CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1870.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WAR NEWS FROM LONDON.

The Paris Journals confess their inability to explain the course of recent military events in consequence of the confusion of dates and lack of authentic advices.

Three of the King of Sweden's nephews have joined the ranks of the French army. It is rumored that Le Bœuff's wife is a Prus-

sian, and that Le Bœuff is imprisoned at Vin-The steamer Haswell, from Hamburg for Sunderland, hove to after the second shot from the French iron clads and showed Eng-

lish colors. She was then boarded and allowed The Prussian loan of forty million thalers is announced at 63.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, August 17. On Saturday last, Kirk, leaving one hundred men at Yanceyville, evacuated and came to the company shops with all the Alamance and Caswell prisoners, where he remained till Sunday night, when he again departed for Graham, three miles distant, where he is now.

Last night. Son. Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Sentine!, Sheriffs Griffith and Wiley, of Caswell, who, with others, had been kept in the Courthouse at Graham since their removal, were taken out of the Courthouse by Kirk's men and locked up in the dungeon cells of the county jail. No reason is known for this out-

The United States marshal will to-morrow bring the prisoners arrested by the order of Governor Holden before Judge Brooks at Salisbury. It is stated that Judge Brooks intends giving the parties a fair investigation, and will not allow the presence of Holden's State troops at Salisbury to intimidate the parties or the people. The following learned counsel appear for the arrested parties: Ex-Governors Graham and Bragg, and ex-Judges Battle and

It is stated that Holden is endeavoring to get Judge Pearson to come to Raleigh and try those for whom he issued writs. In this event he will not surrender at least half of the prisoners to Brooks. Pearson, however, declared his power exhausted before the petition was ospried to Brooks, and it is said Brooks will demand all of the prisoners, regardless of

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

· ATLANTA, August 17. The Democratic State Convention met today, nearly every county in the State being represented. The attendance is large. General A. H. Colquitt was elected president. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the convention unanimously adopted a platform that the Democratic party of Georgia stand upon the principles of the Democratic party of the Union, bringing into special prominence, as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country, the unchangeable doctrines that this is a union of the States and of their rights, and their equality with each other is an indispensable part of our political system; that in the approaching election, the Democratic party invites everybody, to co-operate with them in the zealous determination to change, as far as the several elections are to be held can do so, the present usurping and corrupt administration of the State government, by placing in power men who are true to the principles of constitutional government, and to the faithful and economical administration of public affairs; that whatever policy others may pursue, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure a free and fair election by all who are qualified to vote under existing laws. The convention then adjourned

Nothing of interest was done by the Agricultural Convention to-day, except the election of General A. H. Colquitt president. Sergeant McCann of Company K, committed

suicide by blowing his brains out with a Derringer, because under arrest for keeping late

THE GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 17. Money opened easy, but became more active

as the day advanced. Gold opened stronger on false repert of a French victory, but closed dull, with declining tendency. Governments, sixty-twos 12; fours 11; fives 11; new 10; sevens 103; eights 103; forties 82.

DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

SAVANNAH, August 17. The American bark Eagle, from New York for Galveston, July 10th, was struck by lightning on the 24th of July off Berry Island, Bahamas. The vessel and cargo is a total loss The crew was saved and arrived at Nassau.

-A Washington correspondent gives some

interesting statements in regard to the census now being taken, received from General Walker, the superintendent. General Walker states that, by next week he will have the total populations of Maine, Delaware, Connecticut and Rhode Island, also the Eastern and Southern Districts. By the 1st of September the northern district of New York, Maryland and Ohio; by the 15th of September all the States and Territories, except Texas and Oregon, and a portion of Western Michigan, which will not be completed by the 1st of October. He will be able to give the complete population of the country by the 19th of October. He says that by the 1st of September he will be able to give the population of all the large cities of the country, except San Francisco, and this latter by the 10th of September. He has made an estimate, and places the total population of the country at 40,300,000. He argues that the large cities will fall twenty per cent, below the estimates placed upon their populations, for the reason that the estimates are all based upon calculations made of the number who are arriving in the city. But no note has been taken of those who have left. The Chicagoans are now much disappointed over their figures, showing but 250,000, when they expected 400,000; but it is the same with Cincinnati, where they claimed over 300,000, and have but barely 200,000. It is so in all the Western cities, and to a larger figure in the Eastern cities. He says that the number of houses unoccupied in the large cities is almost fabulous, and is a proof of the fact that many

West and South.

THE LAST OF WHITTEMORE.

Another Colored Man for Congress-EDoings of the Republican Convention at Florence-Nomination of J. H. Rainey-Speeches of Rainey, Whittemore

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

FLORENCE, S. C., August 16. The Convention of the Republican party met here this evening. There was present a full attendance of delegates from all the countles. H. E. Hayne, of Marion, was chosen president, Jillson, vice-president, Frost, secretary and James Moore, sergeant at arms. After some sharp sparring about smoking in the convention, motions from parties not delegates, and the majority necessary to nominate, it was agreed that a simple majority should minate, and the convention proceeded to

Mr. Swalls, of Williamsburg, nominated the Hon. H. J. Maxwell, colored, of Marlboro', after paying him many compliments for ability as a State senator, devotion to Republicanism, and service in the Federal army, where he had bared his breast to the bullets in the he had bared his breast to the bullets in the cause of freedom. This nomination was seconded by the Hon.—Lee, representative from Sumter, formerly a servant of Judge Mosses, who directed his fire well; and by a rather venerable colored delegate named Singleton, I think from Chesterfield, who wanted Mr. Maxwell elected because he had fought. The old man said he never fought himself, and all not vent to fight. I Laugher.

did not want to fight. [Laughter.]

W. H. Jones, colored, from Georgetown, then nominated J. H. Rainey, in a well delivered speech, during which he was frequently interrupted by applause.

