CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

THE CAPITAL AT REST.

RUSSIA LOSING POWER.

TYPHUS FEVER IN GERMAN HOSPITALS.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN MINOR EN.

ENGLISHMEN CLAMORING FOR MEDIA-

French War Reports.

under fire. The removal of the seat of government from

Tours is no longer talked of at Orleans.

It is reported that Pithiouieres has been evacuated-the Prussians withdrawing towards Elamps.

NEMOURS, September 28. The Prussian post at Chappelle la Reine was captured, subsequently the Prursians returned

MEZIERES, September 29.

An armistice has been concluded with the Prussians around this place, and will probably

The Gazette says that Russia loses power, because France is no longer a counterpoise to Prussia, who is now able to assail her neighbors with impunity. English War Reports.

London, September 29.

A correspondent writes from Hamburg that

German hospitals. The wounded are being removed from them. England Being Driven to Mediation.

NEW YORK, 'ember 29. · A special dispatch to the Times, from Lon-

from the Radical party on the other, is prois likely to depart from its policy of abstaining

The working classes favor a determined effort to put a stop to the war.

It is curious to see that while the monied men are opposed to intervention, the military and naval men are loud in their expressions of indignation because England makes no effort to save France from ruin.

LONDON, September 29-Evening.

same; forties 64. Tennessees 624; new 604. Virginias 61; new 63. Louisianas 703; new 60; levees 751; eights 87. Alabamas 100; fives 70. Georgias 80; sevens 90. North Carolinas 50;

TRAVELLERS AND GUIDES KILLED.

WASHINGTON, September 29. ter had heretofore made the ascension of Mont Blanc, and made his will on the night before leaving. Unhappily, no doubt exists as to the death of the whole party, caused either by a

SEA.

ANIWERP, September 29.

A great fire is now raging. A mutiny took place on board the ship Eliza-

beth, hence for New York, in which the second officer was mortally wounded. The ringleaders were arrested. EMANCIPATION LAW. Augusta.

The State Department has the following:

"HAVANA, September 29. "The emancipation decree was published yes terday. Its provisions are similar to the plan of law published in Madrid, May 28."

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 29. The Democratic convention in the Fifth Congressional District have nominated General R. W. Casswell for the Forty-first and Judge W. M. Reese for the Forty second Congress.

YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON.

originated here.

first case this season. It is believed that it

THE ORANGEBURG LAND RING.

The subjoined letter, from Judge Andrews, explains itself.

Our information upon the subject came from Mr. S. G. Jamison, of Branchville, who, in a letter dated September 9th, says that Mr. Lewis A. Collier, of Orangeburg, sold to Mr. Thad. C. Andrews, Judge of probate, a tract of land, for the land commission, at six hundred dollars; and that Andrews got Collier to sign a receipt for twelve hundred dollars, thus making the State pay for the land twice what it cost. Mr. Jamison added "this can be proved if necessary."

> ORANGEBURG, S. C., September 27. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

SIR-In your issue of the 24th, there is a misstatement made in regard to the purchase of a piece of land by me from Mr. Lewis P. Collier. The misstatement is corrected by the following certificates, which please give to the Respectfully, THAD, C. ANDREWS. public.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., September 27. I certify that Judge Thad. C. Andrews paid me, in cash, twelve hundred dollars for the place for which I made him titles for twelve hundred dollars.

J. P. M. Fomes, witness.

I certify that I saw Judge Andrews pay the amount above specified, twelve hundred dollars, to Mr. Collier for the property in question, and witnessed the due execution of the tles therefor. John R. Toomer. Orangeburg, September 27, 1870.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Detachment of Regulars Sent to Newbery and Laurens.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, September 28. Governor Scott having made application to the United States military authorities for troops, the commandant of this post has furnished them.

A company of regulars, numbering fitty. leaves to-morrow morning for Laurens, Colonel Smith being in command. Three detach ments-making in number about seventyleave at the same time for Newberry, under command of Major Breedan.

Thus we see that his Excellency refrains from inaugurating the policy he has been preparing Instead of sending his Kirk-Hubbard up with his State militia, he accepts a wiser alternative, and sends United States regulars, who are not in themselves offensive to our people, because amenable to law, under discipline, and in the hands of officers who are soldiers and not politicians. His Excellency may have learned a lesson of caution and prudence from the results of Holden's experiments in the Winchester rifle business.

Hoge, Hubbard & Co. are all back from the CORSAIR. up-country.

AFFAIRS IN OCONEE.

Another Radical Failure-The Way to get up Evidence to Order-Failing Prospects of the Ring.

WALHALLA, S. C., September 26. I give you a few notes about the Radical doings in our county, and such as you think will be of interest to your readers, and of any

benefit to the Reform party, you can give. On last Saturday, A. S. Wallace and S. L. Hoge, Scott's private secretary, made a same old one-and-sixpence speech. Hoge was the ducing an effect upon the government, which first to speak. He said those charges brought against Governor Scott were false. He said a good deal about the school houses, educating colored children, and a lot of other stuff.

