## BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SPEECHES OF MR. JOHNSON AND LORD STANLEY AT LIVERPOOL. LONDON, October 24 .- The press this morn ing comment variously on the recent speeches of Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley at Liver-

The Times says: "That in a few days England and America will be united without the ghost of a quarrel, we hope and believe, but Lord Stanley's other prophecies are prema-

The Daily News (Radical) says that Mr. Johnson's task in settling the matters at variance between England and America is light, for it was nearly completed by Mr. Adams, his pre-

Referring to the friendly meeting between Messrs. Johnson and Laird, the News says that Mr. Johnson's charity toward Mr. Laird, who constructed the Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her.

The Telegraph (Liberal) rejoices in the new era of diplomacy, as exemplified in the ministers meeting, in a friendly manner, and publiely discussing the questions at issue.

The Standard (Conservative) says that if the result of the negotiations which have been pending between the two countries are futile, it will certainly not be the fault of either of the ministers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. -

LONDON, October 25 .- There is good reason to believe the following is the substance of a protocol which has been agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama disputes. A mixed commission of eight persons appointed by the United States, and eight by Great Britain, is to sit in Toulon and examine every claim presented, whether English or American. Each case will be argued by the claimant in person, or by counsel, and the commission will make a final award. The question of international law is to be referred to the Emperor of Russia. The protocol now awaits the approval of Secretary Saward.

REVENUE-GRANT-LOUISIANA DIFFICULTIES. WARHINGTON, October 27 .- Rollins decide that hotels whose yearly sales of liquor aggregate twenty-five thousand dollars, must exhibit a wholesale liquor sign.

Rollins to-day nominated Spencer Kirby revenue supervisor for Southern New York. General Grant remains West until after the

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 26. To Brevet Mojor-General L. H. Rousseau Commanding Department of Louisiana, New

Orleans : Your dispatch of the 26th, forwarding a message from the Governor of Louisiana, and asking instructions, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve the peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

property of citizens. (Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.
The tenor of Rousseau's dispatches have not transpired, beyond the assertion that they authenticate dispatches published by the Associated Press. The "Star" says that a letter from a prominent officer on duty in New Orleans to an officer of Grant's staff states that the First Infantry was mostly recruited in New Orleans and contains a large rebel element, and adds that there is good authority for saying that this regiment will be soon transferred to

MORE MURDERS IN NEW ORLEANS. THE NEGRO POLICE DISCHARGED-THE CITY IN lions.

the frontier.

POSSESSION OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS. New Obleans, October 27 .- An officer of General Rousseau's staff, who was se Bernard Parish yesterday, reports that the bodies of the Spanish baker and his son, murdered on Sunday night by negroes, were burned in his house; the women and children were saved. He could learn of no women or children killed. Two companies of Infantry are still in the parish, but away from the vicinity of the troops there is fighting between the races still reported. The reported attack on the troops sent to that parish, stated at headquarters yesterday, was entirely false.

At a late hour last night a white man was killed in the first district of this city, and another in the second; the latter belonged to a club composed of Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians and French, who were much exasperated, and between whom and the negroes several fights have occurred to-day, resulting in the death and wounding of several of both color :. The Metropolitan Police being entirely de-

moralized, the troops have been stationed through the city to prevent any serious con-

Gov. Warmouth h s issued a proclamation requesting abstinence by both parties from further processions or demonstrations until after the election—the negro policemen failed for two days to report for duty, and every one have been discharged. About one hundred whites were appointed yesterday and to-day in their places, many of them old members of the force, and some discharged United States soldiers. To-night two hundred citizens will be sworn in as specials, and be placed on duty on the streets until the force is completed. Mayor Conway proposes, in case authority be given by Council, to appoint Gen. Steedman temporary chief of police. The following is Gen. Rousseau's dispatch to Secretary Scho-

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT LOUISIANA, ? NEW ORLEANS, October 26.

To Brevet Major-General Scofield, Secretary of

of War:

I have just received the fellowing official communication, which I believe to be true, from the Governor of Louisians, and ask for instructions in the premises.

To Major-General L. H. Rousseau, Command-

The evidence is conclusive that the civil authorities in the Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard are unable to preserve order and protect the lives and property of the people. The act of Congress prohibiting the organization of the militin in this State strips me of all power to sustain them in the discharge f all power to sustain them in the discharge of their duties, and I am compelled to appeal to you to take charge of the peace of the parishes, and to use your forces to that end. If you respond favorably to my request I will at once order the sheriff's and police forces to report

you for orders.

Very respectfully,
Your bediet servant,
(Signed) HENRY C. WARMOUTH, Governor of Louisiana.

