, Democrat, elected over S. Small, Republican, elected over S. M. Kimmell, Democrat.

17th District—John Cessna, Republican, elected over J. P. Linton, Democrat.

18th District—Dan. J. Morrell, Republican, elected over J. P. Linton, Democrat.

17th District—Dan. J. Morrell, Republican, elected over J. P. Linton, Democrat.

18th District—W. H. Armstrong, Republican, elected over F. A. Mackey, Democrat.

19th District—G. W. Scofield, hepublican, elected over R. Brown, Democrat.

20th District—George Glifillan, Republican, elected over R. M. DeFrance, Democrat.

21st District—Jombtful.

22d District—James S. Negley, Republican, elected over A. Burt, Democrat.

23d District—Darwin Phelps, Republican, elected over L. Z. Mitchell, Democrat.

24th District—J. B. Denley, Republican, elected over D. Crawford, Democrat.

Total—Republicans 15; Democrats 8. A De-

Total-Republicans 15; Democrats 8. A De-

mocratic gain of 2, with one district doubtful.

### OHIO.

COLUMBUS, October 14 .- The following is the result of the election for Congressmen in this

State:

1st District—P. W. Strader, Democrat, elected over B. Egleston, Republican.
2d District—J. F. Stevenson, Republican, elected over Samuel L. Carey, Democrat.
3d District—R. C. Scheuck, Republican, elected over C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat.
4th District—Wm. Lawrence, Republican, elected over J. S. Seedom, Democrat.
5th District—Wm. Mungen, Democrat, elected over T. E. Grissell, Republican.
6th District—John A. Smith, Republican, elected over N. Barrere, Democrat.
7th District—J. H. Thomas, Democrat, elect-

elected over N. Barrere, Democrat.

7th District – J. H. Thomas, Democrat, elected over James J. Winans, Republican.

8th District—John Beatty, Republican, elected over J. H. Benson, Democrat.

9th District—William H. Gibson, Republican, elected over E. F. Dickinson, Democrat. 10th District—T. H. Hoar, Democrat, elected over J. M. Ashley, Republican.

11th District—John T. Wilson, Republican, elected over J. Saunsi, Democrat.

12th District—P. Van Trump, Democrat, elected over N. J. Turney, Republican.

13th District—P. Van Trump, Democrat, elected over N. J. Turney, Republican.

14th District—George W. Morgan, Democrat, elected over Charles Cooper, Republican.

14th District—M. Welker, Republican, elected over M. D. Follett, Democrat.

15th District—E. H. Moore, Republican, elected over J. M. Estep, Democrat.

16th District—J. A. Bingham, Republican, elected over J. M. Estep, Democrat.

17th District—William H. Upson, Republican, elected over F. T. Backus, Democrat.

19th District—William H. Upson, Republican, elected over James McEwen, Democrat.

Total—Republicans 13; Democrats 6. A De-Total-Republicans 13; Democrats 6. A De

mocratic gain of 3. Schenck beats Vallandigham by 500 votes.

### INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The following Congressmen have been elected in this State: Congressmen have been elected in this State:

1st District—W. E. Niblack, Dømocrat, elected over J. C. Vea.ch, Republican.

2d District—M. C. Kerr, Democrat, elected over W. Q. Grosham, Republican.

3d District—Robert N. Lamb, Republican, elected over W. S. Holman, Democrat.

4th District—G. W. Julian, Republican, elected over J. S. Reid, Democrat.

5th District—John Coburn, Republica., elected over J. W. Keightlev. Democrat. od Over J. W. Keightley, Democrat.
6th District—W. W. Carter, Republican, elect

ed over D. W. Voorhees, Democrat.

ed over D. W. Voorhees, Democrat.
7th District—G. S. Orth, Republican, elected over M. D. Manson, Democrat.
8th District—D D. Pratt, Republican, elected over N. O. Ross, Democrat.
9th District—J. P. C. Shanks, Republican, elected over R. Lowry, Democrat.
10th District—Wm. Williams, Republican, elected over A. Ellison, Democrat. elected over A. Ellison, Democrat.

11th District—Joseph Fackard, Republican elected over M. K. Farrand, Democrat. Total-Republicans, 9; Democrats, 2.

The State ticket is quite close, but the election of Conrad Baker, the Republican candidate for Governor, is conceded.

Thirty-seven counties show a Democratic gain of nearly seven thousand. There are still forty-one counties to be heard from. The Democrats claim the State by fitteen hundred majority, and the Republicans by twenty-four

# NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, October 14.—The returns indicate that John Teppe, Republican, is re-elected to Congress, over A. J. Poppleton, by two thousand majority. This State has only one member of Congress. The majority of hic Legislature is largely Republican, and the Republicans have elected their entire State ticket.

# EUROPE.

ORDER OF JESUITS ABOLISHED IN SPAIN. Madrio, October 14.—The Junta have seized the property of the Jesuits in Spain, and have abolished the Order. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TELBES IN NORTH-

WESTERN INDIA. LONDON, October 12.—Dispatches from Bombay say favorable reports have been received of the progress of the expedition against the

tribes in Northwestern India. The troops have so far met with slight opposition. FENIAN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED. London, October 12 .- The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

WASHINGTON.