A. S. Wallace said about the same as usual. The colored people then formed and marched to A. Bryce, Jr's. house, where he came out, and, screaming at the top of his voice, abused the Reform party, and lauded the hadical party a little above the skies. One of his remarks was, that the colored people could thank the Republican party that they were free; that they were equal to him. In 1868 he said, he could not have stood up and advocated the Republican principles; and that General Butler in a speech then, that all those who did vote the Democratic ticker, would steal; and said a good deal more, but all did not amount to anything. He, as well as the others, show only thing. He, as well as the others, show only the good side; said nothing about that Conndental Circular nor the deficiency in the treasury. Green Cleveland came out and said a few words, but I nor no other man can tell what he said, only that he was a public man, (meaning he was a candidate for the Legislature) and would run the race out if he got but his own vote. A. Bryce treated to some whiskey, but told all not for take too much. There were but told all not to take too much. There were

not so many present as at the other speaking; there were about 250 or 300 persons, over one-half women and cuidren, and some Betermers who went for curiosity. There were not over 100 or 120 Republican voters on the ground. The following will show how A. S. Wallace got his seat: One of the evidences who swore that he was not allowed his vote in 1868, was was then asked if he did not swear that he was not allowed to vote, to which his reply was, he did. He was told that he had sworn a lie, but he answered that he was a free man and could swear anything he liked; that he belonged to he Union League and would swear any way.

One of our citizens being in Abbevule last week, was acco-ted by six colored men, wb' demanded of him his name and politics. He told them his name, and said he had no politics hat was a Bederet. The six colored men. ties, but was no Radreat. The six colored men showel fight, and said that no one who was not a Radical could come there, whereupon our man struck three of them in the forehead with his fist and felled them to the ground.

I forgot to mention that A. Bryce said that Governor Scott was called a carpet-bagger, but that Governor Scott was not; that before he was elected Governor he cought \$60,000 worth or State bonds. (How much taxes did he pay at that time?) In spite of such speeches and flying around, Oconee will be all right, you

One white man acknowledged Saturday night that he was only hurralning for Scott for money. Another has got two tuousand dol-lars from the Radical party to buy votes with, but he can't bay respectable people, and mean ones can be bought at a small figure. Hope.

BURNING OF MR. DAVID DICKSON'S GIN-HOUSE IN GEORGIA.-Below we give an extract from a letter written by Mr. David Dickson, the extensive cotton planter, to his cotton factors, Messrs. S. D. Heard & Son, of

Messrs. S. D. Heard & Son : GENTLEMEN-The negroes in this section, especially upon my place, are so demoralized they will not work. I do not expect to save they will not work. I do not expect to save one-half of my cotton, and may get that that is saved burned. The negroes here say that Yankees and home Radicals tell them to organize, kill and burn, to suppress supposed ganize, all and birth. To suppress suppose the Ku-Klux. What the Yankees told them. I know not, but feel the effects of their delusion. Nearly all the negroes on my place are opposed to this deviltry, because they have something to lose; a few I suspect, because they have nothing, and of their guilt I have some exidence.

Last Saturday night, an armed force of negroes came upon my plantation and burned the largest ginbouse I own. It was orty-eight feet square and contained three gins, two screws and a scaffold; the latter was built the same day it was burned. Four negroes had cotton in it, from two to nine bales each, of which they owned two-thirds. I had in it about thirty bales in all; also, about 8000 bush-els of cotton seed. I lose between four and five thousand dollars. Truly yours, David Dickson.

ome evidence.

Sparta, Ga., September 27, 1870.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

A STARTLING DISPATCH FROM BASLE.

THE CAPITULATION OF STRASBOURG FLATLY DENIED.

ALL QUIET WITHIN THE BELEA-GUERED CITY.

BALLOON SPECIALS FROM THE FRONT.

STRASBOURG FORMALLY OCCUPIED.

HEARTRENDING STATE OF THINGS IN THE CITY.

FAVRE ACCUSED OF HAVING A PRIVATE UNDERSTANDING WITH BISMARCE.

GENERAL CLUSERET ARRESTED.

NOON DISPATCHES.

The Reported Sinking of a German War Vessel-The Position of Alsace

London, September 29. The Prussian Government officially denies the presence of any national vessel in either the Black or the Red Seas bearing the name of Hartha or Bertha.

It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine will be represented by a commission, and for the present will be exempted from the Federal burdens of the North German Confederation.

Reported Capture of Montmedy London, September 29. The capture of Montmedy is semi-officially

reported. The London Telegraph has a "ballcon special." dated Tours, Wednesday evening, stating that the Prussians are retiring towards Paris. Great confidence existed in Paris.

The Times has a special dispatch giving the following intelligence: "On Tuesday the French made a sortle from Metz, with a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery. The French advanced to Arselle-Queux, where they were defeated. They fired upon the wounded, the dead and the Prussian prisoners. The village was burned by shells.

"The guns lately in position before Strasbourg are being hurried to Paris. Some have already arrived there."

BRUSSELS, September 29. The papers deny the existence of any excitement here over the failure of the peace negotiations. L'Independence Belge, referring to Bismarck's contradiction of Favre's statement, says that Favre's statement must be denied by omebody more truthful than Bismarck.