P. C. Fludd, colored, of Darlington, seconded this nomination. He said, substantially.

ed this nomination. He said, substantially: It has been said that it is impracticable that colored men should be representatives in Congress. [Whittemore two years ago.] The time has come when a colored man shall fill the place of Brooks, who caned Sumner, and the place of Brooks, who caned Sumner, and when J. H. Rainey, a colored man, shall fill the place of W. W. Boyce. I hope my iriend, Mr. Maxwell, will be alive two years hence, and I'm going to tell you right here why I say this. I don't go for any man holding office too long. I say, after a man fills the office one term, put him out, for, if you keep him there too long, rascailty will come in. [Laughter.] You educate your son, and I educate my son. If your son gets in office and can stay there all the time, how can my son get in? What good will it do me to educate my son? [Great laughter.]

[aughter.]
F. J. Moses, Jr., nominated the Hon. Thomas F. J. Moses, Jr., nominated the Hon. Inomas J. Coghlan, of Sumter, and said that the news of his nomination by the convention would be greatly appreciated by the people in Sumter County. Mr. Moses seemed to feel that the pressure was against him. This nomination was seconded by a Mr. or Captain Johnson, white, also from Sumter.

The Hon. B. F. Whittemore then arose and could that all pamed were excellent candidates.

and that all named were excellent candidates, and he wished all could be elected. But as this could not be, he desired to endorse the nomination of Maxwell, whose claims he advocated, because he knew him (Maxwell) well—knew him to have been tried and refined by the fires—knew him to be staunch and true. He desired union and harmony, and to paralyze the efforts of the opposition. Il necessary, he would like to escort Maxwell to Washington and see that he took his seat. This remark caused a significant titter.

Aiter an informal ballot, in which Rainey re-

After an informal ballot, in which Rainey received 17. Maxwell 3, and Coghlan 4 votes, Mr. Moses, by request of Mr. Coghlan, withdrew his name in favor of Rainey.

On the second and only regular ballot, Rainey was unanimously nominated, when three hearty cheers were given for Rainey. After the confusion subsided, Whittemore again took the floor, and said substantially: I desire to present something which could not occur except under extraordinary circumstances. Two years ago I was nominated and elected to Congress, took my seat, and held it till the unfortunate occurence last spring. After that occurence I was again overwheimingly elected and sent back. I am here this evening by virtue of an act of Congress, unconstily elected and sent back. I am here this evening by virtue of an act of Congress, unconstitutional and wrong. My seat was withheld from me, and my credentials returned to me. I must say this act of Congress was cruel to me and unjust to my constituents. But I desire to unify the party. I desire that all their candidates shall be elected. I will go into the campaign for the Hon. J. H. Rainey. [Applause.] I know that I have friends who love me as brothers, who have tried me and know that I have done all in my power to establish Republicanism. I am ready to be used by the party wherever I am most needed. I will work. I will go up and down through the State and help that great party which is doing God's will in establishing and promoting the rights of all people.

rights of all people.

I rise to surrender my right to the seat in Congress, which I feel is mine to-day, for its unexpired term, to the Hon. J. H. Rainey, and I ask this convention to nominate him to fill it, so that the Forty-second Congress can have no question as to whether your candidate can be admitted.

Mr. R. J. Donaldson seconded the nomina-

tion, and Mr. Rainey was unanimously nomi-nated to fill the unexpired term of the Forty-first Congress, vacated by Mr. Whittemore. a committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Maxwell, Whittemore and another of Messrs. Maxwell, Whittemore and another Hayne of Marion, to wait upon the nominee. In a few minutes they appeared accompanied by the nominee. After the cheering subsided, Mr. Rainey said, substantially:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—If there ever was a period in the history of my life, when I have fall my inshifty and here overwhelmed.

was a period in the history of my life, when I have felt my inability, and been overwhelmed with gratitude, it is on this occasion. I cannot see what claims one so unworthy as I am could have upon you. I look around upon my body and see no scars of a warrior—no scars that proclaim I have fought and returned home with my brow crowned with laurels. When I have no history to refer back to, but simply that I have been one of you in the past am have no history to refer back to, but simply that I have been one of you in the past, am one of you now, and will be one of you in the future, I cannot see why you have so honored me. I know there are gentlemen in the first Congressional District who are more worthy, and who have done as much for the Republican party as I have. But you have selected me—one humblest in birth and humblest in capacity, one numbles in birth and induces in apacity, to represent the interests of the people. If I am sent up to yonder capital, I shall carry with me those principles which have raised us up and made us men indeed. I shall not forget those principles, nor the men who have assisted in elevating us to the position of men. [Applause]

[Applause.]
I have thought colored n.en ought to go to the United States Congress. While we have large majorities in South Carolina, Republicanism does not thrive so well in other places. In the great and wealthy North, colored men have no chance to be elevated to these high positions. This is the reason I have said colpositions. This is the reason I have said colored men should represent our State. If we send white men, Democrats say all they want is negro votes. We have had white men who have stood faithfully by us; but when a colored man goes, he can gain more attention for colored constituents. The man who went to Demosthenes was not at first noticed; but when a load so cornestly and facility by when he plead so earnestly and feelingly he when he plead so earnestly and feelingly he was regarded. It is so when a colored man appeals for the interests of colored men—he will accomplish more. I believe if I get to yonder Congress I can vindicate your rights. Simplicity may accompany my efforts; but they will be earnest and felt. I have been disposed to shrink from such responsible positions, but have finally concluded to accept this one, because leaders of my party have so-licited me to do so, not because of antipathy to any others I cherish no antipathies. I may

regret some things. I will know no enemies, but will try to make every man my true friend. [Applause.]
When I consider the language of him who preceded me to Congress, yielding to me his position, the double honor you have done me position, the double honor you have done me in nominating me for it, also, is more than I could have expected. You can enter into my feelings. I shall go forward, feeling the responsibility, and do all I can to promote the cause in this State and in the United States. In accepting this nomination, I again thank you. I ask you to support me, because I am the nominee of the Republican party. Every true Republican must support the nominee of

ls party. [Applause.]
I will visit you again, and will visit every

county of this State. Again returning you my numble thanks, I beg to take my leave. Cheers and confusion.]
The convention then adjourned. Its proceedings indicated to your reporter, who being unable to write short hand, has had to scratch fabulous, and is a proof of the fact that many fast, that the colored men are not so easily persons are leaving the larger cities and going prevailed on to believe that their elevation is

