The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 991.] CHARLESTON, S.C., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1868. EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

Homicide in Camden.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

CAMDEN, S. C., November 1.—A difficulty occurred here yesterday between Mack Kirkland, colored, and Wm. Kelly, white, resulting in the former being shot and instantly killed by the latter.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN—PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, October 29—Evening.—The leaders of the Liberal party, after a careful survey of the field, become convinced they are sure of a choice, in the coming elections, of a large majority of Liberal members to the new House of Commons. The following have been quietly named in Liberal circles as the probable cast of the new ministry: Premier, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, John Bright; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers; Lord Chancellor, Sir Roundell Palmer; Secretary of War, Marquis of Hartington.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, October 29.—The session of the North German Diet will be formally opened by King William in person, on the 4th of November, and it is asserted on semi-official authority that the speech from the throne will be of a reassuring and pacific character.

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, October 29.—The Moniteur, of to-day, says that the army bill which passed the Austrian Reichsrath will not be signed by the Emperor. It adds that the Minister of War, Baron John, has said publicly that Austria is arming only in proportion to the extent of her population.

VIENNA, October 29.—The announcement is made by the ministry that the interpretation which has been put upon the recent speech of Baron Beust is a false one, and that the policy of Austria is peace.

VIENNA, October 29—Evening.—The Diet has passed a bill giving authority to the government to recruit forty thousand additional soldiers, Baron Von Beust having given formal assurance that the men to be enlisted will merely fill up the deficiency in the standing army, and not swell it above the number fixed by law.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S ABANDONMENT OF THE WAR POLICY.

LONDON, October 30.—The maps which are now said to have been prepared by order of the French Government have been issued to show that the second empire strictly regarded its frontiers as laid down in treaties with neighboring powers. It is inferred that this explanation is made to cover the Emperor's abandonment of the war policy.

SPAIN—THE DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE.

MADRID, October 30.—The estimated deficit in the revenue this year will reach £50,000,000 sterling. The Spanish Government seeks to raise a loan of 200,000,000 crowns at six per cent.

RESIGNATION—THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

MADRID, October 30.—Ezcalante has resigned his office under the Provisional Government. General Dulce has finally accepted the appointment of Captain-General of Cuba, and soon sails for Havana.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR—CONSUL SHOT.

LONDON, October 30.—The South America mail steamer has arrived out. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 9th inst. The latest advices from Paraguay state that Lopez held Villetta with all his forces. The allied army was near at hand, and news of a battle was daily expected. The Portuguese Consul had been forcibly taken from the American legation at Assuncion and shot. The United States war steamers had gone up the Paraguay river, and a peremptory demand would be made by the American commander for redress. The recent conduct of Minister Washburne was much censured at Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON.

BEAST BUTLER IN TROUBLE—GETTING RID OF TREASURY CLERKS—NO INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS—REVENUE—RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Butler's motion to dismiss suits against him in Baltimore, as a breach of the Congressional privileges was denied, and the trial will proceed.

Treasury employees who resign are allowed one month's leave of absence with pay; others on the black list, who persist in their efforts to remain in their places, will be summarily dismissed.

Grant, by order of the President, issues an order calling the attention of persons engaged in the naval and military service to laws forbidding their interference in elections.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is here.

In the case of Tyler vs. Defrees, to recover possession of property sold under confiscation, the court confirmed Defrees in possession during Tyler's life. The opinion was delivered by Judge Carter. The case was heard by a full bench.

Revenue for fiscal year to date, $50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Twenty-five tickets have been already sold to clerks going home to vote. The trains are crowded tonight.

The bank returns from the Southern States show the following resources: North Carolina, $2,250,000, including $26,000 in specie; South Carolina, $2,250,000, including $26,000 in specie; Georgia, $5,750,000, including $37,000 in specie; Alabama, $1,114,000, including $37,000 in specie; Mississippi, $148,000, no specie; Louisiana, $3,750,000, including $100,000 in specie; Texas, nearly $2,000,000, and $18,000 in specie; Arkansas, $1,029,000, $2500 in specie; Virginia, $9,050,000, $83,000 in specie. Total amount of United States bonds to secure circulation $6,552,000, and $42,000 compound interest notes.

Mr. Seward's Views on National Affairs.