The railway between Chalons and the German frontier has been relaid. . A Denial of the Surrender of Strasbourg.

morning from the French Consul at Basie contradicting the surrender of Strasbourg. The Prussians made three tremendous but unsuc-cessful assaults. A white flag, subsequently displayed for the purpose of obtaining a truce to bury the dead, gave rise to the ramor that the city had capitulated.

The early fall of Strasbourg, however, was onsidered probable, and notwithstanding the denial of the Consul at Basle, a strong impression prevails that the report of the capitulation has some foundation:

The Roman Junta declines to accept the proposed restrictions on the press, and will resign unless the basis of the Plebiscitum be changed, as it now assures the spiritual power of the Pope. NIGHT DISPATCHES.

English War Reports.

The Wurtemburg Gazette, official organ, denies the intention of that government to enter the North German Confederation.

and Prussian Cabinets is not liked. A writer in the Post hopes that England will not be sacrideed to her cousins.

The garrison of Strasbourg has been remov occupied the city to-day.

A dispatch from Mendelsheim, dated yesterday, says that Strasbourg surrendered only when helpless. Fever was prevalent in the city and the sight of the victims was heartrending. The inhabitants were generally tamishing, and the dead and dying were lying in crowds in the streets. This state of things decided Ulric to capitulate. In doing so he shed tears, and exclaimed, as the Prussians entered the city, "J'ai fait mon devoir."

Clermont has been captured-three hundred Mobiles and citizens resisted the first attack. when the Prussians returned with artillery and reinforcements, and captured the place.

fired with shot and shell since Saturday, destroying the suburbs and the bridge thrown across the Aisne at that place. Some of the Paris papers accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding

with Bismarck at Ferrieres. Four telegraph cables were found in the iver leading to Rouen and South and were lestroyed.

French War Reports. Tours, September 29. Prefects in the several departments adja-

lar troops. If circumstances demand, these companies will be united under one command. The departments will turnish arms and equipments for this force. The term of enlistment will be during the war.

Another corps is organizing which will carry the black flag. They announce that they will neither give nor ask quarter.

tinue, though the hope of their suppression is not abandoned.

The merchandise remaining here is protect-THE PRUSSIANS CONCENTRATING AT ed by neutral consuls. Their flags fly over the

Huge electric lights illuminate the entire bay, and enormous chains protect the entrance to the harbor. LYONS, September 29.

General Cluseret, heading the revolution. forced his way into the town hall to-day and addressed the people. The National Guard arrested Cluseret and his adherents without bloodshed.

Italian War Reports. ROME, September 29.

secret mission. Prussian War Reports.

Three opinions prevail in Germany regardng the terms of peace. One party agree with Bismarck that the war ought not to stop until Alsace. Lorraine and Metz are annexed to Germany, whence they were taken; another party demands the dismantlement of Strasbourg and Metz and indemnity for the cost of the war; another party demands Alsace and a narrow strip of Lorraine in the East, where German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne Gazette favors the last plan.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

JULES FAVRE'S REPORT OF THE PEACE NEGOTI-ATIONS.

Tours, September 27. of September, he demanded of Bismarck a of September. he demanded of Bismarck a categorical reply as to whether he would enter upon negotiations for peace. Bismarck's first answer was unfavorable, though he subsequently asked what guarantees France could offer. The foreign minister, who was acting as intermediary, advised Favre to see Bismarck and make his demands in person. Accordingly Favre saw Bismarck, and expressed to him his love, of France and Liberty, and his deterils love of France and Liberty, and his deter-

ination to accept no conditions which would render peace only a menacing truce.

Bismarck replied that if he deemed peace possible he would sign immediately, but the actual government was too precarious, and likely to be overthrown. France would not be any more apt to forget Sedan than she had been to forget Waterloo and Sadowa. She would soon attack Germany again. Being pressed for conditions, Favre was explicit. But Bismarck asserted that the security of his ountry demanded the retention of part of the tory the Germans now occupied, and men-ed in that connection the departments of

tioned in that connection the departments of the Upper Rilne, Lower Rhine and Moselle, with Metz, Chateau Saluris and Soissons. To the objection of Farre that the people of France would not agree to that, and that he could not act without her sanction, Bismarck replied that he felt confident of that before, but as another war was certain he wished to make it with all the advantages possible. Favre already arrived there."

The Prussian headquarters are as follows:
The King's at Ferrieres, the Crown Prince's at Versailles, and the Crown Prince of Saxony at Fremblay.

Carrier pigeons are now the only means of communication between Tours and Paris, as

the 19th of September. On this occasion Bismarck seemed to accept the idea of an armistice, and Favre asked for fifteen days. The next day Bismarck handed Favre his conditions, adding that the Germans must have the forts commanding Paris, more especially Fort du Mont Valerein on the western border. Farre replied that it would be more simple to demand Paris at once. Bismarck said if these terms were not satisfactory the French must seek other arrangements.