SPANISH RELATIONS-REVENUE, &C. WASHINGTON, October 14 .- The Provisional Government of Spain yesterday, by telegraph, recognized Goni as Spanish Minister at Washington, to the extent of directing him to communicate to this government their gratitude for prompt recognition. Seward addressed the following telegram to Minister Hale: "Reciprocate, in the President's name, the salutations of the Provisional Junta, and tender the best wishes of the United States for the peace, prosperity and happiness of Spain under the

present and the definitive government. Rosecrans is here waiting final instructions. Revenue to-day \$155,000.

The Republicaus make the following estimate of their majorities : Pennsylvania, 18,000; Ohio, 22,000; Indiana, 25,000; Nebraska, 2000.

Funeral of Howell Cobb.

Savannah, Getober 14.—The steamer San Salvador arrived here this morning with the remains of the Hon. Howell Cobb. They were met by the Mayor and Aldermen, members of the bar and citizens generally, and escorted to the Contral Railroad depot, where a special train awaited the remains to take them to Athens, Ga. The flags in the harbor are flying Athens, Ga. The flags in the harbor are flying at half-mast in respect to the memory of the

AUGUSTA, October 14.-The remains of General Cobb arrived here this evening, escorted by a committee from Savannah and Macon.

### Commercial Convention

Norfolk, Va. October 14.-The Commercial Convention was organized to-day by the election of Hon. G. W. Bolling as president. A number of vice-presidents, secretaries and committees were appointed. About twentyfive hundred delegates are present, and much interest is felt.

### THE NEW REGIME.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An Acr to provide for the formation and proceeding of the Colleges of Electors. of the Colleges of Electors.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Stite of South (arolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, The Electors of President and Vice-President shall convene at the capital, in some convenient place, on the day preceding the first Wednesday in December after their election; and those of them who shall be so assembled at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall immediately after that

ber atter their electrick, and the sternoon of that day shall immediately after that hour proceed to fill by ballot and by plurahty of votes, all vacancies in the Electoral College occasioned by the death, refusal to serve, or neglect to attend at that hour, of any Elector, or occasioned by an equal number of votes having been given for two or more candidates.

If the Electoral College being thus completed, they shall then choose a President and Secretary from their own body.

III. The Secretary of State shall prepare three lists of the names of the electors, procure to the same the signature of the Governor, affix thereto the seal of the State, and deliver them, thus signed and scaled, to the President of the College of Electors on or before the said Wednesday in December.

IV. On the said first Wednesday in December the electors shall meet at some convenient.

by. On the said first wednesday in December the electors shall meet at some convenient place at the capital, and then an I there vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the care.

whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President.

V. They shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify; and after annexing thereto one of the lists resolved from the Secretary of State, they shall seal up the same, certifying thereon that lasts of the votes of this State for President and Vice-President are contained therein. and Vice-President are contained therein VI. The electors shall then, by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of of them, appoint a person to take charge of the lists so sealed up, and to deliver the same to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government of the United States before the first Wednesday in Januacythen next ensuing.

VII. In case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of Government on the senate at the seat of Government on the service, manure. Much of the best of the the Senate at the scat of Government on the arrival of the person entrusted with the lists of the votes of the Electors, then such person is required to deliver the lists of the votes in his required to deliver the lists of the votes in his

ward forthwith, by the postoffice, to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the seat of Government, and to deliver torthwith to the Judge of the United States for the District States trict of South Carolina, similar lists, signed, an-nexed, scaled up and certified in the manner

IX. Every E'ector of this State for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, who shall attend at any election those officers and give his vote at the time of those officers and give his vote at the time and place appointed by law, shall be entitled to receive for his attendance at such election, and for travelling to and from his place of resi-dence, by the most usual route. the same sum as shall at the time be allowed by law to mem-bers of the General Assembly for their attend-

ners of the General Assembly for their attendance and travel, to be paid in like manner.

In the Senate House, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

L. BOOZEI,
President of the Senate.
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Senate Language Roomesgratages. Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved: Rebeat R. Scott, Governor.

A RECONSTRUCTED WEDDING .- A negro wedding lately took place in this county, at which the sable parson thus spoke: "Here is a couple who have walked out to-

night, wishing to be jined in and thro' love, and wishing all dem dat have any ting twixt dem come forward and speak now; if not, let dem hold dar peace now and forever more. I wants every ear to hear, and every heart to enjoy

enjoy.

Mr. Jim Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your left side, do you take her for your beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and be safe. ness and through health, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, loving and be loving; do you love her mother; do you love her father; do you love her brothers; do you love her sisters; do you love her master; do you fove her mistress; but do you love God the best?"

Mastress; but do you love took the section Answer—'I do.'

"Miss Mary Thompson, whomsoever stands fastly by your right side do you take to be your dear beloved husband, to wait on him through health and through confliction, safe and be safe, holy and be holy; do you love his mothers; do you love his father; do you love his brothers; do you love his sisters; do you love God de best?"

Answer—'Y will.'

Answer-'I will.' Answer—'I will.'

