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CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1869.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Implicated in the Doings of the Gold Ring-Johnson's Chances for the Senate Growing Slim.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 21. The developments which have been made public in New York to-day implicating Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Mrs. Grant in the recent gold speculations, created a tremendous flutter among the friends of the Administration in this city.

President Grant sent his private secretary to New York to investigate the matter. He returned to-day and made his report.

The following is published as part of a letter of Mrs. Grant to Corbin, which Corbin showed around quite extensively in Wall street: "My husband is very much annoyed at your speculations. He tries not to be influenced by them, but I fear that he is. Another reason why they must be closed is, because Cuban matters will soon come up in the Cabinet, and the action of our government in that regard will influence the price

Private telegrams from Nashville, from trustworthy sources, generally concur in the statements that ex-President Johnson will fail to be elected senator. His vote on the fourth ballot today was forty-eight, which represents his highest strength. Fifty-four votes are necessary for a choice; and these, we are told, it will be impossi-

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, October 21. Belknap takes charge of the War Department on the 1st proximo.

Bankers and brokers are again appealing to Delano-this time for relief against back assess ments under recent rulings covering fifteen

There are now four millions more fractional corrency in circulation than at any time since the first issue, but complaints from the South and West of scarcity are loud.

The receipts from the internal revenue and customs for the current month show a heavy decrease, but so far the warrants on the Treasury have been light. Another decrease of the debt is

On the first of November \$25,486,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual interest on the 5-20 bonds. There is now on hand about eighty-four millions of dollars in cointwenty-eight millions in coin-bearing certificates, and about eight millions in currency. After payment of the draft required for interest, over fiftyeight millions of dollars in coin will remain. No more will be required for the payment of interest

Persons here well acquainted with the person. nel of Tennessee politicians have analyzed the ballots, and think Johnson may come within six votes of an election, but his final triumph is impossible. They regard Etheridge as out of the

CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21. Returns of the judicial elections seems to favor the Democrats. The steamer Sierra Nevada, hence September 16, for San Luis, is lost. The passengers were saved. The ship American, from Hong Kong, brings a large invoice of Ce

The Royal English Duke of Edinburgh was entertained by the Mikado, at Yeddo. The festivities were grand. Edinburgh departed for Pekin as a private citizen, the Emperor of China having refused a state reception. The ashas been attempted. A powerful Damio, named Tods, has been assassinated. It is reported that Prince Satissima and another powerful Prince quarrelled; war is likely to follow. The ship Flying Scud, which left Yokohoma, August 17th, encountered a typhoon. It is feared that all are lost. There have been a number of executions at Yeddo. Enomote is sentenced to death.

EUROPE.

Gladstone and the Fenians-Austria and Italy-The Spanish Cortes, &c.

LONDON, October 21. Gladstone, regarding the Fenian amnesty, says: "The members of the government have carefully considered the many memorials for the release of political prisoners which have been presented from time to time, and have unanimously decided that such a release would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and

A personal interview between Francis Joseph, of Austria, and Victor Emanuel, of Italy, is pro-

bable. MADRID, October 21. The session of the Cortes was resumed. Resolutions thanking the army for its efforts to suppress insurrection were passed.

PARIS, October 21. The bullion in the Bank of France has increas ed six million francs.

THE PRIVATEER CUBA.

WILMINGTON, October 21.

The case of the officers of the Cuba came up to-day, but there was no decision. The court adionrned until to-morrow.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, October 21. Pive Spanish gunboats came to this port from Mystic under convoy of a revenue cutter. The yacht Anna has been placed under surveil-The Erie difficulty is not yet fully adjusted,

the men still refusing to work. Hyacinthe remains very quiet. His presence

excites less attention from Catholic than from Protestant divines.