King, who insisted upon the surrender of Strasbourg. Wearled with his useless efforts, Favre retired, expressing his conviction that France would light to the last. Favre con-cludes, from the manner in which all his efforts for peace have been met by the Germans, that

LONDON, September 26. gagement than the first accounts led us to bedieve, and resulted in a complete defeat of the Germans. The action was lought on the line of the Orleans Railway, beyond Epinay Staof the Orleans Ranway, beyond Epinay Sta-tion, about sixteen miles from Paris. A col-umn of ten thousand Prussians advancing from Epinay, about two miles, on the plateau of Longlumeau, attacked a French force nu-merically interior, but occupying a formidable position above the River Ysette, which commanded the roads to Balainvillers, Cuchet and Sauix-les-Chartreaux. The attack began at 6 in the morning. The French forces, mainly Gardes Mobiles, with a battalion of the line, had sixteen mitrailleurs in position. The French behaved with singular steadiness, awaited the German attack in silence, without awaited the German attack in silence, without firing a shot, retreated under cover of the woods, and drew the Germans on until they were brought obliquely into the range of the masked battery, which then opened upon then suddenly and with tremendous effect. The Prussian column was cut in two, and the French, charging upon the flank, drove the fragments in hurried retreat down the steep and rapid descent beyond the tower of Mont. fragments in intriver reference towards seep and rapid descent beyond the tower of Month-herry, towards Barbets and Linas. There the Germans attempted to make a stand and a new formation. But the French artitlery, which had been swittly brought up by the cross-roads of the country, here opened upon them again with more effect than before. The retreat was con-verted into a rout. The German troops fled in all directions, throwing away their arms, and the victorious French captured all their artillery, a battery of steel cannon, with two regimental standards, and between six and seven hundred men, who surrendered in a body, and were dispatched the next day to Charles, whence they will be sent to Anglers. Among the prisoners are two colonels of the Prussian line, and a number of Saxon officers. The news of this victory created great rejoic-ing at Tours and Rouen. The French troops engaged belonged to the army of the Loire.

ALL FRANCE UNDER ARMS. Lordon, September 26.

Advices from all parts of France now in communication with London are to the same effect. The whole people are rising in arms and concentrating upon the great cities, in which the government is rapidly accumulating the same problem of arms and accountments. which the government is rapidly accumulating immense supplies of arms and accountrements. Imperfect returns from six departments of the north and west of France, received at Rouen, show a total of 250,000 volunteers enrolled since the surrender of Sedan; and municipal votes of nearly a hundred millions of francs. THE PEASANTS' WAR,

It is certain that the war in the occupied provinces is rapidly assuming the aspect of a war of extermination. The peasants, infuriated by their sufferings, perpetrate the most dreadful cruelties upon all the scattered parties of German troops. They no longer permit

officers, and will act independent of the regutheir villages to be occupied without a blow;
THE MASS MEETINGS ON OCTOBER 3. shall deliver to the commissioners of elections
the poll list, and boxes containing the ballots.

excited to-day than yester-lay by details from Constantinople of the Russian movements and objects in the East. It appears that a rebel-lion has broken out against the Sublime Porte at Trikala, in Thessaly, and that the Thessalians are flocking in numbers to that spot. It is believed that the rebellion is encouraged, if not provoked, by the Russian Government. It is feared that Janina will soon be in arms with all Albania. The Russian fleets in the Black Sea and the Baltic are reported to be

EGYPT TO JOIN IN THE WAR.

It is understood that the Khedive is in full accord with the Russian and Italian Governments, and that an Italian fleet is on the point of sailing for Alexandria. The recent remova by the Khedive of the French officers in hi service, to make room for Americans, is now believed here to have taken place with the approbation and by the advice of Russia and of Italy. There are the most alarming ru-mors afloat as to the object of Russia, Austria and Italy, which I do not at present feel author ized to transmit.

MAYENCE, September 27.
Estimates of the total number of French
prisoners taken since the war put them at The prisoners are subjected to the 140,000. severe Prussian rule of discipline. One French officer attempted to escape. He was tried by a court martial and shot. The previous day,

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY AGAIN.
The Times' special from Madrid, the 22d, says: At the Prussian embassy it is openly avowed to be the plan of Bismarck, when Paris is taken, to declare Napoleon the only legitimate power to treat with, and sign, with him, peace. That he will then permit him to abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial and constitute the Empress as regent. He will appoint a council of regency, composed of Engenie, Rouher and some generals well affeeted towards the dynasty. If the departments refuse to concur, he will send there Prussian troops, re-establish the old prefects,

PRUSSIA AND THE SPANISH CROWN. The same correspondent states that nego-tiations are being actively pursued between Prim and the Prussian ambassador. The lat-John of Saxony, or a Prussian Prince for the Spanish throne, to pay Spain several millions of reals, give her part of Algeria and the fortress of Gibraltar, and help her annex Portigal so as to constitute a strong ally for

THE EMPEBOR'S STYLE LIMITED.

BERLIN, September 26. Napoleon's gala drives created some dis-pleasure in court circles. The vehicle used on the e occasions was an Imperial open carriage, the-e occasions was an imperial open carriage, brought from Sedan, containing nine seats. As a delicate hint, two of the King's state cirriages, with two seats each, were sent for the future use of the Emperor, who, understanding fully the meaning of this polite attention, has ever since kept within doors. According to his physicians, he is unwell, suffering from the draught and cold of the castle. A change of residence is proposed, either to A change of residence is proposed, either to the Palace ex-Palatine, at Cassel, or Bellevue

MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON. The immediate publication of a manifestor om Napoleon, in reply to the last proclamation of the government at loure, is promised. M. Conti. the private secretary of the Emperor. s said to be the writer of the document.

