CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

publican procession, and said, among other things: "Gentlemen, I see many of you in uniforms. You laid them off three years ago, and you can now lay them off again, and we will have peace."

Quiet Restored in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, November 9 .- Nothing of importance has transpired since Saturday, either in the impeachment of the Governor or the suit for conspiring against the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State. There are no indications of any disturbance of the public peace. About one-half the arms thrown from the cars have been recovered in good order, and are in the possession of the United States troops. All the Judges of the Supreme Court are here waiting the aution of the Circuit

Condensed News by Telegraph. Bishop S. V. Ryan was consecrated at Buffalo on Sunday. There were seven thousand per-

sons present. The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias. comprising delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Louisiana and Nebraska, met at Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday; the Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Read, of New Jersey, presiding. The Order numbers forty thousand in the States represented.

The Louisville Courier and Cournal have consolidated and formed the Louisville Courier and Journal

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, offers \$5000 neward for the murderers of Alfred G. Ruffin, Sheriff of Richmond County, who was killed in the election riot in Augusta.

A Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that the Spanish crown will probably be tendered to Espartero.

"AFTER GRANT, WHAT?"

A Lecture by Wendell Phillips- He Distrusts Grant and Considers Him Unsound on the Negro.

The great Abolitionist, Wendell Phinips, last week delivered a lecture in Bosion, entitled

"After Grant, What?" Here is the conclusion of this extraordinary discourse: of this extraordinary discourse:

The North sits with heavy eyelids, looking out confusedly, and cries, "Oh, God!" give us a leader, and show us a man that knows the pilot that can mark out a leader." The Republican party points to the great soldier, who is to be its leader. But, friends, we are about them. [Cheers.]

The second principle which has been settled by the popular vote is that every man has the popular vote is that the reconstruction measures of Content the earthed the earthed and the earthed the earthed that the reconstant of the earthed the pop President! Go over the water with me a moment, and look at the Euglish Government.

There has not been a King in England for sixty years. In the last half century the English Government has drifted entirely into a new form. The House of Commons now creates a King by its voice, and by its vote it unkings a King by its voice, and by its voice it unames him. It is the most elastic, convenient, prompt, and ready government in the world, and when I look at it I seem to see grave reasons why we may in time abolish the office of President. If England floats into a new crisis sons why we may in time abolish the office of President. If England floats into a new crisis and the man at the helm evinces either a misunderstanding of it or an unwillingness to execute the will of the people, they turn him out in sirty minutes. Before Gladstone or Disraeli can get a vote he must empty his whole mind and tell all he thinks on the stump. But in the United States we elect a President for four long years. We have an Executive that stands there, and we have a Legislature that stands there, totally independent of each other and able to checkmate each other, and we have seen this state of things the last four years. There has sat a muddled demagogue in the White House for whom, the noment he quits the mask of the Presidency, there is not a man on the continent poor enough to do him reverence. [Applause.] Yet, for four years, the Congress of the United States, and almost the unanimous purpose of a triumphant Democracy, has stood at bay, while a shameless traitor has taken steps which can never be undone. We are to choose a President to take his place. It is no English Premier that can be displaced in an hour, but one who will hold power for four long years. Grant was a stout soldier, but the cannon are called home, the banners are furled, and the muskets are not loaded; what we want more is a man of ideas. The Republican party never had a home, the banners are furled, and the muskets are not loaded; what we want more is a man of ideas. The Republican party never had a plan; it has always drifted. What I want now is a plan. And to-day, Americans, you are to decide whether you will drift under the next administration or have a plan. Now you applaud Grant. What I say to you to-night, this twenty-seventh day of October, 1868, is this: This epoch turns on the negro. You may think it vulgar, think it fanaticism, think it narrow-mindedness, but I tell you this and mor?. Every constitutional epoch since '89 has turned on the negro. but I tanaticism, think it harrow-inhidentess, but I tell you this and more. Every constitutional epoch since '89 has turned on the negro. We never have had a question under the constitution since '89 which history will say anything about in the future, which will so far surround the next generation that they will waste one page of history's print in preserving it, except the questions which concern the negro. The great contest in making the constitution was the negro. To-day the question all revolves on the negro. It is not my fanaticism; it is not my prejudice; it is not a loud conceit, which causes me to say that this one revolves on the negro. Justice to him saves the nation, ends the strife and gives us peace; injustice to him prolongs the war. You can't help it. You may shut your eyes to it, and say you don't want to hear about it; but the thunders of a thousand cannon will ding it into your ears, and into the hear about it; but the thunders of a thousand cannon will ding it into your ears, and into the ears of your children. The question is, what does Grant think of the negro? There is not a man in this house that will maintain for a moment that before the war, before 1861, there is the slightest shred of evidence that Ulysses Grant ever had one single idea on the negro, right or wrong. You will allow that. Then the gun sounded at Sumter. Did he wheel into line—did he right about lace as did Shepley, Dix and Butler? Certainly he did not. Then came the questions, shall we arm the negro? shall we free the negro? shall we free the negro?

invent one up to 1865. Is not that so? He went all through the war with the heavens dark and the land shaking with the thunders of WASHINGTON.