AUBURN, October 31.—Secretary Seward addressed a large meeting and defended Johnson's policy. He disapproved the course of the Radical party; he would not take the sword or put it into another's hand to undo what had been done, even if unnecessary or unwise; he thought the distrust of Democrats felt by a large portion of the people ought to be respected; he says he confides in the Republican party, who saved the Union and abolished slavery. He believes the success of the Democrats would delay restoration of peace and harmony.

Another Rail Road Connection Completed to Charleston.

ATLANTA, November 1.—The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railway was completed to Rome, Ga., yesterday, and a through train from Selma to Rome in twelve hours brought two cars of cotton, one for Boston and the other for Philadelphia, both via Charleston.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Last evening, before an injunction from the Fifth District Court was served on the Mayor, he had appointed Robert Diamond Chief of Police, with instructions to demand the office and sue out a *quo warranto* in case of the refusal. These instructions he has complied with.

General Steedman to-day tendered his unqualified resignation as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, which was accepted. George L. Cain, Acting Superintendent, is appointed Superintendent *pro tem*. The Police Commissioners state this evening they intend to appoint a superintendent on the recommendation of merchants and underwriters.

General Rousseau, by request, last night visited the club rooms of the Innocents. This is the club which has been most prominent in the troubles with the negroes, and in which considerable feeling still existed on account of the death and wounding of several of their members. In a short speech, Rousseau warned them that responsibility for all outrages and disorder in New Orleans was laid on his shoulders, and that he looked to them to keep the peace and encourage others to do the same. He said he felt it his duty to tell them that the law must be observed, and that every man who has the right shall vote unmolested on election day. General Rousseau was enthusiastically received, and the club pledged themselves to obey his wishes.

During the recent troubles, the presence of a few United States uniforms has always been sufficient to restore order. Rousseau's force of troops in the city at no time exceeded a few hundred men.

Condensed News by Telegraph.

The riots and disturbances in Tuscaloosa and other points in Alabama, that have been telegraphed within the last few days, are stated to be wholly false. There has been no disturbance or difficulty whatever in Central Alabama, and there was never less excitement on the eve of an election.

A large Democratic meeting was held on Saturday night at Atlanta, and addresses delivered by Hon. Benj. Hill, L. L. Leroy, and others. The speakers urged the Democracy to stand firm for constitutional liberty against centralized despotism. Seymour represented the first and Grant the second, and a concerted Democratic action could secure the Presidency to their candidate.

A Madrid dispatch says Dulce accepts the Captain-Generalship, and shortly departs for Cuba. The budget shows a deficiency of fifty millions sterling.

In Boston, on Friday, the horse John Stewart trotted twenty miles on the Riverside Park in fifty-nine minutes and twenty and three-quarter seconds.

Bishop Ryan, the new Catholic Bishop elect of Buffalo, is to be consecrated on the 8th of November.

Prince Wertenberg, of Austria, and General Wertenberg, of the Prussian army, who participated in the battle of Sadowa, are in Washington, incog.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.

Argument of Hon. J. B. Campbell.

On Saturday, Hon. James B. Campbell closed his argument on the application for *mandamus* in the case of the State *vs.* the President and Directors of the Bank, and with it the discussion of the case before Justice Willard, who reserved his decision.