To L. H. ROUSSEAU, Brevet Major-General

General Schofield's reply, which has been telegraphed to the press, was received to-day, but General Buchanan's forces have been in the city since yesterday. The parishes named by Governor Warmouth constitute the Metropolitan Police District, created by a late act of the Legislature. The same act deprived mayors, sheriffs and all constituted civil authorities of power to act in the preservation of peace, and subordinated them to the Metro-politan Police force. In Jefferson Parish, Associate Justice Hoge Runs Away from the Negroes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 27 .- Associate Judge Hoge has taken refuge North from the fury of the colored citizens. They have learned that he asserted some time ago that he wished he had all the negroes in a ten acre field, and he would go through them with his old regiment. Hoge is a Radical candidate for Congress from this district.

Incendiary Meeting in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 27 .- There was a large negro Radical meeting in the courthouse square this afternoon. Several white leaders were on the stand. The speeches of whites and blacks were threatening, and of an incendiary character. One colored speaker threatened fearful retribution on the Democrats, when Grant was elected. He said the right of his race to vote was obtaind by revolution, and it would take a bloodier revolution to take it from them; the colored people would be law abiding, peaceful citizens if they may, but develish fighting, burning citizens if they must. Many whites were present as spectators.

Augusta, October 27 .- A Democratic meeting to-night was addressed by Judge Carleton, Democratic candidate for Presidential elector from Indiana, by B. H. Hill and General Wright, all of whom urged the people to vote for Seymour and Blair.

The Republicans say that they will carry the State by a small majority. The Democrats claim 20,000 majority.

Great Fair in the Valley of Virginia--General Lee Present.

STAUNTON, Va., October 17 .- The Valley Agricultural Fair commenced to-day. The exhibition of stock, machinery and agricultural implements were very good. About seven thousan persons visited the grounds to-day. An address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. John B. Baldwin, president of the society, in which he adverted to the changed condition of labor in the South and the cheering aspect of her agricultural prospects for the future. The Hon, Alex. H. H. Stuart, ex-Secretary of the Interior, delivered an address before the society upon agriculture. General R. E. Lee arrived to-night from Lexington.[General Lee, Commododore M. F. Maury and ex-Confederate Senator Caperton are judges of the Ladies' Croquet Match.

Horatio Seymour in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 27 .- The Hon. Ho ratio Seymour has arrived, and was received at the depot by an immense crowd, and is now

speaking. Condensed News by Telegraph Returns from thirty-three counties of West Virginia show a Republican majority of four

housand. Light shocks of an earthquake were felt in

various parts of the County of Cork, Ireland, on Monday. There was a sharp earthquake in San Francisco October 26, at midnight, and consider-

able fright, but no damage. The Republican members of the Lower House of the Oregon Legislature have resigned, leaving the House without a quorum, and no appropriation bills passed. There is great

The State Journal, a Republican daily paper, has commenced publication in Richmond.

excitement in Salem.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad mortgage bonds was stamped in Richmond yesterday with United States stamps to the amount of ten thousand dollars, the largest stamping done in the South. The bond is for ten mil-

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The American Minister in England-A Radical Howl about his "Anglo-

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune is very unhappy about the English civilities to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Under date of October 10th he writes:

date of October 10th he writes:

I do not know what men compose the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, but I do know that they ought to be invited to take the word American off their name. If, as I suppose, they are merchants interested in American trade, they must comprise the blockade-runners and pirates who, during the war, manifested their interest in American trade in a manner we are not likely to forget. They are manifesting it now in another way. They have invited Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the American minister, to dinner on the 22d inst. They have invited a number of unobjectionable persons to meet him, and until this morning the dinner was supposed to be such a compliment to an American minister as a body of friends to America might desire to pay. But it is announced, this morning, that among the guests whom Mr. Johnson is to meet is Mr. Laird, M. P., the builder of the Alabama!

You may suppose this is intended as a studied insult to Mr. Reverdy Johnson. I do not. It is time to tell the truth about our minister, truth which hereiofore I have hesitated to believe, but which becomes only to plain day by day. His extraordinary popularity is not due to the fact that he is an American minister, but to the fact that he is a Southerner. We

