CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

GUERILLA FIGHTING.

THE BLACK FLAG HOISTED IN THE VOSGES.

STEADY ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS ON LYONS.

A FRENCH SUCCESS AT GISORS.

ITALY KINDLY DECLINES NOT TO AB-

A Prussian Repulse at Gisors. ROUEN, (via Tours,) October 7.

The Prussians at Gisors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy has, however, formed a camp of ten thousand men near Gisors, and telegraphic communication with that point and eastward is uninterrupted. Tightening the Coll-Bushwhacking in the Vosges.

Tours, October 7. Such telegrams as are received show steady advances of the Prussian armies invading the east and southeast of France on the march to The journals say that there is a general ris-

ing in the Vosges. There are no regular troops, but the old men are aroused. The Franc-tireurs are in all the passes, and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their convoys and cutting off communications.

A circular from the Ministry enjoins upon generals of forces to at once prepare for the organization of courts-martial to insure disci-

It is credibly reported that the Italian Government have taken the initiative for the declaration that they have no intention of claim-

ing Nice from France.

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

Affairs in Wall street are devoid of interest. Discount, 7a9. Gold opened steady and closed firmer. Sixty-twos 127; sixty-fours 111; sixtyfives 117; new 103; sixty-sevens same; sixtyeights 101; forties 61. Tennessees 621; new 60%: Virginias 63; new 64. Louislanas 701; new 66; levees 761; eights 87. Alabamas 100; fives 71. South Carolinas 80; new 67. FRANKFORT, October 7-Evening.

Bonds closed firm yesterday 94 a35. LONDON, October 7-Evening.

WASHINGTON, October 7. The Cincinnati Convention unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the endowment of the commercial department of Washington

A committee on educatio as been appointed, which is to report at the next meeting. A committee has been also appointed to ing. A committee has been also appointed to ing. A committee has been also appointed to present the Southern Railroad resolution to Congress.

Congress.

Where the husband sold some of the slaves

the University of Virginia over all of the roads recently flooded. Transfers are made where

ed them to the son-in-law without a valuable consideration, the commissioner of internal revenue decides that such conveyance confers a taxable succession upon the son-in-law, and that the rule of law that, when the parties are equally wrong, the condition of the pos sessor is the better, applies, and under all of the circumstances the reconveyance confers upon the grantee a succession, under Sec

CHRISTIAN REPUBLICANISM.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7. There was fifteen deaths from yellow lever

vesterday.

The Nominating Convention of the Chris tian Republican party met yesterday, and adopted resolutions congratulatory on the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, and favoring strict economy in all public matters; declaring a determination to exhume from the statute books of the State all oppressive and odious laws that were enacted to the injury of the people; favoring only honest-men and true Republicans for office, and the enactment of such laws as will secure the proper observance of the Sabbath.

The Rev. Charles Satchell was elected prestdent, and A. H. Dumas, colored, was nomina ted for Mayor of New Orleans, and L. .. Walsh for Congress from the second district

BIG BILLIARDS.

NEW YORK, October 7. In the game of billiards for the champion ship of America between Dion and Rudolphe Tim Flynn was referee. The game was opened by Rudolphe, who failed to score. Dion tollowed with a run of 91. In succeeding in nings Rudolphe secured the lead. Score at 9:30 P. M., Rudolphe, 316; Dion, 283.

GOOD NEWS OF GENERAL LEE.

LEXINGTON, Va., October 7. General R. E. Lee continues to improve He is able to sit up in a chair, and it is confidently expected that he will be able to move about shortly.

A DREADFUL FARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, October 7. A dreadful earthquake has occurred in Cala bria. Many lives were lost and several villages were entirely destroyed.

REFORM IN GRAHAMVILLE.

Cheering Reports of a Joint Meeting.