Mr. Campbell, continuing his argument from Friday, said that *mandamus* was not the appropriate remedy in this case—in fact, could not be a remedy. After an examination of the statute 9 Anne, he had come to the conclusion that it referred only to municipal corporations, and therefore did not apply to this case, as to which the common law practice in cases of *mandamus* was in full force and had been recognized by the act of the present Legislature organizing the Supreme Court. This brought him to the consideration of the point that the Bank of the State was not a public corporation, but a private trading company, just as the Bank of England had been decided to be a private trading company. That a State by taking stock in an incorporated company did not impart to the company any part of its sovereign character, but *quoad hoc* became as a private individual, was clearly decided in the case of Curran vs. Arkansas, already frequently referred to. In support of this position, Mr. Campbell read quotations from the case of Curran vs. Arkansas, and also from a series of decisions on similar points that had come up in the Supreme Court of the United States. He then went on to say that the great mistake made by the counsel on the other side was in treating the bank officers as public officials. They had accepted the popular idea rather than the logical and legal result of the connection between the bank and the State. It was true that the officers of the bank were elected by the Legislature, but they were elected by the Legislature, as the representatives of the State, as the only stockholder and not as the representatives of the State in its political nature. It was, therefore, a clear misapprehension to suppose that the officers of the corporation were the officers of the State. If, then, it were true, as stated, that the bank was a private corporation, it followed of course that the *mandamus* was not asked to compel the performance of a public duty, and the court would not grant it for any other purpose. On this point Mr. Campbell cited many cases both from the English and South Carolina reports, and also Tappan on *mandamus*. To a question asked by Justice Willard whether the bank as a corporation did not fulfil an office to the State, and was not therefore liable to *mandamus*, Mr. Campbell replied that, although the bank was a fiscal agent of the State, it did not follow that every agent was an officer; to make a public officer a public office must be created, and the officer elected or appointed to perform the duties of the office. And to another question from the Justice, whether the State did not unite in itself the power of the stockholder and the political power which created the charter, and thus have the right to do what, in the case of another bank, would require the mutual consent of the State and corporation, Mr. Campbell replied that so far as between the State and the bank, the State might do what it pleased, might even destroy the charter, because there would be no one to oppose; but as soon as the rights of third parties were affected, the authority of Curran's case came in, and it was *res judicata* that as against third parties, a corporation with a State as one of the corporators was not different from any other corporation; and in support of this position, he quoted an opinion of Mr. Petigru, which was given on a matter arising out of the transactions of the very bank which was now under discussion. Proceeding then with his argument, Mr. Campbell brought it to the notice of the Justice, that not only was *mandamus* not the proper remedy, but it was no remedy at all, because it would not accomplish the object sought. The writ of *mandamus* was an order to certain persons to do certain things, in default of which they were to be attached. It was not an order to the sheriff to go and take the things. Therefore, if the respondents should be contumacious, they might be sent to prison and kept there, but, so long as they chose to stay there, the object sought, *i. e.*, the obtaining possession of the assets of the bank, would not be accomplished. He did not wish to say that they would be contumacious, but they had been advised by counsel, and it was still the opinion of counsel, that they would not be justified in morals, conscience, or in law, if they surrendered the assets of the bank until a final hearing was had in the case. For his part he would not trust them with the key to a safe if they were to do such a thing. Justice Willard here remarked that he supposed that what the counsel had just said was intended by way of illustration. Mr. Campbell said certainly, that it was only intended as illustrative. He then summed up his points against *mandamus* being the proper remedy, as follows: First, because there was no title shown in the claimants, but on the contrary, title was acknowledged in the respondents. Second, because the president and directors of the bank were not public officers. Third, because the writ, if pursued to the end, would still be nugatory. Fourth, because the act does not direct the officers to surrender the property. And fifth, because the power of the Attorney-General to sue out *mandamus* according to the common law, as enlarged by the act of 1868, did not extend to this case. The Attorney-General had said that he could not bring *detinue*, because part of the assets was real estate. "Trespass to try title" was as much the proper action for obtaining possession of real estate as *detinue* was to obtain possession of personal estate, and the objection as to the personal estate that the judgment in *detinue* was in the alternative, giving the subject of the suit or damages; that fell to the ground, because the very act itself called for a sale at auction, and it was better to get damages, which were sure to be larger than the proceeds of an auction. The next point in the argument was the subject of *lis pendens*. Counsel on the other side had said that there was no suit in the United States Court, because there was a suit pending in the Court of Chancery, and that there was no suit in the Court of Chancery, because jurisdiction had been taken away. It was plain, however, that if the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court had been taken away, the suit in the United States Court was a *lis pendens*, and if on the contrary the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court was good, and the suit in that court a *lis pendens*, and the case in the United States Court bad on that account, the application for a *mandamus* here was bad for the same reason.

Mr. Campbell next took into consideration the act of 1865, which declared that the assets of the bank should be applied, first to the payment of the foreign bondholders, secondly to the payment of the American bondholders, and lastly to the payment of the general creditors. This he said was a statutory mandate to the officers of the bank. It was not a political statute, but just such an order as the corporators of a private bank would have a right to make, but which would be of no legal effect unless it was carried out through the corporation, *i. e*, by the officers of the bank. The officers of the Bank of the State had accepted the act of 1865, and had acted upon it; they had given notice of it to the foreign bondholders, and the latter had ever since acted upon the faith of that act. It had been said on the other side that the act of 1865 created no contract; that there were no parties and no consideration, and that it was *nudum pactum*. That there were parties to it had already been shown—they were the State on one side and the bondholders on the other. The consideration was the debt, the fact that the money was owed. The money had been borrowed on the faith of previous acts, and the credit of the State had been faithfully sustained by the Baring Brothers in England up to the time of the passage of the act—so well sustained that the interest on its debt was paid in gold, when only one other State in the Union (Massachusetts) was able to pay in gold. These were good considerations that would certainly enure to support the act as a binding contract.