"I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fastly by the right hand, and I shall pronounce you both to be man and wife by the commandments of God. We shall hope, and trueting through God that you may live right, that you may die right, now and forever more. Now, Mr. Jim, slew your tride."—Montgomery Mail.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN VISITORS TO CUBA. The annexed circular letter has been issued by our Vice-Consul-General at Hav...ia :

HAVANA, Sertember 12, 1868.—Notice is hereby given to all citizens of the United States who may visit the island of Cuba that, in compliance with a recent decree of the Captain-General and Superior Civil Governor thereof, passports, duly and properly endorsed by the Consult of Spain, will invariably be required of them before their being permitted to land, and in default thereof the captains of vessels on them before their being permitted to land, and in default thereof the captains of vessels on which they arrive will be compelled to carry them bac't to the ports whence they came. Notice is likewise given that no passports, other than such as emanate from the Secretary of State at Washington, or from Ministers and Consuls of the United States, will be held to be valid in law by this Consulate. The Consuls of

The Express Robbers.

LETTER FROM ALLAN PINEERTON. Farm Work for October.

[From the Maryland Farmer.] Northern detective :

We have a short homily to address to our readers concerning the work to be done this month. Everybody knows that it marks the close of the agricultural season; besides the mouth. Everybody knows that it make the close of the agricultural season; besides the seeding of wheat, and the in gathering of corn and roots, the chief work to be done is of a dealtory kind. Preparation for winter must now be made. The barns, outhouses, fences, gates in order, the agricultural implements should be looked over and repaired wherever repair is wanted before storing them away, and finally all rough material that is capable of being converted into manure should be collected and piled up for use during the winter and spring. Where large quantities of stock are kept and the greater quantity of the drawn from the farm is consumed on it, particular attention should be paid to the preservation of the manure so made. It ought never to be exposed to the leaching rains of the fall and spring season, but if not put under cover, the

wheat.

The preparation of the soil intended to be seeded down to wheat should be of the most thorough kind. The general course in this latitude, to give it but one ploughing, except on light loamy and clean lands, is not what it ought to be. If wheat follows outs, as on the Pennsylvania system of rotation, the oat stubble should have been ploughed under in July, or not later than early in August. The ground should then have been harrowed and suffered to lie failow until about the middle of September, when it should have been crossploughed and suffered to vermain in the rough until seeding time approached. It should be borne in mind, however, that the best preparation for wheat is a clover lay turned over flat about ten days before seeding, so that fermentation may have set in, and that the best method of seeding is by the drill, wherever that implement is available, not only because it effects a considerable saving in seed wheat, but because wheat drilled in change the winter better. Everybody knows not only because it cheefs a consideration ing in seed wheat, but because wheat drilled in stands the winter better. Everybody knows that wheat does not succeed well in light loamy soils, and that the presence of lime, potash and the phosphates well distributed throughout the soil is essential not only to the rigorous growth of the plant, but especially to its yield in grain. Where these constituents are wanting, or are even deficient in an appreciable degree, they must either be supplied from such sources as are most easily attainable, or the product at harvest will be small.

Ordinary barn-yard manure where stock ed wheat, but because wheat drilled

Product at harvest will be small.

Ordinary barn-yard manure where stock have been well fed, and the manure well kept, contains most of the substances enumerated above with the exception of lime and phosphoric acid. phoric acid.

Professor Norton, commenting on the above, remarks: "On all worn out or failing wheat lands, the experiment of adding phosphates may be used with great probability of success;

that is to say, some combination of phosphoric acid in addition to half or two-thirds the usual acid in addition to half or two-thirds the usual allowance of common manure." Ground bones, or the commercial phosphates, or a combination of phosphates with Peruvian guano in the absence of an adequate quantity of manure, will answer the purpose admirably. Professor Norton desires it to be understood, and in this way refer the agrae with him that the phosphates. Norton desires it to be understood, and this we perfectly agree with him, that the phosphates are not to be recommended as a specific in all cases; but that in the larger portion of the soils which have been long under cultivation they will be found remarkably effica-

Time of Seeding.—The best time of seeding wheat is from the 23d of September to the close of the first week in October. The earlier season being the best where there is no fear

of the fly.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—For the drill, which is decidedly the best method of seeding, flye pee s will be sufficient. When seeded broadcast, from one and a half to two bushels, according to the quantity of the land.

Water Furrows.—After seeding lay off the water furrows in such directions as will enable them to carry off all surplus water without washing the furrows deeply. Examine these furrows oc assonally throughout the winter furrows oc assonally throughout the winter and spring and remove all obstacles to perfet

but too often to run to waste. Too little attention is also given to the making of compost heaps, yet when these are properly made they are capable of furnishing an abundant supply of plant food for the growing crops. At odd times during the fall of the year it would certainly not be difficult to collect a large amount of raw materials to be used in the to Holden of the United States for the Disrict of South Carolina, similar lists, signed, anaexed, scaled up and certified in the manner but too often to run to waste. Too little atter ings of ditches, the tury of heatands, marsy muck, woods mould, &c., should be gotten together and formed into compost, with one-sixth of barn yard manures, say two feet in thickness, and following it another layer of compost, working thus in alternate layers of manure and compost, gradually lessening the thickness of the layer of manure until the heap in completed. When this has been done. thickness of the layer of minute attent the neap is completed. When this has been done, holes should be made in the heap from the top downwards, into which the black water of the barn yard should be poured occasionally until fermented, break it down, mix it well, and it will be required for extring our will be ready for carting out.