GENERAL GRANT STILL KEEFS MUM ON THE FUTURE, AND ADVISES FEACE IN THE PRESENT.
WASHINGTON, November 9—Grant is attending to routine duty, and although he receives many visitors, he does not seem to encourage conversation regarding his future actions.
Only two Congressmen and three Senators are here.
Rollins decides that liquor dealers, in making returns, must draw off into regular barrels what may be in their standing casks, for proper guaging and stamping.
State Department advices indicate little real progress in the Alabama claims. It seems that Seward adds conditions to Johnson's proposed settlement, and there is, consequently, a dead lock.
The Ordnance Court, comprising Generals Thomas, Hancock, Terry and others, convened to-day.

2 Hancock visited the President this morning.
McCulloch decides that imported tobacco, snnff and cigars do not require the revenus stamps unless withdrawn from the custom-house for consumption or sale in the United States.

At Belvidere, Ohio, Grant addressed a Republican procession, and said, among other things: "Gentlemen, I see many of you in office of Congressional reconstruction." Well, Judge in the Congressional reconstruction." Well, Judge in the propersion of the pr subject, excepting his reply to the nomination at Chicago. That says: "Indorse the system of Congressional reconstruction." Well, judging by the year 1868, that is a failure.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Colfax Makes a Speech at Pitts. burg-He Pitches into the ex-Rebs Promiscuously.

Vice President elect Colfax passed through Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday evening, on his way to Washington, and was serenaded by a large crowd. He responded in a somewhat remarkable speech :

markable speech:

He said there was a trinity of principles in the victory of Tuesday: Liberty for all—justice for all—protection for all—aud "by that sign we conquered." There was another reason why this young and patriotic party succeeded. It declared that we ought to enfranchise rather than enchain—elevate rather than except byild no rather than trample franchise rather than enchain—elevate rather than crush—build up rather than trample down, and because we bore our cause down to the humble and helpless. Though denounced by all the enemies of the right in this troad land, we went forward to conquer and win salvation for the Union as we gave emancipation to the slave. [Applause.]

When, in this contest, we were the only party in this broad land that dared to stand by the down trodden and helpless neonle of the South

ty in this I road land that dared to stand by the down-trodden and helpless people of the South—the only party that denounced the outrages that dishonored us as a nation—and when upon our heads were invoked the blessings of those who loved our country, I know that you rejoiced on the night of the election over the victory which we won. I know how you rejoiced over the result; but some were rejoicing in their hearts who did not show what was passing in their minds. They were the tried Union men of the South, who rejoiced not in their public squares, but hanging upon the outskirts of hostile crowds to learn whether they were to have protection or whether their dearest rights should be outraged; and when the wires sped the news that the majestic the wires sped the news that the majestic voice of the people had spoken and said there should be protection to them, the loyal men of the South gathered around their hearthstones and thanked God that His providence had pro-

and thanked God that his providence had pro-tested them. [Cheers.]

There are two sharply defined questions
which have been settled by the voice of the
people. The Democratic platform declared, in
that portion or it written by Wade Hampton,
that the second writer had been servered of Congress. that portion or it written by Wade Hampton, that the reconstruction measures of Congress were unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and the American people trampled that platform under their feet, as they had trampled the platform which, four years before, declared the war a failure and demanded a cossation of benefities. The voice of the people from hostilities. The voice of the people, from whose decision there is no appeal, has declar-

right to go South or North, East or West, so long as he is devoted to the principles of our flag, and be protected by it against outrage and wrong. [Cheers.] To-day the only place in this broad laud where the people approvented from singing the battle-songs of the vented from singing the battle-songs of the war, such as "Down with the Traitors and up with the Stars," is on the blood-stained fields of the South, where your soldiers fell. You could sing those songs among the banditti of the Alps or among the thugs of India. The only place where you could not sing them is over the graves of our dead soldiers. But we are going to have a land so free and so loyally presided over by a man so true to his country that you may sing those songs anywhete. [Applause.] I speak of President Grant. From his own utterances you will find—before he wrote those magnetic words, "Let us have peace"—if you look back to his acceptance speech, when the committee waited upon him. peace"—if you look back to his acceptance speech, when the committee waited upon him, and remember hearing the words as I afterwards read them—that he said he was for "peace and quiet and protection everywhere." What he says he generally means. [Choers.] He will bring to the duties devolving upon him as President the same energy, the same ability and the same will that has hitherto

characterized him, and when he says there shall be peace and quiet and protection every-where, let traitors beware, for he means what

he says, and he will carry it out. [A voice— "String up Wade Hampton."] I can tell vou one thing, my friends, this par-ty that has been struggling for the supremacy and carried two Northern States (New York and New Jersey) by unblushing frauds—that has carried six Southern States by the votes of men who had no sympathy with your flag—that that party will never appear before you again until they have secured new leaders. [Cheers.] And they have secured new leaders. [Cheers.] And they will have to get some new principles besides. I do not think Wade Hampton will make any more platforms for the Democratic party; I do not think Vallandigham will nominate any more Presidents; I do not think Preston and Forrest will nominate any more Vice-Presidents. As for the future, under the administration of President Grant, I look forward to an era of peace and prosperity; an era of development in all manufacturing and agriculturing industries, which are the very backbone of every nation beneath the circuit of the sun.