LONDON, September 26.

The Pope will to-morrow ride through the streets of the Eternal City, escorted by a squadron of Italian cavalry and by a brilliant staff of the army of General Cadorna. The conduct of the Italian troops excites the admiration and applause of all parties. On Sunday the whole of the carrison attended high mass. General Cadorna in person, with more than ten thousand troops, attended divine service in the place and basilica of St. Peter. service in the place and basilica of St. Peter. who publicly says that he never saw troops more respectful, well behaved, and devout in their bearing. The aspect of the city is brilliant and animated in the highest degree. Many residents of Rome are returning at an nonsually early date, and the weather is beautiful. The Corso is througed from morning till night. General Cadorna has regulated th police of the capital upon an understanding had with a committee of the best citizens of Rome. Music is performed ou the Pincian every afternoon by the splendid Italian bands, and the change in the government is regarded

Bridges, Railroad Tracts, &c., Washed Away.

RICHMOND, September 29.

near Stanton, to-day. The municipal office trouble here has commenced again, on the complaint of William B. Davidson, who claims to be the city collector under the enabling act and the late judicial decisions, and the chief in turn had Mr. Davidson arrested for perjury in swearing that he feared molestation. Davidson was lately ejected from office, under direction of the city

council, by the chief of police. GREENWOOD DEPOT, VA., September 29. A tremendous rain storm commenced early this morning, and still continues with unabated violence. It is pouring down in torrents, and all modes of travel in this section, Ohio Railroad, from the White Sulpur Spring this morning, was unable to proceed any further than Atton Station on account of tween Afton and Gordonsville. The train commenced to return to Staunton, but after passing the Blue Ridge tunnel, it became unsafe to proceed further, the water on the track being nearly up to the fires in the engine. The special train, containing Vice-President Wickham, Superintendent Whitcomb, Director, Fisk and party, had barely passed over the Waynesboro bridge when it was washed away by the

Large numbers of passengers from the Virginia Springs are weather-bound in the mountains at the west end of the Blue Ridge tunnel. No lives have been lost as far as has been

ning. AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

for a single ballot to be inserted therein at one time, through which each ballot received, proper to be placed in such box, shall be inserted by the person voting, and by no other; each box shall be provided with a sufficient lock, and shall be locked before the opening of the poll, and the keys retained by the commissioners, and shall not be opened during the election. Such boxes shall be labelled as follows: Congress, State, circuit and county offi-London, September 29. The Belgian Government forbids the holding of the fairs, in order to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

FARRAGUT'S FUNERAL. Boston, September 29.

SEC. 14. Each clerk of the poll shall keep poll list, which shall contain one column head-ed "names of voters;" and the name of each elector voting shall be entered by the clerk in The steamer Guerriere, with Parragut's remains aboard, is ashore on Great Point. Assuch column. SEC. 15. At the close of the election, and

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTIONS AS CAN-VASSERS, AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

Beaufort—R. S. Bruns and J. N. Nathans. Chester—W. H. Wallace. Chesterfield—R. W. Boyd and F. F. Warley. board as canvassers; and shall administer the constitutional oath to the secretary, and the secretary shall administer to the chairman the same oath that he shall have administered to the other members of the board.

SEC. 18. They shall then proceed to count the votes of the county, and shall make such statements thereof as the nature of the election shall require, within ten days of the time of their first meeting as a board of county can-vassers, and shall transmit to the board of

secretary of State.

Orangeburg-C. H. Simonton and J. E. Sec. 20. They shall make separate statements of the whole number of votes given in such county for representatives in Congress; and separate statements of all other votes Richland—Ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, James M. Baxter and J. S. Richardson. given for other officers. Such statements shall contain the names of the persons for

commissioners three separate lists of each statement, besides the lists to be filed in the office of the county clerk or secretary of State, and each list shall be certified to as correct by York-Gabriel Cannon, S. P. Hamilton and B. C. Pressley.

Spartanburg—W. K. Easley and J. P. Boyce.
Georgetown—R. S. Duryea and S. W.

board of county canvassers, and within the time prescribed in Section 17 of this act, the board of county canvassers, and within the time prescribed in Section 17 of this act, the chairman of the board shall deposit in the nearest postoffice, directed to the Governor, secretary of State and comptroller-general, each, (the full postage paid) one of the certified An Act Providing for the General Elections, and the Manner of Conducting coples of the statement and certificate of votes, prepared as provided in the last pre-ceding section.

OF THE FORMATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CANVASSERS.