HARVESTING ROOT: AND PUMPKINS. During this month pumpkins grow in the field, and all tender roots should be gathered and carefully housed before they are touched

with the frost. CATTLE SHEDS.

See that good warm cattle sheds are provided or the protection of the stock against the in-clemency of the winter. Cattle well housed require less food than when exposed to the weather, and will keep in better condition.

WET LANDS. All wet lands should be carefully drained.

The greater portion of these lands are among the most fertile when made properly dry by drains and ditches, and by this process the ranker grasses and sweet nutritious grasses can be grown to perfection. FALL PLOUGHING. All stiff clays, when they are not too wet will be greatly benefitted by fall ploughing. The ridges should be left rough, so that the largest possible surface of the upturned soil is exposed to the action of frost.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD. -We intend-MACON AND AUGUSTA HALLROAD.—We intended to correct a mistake earlier, which occurred in this column the other day, saying the State had agreed to loan this road \$30,000. An 0 was omitted. It should have read \$390,000. This is an ample amount to build the thirty uncompleted miles between Macon and Milledgoville. And we hope the Board of Directors will throse power than the property into the tors will throw new life and energy into the construction of the remaining link. It should by all means be ready in time for the fall trade of 1869. This will open an air-line between the great inland city of Georgia and Charles-ton, the commercial metropolis of South Caro-lina, and from themee to New York. Freights and railroad charges generally are reduced to reasonable figures by one method only, and that is the building of competing lines. We

that is the building of competing lines. We have no enmity against any of the great railroads leading to our city, but are a firm believer in cheap freights and heap of business.

[Macon Journal and Messenger, Oct. 13] ONE TAKEN AND THE OTH'R LEFT .- A telegraphic dispatch from Norfolk announced that Governor Wells, of Virginia, has commuted Governor Wells, or Virginia, has commuted the sentence of Benjamin Jefferson, a negro, to imprisonment for life. This negro had been sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of October, for an outrage upon Miss Sarah Ford. Perkins, a white man, who had been condemned to the same penalty for his participation in this outrage, was hanged yesterday. Thus the white man was taken and the negro was the white man was taken and the negro was taken and the negro. left. A political pretext for the difference in the fite of the two men has been assigned— "the Congressional district in which the out-rage took place gives a seven thousand negro majority." In view of this extraordinary case

We find in the Toronto Telegraph the following letter from Allan Pinkerton, the famous

Northern detective:

Sir—Will you please spare me space in your columns to make a plain statement with regard to the extradition cases of Reno and Anderson, charged with robbing the Adams' Express, at Marshfield, Indiana, on the 22d of May last, and that of I. S. Morton, C. E. Thompson and Den Thompson, who have been lately upon exammation before Police Justice McNabb, charged with robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company, on the 1st of May last, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Both of these robberies were of such a nature as to cause a great deal of attention from the express companies of the United States. Representing, as 1 do, the Consolidated Express Company of the United States, I therefore beg respectfully to bring before your readers the following statement:

On the night of the first of May of the present year, C. E. Thompson and I. St Morton entered by force and violence the car of the Merchants' Union Express Company upon the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and by the evidence of Putnam Wilson Brown, a messenger of that company, then in charge of that car and of the treasures aboard, forcibly seized, bound and gagged him, and forcibly robbed him of the moneys which were in his possession at that time. Deuman Thompson became an accessory to the offence before its commission, Sir-Will you please spare me space in you In the centre of the creek I observed a little

essory to the offence before its commission, was upon the train at the time of the robbers, and was also connected with the robbers, and he received a portion of the proceeds of the robhe received a portion of the proceeds of the robbery. These parties were arrested in Toronto on the 13th day of August last, upon a warrant issued by Justice McNabb. The case was examined before him. The evidence adduced showed clearly and conclusively by Brown, the messenger, and other witnesses, that Morton and Thompson were the parties who, upon the hight of the 1st of May, upon the line of the Hudson River Railroad, forcibly entered the Express car, tied, bound and gagged him as the messenger, and forcibly despoiled him of the treasure which was in his possession at that time. The only evidence to contradict this is that of Denman Thompson, who was discharged by Justice McNabb, and who then unblushingly, and without an attempt to say that he had any and without an attempt to say that he had any cause other than that of a justification of the robbery which the prisoners had committed, testified that he was one of the parties to make up a combination between Putnam Wilson Brown, the messenger, I. S. Morton and C. E. Thompson, and that Brown, the messenger, was an accomplice with them, thus attempting to lower the grade of the offence so that it does not come under the Ashburton Treaty.

is does not come under the Ashburton Treaty.

After a full hearing of the evidence, Justice
McNabb on the 28th instant discharged I. S.
Morton and C. E. Thompson, holding that the
evidence was not sufficient, under the treaty,
for an extradition.