lieve, but which becomes only too plain day by day. His extraordinary popularity is not due to the fact that he is an American minister, but to the fact that he is a Southerner. We expected him to resent Mr. Roebuck's insults, but he did not, because they did not touch him. They were levelled at the North, and Mr. Johnson is not a representative of the North. The Roebucks and Wharneliffes were not long in finding out on which side Mr. Johnson's sympathies lay. They liked him because his associations and personal relations were all with the defcated South. He liked them because they were the partisans of the Lost cause they were the partisans of the Lost Cause. Mr. Adams was conservative enough, but the Lairds and Beresford Hopes did him Cause. Mr. Adams was conservative enough, but the Lairds and Beresford Hopes did him the honor to turn their backs upon him, because he was loyal. Why is that crew flocking about Mr. Reverdy Johnson, unless because he and they are kindred spirits? Mr. Roebuck described the North as "base, corrupt, cowardly and cruel." Mr. Johnson describes Mr. Roebuck as his friend, and shows him such marks of personal affection as Mr. Roebuck asys he shall remember to his dying day. Lord Wharn-cliffe was President of the Southern Association of blockade runners and pirates. Mr. Johnson says Lord Wharn-cliffe's name ought to be dear to every American. Mr. Laird is the builder of the Alabama, and Mr. Johnson accepts an invitation to meet him at dinner. We may suppose he will call him his friend, and show to him, as to Mr. Roebuck, such evidences of kindness as Mr. Laird will remember to his dying day. Do you charitably imagine that Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Laird are repentant, and that they fraternize with Reverdy Johnson as an evidence of their repentance? By no means. Neither of them ever uttered one word of regret for any word or act of hostlifty. means. Neither of them word or act of hostility. Word of regret for any word or act of hostility. They hate us to-day as they hated us during the war. They have the merit of consistency, and of openly proclaiming their consistency They have fraternized with no Northerner—

hope there was no Northerner that would touch the hand of either.

If you care to save the country from further humiliation suppose home its results. If you care to save the country from further humiliation, summon home its recreant minister. If you care to preserve so much good will as exists between England and America, summon him home. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has done more in the last six weeks to estrange the two countries than he can undo by a dozen treaties. Ho has disgusted America by the debasement of his office and the protestations of such a spirit of forgiving meekness at home as do not and could not be felt in America toward England. He has alienated the regard of English Liberals by his associapeace, and subordinated them to the Metropolitan Police force. In Jefferson Parish, where the Metropolitan Police failed to get homes the Metropolitan Police failed to get homes the Metropolitan Police failed to get homes and send over here a man who will possession of the government, everything is quiet.

America toward England. He has alienated authority shall supersed the supreme faw of the land—whether in time of peace tions with the Roebucks and Lairds. Summon the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, the one almost as numerous as dead Confederacy.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from President Johnson to General Thomas Ewing.

The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1868. Dear Ser-In a recent conversation upon he subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts

subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and, after an exhaustive, bloody struggle of seven years, was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government. In 1787 the Federal Constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the revolution. Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit; and when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the dobt had already been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars. It was ed to forty-five millions of dollars. It was then largely increased by the three years struggle that ensued between the two nations, until, in 1816, it had reached the sum of one until, in 1816, it had reached the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Peace aga nestablished, provision was made for the earliest practicable liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people. Under wise and economical legislation, the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment, a large istration. Even after its payment, a large fund remained in the Treasury, which, for safekceping, was deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned

States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the pub it wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves in volved in a debt of sixty-four millions; and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; so that when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the government had flict, the obligations of the government had flict, the obligations of the government mu-reached the vast amount of twenty-six hun-dred millions. They had not yet, however, at-tained their highest point; for, when the army and navy had been poid, the volunteer forces disbanded, and the navy largely reduced it was found, in February, 1866, that our indebt-edness exceeded twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its exis-tence, it may be well to call attention to a brief ent of facts connected with its expendi-

statement of facts connected with its expenditures.

From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. Although covering a period of seventy-two years, this amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the government during the recent war of four years duration; for, from the first of July, 1861, to the thirtieth of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars! An investigation into the disbursements since the first day of July, 1865, further shows, that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ondministering the government for the year end-ing the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the

ing the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war.

It will be seen, from this brief review, that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, while subsequenty, four years of civil war ex anded it to twenty-sight hundred millions. It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite seventy-four mildisbursement was not quite seventy-four mil-lions for the year 1855, the expenditures du-ring the last three years of peace have succes-sively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions—three hundred and seventy-two millions being the amount

which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the thirtieth of June next.

In making this comparison, we should re-member that during the long interval between 1789 and 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraor-dingry character. required to make expenditures of an extraor-dinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities, and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes. Louisiana was ac-quired from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida, in consideration of five mil-lious, was ceded to us by Spain; California be-came a part of our possessions on payment to lions, was ceded to us by Spain; California became a part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of fifteen millions; while for ten millions our government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico. During these periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico—the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world, the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts, thus concisely stated, suggest an inquiry as to the cause of this im-

suggest an inquiry as to the cause of this immense increase in the expenditures and indebedness of the country. During the exil war the maintenance of the Federal Government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that contemp which should always characterize our financial operations was over-looked in the great effort of the nation to prelooked in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently tolerated taxation of the nest oppressive character. Large sums of money continue to be extorted from them, and squandered in useless and extravagant appropriations. Enormous expenditures them, and squandered in useless and extravagant appropriations. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes, the accomplishment of which requires a large standing army, perversion of the constitution, and subjugation of States to negro domination. With a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt, the interest upon which draws from the treasury each year nearly one hundred and fifty millions—making a total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for these two items of expenditure alone—retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must soon overtake us, and involve the country in its paralyzing and disasstrous results. It, must soon overtake us, and myore the control in the paralyzing and disastrous results. It, however, a wise economy be adopted, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue would yet remain sufficient for the administration of the government as well as for such a reduction of the ment, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the