SEC. 23. The secretary of State shall appoint a meeting of State canvassers, to be held at his office, or some convenient place, on or before the tenth day of November next atter such general election, for the purpose of caavassing the votes of all officers voted for at such election.

whom shall be a sufficient number to form a board. SEC. 25. If a majority of these officers shall

be unable, or shall fall to attend, the president of the Senate, being notified by the secretary of State, shall attend without delay, and, with the officers attending, shall form a board. year, and in the county in which he dies to vote for sixty days next preceding any general election, shall be entitled to vote; provided, that no person while kept in any almshouse or asylum, or of unsound mind, or confined in any public prison, shall be allowed to vote.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying on such election, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and em-SEC. 26. The board, when thus formed, such election, it shall be the duty of the Gov-ernor, and he is hereby authorized and em-powered, at least sixty days prior to any such election, to appoint in and for each county three commissioners of elections, whose duty it shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to appoint three managers of elections for each election precinct of the coun-

the same with their proper names.

SEC. 27. Upon such statements they chall then proceed to determine and declare what persons have been, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to such offices, or either of them; they shall have power, and it is made their duty, to decide all cases under process or contest that may arise, when the power to do so does not, by the constitution, reside in

county in which said commissioners and managers shall be appointed; and if there be no such clerk duly qualified by law, then in the office of the secretary of State.

SEC. 4. That the managers are hereby authorized to appoint a clerk to assist them in whatever duties may be required of them, who shall take the oath of office prescribed by Secretary of Article II of the constitution because SEC. 28. That in-case of a contest of the election of Governor, the General Assembly, by concurrent resolution, shall entertain the same. The Senate and Rouse of Rrepresentatives shall each separately proceed to hear and determine the facts in the case, so far as they deem necessary, and decide thereon, who, ac-cording to the 10th Section of Article VIII of the constitution, is entitled to be declared elected. If the two branches of the General elected. If the two branches of the General Assembly come to the same decision, they shall, by concurrent resolution, declare who is duly elected, and enaltied to enter upon and exercise the office of Governor; and such person thereupon shall, upon taking the oath prescribed in the constitution, be inducted into office. If the two branches of the General Assembly do not come to the same decision, then a general election shall be called by the Governor to take place in not less than sion, then a general election shall be called by the Governor, to take place in not less than sixty, nor more than ninety days, at which the qualified electors shall proceed to vote for a suitable person to fill the office of Governor. Sec. 29. They shall make and subscribe, on

the proper statement, a certificate of such de-termination, and s'all deliver the same to the secretary of State.

SEC. 30. The board shall have power to adourn, from day to day, for a term not exceed-

ing ten days. SEC. 31. The secretary of State shall record in his office, in a book to be kept for that purpose, each certified statement and determina-tion which shall be delivered to him by the board of State canvassers, and every dissent or protest that shall have been delivered to

him by a canvasser.

SEC. 32. He shall, without delay, transmit a copy, under the seal of his office, of such certified determination to each person thereby declared to be elected, and a like copy to the Governor. SEC. 33. He shall cause a copy of such certiprinted in one or more public newspapers of

this State. SEC. 34. He shall prepare a general certificate, under the seal of the State, and attested by him as secretary thereof, addressed to the House of Representatives of the United States

SEC. 35. The secretary of State shall enter in a book, to be kept in his office, the names of the respective county officers elected in this State, specifying the counties for which they were severally elected, and their place of residence, the office for which they were respectively elected, and their term of office.

SEC. 36. If any officer on whom any duty is enjoined in this act shall be guilty of any wilful neglect of such duty, or of any corrupt wilful neglect of such duty, or of any corrupt conduct in the execution of the same, and be

thereof convicted, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not ex-ceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Sec. 37. The commissioners of elections shall receive, for their compensation, three dollars per day for their services while actually employed, and ten cents per mile for necessary travel; and the managers shall receive two dollars per day while actually employed. ceive two dollars per day while actually em-

shall receive two dollars per day while actually employed; provided, no commissioner of elections shall receive pay for more than ten days, and no manager or clerk for more three days. SEC. 38. At each general election suitable

least fifteen days' previous notice shall be given by the proclamation of the Governor.

Approved March 1, 1870.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

and is 600,000 sterling. Colonel Dana, army paymaster, dled yesterday in San Francisco.

The customs for the week ending the 24th

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

GAGEMENTS.

TION.

Tours, September 29. Dispatches by balloons from Parls are an-notinced daily. Advices to-day from the capital report French successes in various minor engage-

ments around the city. The Garde Mobile behave extremely well

The enemy, who yesterday at Cercottes burnt the railroad station north of the city, have retreated. It is believed that the serious check at Paris occasioned the retreat. BELGRADE, September 28.

and burned several dwellings, and exacted a contribution of 10,000 francs. A convoy of munitions of war on the way to the Prussians was also captured.

last until October. The Prussians besieging Verdun have made no strong demonstration. Russian War Reports. Moscow, September 29.

on the 27th instant, eighty thousand reserves passed through Frankfort that week to reinforce the army in France. There is a great deal of typhus fever in the

don, says: We are informed, from a well-informed quarter, that the pressure brought upon the English Ministry by persons like Sir Henry Bulwer on one hand, and deputations

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

Consols 915. Bonds 901. Tallow 43s 9d. New York, September 29—Evening. Money in demand among stock brokers to bridge over to-morrow; prime discounts 7a9. Gold unfavorably affected by the redution of London bank rates; opened at 14 and declined a during the afternoon. Governments steady. Sixty-twos 12%; sixty-fours 11%; sixty-fives 11%; new 101; sixty-sevens same; sixty-eights

new 27. South Carollnas 80; new 68.