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle Under the Walls of Metz. WASHINGTON, August 17. The following is a summary of latest dispatches:

The Prussian official report of the battle of the 14th shows that the Prussians, believing the French under the walls of Metz were about retreating, attacked them, and, after a flerce conflict, drove them within the walls.

The Prossians made a reconnoissance nex day to Kouka, but their vision was obscured by clouds of dust, from which it was inferred that the French had accomplished their re-

Silence in Paris.

PARIS, August 17-5 A. M. The Journal Officiel has nothing of the great battle."

The Gaulois says important and satisfactory dispatches have been received; but Bazaine, the commander-in-chief, insists upon secrecy. Another French Repulse.

LONDON, August 17. The garrison at Strasbourg made a sortle but were driven back with heavy loss of men

and three cannon. The Empress has made application to the Belgian Government for permission to traverse Belgium for England.

The Post says the telegraphs have been cut rear of the Prussians. The French are chary of news. Fighting seems to be good for a week, without decisive result. The French are ready to fight to the end.

A Prussian Reverse.

WASHINGTON, August 17-1 P. M. Nothing reliable from the armies. The impression is strong that the Prussians have failed to break the communications of the Frencharmy with Paris.

The Latest War News.

WASHINGTON, August 17. Official information denies the general expulsion of Prussians from Paris. Only about one hundred and fifty were expelled for sufficient cause.

Napoleon's growing unpopularity is entirely owing to his interference with the army, instead of leaving it with military experts.

The Times says that the French received the finishing stroke at Metz. A battle will be fought at Chalons, when English intervention will occur.

The London correspondents concur that the French army entered the last conflict in a starving condition.

A French steamer captured the schooner Pieil. The main body of the French are concentrated at Etain. The Algerian troops will not

be recalled. The Gardes de Paris demand to be led into active service.

FLORENCE, August 17. The Italian army has been increased, and an extraordinary loan for war purposes has been negotiated.

LONDON, August 17. The Russian press are alarmed at Prussian

The Prussian loan is unsuccessful at Hamburg.

The Archbishop of Paris has surrendered the schools and other institutions for hospitals, and three thousand beds are already placed.

Paris, August 17. The following official dispatch has just been

bulletined: "The Department of War has just received news from the army, which continues to carry out combined movements. After a brilliant combat on Sunday night, two divisions of the but were repulsed."

The Emperor is at Chalons organizing a large force.

The Journal Officiel publishes a notification of the blockade of German and Prussian ports. commencing on the 15th of August. Friendly and nentral ressels will be allowed ten days to load and depart.

LONDON, August 17. The blockade being established, Austria has allowed Prussia to pass merchandize through the port of Rega.

Paris, August 17.

The following is official: "We had a serious engagement yesterday. he 16th, near Gravillotte, and gained an ad rantage, but lost heavily."

[Gravillotte is a small town six miles southrest of Metz and two miles from Moselle.] Facts and Rumors by Cable. We gather the following from cable specials

to the Northern papers : The French admit that the Prussians pay the

country people for all supplies.

Pere Hyacinthe has volunterred as a private
n a regiment for the defence of Paris.

The sale and circulation of English and Belgian journals is prohibited in Paris.

The Prince Royal of Prussia, for his victory

at Weissenburg, has received the order of the Iron Crown.

The Orleans Princes have as yet received no

reply to their tender of their services in the Frencharmy. The press in all pans of France resolutely

lenounce overtures for peace until the Prus-lans are driven from the soil. The Gaulois says Drouyn de L'Huys has been ffered by the Empress regent the post of am assador at Vienna.

Private letters from Paris describe the Em-

Private letters from Paris describe the Empress as sadly changed and worn by the heavy days and sleepless nights.

All the French correspondents have returned to Paris, no opportunity being afforded them of observing the operations in the field.

Letters from the seat of war notice a practice of the Prussians in an engagement to station sharpshooters on the right of each platoon to pick off French officers.

to pick off French officers.

Thirty German ships, which have taken refuge in the port of Falmouth, had a procession around the harbor on Saturday to the music of bands, and with a general display of

march in front of their advancing lines, so that the French troops may be toreed to fre upon their countrymen when they attack. It is said the reason of ex-Empress Carlotta has been reawakened by the great events now transpiring on the Continent. She manifests the deepest interest in the war. Hundreds of German families have been ex-

pelled from Paris. Many of these have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief in different parts of Germany. The report which was circulated throughout

the city that Prussian spies had spiked the can-non on the walls of Paris is pronounced faise by the minister of war, who authorizes the statement that the fortifications are in excel-

lent order.
The French newspapers explain that Nancy an open city, and the French troops retired to Toul, which, being a forufied place, gave them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance. Pfalsburg, one of the frontier towns, still holds out, Prussian reports to the contrary not-

withstanding.
A special writes from Hamburg Thursday:
The French fleet is unlikely to effect anything.
Their iron-clads draw too much water to approach the coast. Prussian vessels are pro-hibited from leaving any ports between Warne-mund and the frontier of Jutiand. Neutral flags are not included. General Falkenstein

"France, dependent of the army, sees its fore- poorer classes.

most corps, through blundering, driven back on the reserves. Though only the first line of the Germans has been engaged, the French show a desire to rely on cavalry in modern warfare. Dr. Russell thus describes a charge of the Eighth Cuirraisseurs on the Eightieth Prussian Infantry: 'When the French were at a distance of one hundred yards they were exterminated by the Prussian fire.'"