people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their resources. The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discountenauced as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital uvested in the securities of the government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the wealth of the nation, upon which, it is now a creat a drain. This imwhich it is now so great a drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of the few, and enable them to into the inside of the few, and cannot come to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the lenders—the cred-itors the masses of the people. It is now our boast that we have given tree-dom to three mil-lions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and prof-licacy, forty millions of neone have enslaved ligacy, forty millions of people have enslaved themselves, and exchanged slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and taxgathers. Hence the vital issue whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land—whether in time of peace the controlled by a

burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the constitution, with each and all of its guarantees, shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; the Union of the States restored, that our federal caster may be a minimaired. the Union of the States restored, that our federal system may be unimpaired; fraternal feelings re-established, that our national strength may be renewed; the expenditures diminished, that taxation may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injudiciously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation.

Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs, and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope, I am, very truly, your friend,

General Thomas Ewing.

General THOMAS EWING.

THE RANDOLPH MURDER.

Public Meeting in Anderson-Reception of Governor Scott's Proclamation-Strong Resolutions.

A large and respectable number of the citizens of Anderson assembled in the Courthouse on the 22d instant, to consider the charges of
Governor Scott against that district, as contained in his proclamation of the 21st instant.

The meeting was organized by calling Judge on the 22d instant, to consider the charges of Munro to the chair, and W. W. Humphreys to Munro to the chair, and W. W. Humphreys to act as secretary. Upon motion, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the ing, to be canon 13, title 2, on marriage and broclamation of Governor Septt, and to report to an adjourned meeting. Under the motion, the following gentlemen were appointed: Captain E. L. Parker, John Wilson, Esq., Dr. T.

A. Evins, Rev. W. D. Beverly, Rev. Samuel A. Webber, Judge J. S. Murray, A. T. Broyles. Rev. W. E. Walters, and Wm. McGulcin, Sheriff of the district. On motion, Judge Munrowas added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the following day, at 11 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee.

October 23.—The meeting, pursuant to adjoint the following report was submitted by the committee, through its chairman, and unanimously adopted:

Wo, the undersigned, a committee in behalf of the citizens of Anderson County, to whom the proclamation of Governor Scott was referred, beg leave to report that, strange and inferred, beginning to the motion, and the minister of this church shall unite in matrimony any persons of whom one has been divorced for any cause arising subsequent to the previous marriage other than adultery, nor a person divorced for his or her own adultery. For the purposes of this canon divorce is here on a person divorced for any cause arising subsequent to the previous marriage other than adultery, nor a person divorced for his or her own adultery. For the purposes of this canon divorce is here-by defined to be 'divorce a vinculo matrimoni,' formally decided by a civil court."

Mr. S. B. Ruggles said if a resolution covering the ground was adopted in the General Convention of 1808 by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Church therefore shall not unite in matrimony any persons of whom one has been divorced for his or her own adultery. For the purposes of this canon divorce a vinculo matrimonii,' for the previous marriage other than adultery nor a person divorced for his or her own adultery. For the purposes of this canon divorce a vinculo matrimony any persons of whom one has been divorced for any cause arising subsequent to the previous marriage other than adultery. For the purp proclamation of Governor Scott, and to report

OCTOBER 23.—The meeting, pursuant to adjoin the court room, when the following report was submitted by the committee, through its chairman, and unanimously adopted:

We, the undersigned, a committee in behalf of the citizens of Anderson County, to whom the proclamation of Governor Scott was referred, beg leave to report that, strange and incredible as such charges may appear to us, we will not undertake to say that information of the same character has not been coaveyed to misrepressent.

That it is inconsistent with a law of God, and the ministers of this Church therefore shall not unite in matrimony any person who is divorced, unless it be on account of the other party having been guilty of adultery.

Mr. Tazewell Taylor, of Virginia, said the minister did not derive his authority to marry from the Church, but from the State, and therefore shall not unite in matrimony any person who is divorced, unless it be on account of the other party having been guilty of adultery.

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nisrepresent.
Your committee have spared no pains in in-Your committee have spared no paties in investigating each and every one of the charges,
and, with confidence, declare that they are as
utterly groundless as they are false. In no instance have the "officers of the law been set at
defiance;" and, as to the allegation that "peaceful and unoffending citizens are murdered in
self bleed and the numbers not only permitold blood and the murderers not only permitcold blood and the murberers not only permeted, but aided to escape from justice," we positively affirm that there has not been a homicide committed in this county since, and for some time before, the inauguration of Governor Scott. Your committee do not know what is intended by the charge that "families have been forced to abandon their homes through fear of violence," nor do we know of an instance in which the "authority of the State Govern-

ment has been denied."