[FROM AN OQCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] GRAHAMVILLE, October 4. The progress of the Reform movement has at length reached this place, nestled in the very centre of Radicalism. We were informed on Friday last that if a meeting could be gotten up, speakers from Charleston would address it on Monday, 31 inst. The notice was short, but we circulated the information as well as we could, and on Monday, at the appointed hour, the white citizens who were within reach hour, the white citizens who were within reach generally attended. About fitty or sixty colored men were also present. The meeting was called to order, and Mr. Charles E. Bell requested to act as chairman. After explaining in a few words the purpose of the meeting, he successively introduced Mr. Wilham Black and the Rev. Adam Jackson, who addressed the meeting in forcible and well received speeches. J. N. Nathaus, Esq., was then introduced. This gentleman, before he commenced speaking, asked if there was any member of the hadical party present who would like to be heard, and invited him to the stand. Mr. James T. Bolan, a leading man among the Radicals of this vicinity, accepted the invita-James 1. Bolan, a leading man anong the Radicals of this vicinity, accepted the invitation, and for a few m ments addressed those of his party who were present, warning them against false prophets, &c. Mr. Nathans then commenced speaking, and for the space of an hour communded the close attention of his audience by the cogency of his reasoning, the audience by the cogency of his reasoning eloquence of his language, the aptness illustrations, and his impressive and earnes manuer. Several of the points dwelt upon by him were of special interest to his colored bearers, and his facts and arguments will, and in fact have already, set them to thinking for themselves. Everything went off quietly, and the only subject of regree was that there was so small attendance; however, that small attendance; small attendance; bowever, that small attend

that this is the orst ketorm meeting held in this parish, which is as well drilled in Radical tactics as Beaufort itself.

The Reform speakers deserve the thanks of the party for the thorough manner in which they performed their work, and from what we have heard from various quarters, we think that another visit from the eloqueous gestlemen, with longer notice, would be attended with great success. One who was Present.

ance was encouraging, when we remember that this is the first Reform merting held in this

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

E. W. Charles vs. C. Coker, et al .- Where E. W. Charles by. C. Coker, et al.—where the deed of trust required payment of the pro-ceeds of the settled property to the wife, "on her receipt," held, that the words employed created an interest to her sole and separate use. Where, on the receipt by the wife of the pro-

ceeds, no restriction was placed on her dispo-sition of them, and after the death of the trusee, her husband, who had been his agent, (by manage the estate, and paid to a third person such proceeds for supplies furnished the trust property and the family, and this course of dealing continued for nearly twenty reco dealing continued for nearly twenty years, with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the wife, a bill will not be entertained by a substituted trustee, to demand an account from such person of the proceeds so received.

Where the end intended to be accomplished

by the settlement had been fully attained, equity will not allow an account against a party dealing with the husband, in the proceeds of the trust property, held to the sole and separate use of the wife, because the technical requisition in the instrument, that the said proceeds should be published to be the sole by the settlement had been fully attained proceeds should be paid to her, "on her re-ceipt," had not been complied with. Where it is plain from the whole transac-

tion that the legal title to a tract of land was to be regarded as a security for the money advanced for its purchase, equity will consider the vendee only entitled to claim by way of mortgage, and will order the premises sold for

the satisfaction of the sum advanced.

Where the husband of the cestui que trust confessed a judgment, in which was included he debt due for the money advanced for the land; held, that it was not to be regarded as satisfaction of the claim of the plaintiff, by way of mortgage of the land for the said advances. Taking a higher security, if accepted as satisfaction, extinguishes a lower one for the same debt; if, however, the whole transac-tion shows that such satisfaction was not intanded it will not be allowed. It never can b so held, where an instrument was executed at

conveyed by the trust deed, and all the chil-dren of age released and assigned their right to the purchaser, he will be required to acount to the wife (cestui que trust) for the annual interest of the purchase money during the term to which she was entitled to the proceeds of the settled property, the Circuit C in and by its decree having elected for the wife and infant child to confirm the sale. The slaves were part of the corpus of the estate, and their sale not affected by the principles which the court applied to the disposition of the proceeds of their labor, with the acquiescence of the wife.

cence of the wife. Where, on such sale, it is proved that cer-tain mules were a part of the consideration, and that they were used and detained by and for the benefit of the trust estate, a credit must be allowed for their price on the account to be had for the interest on the purchase money of the slaves, they being regarded as substituted in part for the property conveyed

by the trust deed.

Where a defendant is called into court by bill, he must answer according to the forms and usage of the court, if he desires his answer to have the effect which the rules of equity by the trust deed. pleadings accord to the detence in that form made. The practice of accepting service, and consenting to the prayer of the bill, will not be favored. Decree modified. [Opinion by the

Chief Justice.]
White, Trustee, vs. Kibler, Administrator.— The accounts of a trustee should be examined as a whole, and the referee is not warranted against objection made, in disjointing the ac-

against objection made, in disjointing the account, and taking only what he may regard the Iteins "outside of the payment to the cestui que trust and new investments," from which to ascertain the result.