1.6 Temps anys that the purpose of the last

Le Temps says that the purpose of the last movement of the French troops is evident. The Prussians, numerically superior, wanted to interpose between our troops and their supplies. This was defeated by a movement of the French who reavailed by a troop of the read to the the French, who repulsed an attack intended to prevent their crossing the Moselle. Our forces will now take up a strong position and prepare for a great battle, which is ardently awaited for by the entire army. Public confi-dence here as to the result of a pitched battle is very great.
A correspondent writes from Berlin, Tues

A correspondent writes from Berlin, Tuesday: "Seven thousand more prisoners are on their way hither to fortresses. Many French officers taken at Woerth were not wounded. The Prussian soldiers say that the hardest fighting of all was at Weissenburg. There was much hand-to-hand fighting, but the French, though brave, did not know how to use the bayonet, and no Prussians received bayonet wounds. The Prussian Government has stopped passenger traffic by direct route from Berlin, and it is necessary to go via Warsaw. The Russian papers and the national party berin again to express fears that Germany is begin again to express lears that Germany is proving of too great strength. Preparations for a fresh Polish insurrection are supposed to have been discovered near Thom.

WEISSENBURG AND WOERTH.

Hand to Hand Struggles-The Physical Weight of the Germans Prevails -Their Regiments Advance Unfalteringly under SeverelFire from Zouaves in Rifle Pits-Losses on Both Sides Enormous-An Addition of 200,000 Prussians to be Soon Made.

The following dispatch from a correspondent at the Prussian headquarters, on Monday, August 8, gives some interesting details of Mc-Mahon's recent defeat:

The engagements on Saturday were both far in our front. There are tew details besides the official summary already sent. All letters and messengers are delayed. What has really better the control of th appened is in perfect accord with what foreshadowed more than once. The dehave foreshadowed more than once. The design of the German authorities, as I gathered from Prussian officers of high position, was dirst to prevent Germany from being made the theatre of slaughter, and second, to attack the French army in three places simultaneously. The programme has been carried out so far as the right and left flanks of the French are concerned but it remains for the German centre. erned, but it remains for the German centre to advance against that of the enemy. This advance is necessarily delayed until the result of the fank movements can be learned. Now that McMahon and Froissard have both suffered severe defeat, a general engagement is immi-nent. During the whole of to-day the arrival of dispatches announcing that a great bat

nent. During the whole of to-day the arrival of dispatches announcing that a great battle is in progress, or has ended, have been looked forward to with feverish impatience. It is evening, yet no tidings have come.

Though the combats at Weissenburg and Woerth are regarded as minor engagements, yet they are in reality of the highest importance. The earliest official dispatches underestimated the magnitude and extent of the victory. Instead of a few hundred prisoners having been captured at Weissenburg, their number amounts to nearly 2000. Both struggles were stubborn. The French soidiers stood their ground well. Their rifles proved terribly destructive. was downright hard fighting which enabled the Germans to claim the honors of the day. A wounded French prisoner avowed in my hearing that his countrymen could not withstand the weight of the German attack. The fighting being one not of bullets only, but of bayonets also, it was decided at last by the actual strength of the respective combatants. Physically the German soidiers, on the average, are heavier men than ordinaon the average, are heavier men than ordina-ry. The French supposed that the new weap-ons would alter warfare—that the old style

hand-to-hand combats were obsolete. This engagement proved otherwise.
The Zonaves did what they could to check the advance of regiments by pouring in vol-leys from a concealed position. They had posted themselves in pits dug for the purpose. Not until the advancing regiments sunered from this concealed fire did the German soldiers know that their progress was to be contested. They saw no signs of troops in their front. Such an ordeal as this tested the stuff of which these men were made. They bore themselves with extraordinary valor. Men were struck down by hundreds, yet the regiments never wavered. The Zonaves were driven from their places of concealment, and the ground they had occupied was won by their convenents.

heir opponents. The exact details are not forthcoming. It is impossible to learn, even approximately, how many fell, but it is quite certain that the German loss has been proportionately enormous. By day and night the wounded have been arriving here. This atternoon all the beds in the hosoitals are occupied; these contain about 1000 men. The field hospitals are also full. Huninen. The field hospitals are also full. Hun-dreds of wounded men were sent on to Frank-fort, where there is accommodation for 5000. Long series of stretchers, on which lie wounded soldiers and officers, are passing through the streets to-day. So great is the number of the wounded that the arrangements made proved insufficient, and there were instances where men laid twenty-lour hours on the field before being discovered. A private dispatch from a military surgeon confirms this informa-

tion.

The latest statements from the field where McMahon's army was so thoroughly beaten, say that while the victory was complete, and the number of prisoners taken amounts to 6000, the losses on both sides were enormous. These losses can be ill afforded by the French. For these the replace those who are killed, wounds them to replace those who are killed, wounded or missing, is hardly possible. The Germans, on the other hand, can fill up all their blanks in the course of a few hours. They have a superabundance of trained soldiers nave a superanniance of trained soldiers ready to join their regiments at a moment's notice. Should the Germans be defeated in a general engagement, they would be ready in the course of a week to fight again. A movement is in progress which will greatly strength-en the army now encamped on French soil. An addition of 200,000 men will soon be ready.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 17. The steamer Shenandoah will reinforce the European squadron.

Attorney-General Akerman goes to Georgia o make political speeches. The President returns on Friday to the Cabiet meetings.

Attorney-General Akerman decides that perons actually employed by the Treasury Department must be paid without taking the

Major James Beiger has been appointed sneial Treasury agent .