The Consul at Geneva writes to the Department of State, on September 11th, stating that the papers of that city relate an accident to three travellers and eight guides, and porters accompanying them, by which all were lost on the 6th or 7th instant in ascending or descending Mont Blanc. Two of them were Americans, named Dr. James B. Bean, of Baltimore, who was in some way connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and John C. Randall, of Quincy, Massachusetts. The lat-

harricane or an avalanche. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-MUTINY AT

Washington, September 29.

GALVESTON, September 29. Captain Cleaves, of the bark Herbert, from Liverpool, died of yellow fever. This is the

A BELGIAN OPINION OF BISMARCK.

PARIS.

DEMANDS OF THE ROMAN JUNTA.

Demands of the Roman Junta. LONDON, September 29.

LONDON, September 29. The active friendship between the Austrian

ed to Rastadt, Baden. The Prussians formally

The Prussians surrounded Soissons and have

The preparations of Russia proceed on a gigantic scale, and great activity everywhere

cent met to organize further means of defence. Organization is progressing rapidly, companies of thirty men being received by the government, who are permitted to choose their own

The troubles at Lyons from the red flag con-Marseilles is quiet. HAVRE, September 29.

Cardinal Pericoli has gone to Florence on a

BERLIN, September 29.

Jules Favre to-day made an official report of his mission to the Prussian headquarters in behalf of peace. He says: A great many different solutions of the difficulties had been proposed and rejected, and he determined at last to make a direct move. Therefore, on the 10th of Sevrenber, he demanded of Bismarck as

balloons offered too fair a mark for the German
shot
A second interview occurred at Ferrieres on

seek other arrangements.
Favre proposed a meeting of the Constituent
Assembly at Tours. Bismarck made a condi-tion that the garrison of Strasbourg should Tours, September 29.

The government publishes a dispatch this arriving from the French Consulat Beste consulted the King, who insisted upon the surrender of Struckows. Wanted with his surrender of

> they are determined upon conquest. He says that the interviews were not altogether sethal the large proved that notwiths and less, as they have proved that, notwiths anding Prussia has declared she warred only against Napoleon and his army, she is really fighting the nation, which must arise en masse, either to disavow the Provisional Government or resist the enemy to the last. A FRENCH VICTORY AT PARIS. We have received particulars of the action reported yesterday from Pontoise, by way of Beauvais. It was a much more important en-

sistance has been sent from this city. York by steamer from Fall River.

but contest every point which can be defended, refuse supplies, and harass the lines of the Germans incessantly. The Columbia Phoenix prints the following

appointments for the mass meetings of the THREATENING IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY. LONDON, September 24.

Downing street and the clubs are still more Union Reform party to be held at every courthouse in the State on the first Monday in October: Abbeville-R. B. Carpenter and Simeon Anderson-Robert Aldrich and Thomas

Thompson.

Barnwell—L. F. Youmans.

Greenville-J. G. McKissick.

Marlhoro-T. Y. Simons.

Clarendon—C. W. Dudley, Colleton—B. H. Rutledge, Darlington—M. C. Butler, Edgefleid—J. B. Kershaw and Hon. H. S.

Fitch, of Savannah.
Fairfield—J. P. Thomas and F. W. McMas

Greenville—J. G. McKissick, Horry—W. S. Mullings and Richard Dozier. Lancaster—W. M. Shannon. Laurens—M. L. Bonham. Lexington—E. W. Seibels and W. T. Gary. Marion—J. H. Hudson and C. G. Memmin

Kershaw—General James Conner. Newberry—James S. Cothran and M. P.

Pickens—W. L. DePass. Oconee—Samuel McGowan and B. W. Ball.

Sumter-General Wade Hampton and Gene

THE ELECTION LAW.

on the third Wednesday in October, eighteen

hundred and seventy, and forever thereafter,

States, of the age of twenty-one years and up-wards, not laboring under the disabilities named in the constitution, without distinction

county in which said commissioners and man-

uch chairman, in each instance, shall be em

powered to administer the necessary oaths.

SEC. 6. The poils shall be open at such voting places as shall be designated at 6 o'clock in

rofe an oath that they are qualified to vote a

this election, according to the constitution of this State, and that they have not voted dur-

ng this election.
SEC. 7. Representatives in the House of

Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be chosen at such election, in the

several Congressional districts, by the qualified

any county, the State constable of such county is hereby empowered and directed to make

such assignment of his deputies, and other peace officers, to such polling places as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of

sec. 9. All bar-rooms, saloons and other

SEC. 9. All bar-rooms, faloons and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, shall be closed at 6 o'clock of the evening preceding the day of such election, and remain closed until 6 o'clock in the morning of the day thereafter, and during the time aforesaid the sale of all intoxicating liquors is prohibited. Any person duly convicted before a competent court of a violation of this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty-dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six montas.

or by imprisonment not exceeding six months

or by both such fine and imprisonment. in the

discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. That every person who shall vote at any general election, who is not entitled to

or any general electron, who is not enutred to vote, and every person who shall, by force, in-timidation, deception, fraud, bribery or undue influence obtain, procure or control the vote

neasure, other than as intended or desired by

such elector, shall be punished by a fine of no less than one hundred, nor more than one

thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not less than three months, nor more than twelve months, or both, within the discretion

of the court. SEC. 11. The voting shall be by ballot, which

shall contain written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the names of the persons voted for, and the offices to which such persons are intended to be chosen, and whall have folded as to content the contents.

and such ballot shall be deposited in a box to

be constructed, kept and disposed of as here

inafter provided.