The New York Daily News says that Jay Gould was brought before the grand jury this morning and questioned regarding the recent gold corner. As the result of his testimony, General Butterfield, sub-treasurer, and A. R. Corbin, brother-inlaw of Grant, together with others, have been indicted for conspiracy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE KINCK FAMILY.

funeral of the eight victims took place at Tur-coing. An immense crowd awaited the arriroing. An immense crowd awaited the arrival of the train at the station, which was hung with black. The mayor, municipal council and local authorities were present and joined in the procession to the church. All labor in the town had been, for the moment, suspended, and the number of persons assembled from the neighboring localities, and who lined the most of the proof which the cortege passed is the neighboring localities, and who lined the streets through which the cortege passed, is estimated at fifty thousand. The coffins were carried by bearers, that of the mother in front, and followed by the others, in the order of of their age. Each coffin was also preceded by a child bearing a black cross, on which was inscribed the name and age of the victim. The relatives of the family who followed were twenty-eight in number. The ground in the cemetery has been given by the municipality, emetery has been given by the municipality hich also took to its charge all the expens municipality, of the interment. A public subscription has also been opened to raise a monument over the tomb. When the coffins were lowered into the grave funeral orations were pronounced.-

THE HYACINTHE SENSATION.

President Grant's Wife and Butterfield The Preacher-Monk in New York-Grand Charge of the Reporters-What they Learned from Father Hyacinthe -His Personal Appearance-What the Catholic Clergy Say about Him-His Future Movements, &c.

> The sensation of the hour, in New York, is the arrival of the French preacher-monk, Pere Hyacinthe, and all the New York papers of Tuesday are filled with such details of his movements, feelings and intentions as the reporters were able to glean on the previous

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE MONK.

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The New York Sun says:

The distinguished father's costume is that of a civilian-black hat, coat and pantaloons; and invariably in his hand he carries a missal. The hope of many of seeing him in the long serge habit of a Carmelite monk with naked feet shod with sandals, was disappointed. Father Hyacinthe was found to be a short, thick man, of five feet five, with short, crisp, black hair, retreating from his forehead. His face was forld with the hues of health, and his teeth brilliantly white. His nose was aquiline, but rather small in proportion to his fully rounded visage, and his eye wore the introspective aspect frequent among those who have experienced strong stirrings of the spirit. His age appeared to be forty. He was in citizens' dress, and completely in black. The hair upon his tonsured crown had grown again. He had been occupied in reading a small Duoay Bible, with red edges, which lay on the marble table before him. Evidently, the voyage had interfered with his self-allotted tasks in that respect, and the necessity of recovering lost time was the chief cause of his desired seclusion. He appeared somewhat impatient of interruption, and spoke only in French. The customhouse officers spared the monk the ransacking of his luggage. Many French priests came by the Pereire, who all behaved with marked respect to the distinguished man. But during the voyage he was reserved and almost taciturn. Father Hyacinthe will soon have the pleasure of meeting his intimate friend, the poet Longfellow. He brings letters of introduction to General Dix, Henry Ward Beecher and Father Hecker. He desires to remain in perfect retirement, and to study this country, whose institutions he professes to admire. The New York Sun says: THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT-THE ONSLAUGHT OF

THE KNIGHTS OF THE QUILL. The pere came to this country, so he informed a reporter, to obtain "freedom from the everlasting turmoil and cavil of dogmatical strife and public notoriety." From the consequences of the latter the reverend father has not escaped by his visit to the United States;

on the contrary his change of locality was sim-

ply, to use a vulgarism, "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire." Scarce had he set foot in New York before scores of Bohemians were beseeching him in execrable French for an interview. Nay, even before he landed he was encountered by a small army of the knights of the quill, who boarded the vessel in quarantine and interrupted the reverend father at the very time he was devoutly engage in reading from his breviary the "office"

set apart for the day. We can gather from the tollowing an idea of his "freedom from public notoriety" after he had reached his room in the hotel: Despite a peremptory order to this effect, large bodies of the nomadic literati were gathered in

Despite a peremptory order to this effect, large bodies of the nomadic literati were gathered in knots in the large hall-way of the hotel and around the clerk's desk, using up hundreds of the address slips in scribbling requests for an inferview in elaborately bad French. These they would send up to the father's room by the porters, a dozen of whom were kept going up and down stairs the whole afternoon and late into the evening. The irrevocable decision of the unfortunate object of so much attention not to great an interview to any one, did not seem to fortunate object of so much attention not to grant an interview to any one, did not seem to effect his would-be visitors. They would not leave, and, in fact, appeared determined, at one period of the evening, to proceed en masse to his room, and interview him willy-nilly. But, fortunately, the by-laws of the hotel forbade any such summary manner of visiting a guest therein. This continual harass and solicitous torture commenced the moment Father Hyacinthe put his feet room a timerican soil, which he had sought commenced the moment father Hyachine put his foot upon American soil, which he had sought for blissful rest and retirement from all public notice, and, pursuing him to his hotel, invaded the quiet sanctity of his private chamber. Even at 9 o'clock in the evening, while passing by the hotel, we learned that the siege still continued.