HEALTH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17. The Mayor officially denies the presence of yellow fever in this city.

Norrolk, August 17 The board of health have rescinded the order requiring vessels arriving from Philadelphia to be quarantined.

-The ice companies of New York have ad-

vanced the price of ice from fifteen to twenty dollars a ton at wholesale. At retail the price has been raised from one and a half cents a pound to two cents. But the most serious natter is the restriction as to the quantity to be sold in small lots, and one that will prove an especial hardship to the poor. Orders have been given to the drivers not to sell less has just returned from a tour of inspection of the coast, and is confident that Hamburg has nothing to fear from invasion.

The London Times thus states the situation:

which is almost a virtual shutting off of the

THE STATE CANVASS.

RICHLAND AND REFORM.

The Meeting and the Speeches.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, August 16.

The colored people of South Carolina are rapidly becoming convinced that the promises of the Scott Ring, so profusely made heretofore, and now relterated, have not, and will not, benefit them in the least. They see that they have been made use of for the benefit of a few low white men, and now feel very much like the members of the church congregation who were used by a Mississippi flatboatman. Some years ago, there was a wicked, hard-swearing, devil-may-care man who was a cap-tain of a flatboat which plied on the Mississiptain of a flatboat which plied on the Mississippi. His implety had excited the interest of the members of a congregation which worshipped on the banks of the river, and many were the prayers offered up by them for the conversion of the captain. One fine Sunday morning the captains boat ran upon a snag opposite the church in which the aforesaid conversation were at worship. Finding that opposite the church in which the adversals congregation were at worship. Finding that he could not get his boat off without assistance, the captain sent up to the church and asked the congregation to come down and pray for him. Spontaneously the members arose, and remarking, "Let us go and pray for this vile sinner, he is awakened at last," proceeded to the boat. They collected upon the ceeded to the boat. They collected upon the bow, but the captain invited them to the stern of the boat, saying that the singing and praying should take place there. When they reached the stern their weight litted the bow, and it floated off, whereupon the captain told those assembled that they might go to the devil, as he had got all that he wanted out of them. Now the colored people, who, before the last election, were promised offices, educational facilities for the landless and for their children, "lands for the landless and and homes for the homeless," but received them not, see that they were made use of to elevate bad men into power, who now, when again seeking office, and are charged with having failed to fulfil their promises, and also with corruption, reiterate their old promises, and promise to reform themselves. Recogand promise to reform themselves, accognizing these facts, the colored seople generally are determined not to aid the Scott Ring in getting the good old ship of State off the snag the Scott crew have run it upon, but will use their best endeavors to place it in charge of a new crew, (the Reform party,) which will float it off and carry it safely into the haven of

prosperity.

MASS MEETING AT COLUMBIA.

To-day, Judge R. B. Carpenter, Colonel S. W. McMaster, W. K. Easley, General J. B. Kershaw and Rev. Jonas Byrd addressed, In Sidney Park, about twenty-five hundred citizens of Richland County. Of this number, fully two-fifths were colored. The committee of arrangements, composed of the following named gentlemen, had provided a stand and seats in a shady portion of the park, and secured the services of an excellent brass band, which enlivened the occasion: Edward-Hope, R. O'Neale, Jr., John H. Kinsler, W. P. Bookter, John Frost, Jr., Dr. William Weston, Warren Adams, John P. Adams, Captain Edward Percival, Jesse G. Lykes, John Dent, Captain W. H. Stack, Samuel Garner, E. Stenhouse, Walter Fisher, John Crawford, A. Smythe, R. D. Senn, J. H. Wells, John T. Sloan, Jr., Thos. Taylor, W. C. Swaffield, James Kennedy, Wm. Myers, Samuel G. Henry. prosperity.

It was expected by some that Scott and Ransler would be present to discuss the questions at issue with Judge Carpenter and General Butler, they having been invited to do so upon this and all other occasions. But they did not appear. However, one of the "Ring," Assistant. Adjutant-General Elliot, did come, and desired to speak. But, more of him hereafter. INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

The time appointed for the meeting was 11 o'clock, and at that hour the audience was present, and Judge R. B. Carpenter, General W. K. Easley, General Kershaw. Colonel F. W. McMaster, Rev. Jonas Byrd, Major E.W. Siebels, Aldermen Richard Holloway, of Charleston, Colonel J. P. Thomas, Rev. Father O'Connell, Rev. P. J. Shaw, C. P. Pelham, Esg., General Artin, of Lexington, General W. J. Taylor and others.

and others.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Colonel F. W. McMaster, of Columbia, called the assemblage
to order, and said substantially:
Fellow-citizens of Richland County—This is