I arrived in this city on the morning of the
25th, and so soon as I learned of the dascharge
of the prisoners charged with the robbery of
the Merchanta' Union Express Company, caused and had an information laid before Stipendiary Magistrate McAlicken, and a warrant
issued for the re-arrest of the prisoners, but
regret to say that from the complicity of the
police officers and detectives from the United
States, and by other means, Morton and
Thompson have not yet been arrested, but I
am determined to remain in Canada a sufficient
length of time to warrant me in saying that if ength of time to warrant me in saying that if

am determined to remain in Canada a sufficient length of time to warrant me in saying that if they still seek a refuge here, they will probably be found by the proper and duly authorized officers of the Dominion; if they seek a refuge in the United States, that is amply sufficient for me.

In reference to the case of Roso and Anderson, I beg to say that Seymour, Indiana, is somewhat noted as having been very unsafe for persons or valuables passing through there for many years. I will not in this undertake to prejudice their case now pending before the court, upon a writ of habeas corpus. Reno and Anderson have been examined before Justice McMicken, of Windsor, who has ordered them for extradition. Their defence is an alibi. I beg to say that, according to my counsel's advice, evidence for the defence is not admissible upon the demand of the United States for extradition under the Ashburton and Webster Treaty. That, however, is a matter which the court will determine upon the hearing of the writ. The decision of the Canadian courts I have nothing whatever to find fault with; they have universally been, I think, fair and right. As the representative of the Consolidated Express Companies, I beg leave to say that I shall elways how to the decisions of the courts Express Companies, I beg leave to say that I whatever they may be, but at the same time say we are contending for great rights. I have no doubt but the case of Reno and Am..rson, when it comes before the Chief Justice, will receive a careful attention and a just decision. Whatever that may be, we shall defer to it in overy respect. Other charges are also pending against Reno and Anderson, upon which they will undoubtedly be rearrested. I would like the say more with regard to them, but justice to to say more with regard to them, but justice to them, and with due deference to the court, demands of me I should say no more. I shall be contented with a due administration of the law, such as the Dominion will grant to criminals within its limits. Apologizing to you for the great length of this communication,

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ALLAN FINKERTON. Toronto, September 30, 1868.

... AN EPISCOPAL BLAST AGAINST THE "GRECIAN An Episcopal Blast Against the "Grecian Bend."—The extravagance and whims of fashion, we are well aware, are not to be written down or put to the blush by any appeal to propriety, good taste, or common sense, but it is none the less a duty to remonstrate against making the house of God a place for their exhibition. Most or our readers, no doubt, are aware that since "advanced Ritualism," as it is called, came in vogue, it has been the habit of not a few persons, who have been sentimentally taken with it, to bow every time the Grora Patr' is said or sung. Very young the habit of not a few persons, who have been sentimentally taken with it, to bow every time the Glorial Patri is said or sung. Very young ladies, it is ob erved, affect it the most. At first the novelty was the occasion of remark, and, in some cases, of remonstrance on the part of more than one steady-going restor, who did not care to have the new-laugled notions in countenance at St. Alban's, and other semi-Popish places of worship, thus introduced into an Epispoca: Church that was professedly Protestant; but after awhile no attention was paid to it, and it ceased to be a novelty that disturbed our peace. Since the termination of "the season" at the watering places, however, these young lady genuflections have had a new feature added to them. It is called (it is difficult to say why) the Grecian Bend, and has its most noticeable manifestation in such a distortion and doubling-up of the human form as would excite the disgust even of a South Sea Islander. This "bend," it was noticed in most of the Ritualistic churches last Sunday, was studiously superadded to the "beckings and bowings," previously practiced, the whole presenting grotesque effects which might do very well upon the theatrical stage, but which are awfully out of place in the bower of God. The spectacle is one which,

Consuls of the United States, will be held to be valid in law by this Consulate. The Consuls of the United States for other ports of this island the United States for other ports of this island the United States for other ports of this island the United States for other ports of this island will comply with the foregoing instructions.

H. R. DB LA REINTRE, Vice-Consul-General.

Wice-Consul-General.

"The Congressional district in which the outting and toil from you all. Gather, then, and daughters of the daughters of the market; and hence it would not be difficult to injure the credit of any concern, should untit to injure the credit of a

Forsyth's Indian Fight—Interesting Description of it.

The Philadelphia North American prints a letter dated at Fort Wallace, Kansas, October 1, from Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, who went to the relief of Colonel Forsyth, when recently attacked and surrounded by Indians upon an island in "Bob-Tail Creek." First device the service of the service of the work is done, and B may never know the reason why he lost a good bargain, and when upon an island in "Bob-Tail Creek." First describing his search atter Forsyth's party, its exact whereabouts being unknown, and their arrival in the vicinity of the creek, he proceeds