With Grant's zeal to stop every wasteful expenditure of our treasury, and his opposition to every attempt to imperil your business; with Grant, who, under a divine Providence, has been called to fill the Presidential chair, I trust we shall have a future of unexampled prosperity. [Prolonged cheers.]

The Arctic exploring ship Germania, sent out by the Prussian Government, has returned to Bremen, without having penetrated to her destination, which was the North Pole. The explorers made sundry attempts to land on different parts of the coast of Greenland, but were always prevented by ice; and in their endeavors to sail westward they were stopped by ice forty feet thics. Thus baffled, they made for Spitzbergen, whence, sailing northward, they reached their highest latitude, eighty-one degrees are minutes, in sixteen degrees east longitude, where ice again turned them back. In its main object the expedition has therefore failed; but something has been done in the rectification of charts and in coldone in the rectification of charts and in col-lecting objects of natural history.

The recent earthquakes in South America The recent earthquakes in South America and California were not accompanied with volcanic eruptions. This fact has given rise to the surmise that these countries may expect a recurrence of these shocks. Heretofore, in countries where volcanoes are to be found, the earthquake precedes the eruption, and as soon as the subterranean commotions are relieved through the craters, the shocks cease. The volcanoes appear to be escane pipes and when

OUEEN VICTORIA. The Exact Truth about Her Peculiarities and Alleged Unpopularity.

not in sight just now.

The New York Independent contains the following interesting article:

Two years ago, or thereabouts a wretched little paper, published in Lausanne, Switzerland, indulged itself in some scandalous stories about the Queen of Great Britain, and the land, indulged itself in some scandanous actories about the Queen of Great Britiain, and the British representative at Berne, or one of his representatives, had the folly to elevate the libel into importance by prosecuting the journalist. This was perhaps the first time that any scandal about Queen Victoria found its way into priot. Long before this, however, Queen Victoria's loyal subjects talked about her as Mrs. Candor talks about some of her friends. At last these whisperings began to find distinct and open expression. A weekly paper, called the Tomahawk, was started in London, and it made itself famous at once by a cartoon entitled "A Brown Study." The art.st represented a heavy-looking Scotchman, of the lower class, with kilt ami sporran, standing on the steps of the British throne, while the British throne throne the British throne the British throne throne throne the British throne throne throne throne throne throne sented a heavy-looking Scotchman, of the lower class, with kilt and sporran, standing on the steps of the British throne, while the British lion gazed from below with wondering and puzzled eyes at the audacious and nonchalant intruder—somewhat as the Emperor Alexs Comnerius, in Scott's novel, looks astounded at the Frank count, Robert of Paris, lounging on the imperial seat. The cartoon in the Tomahawk was admirably executed; it was the work of a man of genius in his way—Matt Morgan, one of the principal scene-painters in Covent Garden Theatre. The paper, which had not then and has not since any literary merit whatever, became celebrated and popular in a moment. People were scandalized, shocked, amused, aroused. Tomahawk's cartoon had, in fact, illustrated what everybody had been talking about, wondering at and grumbling over.

This is the scandal about Queen Victoria:
In her personal service, her most constant and close attendant is a Scotch groom, or gillic, named John Brown. He rides on the box of her carriage, he hands her in, he bands her out, he cloaks her, he shawls her, opens doors for her, is always near her. Popular rumor avers that he sleeps on a rug outside her bedroom door; and, although this certainly is not his habit, it is beyond doubt that he has done so occasionally while the Queen was travelling. He has been so closely, indeed, in attendance on the Queen that unquestionably there might be grave cause for scandal were he a Rizzio or a Potemkin. Take further into consideration the fact that all West End tradesmen, the dressmakers, milliners, cooks and lackeys absolutely detest Queen Victoria because of the dullness created by her long retirement; and that it has become an article of faith with all that class that the depression of trade and even the financial collapse of England are to be directly attributed to the Queen's protracted and inconvenient sections, is it wonderful, then, that the scandal was eagerly and This is the scandal about Queen Victoria directly attributed to the Queen's protracted and inconvenient seciusion, is it wonderful, then, that the scandal was eagerly and delightedly spread? In fact people busity spread it who did not in their hearts believe it; and before long it became the universal talk—a whisper of London. The Queen began to be spoken of in slang phrase as "Mrs. Brown." Punch one day published under the head of "Court News" the announcement that "Mrs. John Brown walked on the slopes yeshead of "Court News" the announcement that
"Mrs. John Brown walked on the slopes yesterday." Great mirth was created once by an
old jumble of names in a Loudon daily paper,
which, giving a report of some popular demonstration, said the proceedings closed with the
singing of "God Save the Queen and John
Brown"—the fact meant to be conveyed being
that the meeting sang that famous hymn to
the memory of the Harper's Ferry fanatic.
Things went so far that the Queen, in her recent book, actually inserted a passage explaining the position of John Brown in her household. It is needless to say that those who
love scandal and like to believe it, liked and
believed it none the less because of this wellmeant attempt at explanation.