the most important meeting ever held in this park. Five long years have elapsed since we have heard the din of war. And all of these long weary years we have craved for peace and quietude within our borders. But there and quietude within our borders. But there has been no peace. A faction has come into the State and raised its hydra head of prejudice and hatred, arrayed the people against each other, the blacks against the whites and the whites against the blacks. But this was an unnatural state of things, and should not be. We all desire to be a band of brothers; we live on the same soll; we breathe the same air; our interests are the same. This state of things on the same soil; we breathe the same air; our interests are the same. This state of things has caused the utter prostration of our people. The laborer claims that he cannot live; his labor will scarcely secure enough bread and meat for himself and family. The capitalists tell us that their capital is decreasing day by day. A number of true, honest men, seeing this condition of affairs, and actuated by an earnest desire to benefit their State, united to pour oil upon the troubled waters. They met n Columbia, threw aside all political is in Columbia, threw aside all political issues, and placed themselves upon a broad and liberal platform upon which all, irrespective of party or color, could stand These men organized the Reform party of the State, and their leaders are here to-day to address the people, and I bespeak for them your earnest attention; whatever they say is good, receive it as such, and whatever they say is bad. reject it. It has been tauntingly asserted of South Carolinians that they were a proud and bigoted people, and believed that no good existed in the people out of the borders of South Carolina. This taunt is false. We hate meanness and love uprightness; we despise dishonesty and admire honesty; we denounce injustice and cling to justice; we repudiate injustice and cling to justice; we repu and reject adventurers who come among us to prey upon us, but we cordially receive, extend the right hand of friendship, and support those who come to live with us and share our fortunes through good and evil report. Four years ago a stranger came into our midst holding a United States office of a judiciary character. At first we looked upon him as one of those who had come to taunt us in our misfortunes. He was a strong light, and was claimed as the brains and talent of the Repub lican party in this State. The colored men, when taunted for not having any men of intelwhen faunted for not having any men of inter-lect in the party to which they clung, pointed with pride to him. Did we not trust him, after he had shown, by his career on the bench, to which he had been elevated by the Radical par-ty, where he had shown himself to be an up-right, honest man and a just judge? After he had thus shown himself to be worthy of our trust, of the trust of any people, we selected him to bear the standard of the Union Reform party of South Carolina. He could not stand aloof and observe the corruption of the adventurers and observe the corruption of the adventurers in power; he left an office which he had filled with honor, and embarked his fortunes and fate with the true and honest men who are united to labor for the good of the State of South Carolina. I have now the honor to in-troduce that distinguished man, the first speaker of the day, the Hon. R. B. Carpenter. REMARKS OF JUBGE CARPENTER. After the cheering which greeted Judge Car

penter's introduction had ceased, he com-menced by exposing the corruption which ex-ists in nearly all of the departments of the State government, and which he feared had crept ven into the judiciary. If it had escaped, he ould truly thank God and take fresh courage could truly thank God and take fresh courage, but the signs of the times were unfavorable to the belief that it had altogether escaped. As regards the corruption, said he, as charged against the government, there is no one, not even the members of the "Ring," who had the sublime impudence to deny it. A NEW WAY TO REFORM OLD EVILS.

Judge Orr says, in his letter of this morning that good men must go into the Radical party to reform the existing evils. Who are the good men? Governor Orr and a bulky man from Marion are the only ones who have gone into it, and yet matters are no better; in fact,

they seem to be growing worse. This talk of going into the Radical party to reform it rends me very much of an anecdote of a judge minds me very much of an anectode of a judge in Georgia. In his charge to the grand jury he depicted in glowing colors the evils of gambling, denounced the gamblers, and instructed the jury to report them and their halls as nui-

sances. The jury took no action. A short time after the charge a member of the jury went into a gambling hall, and, much to his surprise, observed the judge playing for high stakes. He expressed his surprise to the judge, who replied: "I, in my charge, instructed you to break up the gambling places, but as you did not, I have concluded to break them up myself." Now, Governor Orr and Colonel Graham, finding that the Radical party will not break up its evil practices, have joined it to break it up themselves.

THE REMOVAL OF DR. PARKER One of the gravest enormities that I have to charge against the Scott Ring, said the Judge, is the removal of Dr. Parker as super-Intendent of the Lunatic Asylum. A short time after Judge Orr left the gubernatorial chair he received a letter from Miss Dix. No one need be told who Miss Dix is—she has almost superhuman gifts of philanthropy. In her humane mission of caring for the sick and wounded she has visited nearly all of the jalls and hospi-tals of Europe and of this country, im-paired her health and exhausted her neans. During her journeys she visited Columbia and the State Lunatic Asylum. In the letter she wrote to Governor Orr, she— believing that he was still Governor—said that belleving that he was still Governor—said that she had heard that Dr. Parker's removal was contemplated; she hoped that he would be retained as in her opinion he was better adapted to the position than any one she had ever met, and the asylum was better conducted than any she had ever inspected. Judge Orrindorsed the letter, stating that he fully coincided with Miss Dix, and sent it to Governor Scott. But of no avail; the axe fell fourteen months thereatter. The CHARLESTON NEWS. months thereafter. THE CHARLESTON NEWS, in commenting upon this removal, desired to know why it was done, whereupon the Radical organ, with its usual unblushing impu-dence and reckless assertion, charged that Dr. Parker had been a defaulter for twenty Dr. Parker had been a defaulter for twenty years. Dr. Parker has made the care of lunatics his study for twenty-three long years. He is a man of rare intelligence, high character, and in every way qualified for the high and responsible position which he has so creditably filled for so many long years. When, during the war, the public funds for the maintenance of the inmates of the asylum were exhausted, he exhausted his private funds to keen the inmates from staryation. funds to keep the inmates from starvation.
And when his pockets were depleted, he, on
his own responsibility, borrowed funds to defray the expenses, incident to the care of the elpless beings under his charge. But why helpless beings under his charge. But why was he removed? A colored man named Purvis, finding that he could not get back into the Legislature from Lexington County, coveted Dr. Ensor's place; he secured it, and to give Dr. Ensor a place, Dr. Parker was removed and the former appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE MILITIA. I charge, said the Judge, that Governor Scott has endeavored to incite a war of races. He first denounced the white people of South Carolina, asserting that they were but a band of assassins; declared that the Winchester rifle law was the best law for South Carolina; then rganized the colored people into companies nd armed them with his Winchester rifles. I and armed them with his winchester rines. I assert that in organizing and arming these companies he has acted without a shadow of legal authority. He had no more right, as the law now stands, to organize or commission these companies than I have to do it. I assert that he, the drill-master and the officers of the companies are, under the statutes, liable to

SCOTT AND MOSES IN TROUBLE.