EATHER HYACHITE'S VIEWS.

FATHER HYACINT The Tribune correspondent succeeded in gaining a protracted interview with the distinguished stranger, and gives the substance of

what he learned as follows:

The conversation was partly of a private and personal character, and not suited for publica-tion. Father Hyacinthe is, however, entirel frank about his intentions and his present situation. He desires it to be understood that he still is a Roman Catholic. He has never been, he tion. He desires it to be understood that he still is a Roman Catholic. He has never been, he says, an ultramontane; is not now and never will be. But he denies that there is any reason for identifying ultramontanism with the Catholic Church. He indulges the firm hope that the Council will not, as is commonly anticipated, consolidate the ultramontane theories and constitute them the creed of the church; but that, on the contrary, it will leave the door wide open for those who, like himself, have been throughout life the devoted champions of a more liberal construction of the Catholic doctrines, and who in particular have defended the entire harmony between the Christian religion and the great achievements of the civilization of the ninetenth century. Father Hyacinthe expressly declares his full concurrence in the sentiments of Father LaCordaire, who died, according to his own words, "an impenitent Liberal," and of Count Montalembert, who recently from his sick bed (which he expects to be soon his dying bed, sent a stirring letter to the "Liberal priests and laymen of Germany," exhorting them to have courage, as without the courageous profession of the liberal Catholics, the "church would soon bestost in the senseless triumph of a fanatical bigotism." Father Hyacinthe expresses his admira-

the liberal Catholics, the "church would soon bestost in the senseless triumph of a fanatical bigotism." Father Hyacinthe expresses his admiration of the wise and moderate words of the German bishops lately assembled at Fulan, which he thinks cannot fail to exert a most salutary intence. To the question what course of action he would pursue if, as the common anticipation now is, the majority of the bishops assembled in Rome should expressly sanction the ultra-Papal theories of the Roman See, and leave no room in the church for any who utterly repudiate those theories, the father replied that this question will not come up for consideration until the resolutions of the Council shall be known. He has no fixed programme yet as to his movements resolutions of the Council shall be known. He has no fixed programme yet as to his movements in the United States. He has come over to see and to study the country of which he has been so long an ardent admirer. In his addresses, he has often, in masterly eloquence, traced the greatness of this country to its open Bible and its popular and free religion, and he wants to see with his own eyes whether the actual picture corresponds with his idea. After a few weeks or months he expects to return to France; he may or may not go to the (Ecumenical Council; beyond that, no programme has been laid out for the future. But the strong basis of his religious bellef, on which he dwells with particular emphabelief, on which he dwells with particular empha-sis, is the belief in the divinity of Christ, in the spiration of the Scriptures, and the excellence the Christian civilization of the nineteenth

of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century.

Father Hyacinthe is now in the prime of his manhood. He was born in 1827, at Orleans, studied at Pau, where his father was rector of the academy. Having, at the age of eighteen, entered the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, he was, after four years of theological studies, ordained priest, and soon after called as Professor of Philosophy, to the Seminary of Avignon. Later he became Professor of Theology at Nantes. After that he was for several years connected with the Parish of Saint Sulpice in Paris. Feeling a vocation to the monastic life, he spent two years in the novitiate of the Carmelite Convent of Lyons, then joined that order, and at once produced a sensation by his brilliant sermons. He preached the Advent sermons at Bordeaux in 1863, the Lent sermons at Perigeux in 1864, and in the summer of the same year went to Paris, when, at the Church of Madeleine, and later at Notre Dame, he achieved a great and brilliant success. Every successive year increased this success; and his reputation as one of the greatest living pulpit orators, not only of France but of the whole Christian world, was undisputed in any quarter. No great journal of this country or of Europe has failed to tell its readers about the brilliant oratory of Father Hyacinthe, and long before his bold protest filled the world with amazement, Father Hyacinthe's name was known in every part of the Christian world.