meant attempt at explanation.
What is the exact truth in all this? The Queen is a good, pure, true-he rted woman—a little given to eccentricity at the best of times, lately so shaken and even shattered in nerves as to be occasionally not quite mistress of herself. This John Brown, an honest, dense, thick-headed Scotchman, was a faithful servant of Prince Albert. His face and name are assoof Prince American is the same of Victoria's very happiest days. How tenderly she loved her husband, how she delighted in his society, nokody needs to be told. The classic woman who swallowed the ashes of her dead lord did not love more wholly and absorbingly than did the heavy-featured, uninteresting Queen of England. She clings to the old servant of her

land. It is commonly said by those who defend the Queen, that she labors under the delusion that the soul of Prince Albert has been transferred into the homely frame of John own. This is a wild exaggeration, but it is quite true that the manner in which the Queen connects the memory of Prince Albert with the presence of John Brown has something morbid, fantastic, and almost monomaniscal in it. If it is not madness (yet that way madness lie.), she has frequent fits of nervous irritation, which would seem to those unaccustomed to them to border upon frenzy. Not long since (this story is the simple truth) two of the Cabinet ministers were at Osborne, conversing in a sort of informal council with her Majesty. A page, charged with some message, tapped at the door—two or three light taps. The Queen, who had been talking and listening with great interest, became so startled and excited by the sound that she screamed, sprang up, paced the room in the wildest alarm, and, for a long time, was utterly unable to settle down to calm and rational conversation of any kind.

Under the influence of morbid attacks like these, there is sometimes little relance to be placed on what the Queen may say, or deter-

these, there is sometimes little relance to be placed on what the Queen may say, or determine, or do. She was also somewhat inclined to be headstrong; now sue is apt to form sudden plans, or take sudden resolves, from which nothing can divert her. She will leave London, and rush to Osborne, or to Balmoral, at the most critical period of a session, at a momentum process of ministry may be imthe most critical period of a session, at a moment when a change of ministry may be impending; and, when she has resolved on any such escapade, no remonstrance or advice can dissuade her. In this way she has persisted in keeping John Brown as her prisonal attendant, and allowing him to be conspicuous in his attentions everywhere; and no servants' hall or club scandal can induce her to send him into the background, or to alter her friendly deportment towards him. Unquestionably this is unwise; but Queen Victoria is not in a mental condition from which wisdom can be mental condition from which wisdom can be always expected. She is not mad—that is all

always expected. She'ls not mad—that is all any one can venture to say.

She is unpopular—widely and profoundly unpopular. Not in the active, aggressive sense—not as George the Third was once unpopular, when brickbats and stones were pelted at his car lage; not as Adelaide, wife of William the Fourth, was unpopular, when a timultunia when brickass and stoles were better at his carriage; not as Adelaide, wife of William the Fourth, was unpopular, when a tumultuous meeting at Charing Cross threw up handserchiefs in delight at O'Connell's daring allusion to Whitehall, and the sovereign who lost his head there because he allowed himself to be guided by his foreign wife—in no such sense is Victoria unpopular. But the mass of her people have ceased to care for her, the West End dislike her, gentility slanders her, flunkeysm jeers at her. Of personal loyalty to her, there is little or none. A few high-minded politicians and their followers respect her virtues and pity her sorrows; but ardent loyalty to her is dead. A distinguished Nova Scotian, lately in London, and fresh with all the tervor of the old-fashioned colonial loyalty, confessed to the writer of this article the profound disappointment which came over him when he found that, go where he would in the British capital. that, go where he would in the British capital, his loyal professious were received with won-dering, puzzled, half-contemptuous incredu-

lity.

Does any one in England desire that the Queen should abdicate? The West End tradesmen, dressmakers and lackeys, perhaps; but surely no one else. The Prince of Wales is not surely no one else. a person whose accession to the throne any rational and disinterested being can look for-ward to without anxiety. He is a fat, heavy, ward to without auxiety. He is a fat, heavy, loutish young man; growing every day more and more of the regular Brunswick mould and feature. He is deeply in deb!. He is not over attentive to his wife—the one member of the family who is really popular; he has low and vulgar tastes; he has a tainted reputation. Scandal pursued him from Loudon to Paris, from Paris to Berlin, and back again. He delights in low comic actors, and still lower comic actors, when he goes to the opera he soon

a grand imperial face; and just think what Prince Napoleon would be without all these redeeming merits! No! if the English people must have a sovereign, let them hope that God may save the Queen as long as possible. Whatever her unhappy difficulties and failings, seldom comes a better, and the better is certainly not in sight inst now.

The Laity in the Episcopal Convention.