The statutes of 1868 authorize Scott and the adjutant general to enroll all of the white and colored people of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; require that all be enrolled into two classes; the first class, those from eighteen to thirty; the second class, from from eighteen to thirry; the second class, from thirty to forty-five; after they are enrolled they must be organized into brigades, regiments, battallons, &c. There is no law authorizing Governor Scott to receive independent compa-nies, either white or black. I defy any one to prove the contrary. Another section of the act above referred to provides for the indict-ment and imprisonment of those who yields ment and imprisonment of those who violate the provisions of the act. I assert that the military have not been enrolled, and that Scott and his adjutant general (Frank Moses) are liable to indictment for violating the act. and I call

carry ball cartridges.

At this point two or three colored members of the Legislature commenced to propound questions to the Judge, not with a view of gaining information, but to interrupt him. gaining information, but to interrupt lim.
In answer to the questions, "What about the
murder of Randolph?" the Judge replied that
Randolph was dead and burled, and it was best to let the matter rest, but if the Radicals desired to kill his murderer, as some of them said they wished to do, they would only have to run up to the capital and kill the Governor. One man wanted to know why the Judge had decided, as a judge, that a black woman could decided, as a judge, that a otack woman could not bring suit against a white man for bastardy, to which the Judge replied that he had decided the same way in a case of a black and white woman alike, and that under the act of 1868, he could not have decided any other way. Judge Orr and Judge Green have in similar cases since then decided precisely as I did. And with all your talk about this case, when it was charged by members of the Legislature. was charged by members of the Legislature that I decided unjustly, and I demanded a full and fair hearing, the Senate, by an unanimous vote, on the 31st of January last, declared that there was nothing to sully my official charac-

REMARKS OF GENERAL EASLEY. After a tune by the band, Colonel McMaster

After a tune by the band, Colonel McMaster stated that he regretted the absence of General M. C. Butler, one of the speakers of the occasion, who was detained in Edgefield by sickness, and in his place he would introduce General William K. Easley.

The General, after expressing his regret at the absence of the distinguished gentleman whose place he was requested to fill, and stating his inability to fitly fill it, said substantially: "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just." Yes, gentlemen, as Judge Carpenter so aptly quoted from the distinguished poet, "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," and we have our quarrel just. No quarrel since the world began, no quarrel quarrel since the world began, no quarrel while the world will stand, can be more just than that we wage this day. Yet it than that we wage this day. Yet it is a quarrel which receives the sanction of the oldest law known te man; a law as old as Adam; a law as ancient as the human race; a law implanted by God in the human heart—it is the law of self-preservation. "Thrice armed is he who bath his quartern." tion. "Thrice armed is he who hath his rell just," and thrice armed are we, f rell just," and thrite armed are we, to we light for the self-preservation of the people, white and black, in South Carolina; we are fighting for our lives this day; fighting for all worth possessing to a free and civilized people. It is a common quarrel—a quarrel in which the two races should, must and will stand side by side. What is the fight, what is the quar by side. What is the fight, what is the quarted, which I chaim is just? There is no instance in history, no precedent for the position we occupy in South Carolina. There cannot be found in the history of the human race, civilized or uncivilized, an instance of such a transfer of things as now exists in South Carolina; not be found in the history of the human face, civilized or uncivilized, an instance of such a state of things as now exists in South Carolina; of the anomalous position occupied by the two races in this country. A black and white race are arrayed against each other. One has been a race of slaves, the other of masters, and evidently they find themselves thrown together on terms of perfect equality before the law. They have become citizens of one country and of one interest. This state of things was entirely new to both races. To both it was a new and untried era. We were out on the sea without chart or compass, with nothing to guide us but the wisdom which God implanted in the human heart. We are living in one country, under the same laws, possessing the same institutions. We are bound together by the strongest law which governs all society—the law which binds all people who live in the same country. Our interests are identical. same country. Our interests are identical. We are together in the same bark; we must we are together in the same bark; we must float on to prosperity, or together must sink down in ignorance and vice to a common ruin. We are living in the same mansion, and a house divided against itself cannot stand. I know that the colored man does think and mean, and I ask him is it possible that the two races can live upon possible that the two races can live upon terms of hostility? If we cannot trust and confide in each other how can we live together? We must trust and confide in each other. You

having a wise, economical and just administra-tion of the affairs of the State. Every man is alike interested in whatever tends to promote the prosperity of the State. Unless we recog-nize the fact that the welfare of the State is in inite and work together its destruction is certain Unless we resolve to live and die to-gether, there will be no peace or prosperity in the State. Men have come from abroad without character or principle, without regard for the interests of any race. They are men with no pride; men who were name less at home; men who could never acquire a name, and scarcely a living, where they were born, have come among us, and taken advantage of that peculiar, unhappy situation in which they found us; have gone about instilling into the minds of our colored friends preing into the minds of our colored friends prejudices against the white people, telling them that the white men were at war with them, and wanted to put them back into slavery. These men have fastened these prejudices until the two races were arrayed against each other—the whites in one party and the blacks in another. By filling the minds of the blacks with these prejudices against the whites, and by heaping upon the whites humiliation and discrete, they further estranged the two races. by heaping upon the whites humiliation and disgrace, they further estranged the two races; and they desire to keep up this division and still further divide us, because their power and places depend upon their so doing. They know that when the native element fraternize and strike hands together their power is gone; therefore they are using all means to prevent us from healing the breach. Last week I had the pleasure of hearing Secretary of State Cardopleasure of hearing Secretary of State Cardo-zo—a very intelligent and respectable colored man I'm told. He made a capital speech. I

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Every just and honest man is interested in

ann I'n told. He made a capital speech. I admit he used admirable arguments for the purpose of keeping up the strife. Of the Reform movement he said it was a good move, a step in the right direction; but the time had not come when the two races could trust each other. Just so long as Cardozo and others like him fill ucrative offices, just so long will they declare that the time for the two races to trust each other has not come. But why should we not trust each other? We must do it. The condition of things obtained in the State during the last few years cannot be endured. They must end quietly, peaceably, or they will end in violence to the ruin of all. This proud, noble old State which held such a high position in the Union, should not, shall not be controlled by the nameless set of strangers and allens who could not make an honest living at home. The people, white and black, will rise up in their might, strike hands together, and unite in the movement to drive from office the men who have preyed upon the State, and in their stead place in power men who will discharge the dutles of their offices, not for their own stead place in power men who will discharge the duties of their offices, not for their own good, but for the good of the whole people.