Father Hyacinthe, according to his own statements, has always been a Liberal, and opponent of ultramontane theories. Now that his liberalism has become so conspicuously known, the French papers, with what truth we have not yet learned, publish some interesting particulars about his Liberal beginnings. We find it stated that in the year 1862 Father Hyacinthe, on the invitation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the first time ascended the pulpit of the Church of St. Nizler, at Lyons, as substitute for Father Hermann, who enjoyed considerable fame as a preacher, but was then atta ntury.
Father Hyacinthe is now in the prime of his

Father Hyacinthe confined himself, at first, entirely within the limits of the instructions given him by his superiors; the commencement of his discourse was cold and unimpassioned, and falled to excite any enthusiasm in his audience; suddenly, however, he followed his own inspiration, and uttered an eloquent apostrophe on the want of brotherly love in the present assembly and in the church, and on the universal selfishness which prevailed in its place. This latter portion of his discourse caused no little surprise, and was the subject of much comment. In a second sermon he announced quite plainly a preference for morality over dogma. "I have entered the cloister and have there only met with abortive saints." The Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Bonaid, heard have there only met with abortive saints." The Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Bonaid, heard have there only met with abortive saints." The Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Bonaid, heard this sermon preached, and was highly offended at it. In the first burst of his indignation he sent for Father Hyacinthe and forbade him to preach in any church of his diocese. The urgent representations of the highest society in Lyons induced him to withdraw this prohibition. He again sent for Father Hyacinthe, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the church if he went on with his violent attacks unout. Father Hyacinthe, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the church if he went on with his violent attacks unout. Father Hyacinthe and forbade him to withdraw this prohibition. He again sent for Father Hyacinthe, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the church if he preach of the highest society in Lyons induced him to withdraw this prohibition. He again sent for Father Hyacinthe, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the church if he preach of the highest society in Lyons induced him to with

and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the church if he went on with his violent attacks upon it. Father Hyacinthe could not resist this friendly address, and promised to control himself in future. It was not until lately that he found himself unable keep this promise any longer.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN NEW YORK

THINK OF HYACINTHE. The New York Times reporter having had interviews with several of the prominent Catholic clergymen and educated laymen of the city, in relation to Father Hyacinthe, says:

interviews with several of the prominent Catiolic clergymen and educated laymen of the city, in relation to Father Hyacinthe, says:

All of these expressed nearly the same opinions upon the subject. It is by no means a conceded fact among the Catholics, either clergymen or laymen, that Father Hyacinthe nas: left the Church of Rome. He occupies, in their opinion, simply this position: He is at variance with the superior general of his order—the Barefooted Carmelites—and by leaving his convent without permission from that authority, has brought himself luto disrepute. He is the author, they say, of no heresy and consequently cannot be classed in the same category with Luther, or with the others who have risen up, from time to time, against the authority and doctrines of the Church of Rome. The clergy especially speak of Father Hyacinthe in terms of kindness, and, without exception, have heaped no objurgation upon him. In fact, the clergy are loth to express any opinion whatsoever with regard to this actions. His case, they assert, will be attended to by the proper authorities at Rome, and if his conduct merits it he will receive such ecclesiastical censure as the church provides in such cases. The Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, vicar-general, and now the administrator of this arch-diocese in the absence of Archbishop McCloskey, frankly avows that he has formed no opinion whatever in relation to Father Hyacinthe's action, from the fact that the particulars thereof have not as yet come to the knowledge of any ecclesiastic in America. The question having been asked of a prominent clergyman whether, in case Father Hyacinthe requested to be invested with clerical faculties in this arch-diocese, they would be given to him, reply was made that in case Father Hyacinthe proved clearly that he was still in union with the Church of Rome, and should clear up satisfactorily whatever difficulty might exist between himself and the superior of his order, there would be no objection to his receiving faculties—f. e., permission to perform or latæ sententæ. The question now arises whether Pere Hyacinthe is under this ban of excommunication. The superior-general of his order gave him ten days from the 20th of September last to return to his convent, or to take such steps as would give him full power to enter the secular priesthood, according to the routine of the church. Whether Pere Hyacinthe has since then taken the steps required, is a matter regarding which, as yet, no oue can speak with confidence. Many contend, however, that his presence here proves that he has not, and, if not, that he is thereby ipso facto excommunicated. It is the general impression that the approaching Ecumenical Council will take no action whatever with regard to Father Hyacinthe, his case being in the hands of a proper ecclesiastical court. If the decree of excommunication should be pronounced against him, the fact will soon be made public. This power of excommunication, it is claimed, has been given by the Pope to the heads of all religious orders of priests, to be used at their discretion in all cases where members of religious communities leave the same without authority.