Your committee are perfectly satisfied that peace and good order are carnestly desired by the people of this county; and, as the best people of the same that they are dethe people of this county; and, as the best means of securing the same, that they are de-termined to yield obedience to the authority of the State government, unless it be changed by peaceful and constitution i means.

In reference to the charge of "threats of violence, and even of death, against prominent members of the Republican parly who shall attempt to visit this county for the purpose of

discussing the political questions of the day," your committee beg leave to submit the following statement:

B. F. Randolph, who was lately murdered in Abbebille District, at Hodges Depot, did twice visit this county for the discussion of political issues—notwithstanding the inflamatory nature of his harangues—without let, molestation or hindrance of any kind; and he was actually on his way to this county for the was actually on his way to this county for the purpose of delivering other addresses, when the said murder was committed. On the same day, Mr. Hoge, the Republican candidate for Congress, addressed the citizens of this place; and, at the close of his remarks, complimented the citizens of the county for the kind reception he had met with, and assured them of the grateful feelings which he entertained towards them. But your committee have been informed that, on the night following his address, and after the re-eption of the news of the murder of Randolph, Mr. Hoge ing his address, and after the respitor of the news of the murder of Randolph, Mr. Hege left this place, as your committee would sub-mit, without any just grounds of apprehen-sion, to take passage on the cars of the Green-ville and Columbia Railroad, at a point above this place, for Columbia. Your committee are

satisfied that this circumstance, groundless as Mr. Hoge's fears may have been, is the only shadow of pretext for a charge of "opposition to a free discussion of political issues by members of the Republican party."

O a prior occasion, Messrs, Sawyer, Chamberlain and Mackey visited this county, and, in the Courthouse and other sections, delivered their harangues without molestation. In addition to this fast resident Radicals have held dition to this fact, resident Radicals have held constant meetings in this county without diffi-

constant meetings in this county without difficulty or interruption.

As to the charges of threats said to be made by "persons calling themselves Democrats, not to permit their political opponents to vote at the ensuing election;" of the "importation and secret distribution of fire arms;" and the "effort, by abuse and intimidation, to deter colored persons from the exercise of the elective franchise," your committee, after careful and diligent investigation, affirm, without hesitataion, that no such state of things exist in this county; nor do they know of any "picketing of

tation, that no such state of things exist in this county; nor do they know of any "picketing of the public highways," in a single instance, in this county, by the Democrats of the same.

Your committee, being impressed with the serious nature of the charges preferred, have thus earnestly and carefully investigated the condition of affairs in this county, and are fully satisfied that the statements made in this apport can bring the same transfer.

report are true.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD L. PARKER.

JOHN WILSON. T. A. EVINS.
W. D. BEVERLY.
S. A. WEBBER.
J. S. MURRAY.
A. T. BROYLES.
W. E. WALTER.
WM. MCGURIN,
R. MUNRO.

Upon motion, the following resolutions wer adopted, to wit:

Resolved. That the Secretary of this meeting Resolved, That the Secretary this have be instructed to frausmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to Covernor Scott.

Resolved, That in justice to the reputation of our district, papers publishing the said proclamation be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned. +..

SEEING IS DECEIVING .- Here is a row of ordinary capital letters and figures: SSSSXXXXZZZZ33338888 SSSSXXXXZZZZZZ33338888
They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so little that an ordinary eye will declare them to be of equal size. Now turn the page upside down, and without any careful looking, you will see that this difference in size is very much exaggerated—that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that bottom half. It will be seen from this th there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks. We might draw two circles of unequal sizes, and so place them that they should appear equal. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Protestant Episcopal General Triennial Convention.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention held their sixteenth day's session in New York on Saturday.

Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, reported adversely upon the amendment to canon V, which provides that after the words "ecclesiastical authority," the following shall be inserted: "The consent to such formation or establishment shall be considered as granted unless refused within three months after the ecclesiastical authority has been duly notified of the intention of the formation of the parish." The action of the committee was

approved.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, reported the following as a new canon:

"Canon...No minister of this church shall solemnize marriage in any case between any parties where there is a husban! or wife of either party still living, save only in the case of divorce for the crime of adultery." The canon was laid on the table for future

action.

A series of resolutions on the character of choral music to be used at future conventions gave rise to a somewhat acrimonious debate, when the resolutions were withdrawn.

Mr. Doe, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution to the effect that future conventions shall not be held in consecrated churches. The resolution was debated and laid or the table.

Rev. Dr. Haight, from the committee on canons, reported an amendment to canon II, title II, on the trial of clergymen. Laid on the table.

Two messages were then received from the second was on the subject of remarriage

"No minister of this church shall unite in

divorced. In some other States he understood the case was even worse.

Mr. William Welsh said we were coming in this country to the fearful state of things existing in England.