At this stage of the proceedings, Colonel B.
B. Elliott, in a quiet and respectful manner said that he desired the privilege of speaking on this occasion. It had been announced that Governor Scott would be permitted to discuss the questions at issue, but as he was not present. Governor Scott would be permitted to discuss the questions at issue, but as he was not present, he (Elliott) desired to reply to some charges made against Governor Scott. To this request Colonel McMaster stated that if Governor Scott would come, he (Scott) would be allowed to speak, but it could not be expected for the Reform meeting of to-day to hear minor men from the other side.

General J. B. Kershaw was next introduced. He explained at length the principles of the Union Reform party, and the motives of the men who had inaugurated it, which were to place before the people a platform upon which every true, honest man, irrespective of party or color, could stand, and combine to drive from office the plunderers who had gotten into power, and were stealing from the whole peo-ple. He said that he felt it his duty to go out with the candidates at first, and lend what litthe aid and influence he possessed in setting forth the principles of the party. He had not intended to remain long, as it would have conflicted with his other duties. He was gratified with the success of the movement thus

far. In the upper counties, where they had expected to meet with some opposition, they found the people a unit in favor of the cause. to indictment for violating the act. and I call upon the attorney-general to execute the law. I do not blame the colered people for organizing themselves; they have been induced to do so by the white men who have led them astray. But Governor Scott has not only distributed arms, but ball cartridges too. [A voice, but they don't hurt.] They don't hurt? I know better. I've tried them, they do hurt; but I tell you what they wont do, they wont scarce anybody. [Cheers.] In old times a man who carried ball cartridge at a militla parade was fined five dollars; under the new rule, I suppose a militlaman would be fined five dollars if he did not carry ball cartridges. ganized to reform facts, but existing evis. At the close of the war, the white people found themselves in a peculiar situation; they did not comprehend it, but they had been educated up to it, and now stand ready to admit, and that cheerfully, all of the rights which were given the colored man. They had obliterated their prejudices, and were willing to make great sacrifices to heal the breach, which and been created between the two races. The nad been created between the two races. The colored people had not been trained up to this point. They had fallen into the hands of adventurers, (for which the white people of the State were partly to blame,) who had poisoned their minds against the white people, and yet pandered to them to keep up the dissensions which these prejudices accession. yet pandered to them to keep up the disensions which these prejudices occasioned. The white people of the State now desire to eradicate these prejudices, to bring the two races together in peace and harmony, and hereafter work together for the redemption of their common State. But if the colored men were determined not to forget the past, but to foster their prejudices and array themselves in hostility to the white men it would be better for tility to the white man, it would be better for us to go home, arm ourselves and prepare for the issue, which must surely come if this hostil-

ity on the part of the colored people continued. ANOTHER INTERRUPTION.

When General Kershaw concluded his remarks Colonel Elliott made another reques to be permitted to speak, stating that he had seen in a morning paper an invitation for any member of the Republican party to speak if he desired to do so. General Kershaw arose and said that he was chauman of the Executive Committee of the Union Reform party, and Committee of the Union Reform party, and that the committee had not authorized the publishing of the article referred to. If Governor Scott had desired to come and speak he would have been allowed to do so. Colonel Elliott said he was a nominee for Congress, and he saw in the meeting Major Bacon whom he understood was a candidate on the Reform tights for Congress also, and he would request understood was a candidate on the Reform ticket for Congress also, and he would request that he and Major Bacon be permitted to have a discussion. General Kershaw explained that Major Bacon was not the nominee of the Reform party, but that if he and Colonel Elliott desired to have a discussion after the programme of the day was carried out, neither he, nor any one else, had the least objection. It was a question for Major Bacon and Colonel Elliott to decide. Colonel Elliott expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the explanation. Some of his followers comhimself as being perfectly an interest of the explanation. Some of his followers commenced to create a disturbance, whereupon Colonel Elliott arose and addressed them, requesting them to keep silent and grant to the Reform speakers that right which they (the Reform speakers that right which they can be a second speakers that they are the right speakers ers) claimed for themselves—the of free speech. The disturbers immediately

Judge Carpenter arose and stated that he was willing to meet Governor Scott at any time and give him the opening and closing of the discussion; he desired to do this, but he was not willing to meet a new horse at every

cross-road. REMARKS OF REV. JONAS BYRD. Rev. Jonas Byrd, who has been doing glori-us service in the cause of Reform throughout the State, was next introduced. At first a small number of the colored people present were disposed to prevent him from speakin and hissed and groaned, but desisted when r quested by Colonel Elliott to do so. Mr. Byrd made a very brief speech owing to the lateness of the hour. He denounced as false the statemade a very brief speech owing to the reteless of the hour. He denounced as false the statements that the Reform movement was a Democratic scheme in disguise, and that if successful the colored people would be put back into slavery; asserting that if the people of South Carolina desired to do so they could not, as it was utterly impossible for one State to annul the laws which had been ratified by two thirds of the States in the United States. He told his bearers that the stories which the Radical leaders had circulated relative to the food at Reform barbeques being poisoned had recoiled upon the Radical party, as the colored people had attended the barbeques, had partaken of the food had not been poisoned, and now they were convinced that all the statements of the Radical leaders about the Reform party were as talse as those about the barbeparty were as talse as those about the barbe

At the conclusion of Mr. Byrd's remarks the meeting was dismissed and the assemblage quetly dispersed.