The New York Times, in the course of an editorial article on the late Triennial Convention, says:

It is a hopeful sign of the times that in the

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Recent Shock in San Francisco-Scenes and Incidents.

[From the Alta California, October 31.] At precisely six minutes to eight o'clock this morning, the most severe earthquake which has occurred since the occupation of California bas occurred since the cocapacity. The general excitement prevailing throughout the city renders it difficult to give anything like an accurate account of the amount of damage done, or the number of casualties. This is the first or the number of casualties. This is the first earthquake that has ever caused loss of life in San Francisco, and the amount of damage is unquestionably greater than that caused by the shock of October 8, 1865. This earthquake differed in many particulars from anything which had previously visited our city. The morning was moderately warm, and a dense fog covered the town. There was not a trace of a breeze perceptible. The first indication of the approach of the earthquake was a slight rumbling sound, as of something rolling along the sidewalk, coming apparently from the direction of the ocean. Whether this proceeded from beneath the surface of the earth, or from the agitation of loose bodies on the surface of the earth, is uncertain; the most general opinion appears to be that it was from the latthe earth, is uncertain, the most general opinion appears to be that it was from the latter. The shock commenced in the form of slow, horizontal movements, the effect being precisely such as would be produced on a frail wooden building by a person shaking the door violently in an attempt to force it open. The motion was purely horizontal, not perpendicu-lar as in the great earthquake of 1865. The oscillations continued from ten to filteen seconds, growing more rapid and more violent for six or seven seconds, then increasing in force and rapidity for four or five seconds, then suddenly casing. At 17½ minutes to 9 there was a very seven seconds, then increasing in force and rapidity for four or five seconds, then suddenly ceasing. At 17½ minutes to 9 there was a very slight shock, just perceptible, but its coming on the heels of the great one, people generally rushed into the street, apprehensive of what might follow. At 10.23 Å. M. a third shock, quite a sharp one, was felt, and a panic was created on the principal streets, crowds rushing in frantic and foolish excitement from every building, and running madly along the sidewalks without any clear idea of where they were going or what they wished to do. At 11 Å. M. precisely a fourth and very slight shock was felt. The fog cleared away and the sun shone out in a cloudless sky, while a slight breeze sprung up at 11 Å. M. Up to the present writing no more shocks have been felt.

The great shock of 1868 produced a wholly different effect on buildings from that of 1865. In October, 1865, glass was broken and shivered into atoms in all the lower part of the city by the perpendicular oscillations, while comparatively few walls were shaken down or badly injured. The earthquake of to-day broke very little glass in any part of the city, but the damage by the falling of cornices, awnings and

little glass in any part of the city, but the damage by the falling of cornices, awnings and walls was immense. The shock was principally felt on "made ground," and the flats where the foundation is known to be untrustworthy at all times. Along Montgomery-street a number of buildings are damaged; and eastward, toward the bay, few buildings are wholly uninjured, while many are utterly ruined. On the eastern shore of the bay, and, in fact, all the way around it, everything built on the flats has suffered severely. It is a noticeable and gratifying fact that not a single building constructed as it should be in a city liable to earthquakes, like San Francisco, has suffered to any extent at all.

inv extent at all. When the great shock culminated a stam-

any extent at all.

When the great shock culminated a stampede from every building in the city took place. Hundreds of horses on the streets, trightened by the rush of the people, took fright and ran away, adding to the danger and excitement of the moment. As the fire and buttlement walls and heavy awnings were coming down in all the lower part of the city, numerous casualties, more or less severe, occurred, and there was a considerable loss of life.

The public school buildings are generally well constructed, and were damaged very slightly, if at all. Part of them escaped wholly uninjured. Nevertheless, the prevailing excitement being very great, and the liability to panics among the pupils on any alarm being given so great as to be in itself a more threatening danger for them than that of the earthquake's power, it was deemed best to close the schools for to-day, and, accordingly, the children were all dismissed and sent home. As the minor "tapering-off" shocks were worst invariably comes first in San Francisco earthquakes, and the merchants generally commenced closing their stores. By 10 A. M. business was pretty generally suspended, not because apprehension was felt to any extent of further damage or danger, but because the extension was felt to be a compared to the care of the compared to th citement was so great that no business could well be transacted. The Stock Exchange met and adjourned for the day without transacting any business; the streets were filled with peoany business; the streets were mice with perple—men, women and children, "seeing the
sights," congratulating each other that it was
no worse, and chatting and laughing, and running about generally as if at a show or fair.
The impression a stranger would gain from
the faces of those on the streets would be that some pleasurable excitement had occurred. Certainly there was nothing in the appearance of our people to indicate that a great calamity had befallen them, or that their confidence in the stability of San Francisco had been shaken for a mercent.

for a moment, When the momentary panic occurred, at

the stability of San Francisco had been shaken for a moment.

When the momentary panic occurred, at twenty-three minutes past ten o'clock, we noticed several women who fainted, or were unable to move for terror; but this special excitement subsided very quickly indeed, not lasting more than five minutes at the utmost. When the first great shock came many people had not risen from their beds, and the rush into the streets was accompanied by many ludicrous incidents—dishabille being the rule, and full dress the exception.