Justice Willard here inquired whether counsel supposed that the Baring Bros., the foreign bondholders, were the creditors of the bank or only of the State, and whether, in either case, the transfer of the possession of the assets from the president and directors of the bank to the Governor of the State would have the effect of vitiating the contract. Considerable conversation ensued between the Justice and the counsel on both sides as to the points involved in the question. In the course of this conversation, Mr. Campbell said that the question of whether the bank should be rechartered or not, had been a question of party politics for years; one party contending that it was inexpedient to recharter the bank, and that the State, being the only stockholder, could revoke the charter at pleasure, and the other that a revocation of the charter would be in bad faith to the creditors of the bank. The people had determined that the latter opinion was correct, and the bank had been rechartered. During the time that question bore so important a part in State politics it had been discussed in all its bearings. Mr. C. here read the opinion of Mr. Petigru, in which it was stated that the creditors had the security of the public faith, and also the security of the bank. Mr. C. read also, as a part of the history of the case, a letter from the Barings to Governor Seabrook, written in 1849, in which it was evident that they took the same view of the matter. He also reviewed the history of the case to show that it was the understanding of all parties that the pledge of the profits was in addition to the pledge of the capital of the bank already made. He then went on to say that it was a new thing in law for a debtor to come into court and ask that funds in dispute might be released from the custody of the court and put into the custody of him, the debtor, which was just what was asked by the claimants in this case.

Justice Willard here said that he thought that it might be an important question in the case whether the act of 1868 to close the operations of the Bank of the State was not a fair exercise of the power lodged in the Legislature to dispose of insolvent estates. Mr. Campbell said, in reply, that the suggestion of the Justice brought to his mind the fact that had not occurred to him before, that any one holding five hundred dollars' worth of the bills of the bank might force the bank into bankruptcy, and put an end to all these proceedings. What power the Legislature could have over insolvent estates, after the United States Congress had established "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States," and while those uniform laws were in force, it was hard to imagine; and how there could be any "fair exercise" of a power which did not exist, was a mystery past comprehension.

A good deal of rambling conversation and discussion here ensued, in the course of which the question of the liability of Governor Scott to a suit was brought up. On this point Mr. Hayne made the following distinction: That as far as taking possession of the assets of the bank was concerned, converting them into money and paying them over into the treasury of the State, Governor Scott might be considered simply as a receiver, just as if Mr. Brown or Mr. Jones had been appointed to perform those duties; but after the money was paid into the treasury of the State, the receiver would be *functus officio*, and Governor Scott, as R. K. Scott, would have no more authority over the fund than any other person that could be imagined. The money is directed by the act to be deposited subject to the order of the "Governor," and if Gov. Scott were deposed or resigned, or his term of office were expired, and a successor inaugurated in his place, the fund would be liable to the order of such successor, or the Legislature might by another act direct the money to be held subject to the order of some other person, so that it was not possible to regard Governor Scott as a trustee for he would have no real control over the subject of the trust. If there was any trust created by the act, it was in the State, and the State could not be sued, so that the act virtually put the funds beyond the control of creditors, which was contrary to the authority of the case of Curran *vs.* the State of Arkansas.

When Mr. Campbell resumed his argument, he called the attention of the Justice and of counsel to the fact that all were agreed that the profits of the bank had been pledged to the foreign bondholders. He was prepared to prove that there were no assets of the bank remaining except the accumulated profits. The capital had all been returned to the State with interest at the rate of seven per cent.; and he read from the accounts of the Barings against the bank, which were on record as part of the evidence, to show that such was the case.

Mr. Campbell then made a *resume* of his argument, and concluded with an eloquent and brilliant peroration, expressing his sense of the grave responsibility of the case, his thanks for the patient and attentive hearing which it had received, and his confidence that Justice Willard would decide it in accordance with the law.