In the centre of the creek I observed a facter grassy place or island, with a few trees on it, and some objects which appeared to be moving. The guide pointed towards them and assured us they were Forsyth's men. We instantly rushed forward, and on nearing the place were received by the whole party with loud cheers. I three up my cap and shouted, and never felt more excited in my life. These and never felt more excited in my life. These men, in this out-of-the-way place, seemed to me like a party on a wide ocean, for they cer-tainly were as belpless. The Indians first appeared on the 17th, early The Indians first appeared on the 1/th, early in the morning, when they were encamped on the side of the creek—a party of about fifteen attempting to run off their horses. Forsyth had been following a trail for several days, and finally was led into this wild country by it. The signs became more frequent and fresh, and the most experienced men with him predicted that they would soon fall upon a large village. When the Indians ran off the four or fine head of strek on the morning of the 17th. dicted that they would soon fall upon a large village. When the Indians ran off the four or five head of stock on the morning of the 17th, an old scout, named Sharp, instantly shouted that the Indians would soon appear in force, and advised them to proceed to a little grassy island in the centre of the dry bed. Forsyth ordered them there, and they tied their horses to a lew scanty scrubs near by. In about five minutes a very large force of Indians were seen moving down to the creek by a ravine about half a mile distant, and some also appeared on the ravine behind. The shout was

about haif a mile distant, and some also appeared on the ravine behind. The shout was raised to dig in the sand and get under cover. Every man dug for his life—using fingers, spurs and knives. Before they got any protection, however, the Indians charged them, about five hundred strong, some of the warriors coming within a few feet in the most reckless man-A close fire with breech-loaders caused a number to fall from their horses, dead and wounded, and forced the rest to turn back. wounded, and forced the rest to turn back. This gave the party time to dig their holes deeper. Two men were killed about this time. Forsyth was shot in the right thigh, a flesh wound, and immediately after in the leg, breaking the bone. Grover, one of the scouts, gallantly exposed himself in digging a cover for Forsyth, so as to get him away from the balls. The squaws, in large numbers, appeared on the hills around, singing songs, laughing, and smoking pipes, evidently for the puring, and smoking pipes, evidently for the pur-pose of seeing the warriors take the scalps. A Cheyenne chief harangued the warriors within nearing, and was understood by one of the couts to tell the Indians that these men had dared to come into their country and to dis-turb their peace; that they were few and the Indians many, and that they must go in boldv and take their scalps.

ly and take their scalps.

A big medicine man appeared about five hundred yards distant, beating his dram and shaking his shield, to assure them of their safety from bullets by his charms. The Indians, thus induced to do their best, charged again and again, only to lose large numbers. About two hundred then dismounted and crept along ravines and under cover to within good rifle rines and under cover to within good rine range, and kept up a constant fire whenever any one raised hand or foot. Lieutenant Beecher was mortally wounded in the back, and the surgeon, Dr. Moore, shot through the head. Every officer was killed or wounded, and about seventeen out of fifty of the men. The Indians drew off after dark with the main bot by, but left enough to harass them all night. Every horse and male was killed in this day's fight, and lay where they were tied. Colonel Forsyth sent where they were tied. Colonel Forsyth sent two men to seek for assistance as soon as it was dark, and these men succeeded in getting through the Indians and reaching Fort Wallace, and in bringing the information that led to our expedition.

Toward evening the shouts and songs of the congretative district distributions and songs of the congretative district.

Toward ovening the shouts and songs of the squaws turned into a dismal wailing and mourning cry for the dead. One of them was heard to cry, "My child! my child!" The next day a skirmishing fire was kept up, and the same thing the next day, but at this time it was evident that the main body had left, and that a small portion had remained to observe them.

In the meantime, as their rations had given the bad (a live on bossefush without out, they had to live on horseflesh, without salt or pepper, and when I reached them, on the 25th, the meat had become putrid. Sev-eral of the men told me that they were unable, for the men told me that they were diable, for the last twenty-four hours, to keep it on their stomachs. You can imagine the delight they manifested on the arrival of our party. Forsyth took me by the hand and, seemed quite affected. He told me that it seemed fated that we should meet in places out of the way and far apart. He and two other badly wounded men were lying in a square hole wounded men were lying in a square hole scooped out in the sand, within a few feet of their dead horses, which lay around them in a semi-circle, and impregnated the air with a

terrible stench.

I immediately selected a place near by, and had several tents erected, the wounded men carried over, and the rest removed to a more salubrious air. Three dead Indians were buried by them, but over thirty others were killed and carried away by their comrades, and about seventy wounded. The savages were evidently badly demoralized, and the fight is considered to be one of the most desperate in the annals

of our Indian wars.

Bankhead arrived with his force twenty-six hours after I did, bringing with him two companies of the second cavairy, commanded by no less a person than our old friend Brisbin. On the 27th we turned to Fort Wallace, and arrived there on the 30th. rived there on the 30th.

# Gilt Edged Paper.

"The Hermit of New York" chats in the Troy Times about a number of things in town, their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of which will bear repeating- Among them is the following:

One of the most peculiar phases of mercantile life is the dealing in promissory notes, or, to use the common term, "business paper." The traffic in this species of property is enormous, and it is estimated that half a million of dollars worth of mercantile paper is bought The traine in this section that half a million of dollars' worth of mercantile paper is bought and sold daily in Wall-street. There is a class of business men who have a tredilection for shaving notes. They are that class commonly known as "monied-men." whose names have a magic power with cashiers of banks, and who, in times of pressure, are the kings of the street. There are a dozen note-buyers who, taken together, have a million or so at their credit, most any day, and these funds they will readly exchange for little slips of paper, signed by certain parties, promising to pay, etc., etc. Some of these men are exceedingly careful, and touch none but the very best, or as it is called, "gilt-2dged," which just now cannot be had for better than eight per cent, per annum. Others take more risks and buy second-rate, which one can get at from twelve to twentysome of these free are exceedingly careful, and one better that eight per cent, as it is called the whole present month the theartical stage, but who are awfully out of place in the house of the thouse of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care awfully out of place in the house of the care that not one can great a front well to two the core care for the care and awfully out of place in the house of the care that not one can great a front well to two the care and the care that not one can great a front well to two the care that not one can great a front well to two the care that not one can great awfully out of place in the possible of the care to attend. The contending paragraph of the call is conched in the following words:

A posse, then, women of Americal Steep no more while your vasters suffer! Dream hot concluding paragraph of the call is conched in the following words:

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A posse, then, women of Americal Steep no more while your vasters suffer! Dream hot contrastive and your vasters are the possession while the possession will be part of the possession

the work is done, and B may never know the reason why he lost a good bargain, and when he pays the \$50,000 referred to, he little dreams that by this sharp practice his throat was so nearly cut. Note brokers may be seen in Wall-street going to their offices with their large portfolios under their arms, for they generally lock them in some bank over night, and at these offices you can get any good note cashed on ten minutes' notice. The broker knows who will buy certain names, and hence he loses no time in running about. On the other hand, each note buyer will probably to-day have \$50,000 in bills receivable paid in, which he is anxious to invest immediately in bills receivable, and he at once picks out of the broker's portfolio such paper picks out of the broker's portfolio such paper as he likes best. The secret reason why men fail in New York will be found in the way their paper is rated in Wall-street. Any con-cern which rules second best for a few years will

cern which rules second best for a few years will go down, for the reason that this will prevent them from buying goods in an advantageous manner. In this way the failure of the large house of Bowen, McNamee & Co. was prophessed years before it took place, for while they did a profitable trade and built two marble stores in Broadway, yet their paper went in the street at two and one-half per cent. per month, and this killed them on the long run. Dealing in notes is liable to one peculiar danger, and that is forgery. Generally spraking, buyers depend on the reputation of the broker, who knows where he gets his paper, and will not hazard a business worth \$30,000 a year to get off a bad note. Sometimes, however, a ferger is too apt oven for the broker, as is proven in the Martine case, which is now beproven in the Martine case, which is now be-fore the police. A man buys a first-class note at seven per cent. discount and the next day at seven per cent. discount and the fiex day offers it for sale at twelve per cent. How can this be explained? Simply by the fact that he has executed several neat forgeries, some of which he sells to unscruptious parties. This was done in a very neat manner in the forgery above referred to, but we think the guilty parties stand a good chance of State prison, which they richly deserve at any rats.

Episcopal General Convention.—In the Episcopal Convention on Monday, the Committee on the Creation of New Diocess, through their chairman, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Pitkin, reported an application for the erection of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, cast of the Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna, into a separate diocese. The report stated the application was accompanied with evidence sufficient to the committee that all the requirements of the Constitution of the Church for the division of the diocese had been fully complied with, and the report concluded with resolutions giving consent, with concurrence of Bishops, to the division of the Diocese of Maryland, and providing for the manner of electing a new Bishop. The report was adopted with amendments.

The following committee was appointed to act jointly with a committee of Bishops in EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION .- In the

act jointly with a committee of Bishops in nominating a Board of Missions: Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Michigan; Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts; Dr. Pierce, of Alabama, and Messrs. Otis, of Illinois; Battle, of North Carolin; McWhittier, of Western New York, and Welsh of Pennsylvania.

olina; McWhittier, of Western New York, and Welsh, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Mr. Stubbs, of New Jersey presented a memorial on increasing the salary of clergymen, and to equalize the differences between specie and pap r. Referred to special committee of five laymen. Judge Conynham, of Pennsylvania, then presented about twenty memorials from individual laymen in various dioceses, all having reference to ritualism, the use of vestments and such like innovations upon of vestments and such like innovations upon Episcopal services, declaring that these give ground for scandal, and approach in outward form to the Church of Rome.

form to the Church of Rome.

The Judge proposed a new canon by which all vestments during service, except the surplices, bands, gown and all vestments for choirs or assistants, be forbidden; also, candlesticss, taper, altars, crucifixes on or over communion table; clevating elements; making the sign of the cross; processions in church; the use of incense and many other things introduced by rit alism into the church. Referred to Committe on Canons.

Before adjourning the Convention voted to meet hereafter at the Church of the Transfiguration instead of Trinity Church.

# Suneral Motice.

The Relatives, Friends and Acly invited to attend her Funeral Servic s This Afternoon, at half-past Three o'clock, at her late residence No. 605 King-street, near Morris.

October 15 AT The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. BENJAMIN G. HERIOT, and of their daughter, Miss ELIZABETH A. C. HERIOT, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, at St. Philip's Church, This Afternoon,

# Special Motices.

AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS-EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS .- The regular quarterly examina tion of candidates for the office of Teacher in the Public Schools will be held at the Normal School, St. Philip-street, on Saturday, 16th instant, commence ing at Nine o'clock A. M. Applicants are requested to be present punctually

at the hour named. By order of the Board.