INTERVIEWS &C.

The New York World of Tuesday says: Last evening Father Hyacinthe entertained the Last evening Father Hyacinthe entertained the Rev. John Crimmins, of Hunters' Point, and the Rev. Iræneus Prime, D. D., editor of the New York Observer. The interviews with these gentlemen were very cordial, but they were, owing to Father Hyacinthe's fatigued condition, necessarily brief. It is understood that during, his stay in this city, Father Hyacinthe will be a guest, for several days, of Father Hecker. The celebrated religious revolutionist retired last evening at an early hour, evidently well pleased with his first day's experience in the American metropolis.

A New York telegram of Tuesday night

A New York telegram of Tuesday night

says:

Pere Hyacinthe, who keeps as quiet as possible, is to be waited upon to-morrow by a deputation of the clergy of Boston, tendering him a reception there. He called at General Dix's house to-day, but General Dix was out of the city, and subsequently on the French Consul. The clergy of New York will take no action until after the deputation from Boston has ascertained his intention. Most of them are in favor of expressing their sympathy for Hyacinthe on the ground that he represents in himself the great principle of Ecclesiastical liberty. They are to call attention to his antecedents as a great Catholic priest, and his opposition to the Ecumenical Council, next Sunday in their various churches. It is said that Father Hecker, of Paulist fathers, is to have an interview with Father Hyacinthe to-morrow, and he will use his priestly offices to have him restored to his former status in the church.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dr. Manning on the Syllabus.

Archbishop Manning, on October 3, deliver ed a discourse on the Pope's Syllabus at the Pro-Cathedral in Kensington. He expressed his belief that if the Pope had confined himself in the Syllabus simply to faith and morality in the ordinary personal sense of the word. very little would have been heard of it; but because his Holiness had pointed out and condemned all those errors in political philosophy which lay at the root of morals, the world had been in uproar. Dr. Manning then went through the several points of the Syllabus, explaining and defending each of them.

through the several points of the Syllabus, explaining and defending each of them.

What was the meaning of modern civilization? The state of political society founded upon divorce, secular education, infinite divisions, and contradictions in matters of religion, and the absolute renunciation of the supreme authority of the christian Church. Could it, then, be matter of wonder that when the Roman Pontiff published the Syllabus all those who were in love with modern civilization should have risen in uproar against it? Or could it be wondered that when the world, with great courtesy sometimes, with great superciliousness at another time, and great menace always, invites the Roman Pontiff to reconcile himself to Liberalism, progress means econcile himself to Liberalism, progress means secular education; I maintain that education is intrinsically and necessarily Christian. You maintain that it is a good thing that men should think as they like, talk as they like, preach as they like, and propagate what errors they please. I say that it is sowing error broadcast over the world. You say I have no authority over the Christian world, that I am not the supreme interpreter of the Christian Faith. I am all these. You ask me to abdicate, to renounce my supreme authority. You tell me I ought to submit to the civil power, that I am the subject of the King of Italy, and from him I am to receive instructions as to the way I should exercise the civil power. I say I am liberated from all civil subjection; that my Lord made me the subject of no one on earth, King or otherwise; that in His right I am sovereign. I acknowledge no civil superior, I am the subject of no prince, and I claim more than this—I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the household that lives in the shade of privacy and the legislature that makes laws for kingdoms—I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong.

Value of Real Estate in South Carolina.