Mr. Campbell's speech occupied fully four hours, and the above is but a very imperfect sketch of the line of his argument.

At the conclusion of his speech some discussion arose as to whether, if the *mandamus* were granted, it should be alternative or peremptory. The counsel for the respondents claimed that there should be a separate hearing on that point if necessary, but the opposing counsel objected, and Justice Willard decided that he would receive authorities and points submitted in writing, and decide the whole case together.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the United States has closed its labors in New York harmoniously, the vexed subject of Ritualism having been disposed of by the adoption of resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, requesting the House of Bishops to set forth for consideration, by the next General Convention, such additional rubrics in the book of Common Prayer as in their judgment may be deemed necessary, and that, in the meanwhile, in all matters doubtful, reference should be made to the ordinary (the person having ordinary jurisdiction in causes ecclesiastical, generally the bishop), and that no changes should be made against the counsel and judgment of bishops. The effect of this will be to permit the Ritualists to go ahead without hindrance, except in such dioceses as have Bishops opposed to them, but (say the Evangelicals) that will not include New York, where Ritualism has taken the deepest root. The interest which the Ritualistic discussion excites may be estimated by the fact that one of the New York journals gives eight columns to conversations with clergymen of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches upon that subject, and to a description of St. Alban's, in New York, which is one of the churches in that city which has become celebrated by what are called Ritualistic observances.

The following is a synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention on Wednesday and Thursday, the last two days of its session:

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Wednesday the Convention was engaged in a very earnest, and, at times, excited discussion on the order of the day; that is, what to do with the two reports on Ritualism, submitted to the house on Monday evening.

Mr. Wm. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, said he was in favor of both reports, with the exception of a few words in that submitted by the minority. For the church itself he had no fear. There was enough of the spirit in it to last forever. In the course of his observations, he said he had heard the Russo-Greek Church were horrified at some of our doings, and particularly allowing an auctioneer to come into the house of God and sell the seats under the hammer. (Faint applause.) He had heard a remark from a man who said Shoddy came in and outbid his most humble competitor. He would not care if an earthquake shook down every church which had shut out the poorer classes from the worship of God; because by the sale of pews they were turned into private chapels.

The Rev. Dr. Gadsden, of South Carolina, said he was used to the old matronly method of the Church of England, and he was opposed to such innovations as crosses and lights on the altar. He spoke of the Catholic Church as dressing too much, while the Calvinists dress too little; but their church keeps the middle way. Things are different here from what he was accustomed to. Never before did he see candlesticks and a cross on the altar until he came into this church (of the Transfiguration); but if these novelties are instrumental in saving souls, let it be so. If such were best for the interests of Jesus Christ and the spread of His Gospel throughout the land, then let them remain; but he thought the question should be thoroughly examined. On a recent occasion he was compelled to leave a sanctuary of the Church of God, in which he was brought up, because he could not receive the Holy Sacrament in the form in which it was administered, which was similar to the Church of Rome. He saw that symbol of the body of Christ, which he knew he would receive in his heart, made the subject of public adoration, and that was entirely opposed to the rubrics of the church. He hoped, therefore, the question would not be postponed, as it was a subject of vital moment, and he would give his full support to the report of the Minority Committee.

Rev. James Stuart Hanckel, of South Carolina, observed that this is the first time that the Convention grapples with this momentous subject. As one ordained to keep false doctrines out of the church he is opposed to all these idolatrous abominations. The course of the Church of Rome was designated by the speaker as the very masterpiece of Satanic ingenuity—a tidal wave, forsooth, he said, but is it onward? Is it not retrogressive? He gave instances, cited the charge of dogma in the Roman Church, and asked, Is it to such a church that we should drift to? God forbid. The burning of lights at communion is an advance to symbolism, which is teaching through the eye and not the understanding. So with burning incense. Does any one suppose that boys with swinging censers surround the throne of God? Reverences to the altar and the elements thereon, profound genuflection, even prostration, as is practiced, means to symbolize the real presence of the body and blood of Christ, which is superstition, and if not that it is idolatry.

Rev. Wm. Newton, of Ohio, was in favor of toleration, but it ought not to be in one direction. He thought incense, crosses, &c., would do no harm; it was the principles which were embodied that he objected to.

Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Western New York, thought the whole matter should be left to the respective dioceses.