None of the city, State or Federal courts held any sessions. Judge Provinces of the police court discharged all the "drunks" that had been arrested the day before, and all the other prisoners in the city prison were sen! to the county jail. Portsmouth Square was the resort selected by hundreds of women and children, who could be seen wending their way with baskets, &c., to that place, remaining there during the day. The customhouse is terribly damaged, and it is questionable whether it will admit of repairs, so general does the destruction appear at first sight. The chimney top at the north end of the building fell at the first wave. The chimney on the west side is twisted in a direction opposite to that of its original one. The earth-walks, generally solid and firm, were loosened by the vibration. The general delivery of the postofice is temporarily suspended, although a few attaches remain at their posts, making up the mails for the interior. Several of the private clocks stopped. The one on Tucker's new building stopped at five minutes before eight o'clock, and the hour and uninute hand have silently pointed out the time of the shock during the forenoon. The large pendulum clocks in private houses also stopped from five to seven minutes before eight. Mare Island Navy Yard experienced two severe shocks of earthquake this morning. Several chimneys were thrown down, and some of the buildings considerably shakeu, but no serious damage was done and no person was injured. Captain Mitchell, of the

They tell a pretty rough story on A. T. Stewart, the New York "merchant prince," who, like most very rich men when they set up an extensive and showy establishment, has undertaken to do a little something in the way of "patronizing" literature and art, as it is called. A collection of old and rare books made in Savannah, by a bibliomatic named Smet, was recently sent to New York for sale, and the persons in charge, with a view, probably, to securing good prices, had some special catalogues prepared, which were sent to a number of the wealthy men of the city, with an invitation to call and examine the books before the sale. After a few days, the story goes, Mr. Stewart sent a note to the parties in interestraying that he had carrully examined the collection but must decline to purchase for The recent earthquakes in South Atteries and California were not accompanied with volcanic work and what cashiered Hunter, and what made the South bate Butler and Charles Sumer. It was the negro. Nobody ever felt for Grant—nobody ever found fault with him of more of the recompanied with volcanic stating. You will all allow I am not exaggerating or misstating. You never heard the first lisp of a word from General Grant during all those years. The great General marched right up to Appomattox, took the extended sword of General Lee, and sheathed it. And every man in this audience will allow that up to that moment the lips of Ulysses Grant never had dropped one single word, and his most sanguine friend has not presumed to hint at one, or to

It is a hopeful sign of the times that in the recent discussions the most influential, if not the most prominent, part was borne by the latty. No one can have read the daily abstract of what was said and done in the Convention without being struck with this fact. We cannot and would not ignore, of course, the impression made by the speeches of such distinguished clerical deputies as Rev. Drs. Haight and Littlejohn, of New York, Howe and Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, Mead, of Connecticut, Adams of Wisconsin, Mahan, of Maryland, Andrews and Norton, of Virginia, and Gadsden, of South Carolina—all clear thinkers and forcible speakers, who never rose without comof South Carolina—an clear tinthers and not-ble speakers, who never rose without com-manding attention. And yet, after all, largely as the time of the Convention was taken up with the various topics upon which these able and learned divines touched in debate, it is clear that the action of the body was deter-mined rather by the counsels of the distin-guished laymen who had seats upon the floor. Few ecclesiastical assemblies have had so great Few ecclesiastical issemblies have had so great a number of cminent practical men from the body of the people. The experience and learning of Samuel B. Ruggles and Hamilton Fish, of New Yo k; the quick perception and thoughtful wisdom of Messrs. Welsh and Coningham, of Pennsylvania; the calm, clear mode of statement of Messrs. Battle, of North Carolina, Otis, of Illnois, and Sheffey, of Virginia—all accustomed to pronounce legal judgments from the bench; the sharp, incisive logic of Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, and the stardy good sense of Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky; these high intellectual endowments would have illustrated any deliberative ments would have illustrated any deliberative

Married.

MORSE-MULLINGS.—On Thursday evening, the 5th November, 1863, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Dr. DANA, Mr. EDWARD MORSE to Miss ALICE MULLINGS, both of this city. No cards.

RODGERS-LEGARE -In this city, on the evening of the 29th Oc'ober, by the Rev. W. O. PRENTISS, S. HENRY RODGERS, of this city, to MAITIE A., eldest daughter of the late Morre W. Legare, of St. Paul's Parish.

Obituarn.

ELFE.—Died, on the night of the 27th October at the residence of her brother-in-law, TE BUDD, Miss HARRIET E. ELFE, in the sevi nth year of her age.
"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Special Motices.

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

INDEPENDENT TICKET. FOR MAYOR. HENRY D. LESESNE.

FOR ALDERMEN. WARD NO. I. I BERNARD O'NEILL. J. D. GEDDINGS. WARD NO. II. J. R. PRINGLE.