The property belonging to the estate of the late ex-Governor James H. Hammond was sold at public outcry in Augusta on Tuesday

sold at public outery in Augusta on Tuesday last. The Chroniule reports:

The terms of the sale were one-half cash, one-fourth payable January 1st, 1870, and balance January 1st, 1871. The auctioneer said he would put up any tract advertised if solicited. Aside remarks were made by spectators—one asking who is judge in this district? another answering Platt; and a third, "What constitutes a jury in South Carolina?" to which the answer was given, "Eleven colored gentlemen and one white man." It was not difficult to perceive, among those in attendance, an evident distrust, and the consequence was, that in the main the bidding for some of the most valuable lands adjacent to our city, but lying in the State of South Carolina, was spiritless among the company. We noticed quite a group of New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, among whom were Messys. Brown, Clarke, Orr, Oths and McPherson. The places, "Cold Wade and Cowden," Silverton, Cedar Grove, Cathwood, Silverton Marsh Tract, &c., were successively put up, as per list. As each place was announced, the auctioneer stated the product of cr1 and cotton per acre for several years back, as well as the product for the current year. But with these exceptions, the places were all bought in by the executor. The plantations sold were Cedar Grove, 1634 acres, to Major J. B. Cumming, of Georgia, \$19,000; Silver Bluf, 1900 acres, to Major Paul F. Hammond for \$17,000, and "Marsh Tract," 2100 acres, to Geo. G. Chapman, Esq., of New York, for \$6500. The places sold were sold at the minimum reserve bid, as it was understood, of the executor. The executor, at the conclusion of the sale, announced itat the places were, by consent of heirs, now in his hands for lease and private sale. This estate comprises some of the finest lands on the Savannah River. Such lands on the west instead of the east bank of this river—in Georgia instead of South Carolina, some of which included the famous lands reclaimed by the late Governor Hammond, and which have yielded him ninety-one bushels of corn and tw last. The Chroniule reports: of seed cotton to the acre, unmanured—would have been eagerly sought after and bought at fabulous prices.

THE COLUMBIA CANAL.

The Columbia Phœnix publishes the follow ng article in regard to Senator Sprague's failure to come up to time in the matter of the

Columbia Canal: Columbia Canal:

As we are not in the confidence of the "powers that be." we are unable to state the case accurately in regard to Mr. Spragge and the Columbia Canal. But this we do know, that Mr. Sprague or his agents have failed to begin work on the improvement of the canal water power, as agreed. By the 1st October, 1889, it was said that his agents would "break dirt," but this has not been done. The silence on the canal is unbroken by the Irish voices that we were to hear and by the shovels, picks and spades that Irish hands were to wield. Why Mr. Sprague has thus failed to "come to time," no explanation, thus far, has been vouchsafed by the commissioners, who now are Governor Scott and Charles Wilder, the colored postmaster—R. N. Lewis, the other member of the board, having died. An explanation is due to the people of a termina and to the interests of Columbia. Not only because this is a matter in which all the citizens are interested, but for the still stronger reason that if Mr. Sprague does not intend to do the work contracted for, there doubtless are other capitalists in the North who have the means and the inclination so to do. When the contract was awarded, by Messrs. Scott, Lewis and Wilder, to Mr. Sprague's agent, it was understood that Colonels Gibbes, Childs and Palmer, on the part of some party or parties in Philadelphia, made an equally and perhaps more advantageous offer As we are not in the confidence of the "powers

childs and Paimer, on the part of some p or parties in Philadelphia, made an et ly and perhaps more advantageous than the one that the commissioners cepted. If, now, this be correct, and believe it to be correct, it is obligatory upon agent has falled to come up to the terms of the contract, let other Northern or Southern, or Eastern or Western capitalists have a showing. The people of Columbia, of course, care not a straw who does the work. They want it done promptly and well; but it matters not to them who undertakes it, provided he has the means, the energy, the sense and the will. Let the commissioners inform the public what the state of the case is. It is due to the public that the information be given. If Mr. Sprague's agent has been unavoidably or excusably delayed, and intends yet to prosecute his work, we shall have no criticism to make. If he has abandoned the work, we say that the field should be opened to the country.

CURRENT NOTES.

Salt Lake City, urging them to abandon the foolish habits and customs of Babylon and to stop sending to New York for the latest pattern and fashion plates.

-Dry earth has recently been introduced as a deodorizer, and the result of the new process is reported to be perfectly effective. Among other illustrations, it is stated that at the meat preserving establishment, near Melbourne, Australia, where thirty thousand sheep are frequently slaughtered in one day, there is not the slightest smell, in consequence of the use of dry earth as a deodorizing agent.