After various motions to postpone, a substitute for both reports were offered by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Western New York, in favor of giving the bishops of each diocese power to make rubrical regulations. This was lost, whereupon Dr. Littlejohn's amendment was taken up and passed almost unanimously.

The resolutions which form this amendment supersede both the majority and minority reports, and simply request the bishops to set forth for consideration and adoption, by the next General Convention, such additional rubrics in the prayer book as in their judgment may be deemed necessary. Meanwhile, it is recommended, that in all matters doubtful, reference should be made to the ordinary, and that no changes should be made against the counsel and judgment of the bishop.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

The Convention met at the usual hour. The attendance was not large, many of the delegates having gone home as soon as the ritualistic question was disposed of.

A vote of condolence was passed with reference to the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was also ordered that the following message be telegraphed to England in the course of to-day:

To the Lord Bishop of London:

The two houses of the General Convention transmit their affectionate condolence to the Church of England, on the death of its venerable Primate.

B. B. SMITH, Presiding Bishop.

JAMES CRAIK, President House of Deputies.

The House concurred with the bishop in the resolution to continue the intercourse with the Episcopal Church of Sweden. The Committee on the Prayer Book reported against the expediency of changing the translation of the Nicene creed at this time. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, was appointed a member of the Committee on Church Unity. Rev A. W. Whittaker was appointed Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Arizona.

A new canon providing that it shall be unlawful to sell or lease pews by auction held within the walls of a church, gave rise to heated debate. The canon was finally modified to the form of a recommendatory resolution to the House of Bishops, in which shape it was adopted and ordered to be printed in the Digest of Canons.

The President, Rev. James Clark, then delivered a parting address to the members of the Convention, all the delegates standing during its delivery.

The closing exercises of the Convention took place in the evening, and it adjourned *sine die*.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

—The Lancaster Ledger says: "A difficulty occurred a few miles south of this place about two weeks ago between two freedmen, which resulted in one of them having his bowels cut out. The wounded man died last week—the murderer is now in jail."

—By some means, the bedding of some negroes in a house on the premises of Mrs. Jane Campbell, in Darlington, took fire last Wednesday night about ten o'clock, and the whole of it was consumed without injury to the building. Some little negro children were in the bed when it caught, but were rescued in time.

—The Lancaster Ledger has been shown a letter from one of the Marylanders who recently visited that place on a tour of inspection, which stated that a company of *fifty* had already been formed for a trip South, and that they would leave Hagerstown about the 15th of November, inst. And that some of the gentlemen who were here a couple of months ago, contemplated settling in Lancaster County.—"A better day is dawning."

—The Orangeburg News says: "On Sunday morning last, the kitchen portion of the residence of Mr. D. Louis caught on fire from a spark on the roof, and for a short time threatened becoming a serious affair. But the prompt assistance furnished by friends and neighbors, and the timely arrival of the engine companies of the village, soon put the flames under control, and the damage was slight."

—The Columbia Phœnix says: "On Wednesday morning last, a daring attempt to rob the store of Joseph McMillan, (better known as Joe. Green,) situated on Main street, below the State House. The thieves had succeeded in removing nearly every article of value from the store to an old field, on the opposite side of the street; from whence, no doubt, they intended to take them in a wagon, but the theft was fortunately discovered and the goods all recovered. The thieves succeeded in making good their escape."

—The Lancaster Ledger says: "We made the statement in our last issue, that two of the Commissioners of Elections had assumed the entire responsibility of the Board—ignoring the third party altogether. A protest was immediately forwarded to Gov. Scott, informing him of all the facts in the case. We are happy to announce that the Governor give the matter his immediate attention, and has written a communication to the chairman of the Board warning him of his course—and directing the Board to appoint none but competent persons as Managers at the several precincts. Gov. Scott says it is his purpose to administer the laws of the State upon principles of equity toward all classes; and no other course pursued by subordinates will be tolerated. The Managers at this precinct has been changed, and now stands as follows: John W. Twitty, A. W. Chance and Wesley Humphreys."

Funeral Notice.

OLNEY.—Died, on Sunday morning, 1st November, BELLE KENDRICK, daughter of HIRAM B. and CARRIE C. OLNEY, aged four months, eighteen days.

The Relatives and Friends of their respective families are invited to attend the Funeral Services at their residence, No. 119 Coming-street *This Morning*, at 10 o'clock.

November 2