SEC. 12. There shall be one general ticket

SEC. 12. There shall be the persons on which shall be the names of the persons voted for as representatives in Congress and State, circuit and country officers.

SEC. 12. The commissioners of elections shall provide one box for each election preshall provide one box for each election preshall provide.

such box, not larger than shall be sufficient for a single ballot to be inserted therein at one

ows: Congress, State, circuit and county off

An opening shall be made in the lid of

he so folded as to conceal the content

of any elector to be cast for any cand

the Same.

under sailing criers, and war is regarded to-day as imminent between Russia and Turkey.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

in Hanover, the prisoners were put at work on the canals. Among the prisoners at Breslau are Robert Mitchell, of the Constitutionnel; Paul de Cassagnac, of the Pays, and Clorette and Froment, well known Paris journalists.

inaugurate a reign of terror, and transport recalcitrant Republicans to Cayenne. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same. That the general elections in this State shall be held, pursuant to the constitution thereof, on the third Wednesday in October, eighteen

Castle, near Berlin, occupied once by his nucle as a winter residence.

elections for each election precinct of the country for which they shall respectively be appointed. The said commissions of elections, and said managers of elections, shall take and subscribe, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed by Section 30 of Article II of the constitution, and the same shall be immediately filed, in each instance, in the office of the cierk of the departs in which said commissioners and man-RECONCILIATION OF THE POPE WITH ITALY. Section 30 of Article II of the constitution be-fore the chairman of the board of managers. SEC. 5. That the commissioners aforesaid, and the managers aforesaid, at their first meetings, respectively, shall proceed to organize themselves as a board, by appointing one of their number chairman of the board, and places as same be designated at a doctor. In the forencon, and close at 6 o'clock in the af-ternoon of the day of election, and shall be kept open during these hours without inter-mission or adjournment, and the managers shall administer to each person offering to

as a foregone conclusion, without violence or disturbance. SEVERE STORM.

There is a heavy flood west of the Blue Ridge mountains, and considerable damage has been done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

and as far as has been heard from in the State, have been interrupted. The 'eastward bound train on the Chesapeake and a wash on the road and five land slides, be-

heard from. 4. P. M .- The rain is still coming down in torrents. Passengers will be unable to get away from the tunnel before to-morrow eve-

LATER .- The remains of Admiral Farragut have been landed, and go forward to New

within three days after the day thereof, the chairman of the board of managers, or one of them, who may be designated by the board,

SEC. 16. The commissioners of elections shall meet at the county seat, as provided in the last preceding section, and shall proceed to organize, and shall form the county

board of canvassers.

SEC. 17. They shall meet in some convenient.
place at the county seat on the Tuesday next
following the election. before 1 o'clock in the
afternoon of that day. They may appoint
some competent person as secretary. The
chairman shall then proceed to administer the
constitutional cath to each member of the

State canvassers any protest and all papers relating to the election.

SEC. 19. Duplicate statements shall be made and filed in the office of the clerk of the county; and if there be no such clerk duly qualified, according to law, then in the office of the secretary of State.

whom such votes were given, and the number of votes given for each, which shall be written out in words at full length. SEC. 21. There shall be prepared by the ral John D. Kennedy. Union—Y. J. Pope and D. R. Duncan. Williamsburg—Henry Buist and R. W. Sey-

the signatures of the commissioners subscribed to each certificate.

SEC. 22. After the final adjournment of the

on the same day in every second year, and shall be regulated and conducted according to the rules, principles and provisions herein Such election.

Sec. 24. The secretary of State, comptrollergeneral, attorney-general, State auditor, State
treasurer, adjutant and inspector-general and
the chairman of the committee on privileges
and elections of the House of Representatives,
shall constitute the State canvassers, four of SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United of race or color, or former condition, who shall have been a resident of the State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to

> shall, upon the certified copies of the state-ments made by the board of county canvas-sers, proceed to make a statement of the whole number of votes given at such election for the various officers, and for each of them voted for, distinguishing the several counties in which they were given. They shall certify such statements to be correct, and subscribe

some other body.

electors therein.
SEC. 8. The State constables, and other peace officers of each county, are hereby required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and they shall prevent all interference with the managers, and see that there is no interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in

in that Congress for which any person shall have been chosen, of the due election of the person so chosen at such election as representative of this State in Congress, and shall transmit the same to the said House of Representatives at their first meeting.

loyed, and ten cents per mile for necessary travel; and the clerks of the commissioners, and the clerks of the managers, respectively,

persons shall be chosen to fill any vacancy in any elective office in any county, of which at SEC. 39. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, or in any way conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-

The increase of specie in the Bank of Eng-

was nearly four millions.