-Panification is the name now applied to a process of bread making recently discovered and patented in France. This method dispenses with the grinding of the wheat, and, it is asserted, will produce one hundred and fifty ANCES of Mr. and Mrs. Captain JOHN RAMESpounds of bread from one hundred pounds of DEN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funegrain; while by the old plan of using flour, only one hundred and twelve pounds of bread are produced from the one hundred pounds of wheat. The new kind of bread is said also to be of better quality than the old, as the gluten is not decomposed and lost by the heat of grinding. The new mode of fermentation, it is also asserted, contributes greatly to the whiteness of the bread.

-The principle of co-operation is recognized both in England and the United States; but has made no such progress in these countries as recent statistics show in Germany. In 1866 co-operative societies for procuring ordinary articles of food numbered 199; in 1867, 316; and workingmen's bank and loan associations; and the whole number of co-operative societies existing there is estimated at about 2600, consisting of about 1,000,000 members. In 1868 their business transactions amounted to 220,000,000 thalers, and this they had managed on a capital of 15,000,000 thalers belonging to themmoney.

-While immorality and vice have of late years increased in Paris in a manner astounding to behold, and appear to be increasing every day, a greater number of persons belonging to the higher classes have "gone into religion" than at any former period. Going "regular orders." A few weeks back Prince De Broglie turned Jesuit; a month ago a lantic. captain in the Imperial navy, the possessor of night a nephew of Baron Hausmann, the famous Prefect of Paris, resigned a government appointment and entered a religious house.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

A Nobby Black Wedding.

For the especial delectation of the handful of scalawags in our State, we copy from Forin this place. Some twenty persons have ney's Chronicle the following notice of a recent "fashionable" negro wedding in Washington, merely noting the interesting circumstance that the groomsmen and bridesmalds, (and the whole audience for that matter,) were made up of "whites and blacks," in equal proportions. The Chronicle says: One of the most select audiences ever assem

portions. The Chronicle says:

One of the most select audiences ever assembled in this city among the colored people met at the Fitteenth street Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, to witness the nuptials of Thomas S. Boston, Esq., assistant cashier of the National Savings Bank, and J. Miss Anne M. Wilson, only daughter of Wm. Wilson, Esq., cashier of that institution in this city. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, with both white and colored persons. The parents of the bride entered the church precisely at half-past 8 o'clock, preceded by the Rev. C. H. Thompson, of Newark. New Jersey, the officialing clergyman. The bride was richly attired in white satin trimmed with blonde and lace. The bridesmalds, Miss Lucy Barber, sister of Mr. R. H. Booker, and Miss Laura Fisher, daughter of Mr. D. Fisher, were dressed in white tarletan, trimmed. The groom was neatly attired in a fashionable suit of black. The groomsmen were Dr. C. B. Purvis, Professor of Howard University, and Mr. Robert Burton, of Washington. Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony at the church, the bridal party proceeded to the house of the bride's father, on L street, the doors of which were thrown open, and was soon filled with a gay throng of invited guests. Among the notables present on L street, the doors of which were thrown open, and was soon filled with a gay throng of invited guests. Among the notables present were Major General O. O. Howard, ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, and lady; John M. Langston, Esq., Law Professor of the Howard University; Professor Bascom and lady; Professor Barber and lady; Dr. A. S. Augusta and lady, of the Howard University; Colonel D. L. Eaton, of the National Savings Bank; H. E. Rockwell and lady, and Measys Deverages and Eaton, of the National Savings Bank, It E. Rockwell and lady, and Messrs. Deveraux and Finney, well-known government officials. The bridal party left on the morning train for the

A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE OF WORSHIP .- The New York Herald contains a very full description of the new Jewish house of worship, built corner Fifth Avenue and Forty-third street, New York, known as "Temple Emannel." It blends in unconscious harmony six different orders of architecture-Saracenic. Byzantine, Moresque, Arabesque, Gothic and Norman. The interior decorations are finer and more costly than of any Christian church in the land. The Herald closes its article with

In ten pews from the pulpit sit every Sab-bath ten millionaires, and from that point back an aggregate of millions more is represented. Did there ever sit together, since the days that the fair and regal ruler of Sheba was escorted by the gorgeous retinue of the court of Solo-mon to the temple of that monarch's ambition, such a galaxy of wordly wealth, and it might be ventured, such a galaxy of beauty and rebe ventured, such a galaxy of beauty and re finement? The roof of the temple is flat and finement? The roof of the temple is flat and cut into squares by the transverse arches. A good deal of elaborate polychrome painting fills in the spaces. The best time to observe the many beauties in this field of decoration is at night, with the ald furnished from the full radiance of the many blazing candelabra. The figures are brought out in happier relief and show with a lustre denied them by daylight. Altogether the temple of Emanuel is a feature in itself, and has no parallel. Its exterior is an experiand has no parallel. Its exterior is an exper ment in architecture oftentimes before at-tempted, but only in this instance realized as success. Its interior decoration, without be ing quite so great a novelty, has so many points of originality that it fairly divides the palm of interest with the architectural design. It may be added, in conclusion, that the first pew sold realized the enormous sum of \$9500.