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE. Secretary C. F. S. BF FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS. JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a ful stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to furnish their customers with Grains at the lowest mar-

BE COUNSEL FOR THE CARELESS.—THE body is a machine, and carelessness in its management is as sure to lead to evil results as carclessness in the management of a steam engine Yet the last thing that most people think of is the protection of this delicate piece of Creation's handiwork from the subtle causes of disease by which it is surrounded. It is no easy thing to repair the system when in ruins; but there is no difficulty in fortifying it against many of the dangers to which it is exposed. Guard against nervous debility. At the first sympton o this forerunner of more serious ai'ments, sustain the flagging energies of nature with HOSTETTER's

properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No

# Shipping.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

FOR BUSTON-DISPATCH LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS REGULAR PACKET Schooner B. N. HAWKINS, J. P. WYATT Muster, having the bulk cargo engaged, wants 200 to 300 bales Cotton to fill up, and sail with dispatch.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE BRIG ALICE LEA, CAPTAIN
FOSTER, now lying at Central Wharf, and
having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch.
For freight, apply to
H.F. Baker & CO.,
October 15
No. 20 Cumperland-street.

LIVERPOOL AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE. "GOLDEN HORN," — Master, will leave Liverpool This Day, 10th instant, for Charleston direct st November.

For Freight engagements apply to ROBERT MURE & CO.,

stuth3w Boyce's Wharf.

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON
CITY, WILMING FON, (DEL.) LOUISVILLE, (KY.)
CINCINNATI, (C.) ST. LOUIS, (MO.) AND OTHER
NORTHWESTEAN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Strew Steamship FALCON, J. D.
HORSEY, Commander, will sail for
Beltimore on Saturday, the 17th
October, at 8 'clock A. M., from Pier No.1. Union
Wharves, making close connections, and delivering
freight to all points in connection promptly and at
low rates.

ow rates.

Shippers of RICE are notified that we will issue "Through Bills Lading" at the following rates per 100 pounds: Charleston to Cincinnati. ......55 cents. 

Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domestics and General Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, ¾ per cent.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Thion Wharve

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, WOOD-HULL, Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Saturday, the 17th inst, at half-past Seven o'clock A. M.

A: Through Bills of Lading on Cotton to Baston and Providence at low ates.

and Providence at low ates.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarters per cent.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGER & C.

JAMES ADGER & O'.

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up storm).

The steamer JAMES ADGER will follow on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at Ten o'clock, A. M.

October 14 FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVER I THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain CROWELL, will leave Vanderhorst's Whaif on Thursa, y, OctoBil's Lading must be presented for signature b
One o'clock of that day.

BAVENEL & CO. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES!

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street. New York, a 12 o'clo-ik noon, of the list, 9th, 16th, and 24th of every month (except when these date; fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding). Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panana with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and Steamship JAPAN, leaves San Francisco, fo Chira and Japan, November 2.

No California steamers touch ar Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall. One hundred pounds baggage tree to each 13ult. Medicine and attendance free. For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York. March 14 lyr F. R. BABY Agent,

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. BALTIMORE AND BREMEN

Via Southampton.
HE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equive They touch at Southampton both going and re turning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No
bills of lading but those of the Compray will be
signed. Bills of lading will positively tot be delivered before goods are cleared at the Customicouse.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,
No. 9 SCHUMACHER & CO.,

No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltimora, MORDI CAI & CO., Agents, East Bay, Charleston, S. O.

FOR CHERAW, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE PEEDEE RIVER. THE FINE STRAMER EMILIE, Capt. Isaac Davis, will receive reight This Day, at Commercial Wharf, and leave To-Morrow Morning, 16th inst., at Seven o'clock, making close connection with steamer Gen. Manigault, at Georgetown, for above points.

No extra charge for reshipment of goods at Georgetown.

own.
All freight prepaid.
SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents,
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.
1

FOR EDISTO. ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE, BUTCHINSON IS-LAND AND FENWICK ISLANDS AND WAY

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, REITHFIELD, WAVERLY AND BROOK GREEN MILLS.

THE FINE STEAMER EMILIE, at Commercial Wharf, on Thursday, 16th inst., and leave as above on Friday Morning, 16th inst., at All Freight prepaid.
SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents

No. 1 Boyce's October 14 FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT (100 tons burther), Captain W. T. alcNellt, will leave South Atlantic Wharf every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock, and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the above blaces.

laces.

Returning, will leave Savannah for Charleston every

tedurning, 218 o'clock.

All freight pryable on the wharf.

Goods left on the wharf after sunset will be stored

Goods left on the Goods at expense and risk of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at expense and provide Atlantic Williams. [ONE TRIP A WEEK.]

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE VIA BEAUFORF, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON STEAMER PILOT BOY..... Capt. W. A. VADEN. STEAMER FANNIE....... Capt. FENN PEGE

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS will leave Chirleston every Tuesday Morning, at 7 o'clock, and Savannah ever Thursday Morning, at 7 o'clock.

For Freight or passage, apply to for Freight or passage, apply to for Exemple of the Savannah ever Thursday Morning, at 7 o'clock.

Accommodation