JOHN KENNY. I E. BATES. ROBERT HOWARD. WARD NO. IV. JOHN F. O'NEILL. | GEO. I. CUNNINGHAM. CHARLES VOIGT. | RICHARD HOLLOWAY.

WARD NO. III.

L. T. POTTER. WARD NO. V. A. CAMERON. R. E. DEREEF.

| E. W. MARSHALL. WARD NO. VII. F. J. PELZER.

WM. G. WHILDEN. November 10

MECHANICS' AND CITIZENS' TICK-

FOR MAYOR, Hon, H. D. LESESNE, WARD NO. I. BERNARD O'NEILL. | J. D. GEDDINGS. WARD NO. II. WARD NO. III. JOHN KENNY. ALVA GAGE.

FDWIN BATES. WARD NO. IV. PATRICK MORAN. JACOB SMALL.

WARD NO. V. ARCH'D CAMERON. | JOS. D. AIKEN. WARD NO. VI. | HENRY OETJEN. H. B. OLNEY. WARD NO. VII.

JAMES M. EASON.

WARD NO. VIII. JOHN HANCKEL. November 9

AT AVERT DANGER .- "OUT OF THE

nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety," says Shakespeare. Feeble invalid, do you wish to pluck this flower? If so, invigorate your system with HOSsafety. Weakness is never safe. Acute disease makes short work of the feeble. Re-enforce half-defeated nature with the finest vegetable invigorant in the world. Not merely an invigorant, however, but a gentle laxative, a more potent blood depurent than any prescribed in the pharmacopea, and the best anti-bilious medicine extant. It is because it combines so many important medicinal properties that this remarkable vegetable specific produces such extraordinary effects. As a preventive, it forestalls disease by endowing the human physique with extra resistant power; as a curative, it sustains the strength while removing the complaint. Its use as a remedy for ind gestion is now so general in all parts of the United States, that it may be consistently entitled the NATIONAL SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA. Its celebrity is not confined to this country, however, or even to this continent. There is no port in the Western Hemisphere t which it is not consigned; not a State between Pattagonia and the Arctic Sea in which "HOSTETTER'S BITTERS" is not a

household phrase.

In this month of fogs, when chills and fever and other malarious disorders are rife, a medicated stimulant isan article of the first necessity for all who travel by land or water, or are in any way exposed to the morbific influences abroad in the atmosphere. Of all alcholic tonics the BITTERS are the purest and most efficicious—a fact attested by leading analytical chemists, and confirmed by some of most eminent medical practitioners in the United

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.-ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriassa guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila-September22 delphia, Pa. 3mos BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, estantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates 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 and-street, New York. 1yr January 3

F. H. GRUPY & CO.,

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL, No. 42 SOUTH CALVERT-STREET,

Baltimore. 9-3mos Bepatic Bitters.

WHY ENDURE

A LIVING DEATH.

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St Peter, "I die daily." The object of this art ic eis not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to ban neans of immediate and permanent relief are profered him in

PANKNIN'S

HEPATIC BITTERS.

and it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a lighing death, or put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

f the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stoma are to be found in every city and town in the So healthy men and wo men, rescued from torture by its usc, and men, cager to bear testime my to its virtues. It differs from any othe Bitters in existence in this especial particular—it in the capacity of the control of the control of the capacity of the c

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailmen which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and des pondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of lifeand, in short, become a

NEW MAN.

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.

Biliousness, Iudigestion, General Debiiity, and all the cemplaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the liver, the stomach and the bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have entrenched t'emselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons when the pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwhere the should take it regularly as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaris engenders. Individuals who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the BITTERS A FOUNTAIN OF VITALITY AND VIGOR, AS REFRE-HING AND EXHILIBATING AS A POOL IN THE DESERT TO THE SAND-SCORCHED AND FAINTING TRAVELLERS.

PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation highly concentrated and entirely tree from alcoholic admixture of any kind. They will be found

AN UNFAILING CURE

For Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous De Lasse of the Kidneys, and sil Diseases arising from a Disorder ed Liver or Stomach.

as Constipation, Inward
Piles, Fullness of
Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust
for Food, Fullness or Weight in the
Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking
or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult
Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or
Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture,
Dinness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the
Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head,
Dedictory of Perspiration, Yellowness
of the Stin and Free Pain in the encioncy of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great De-

Reep your Liver in gestive organs in a so with und, healthy condition by the use of these re

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of these Bitters.

INVALIDS

Recovering from any severe attack of sickness, will find these Bitters peculiarly useful in restoring lost strength, by removing the cause of debility and increasing the appetite. They should take a teaspoonful three times a day, mixed with a little water.

The Hepatic Bitters are also recommended to those suffering with Chills and Fevers, when it can be taken in connection with other remedies prescribed for such complaints, and will assist the action of these medicines, supplying the system with the much needed strength lost under the debilitating effects of malaria upon the constitution. The does in such cases, for a grown person, would be a table-spoonful three times a day, immediately before meals.

Dyspeptics should never be without a bottle of

spoonful three times a day, immediately before meals.