THE HARVEST IN EUROPE.-By mail from Europe we have the following resume of the harvest prospects prevailing at the great food supply centres, on the first of October, as reported in Paris:

The accounts of the harvest in Germany are was below the average; that of the Southern States was far better. From Austria we hear that the yield of corn is considerably smaller than in the last two years; the same is true of Roumania. The Russian harvest is stated to Roumania. The Russian harvest is stated to have been good, and the crops have nowhere failed so completely as in some places last year. The fodder is everywhere poor, with the exception of a few mountainous districts. There has been very little clover, and both the hay and surrogate have been much injured by the unfavorable weather. On the other hand, there has been a good deal of straw. Both potatoes and beets have suffered from the heat and drought of July and the rain of August. The disease has also appeared with more or Brigham Young, the chief prophet of the Mormons, recently delivered an address of great length to the female portion of the congregation assembled in the new tabernacle at Salt Lake City, urging them to abandon the weather and partly from the Insects and the disease, which have appeared in many gardens. Scarcely a quarter of the usual yield is expected. But little fruit has been gathered, and even what was is poor in quality. This is particularly the case with the apples and plums. Nor will 1869 be numbered among the select vintages, as the quantity of grapes is small and their quality inferior.

Inneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their daughter, M. JONES, at her late residence, No. 73 Anson street, at half-past 3 o'clock This AFTERNOON.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTral Services of the latter at half-past 3 o'clock This Afternoon, at their residence, No. 11 Longitude Lane, corner Church street, without furthe oct22 * invitation.

Married.

THOMAS—WILKERSON.—On the 20th instant at Summerville, S. C., by the Rev. Wm. H. Brown, Rev. Wm. M. Thomas, of the South Carolina Conce of the A. M. E. Church, to SARAH ANN, danghter of Paul Wilkerson, of Charleston, No cards. THE GREAT VITALIZER .- THIS

title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenin 1868, 555. There are now in Germany 1558 ty years. During that long interval HOSTET-TER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many prep arations have been got up to compete with it but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medically and financially success ful. Every year has added to the number of its selves, and 42,000,000 thalers of borrowed friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a proventive and curative, seems to have no assign able limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed sovereign tonic of the age. The statistics of the United States Revenue De partment will verify the statement that it stands into religion means, among women becoming alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its a nun, and among men joining one of the sales as compared with those of any other pro prietary remedy advertised on this side of the At-

The explanation of this fact may be comprised attite and a good estate, laid all down and went to the Chartreuse; and this very fortmost potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best most potent of all vegetable tonics. most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present sea-son of chilling dews and unwholesome vapors. oct18 60&c Special Notices.

NOTICE .- DEALERS IN FLOUR and Meal will please take notice of the following extract from the act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An act to provide for the in

spection of flour," passed December 20, 1850: "Section of nour," passed December 20, 1850:
"Section 4. That every cask or bag of flour or meal submitted to the view and examination of the Inspector as aforesaid shall by him be searched and tried, * * * and no barrel, half barrel or bag of flour or meal, not examined and inspected as aforesaid, shall be offered for sale or exported, to be paid by the seller or exporter thereof."

The above provision of law will be rigidly enforced from this date against any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any barrel, half barrel, or bag of flour or meal, unless the same shall bear my brand as the lawful Inspector of Flour for M CAULPIELD

Office No. 157 East Bay. oct22 3 THE PRICE TELLS. CHEAP PRINTING. CHEAP PRINTING. CHEAP PRINTING. CHEAP PRINTING.

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ook will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."-Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address he Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington,

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Charleston, October 21, 1869. oct22 1amo3*

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Inspector of Flour. oct16

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