A South Carolina delegate thanked God that he lived in a State in which a divorce had never Judge Comstock, of New York, made the point that the proposed canon would prohibit the reunion of two persons once divorced a vinculo matrimonii, who might desire to live

Another delegate held that a literal interpreation of the Scriptures forbade a divorce even for adultery.

A Kansas delegate moved to strike out the

words making an exception in the canon in favor of divorces for adultery. Very many of the delegates took the same

Very many of the delegates took the same view, repeating with considerable emphasis the quotation, "Whom God hathjoined no man shall put asunder."

A delegate from Connecticut said that canon, and all regulations of the General Convention to the contrary notwithstending, if a clergyman refused to marry a divorced person, the person so refused would have a civil action accesses the clergyman

against the clergyman.

Rev. Professor Goodwin, of Pennsylvania. wished to see marriages indissoluble under all circumstances. He thought it would be better for the contracting parties, for society, and for Rev. J. S. Hanckel, of South Carolina, said

that the spread of divorce was a sin crying to Heaven for vengeance. He wanted to see a canon and not a resolution on the subject, so canon and not a resolution it could be punishthat the minister violating it could be punished for the violation of it.

Rev. Mr. Labab, of Iowa, said he sincerely boped that the question would be recommitted to the Committee on Canons. The State held that there were various grounds of divorce, and many excellent persons held that tilere were four grounds of divorce presented in the Scripture.

Scripture.

Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, said that the rightful prevalence of divorce was sapping the very foundations of society. In nine cases out of ten the change of partner was the moving cause in the divorce suit. The remedy was to put a s.op to remarriage, and thus prevent the inducing cause. The speaker denied that the Protestant Episcopal Church was an abettor of this divorce mania; it was the Congregational-iets, Yale College and Professor Loomis, one of the writers in "The New Englander," who were

making divorces popular.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, mentioned a case which occurred in a Western State, where a man married an epileptic wife, and subse quently got a divorce from her on that ground solely, and the poor epileptic creature acted as a bridesmaid at his second marriage, [sensation], and the clergyman who officiated on that seasons was a minister of this church. [Senoccasion was a minister of this church. [Sen-

sation.]
Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, knew the case, and said that the want of such a canon as now proposed permitted the man spoken of and his two wifes, with the unutterable abomi-tions of the case, to force themselves upon a clergyman of this church as communicants. Another delegate mentioned a case of which he knew in the diocese of Iowa, where a woman obtained a divorce twice. The first time she got married within twenty minutes after the got married within twenty minutes after the divorce had been obtained, and in the second case, within half an hour. [Laughter.] And (the delegate remarked solto voce) she married for the third time her first divorced hus-

After considerable discursive debate, bo the canon proposed by the Bishops and the canon reported by the Committee on Canons were recommitted to the Committee on Canons.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

\_Velocipedes, it is said, cut down the re-ceipts of the Paris omnibuses. -Apropos of Rochefort's migratory paper, Punch suggests Jack O'Lantern as an appro-—In Russia the man of next importance to the Emperor is the editor of the Moscow Ga-

—A Berlin engineer has invented a military land torpedo, which he says will blow up a whole battalion. -A lady of fortune near Paris has committed

She had a boil on her nose, and was afraid of being disfigured. —One of the French papers prints an exact description of the present style of velocipedes, taken from a paper published ninety years

ago.

The King of Greece proposes to call his son the Duke of Sparta, and that will be the hereditary title of the future heirs apparent of the Greeian throne. -Louisa Muhlbach's daughter, an actress in Berlin, was recently hissed on the stage. She sat down and cried, when the andience good-naturedly dried her tears by substituting appause for hisses.

—A race lately took place in England between a man and a borse. They were to start even, and the distance was one hundred yards. The horse won in seven and a half seconds, beating the man twenty yards.

The Poutifical army, according to an official statement, contains 16,405 men, including 673 cavalry and 933 artillery. The latter consists of one mountain, three field, and two

mounted batteries. Rome is defended by 157

-A Paris newspaper describes a new rifle, —A Paris newspaper describes a new line, just invented there, which can fire twenty balls in one second. The editor very aptly remarks that it is most singular that when the population of France is, in many parts of that country, rapidly diminishing, it is the very time when the greatest amount of ingenuity is applied to increase the means of destruction.

—An individual, doubtless driven to despair, advertises, through the medium of Figaro, that in consideration of a life pension of two thousand dollars, settled on his children, he thousand dollars, settled on his children, he will place himself entirely at the disposal of any gentleman who will accept the terms. He will fight a duel with any one, will climb any glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon—in fact, undertake any other pastime his master may dictate.

The Zouave Jacob seems destined for a career. Notwithstanding his miraculous cure of the gout in Gen. Fleury's great toe, the French police shut up his healing shop as a nuisance because the street was blocked up by suffacers seeking or interview. But the King of sufferers seeking an interview. But the King Prussia has taken him up, sending for him to Berlin to treat one of the koyal family. Jacob made a cure, and King William gave him a chateau. He thinks he sees a patent of nobility in the distance, and has concluded not to caldion any more. soldier any more.