Dyspeptics should never be without a bottle of HEPATIC BITIERS, as they have been uniformly found to restore the stomach to its lost energies, and thus lead the patient back to the enjoyment of the blessing of perfect health. They should take a dessert spoonful three times a day, an hour before each meal. These Bitters are also recommended to physicians, and can be used by them in lieu of other tonics, such as Tinct. Columbo, Tinct. Bark, Tinct. Gentian, and all the cat alogue of bitter tonics; far excelling these in its being a combination of a section upon the system, being a combination of a many useful tonics and aromatic carminatives, which are rendered aperient by the addition of a little Turkey Rhubarb, making a preparation long needed by the profession.

CAUTION!

See that the signature C. F. PANENIN is on the label of each bottle. terfeits. Principal Of the deeman Medi Merring-Street, Charleston, No. 123 MERTING-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. F. PANKNIN, Proprietor. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 203 Broadway, N. Y., General Agents. PRICES:

En Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine. FOR SALE BY GOODRICH WINEMAN & CO.

No. 23 HAYNE-STREET, CHARLESION S. C. AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN July 3 MEDICINES EVERYWHERF.

Shipping.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

VESSELS WANTED, TO LOAD FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, New York, Boston, Mass.,
Charlestown, Mass., Newburyport, Mass.,
and West Indies. Cargoes ready.
Apply to
H. F. BAKER & CO.,
November 7
No. 20 Cumber and street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ship OWEGO, R. I. Posr Master.
For Freight Engagements, apply to
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wander's Rang FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, (DEL.) CINCINNATI, (O.) ST. LOUIS, (MO.) AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship FALCON, JESSIE
D. Houses, Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on Wednesday, the 11th of
November, at 3 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.

Through Bills Lading given on Cotton to Boston.
Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domestics and General
Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, 1/2 per

ay.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
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REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

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CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKE N And other places, should not fai to lay in their supplies of PROVIS-IONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS-Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Luncheous,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

CITY OF WASHINGION,
CITY OF BOSTOR
Sailing every Saturdzy and every alternate Monday,
at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 46 North River, New York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
Payable in Currency.
Steerage to Payable in Currency.
Steerage to London... 3
1at Cabin to Paris ... 115 Steerage to London... 3
1at Cabin to Paris ... 116 Steerage to London... 3
1at Cabin to Paris ... 116 Steerage to London... 3
1at Cabin to Paris ... 116 Steerage to London... 3
1at Cabin to Paris ... 116 Steerage to London... 3
1at Cabin to Paris ... 116
Passage by the Monday steumers—First Cabin \$0.
gold; Steerage \$3.10; payable in U. S. currency.
Rates of passage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.
\$2.0, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg,
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Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,
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For further information apply at the Company
offices.

JOHN G, DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York.

Successive Monday Steerage Steerage Steerage Steerage Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,
\$40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
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offices.

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STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE in line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, a 12 o'clo-k noon, of the 1st, 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 stamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with

ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzauillo.

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

Steamship CHINA, leaves San Francisco, fo
China and Japan, December 3.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go
direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult,
Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further, information

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Returning, will leave Savannah for Charleston every Sunday, Mornis g, at 8 o'clock.

All freight ovyable on the wharf.

Goods left on the wharf after sunset will be stored

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J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
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PARET LINE,

FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF. AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE SANIEE RIVER

THE FINE FAST SAILING AMERICAN mip OWEGO, R. I. Post Master.

THE A1 AMERICAN BARK HELEN SANDS, F. E. OTTS, Master, having a large part of her cargo on board, and being o small capacity, will sail with dispatch.

For balance of freght room, apply to October 29 STREET, BROTHERS & CO.

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THE FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAM-SHIP GOLDEN HORN, H. C. Mc-BEATH, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with dispatch.

For freight of a few hundred bales Cotton to complete her loading, apply to

ROBERT MURE & CO.,

November 7 6 Boyce & Co.'s Wharf.

The steamship CARROLL will follow on regular

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain Chowell, will leave Vanderhoret's Wharf, on Thur.day,
November 12, at — o'clock
Bil's Lading, accompanied by Tax Receipts or
Certificates, must positively be handed in at our
Office by Six o'clock on Wednesday Evening,
November 9 RAVENEL & CO., Agenta.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON, BERNY, Commander, will leave Adjust, at Three o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarter

THE STEAMSHIP PROME-THEUS, Captain A. B. GRAY, will leave North Atlantic Wharf Tues-day, 10th inst, a half-past Eleven

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH

Pates of Maricheous, iches and Luncheous, WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, Between Wentworth and Beautain, Charleston, S. Charleston, S. C. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,

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ot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 1yr F. R. BABY, Agent. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

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For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin accommedations, apply to
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14th instant, at Four P. M.
November 2

M.
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THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY. carrying the U, S. Malis, consisting of the following steamers:

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

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AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S
RIVEB.

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

[ONE TRIP A WEEK.] CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM

THE STEAMER MARION, CAP-Freight at Accommodation wherf, and will leave To-Morrow (Wednesday) Night, the 11th instant. Apply to Apply to November 10