—A remeasurement of the proportions of the Venus de Medicis has recently been made by Mons. Bonomi. He finds that, allowance being made for her position, her height is about five feet two inches (the actual height of the statue feet two inches (the actual height of the statue is four feet eleven inches), while the foot is exactly nine inches long, rather more than one-seventh of the whole height. This does not quite agree with Vitruvius, who gives one-sixth of the height as the proper length of the foot; but it agrees with the measurements of all the best statues. The greatest width of the foot is three and three-eighths inches, or one-eighteenth of the height.

—At a recent meeting of Paris workmen, M. Gagne, an advocate, declared that only one remedy existed for the famine which prevailed in Algeria—namely, cannibilism—nothing else. This gentleman proposed that persons of a philanthropical spirit should give themselves up for the good of all. He himself wished to become the first victin; and he stated that he had taken the train to proceed to Algeria and had taken the train to proceed to Algeria and had taken the train to proceed to Algeria and offer himself to the starving Arabs; but having gone as far as Charenton, he began to think that the representatives of the nation ought to make the first sacrifices, and he accordingly wrote to the various deputies, but they had not vet returned any answer.

-A document which, in the event of the death of the present Emperor of the French, might assume considerable importance, is said to be in the hands of Prince Napoleon. It said to be in the hands of Prince Napoleon. It is a sort of last will, drawn up by the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon I, and in which he cedes his right to the succession in France to Jerome Bonaparte, Napoleon's youngest brother, to whom the unfortunate Prince was always tenderly attached, while it is a well known fact that he greatly disliked Florence and her sous. The document is said to have been drawn up by Baron Mataret, formerly private secretary of the Empress Marie Louise, and for many years after Napoleon's downfall a resident of Vienna. This document, if genuine, would make Prince Napoleon the head of the Bonaparte family, and deprive the Prince Imperial of the succession to his father's throne. -Dunan Mousseau, a French journalist, died

recently in Paris, 42 years old. For several years past he did not do anything else but get up advertisements for Parisian dry goods dealcrs. He was a perfect genius in this line. The famous advertisement which began with the words "Well, we have failed, we are bankrupt," words "Well, we have failed, we are bankrupt," and which proved a perfect gold mine for the merchant tailors' company, was written by him. He received as much as 500 francs for a single advertisement. He would often say to the merchants: "You throw your money to the do:s the way you advertise. People like to deal with with merchants. Get up a sprightly advertisement, and you will attract twice as many customers as by pursuing the same dull and heavy way in which Adam and Noah advertised already."

—When a Turkish lady takes the bath here. -When a Turkish lady takes the bath, her

attire having been first removed, a attendant takes a glove—every day it is a new glove—of undressed silk, and with the disengaged hand she pours over her mistress basins of warm water. Then, by means of gentle friction with the glove, she s owly removes the satts and impurities which are deposited on the skin. This finished, the attendant covers the lady from head to foot, by means of a mop of downy peculiar, I believe, in Turkey. Upon this soap depends much of that peach-like softness and snowy whiteness of the skin for which Eastern women always are so remarkable. It has the reputation of removing stains, spots, and freekles that are not deeply marked in the cutifreckles that are not deeply marked in the cutr-cle. This part of the matter having been care-fully performed, the lady is again deluged with water heated to one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty degrees, and poured from a tab (basin) of silver. Large towels—we might call them sheets—of the finest white muslin, richly embroidered with flowers and gold, are wrapped around her, and she is led into a saloon where rolling upon a heap of gold, are wrapped around her, and she is led into a saloon, where, rolling upon a heap of cushions, she sinks into a soft, dreamlike languor, that might become faintless were it not for the assiduity with which a slave fans her. As soon as she is sufficiently recovered to bear it, another slave combs, porfumes, and disposes her hair in ornamenta! braids. The hour after the bath is one of gentle, sleepy dreaminess.

## Married.

GAILLARD-SIMMONS .- On the 21st October 1868, by the Mey. A. Weister, at the Cent nary Church, Mr. SAMUEL E. GAILLARD to Miss ANN MARENTHIA SIMMONS, both of this city.

## Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the Whari at sunset will be stored at expense and JAMES ADGER & CO.,

MESSRS. EDITORS: YOU WILL lease announce Mr. G. W. CLARK as the People's Candidate for Mayor of the city, and oblige MANY CITIZENS. FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS.

JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to fur ket rates. September 24

BY UNION DISTRICT .- IN EQUITY .-HENRIETTA KAISER, et al. vs. JULIUS KAISER et at .- BILL FOR PARTITION .- Pursuant to a Decretal Order of his Honor Chanceller JOHNSON, in the above stated case, the creditors of CH. KAI-SER, deceased, and of the firm of CH. KAISER & SON, late of Unionville. South Carolina, are required

on or before the first day of January next. WM. MUNRO, C. E. U. D. Commissioner's Office, Unionville, South Carolina September 26, 1863. September 30

to present and establish their demands before me,

AF BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tiuts; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigo rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. | Iyr | January 3

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.-ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Jarriassa guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in scaled letter envelopes free of charge Address \*toWARD Association, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. 3mos September 2

KIRKLAND & CO., Proprietors.

GILMOR HOUSE, MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, Shipping.

FUR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE AM. C. PACKET SHIP R. C. WINTHROP, STEWART Master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch. dispatch.

For Freight engagements, apply to Captain or coard, or to

October 24

Sw South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE NEW A1 AMERICAN CLIP
PER Bark HARRIET F. HUSSEY, L. R.
Ross Master, is now loading rapidly: Having a large portion of her carge engag
ed, and small capacity, will fill up promptly.
For Freight engagements, apply to
WILLIAM ROACH,
Corner Adger's South Wharf and East Bay. 2

THE SMALL STRIOTLY AI FAVORITE AMERICAN Bark HELLIN SANDS, F. E. OTIS, Master, having a large part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will be dispatched for the above port.

For Freight engagements, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO.

October 22 -

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE YACHT, HAVING been thoroughly reditted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on board, or to BLACK & JOHNSTON, April 7 tuths6mos Agents.

(STEAMERS LEAVE EVERY 5TH DAY.)

AST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, IDEL, LOUISVILLE, IXY. CINCINNATI, (O.) SI. LOUIS, (MO.) AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship FALCON, JESSIE
D. Honsex, Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on Saturday, the 31st of
October, at 1/5 o'clock P. 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.

Through Bills Lading given on Cotton to Boston.
Through con Cotton, Rice, Domestics and General
Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, % per

STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, WOOD-HULL, Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Saturday, the 31st inst, at Four o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarters

per cent.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cal... a accommodations, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Eas (Up Stairs).
The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow on Tucsday, the 3d November, at — o'clock.

October 28

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Capt. M. B. CROWELL, will leave Vanderborst's Wharf, ou Thur.127
Afternoon, 29th October, at Three

FOR NEW YORK.

Certificates, must be presented at our Office by On o'clock of that day. October 23 RAVENEL & CO., Agents,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, a 12 o'clock uoon, of the lat, 9th 16th and 24th of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 2th of each worth counsels with Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamskip JAPAN, leaves San Francisco, fo China and Japan, November 2. No California steamers touch at Havana, but ge direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult,
Medicine and attendance free. Medicine and attenuance irec.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply
at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf,
foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following steamers: CITY OF PARIS. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BOSTOR

Saling every Saturday and every alternate Monday,
at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York.
RATES OF PASNAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS BAILING EVERT SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
19 Payable in Currency.
Steerage 115 tabin to Paris. 116 Steerage to Paris. 4
Passage by the Monday ste uners—First Cabin \$90
gold; Steerage 50; payable in U. S. currency.
Rates of Dissage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.
\$20, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.
Passe gers also forwarded to Havre, Hamourg,
Themen, &c., 't moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,
At currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company'
offices.

No. 15 Broadway, New York.
June 4

June 4 TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN. And other places, should not fai to lay in their supplies of PROVISIONS, CLAREIS, CHAMPAGNES,
CORULALS, BRANDIES, WHISPates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Luncheous.

WM. S. CORWIN CO.,
WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street,
Petween Wentworth and Beaufain
Charleston, S. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th stree t

FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF. AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE SANIEE RIVER THE STEAMER MARION, CAPT.

J. T. Foster, is receiving Freight at Accommodation wharf, and will leave To-Horrow (We inesday) Night, the 28th instant.

October 27

JOHN FERGUSON.

TOWAGE SERVICE. THE FIRST-CLASS TOWBOAT SAMSON, Capt. Thos Payne, is now in complete preparation to TOW VESSELS of suy tomage to a dirform Charleston Bar.

The propeller RELIEF, Capt. J. J. FLYNN, in complete order, will take Towage engagements within the Harbor, or to pares on Ashley and Cooper Rivers, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FERGUSON, October 27 tufamo Accommedation Wharf.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FRENANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT (1100 tons burthen), Capain W. T. MONELTY, will leave South Atlantic Wharf every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock, and Sava man every Wednesday Afternoon, a 3 o'clock, for the above places.

Returning, will leave savannah for Charleston every Sunday Mornis 9, 218 o'clock
All freight v yatle on the wharf.
Goods left on the wharf after sunset will be stored

Goods left of the What
t expense and risk of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & Co., Agents,
October 8 South Atlantic What

[ONE TRIP A WEEK.]

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PA'KET LIND, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND SLUVFTON