The party accounting has the right to demand an examination of his whole account, and the balance is to be struck between all his receipts and disbursements, in the mode prescribed by the reported decisions.

d by the reported decisions. Particular circumstances may justify a de-parture from the general rule, and must be ap-plied in strict analogy to the reason on which such general rule is founded.

such general rule is founded.

A report made by disjointing the accounts, showing a large balance against the trustee, will more readily be set aside, when the Circuit Chancellor, although in the main confirming it, states in his decree that if the account had been taken in the usual manner, the re-sult would show a sum due the trustee. Decree set aside and new account ordered.

[Opinion by the Chief Justice.] SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

President Grant has assured a committee of Irishmen that General O'Neill and his companions, now imprisoned for violation of neutrality laws in a recent demonstration on Canada, will be released very soon.

The Democratic Nominating Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District have split. Judge Arthur and Colonel Jones are nominated by the respective wings.

There was a heavy frost all over New Engand on Thursday night.

The Jesuits are leaving Rome. The Ardrossan (Scotland) light has been

changed to a flashing white light, showing every twenty ininutes. A large number of French emigrants, among

shom were many Imperialists, arrived at New York on the steamer Laurent. The express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran off the track

at Dover, N. J., badly wounding the fireman, conductor and one passenger. No new cases of yellow fever have been re ported at New York during the last two days. There was a heavy northeast gale at For

tress Monroe vesterday. There was frost throughout New England yesterday morning.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

THE FRENCH ORDERED TO CHECK THE GERMANS AT ANY COST.

BISMARCK EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS AND STORES FOR THE FRENCH.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN FORCES,

THE MAMMOTH GUN ALMOST READY.

A SHARP FIGHT NEAR LAON.

NOON DISPATCHES. German War Reports.

BERLIN, October 7. Count Von Bismarck makes public the following note:

"VERSAILLES, October 7-1:35 P. M. "I do not hold the opinion that republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany, nor have I asserted in a letter of the 17th, published in the London Daily Telegraph, or ever expressed, such a view to Mallet or to any other person.

"BISMARCK." (Signed) Wurtemberg suggests economical difficulties to the German "Bund."

Bavaria desires a confederation under trea-NEW YORK, October 7. A Herald special, dated at Clermont, says the Garde Mobile has no artillery, while every

five hundred Germans have a proportionate number of field pieces. The Mobiles are discouraged. The Prussians will form a second cordon outside the present one. Orders from Paris and Tours have been given to prevent the formation of the second cordon at any cost.

minent between Rouen and Clermont. BRUSSELS, October 7. Symptoms of revolt appeared among the prisoners at Beverloo. The Belgian Rifles have

Under these instructions a heavy battle is im-

been sent there as a precautionary measure. English War Reports.

LONDON, October 7. The Pall Mall Gazette has a balloon dispatch from Paris on Monday, stating that the demagogues have been defeated in an attempt to disturb the provisional government. The

Mobiles behave well. Meat is scarce. In announcing the fall of Strasbourg and Toul to the Prussians, Gambetta said that in falling they cast a glance toward Paris to affirm once more the unity and the durability of the Republic. They leave us as a legacy the duty to defend honor, and to revenge them.

The Prussian guard is north of Paris between Canal de Laurgainto and the North rall way. The Fourth corps is on its right, the Twelfth corps on its left. The task of diverting the waters of the Ca-

nal de Laurgainto is entrusted to the pioneers of the Prussian guard. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. The object is to cut off the supply of water from the besteged. The Prussians guns are already in position

before Paris. The bombardment will commence from all the batterles simultaneously the moment arrangements are perfected. Belfort, Schlestadt and New Breisuch will

be attacked immediately. The captors of Toul are entrusted with the capture of Solssons. The Prussians have scoured the Provinces

ing the new French levies. The Prussians have evacuated Mulhaus and are marching towards Altkirch.

The report that Garibaldi has escaped from Caprera lacks trustworthiness. The Germans occupy in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the department of Eure.

They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the nationals. There is much enthusiasm in this part of

Pietrl, formerly a prefect of police of Paris, publishes a formal reputliation, in the name of

the Emperor, of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto. French War Reports. Tours, October 7.

General Mollerouge, who commanded at Loire, has arrived here. Great quantities of arms and stores are arriving from all quarters. A decree from the War Office regulates the formation of military courts, and repeals all enactments since March, 1859.

The Journal Officiel publishes a report that all the Garde Mobile have chassepots; that two hundred and eighty thousand muskets of different kinds have been distributed among the Garde Nationale, and two hundred thousand to the Francs-Tireurs, and still ten thousand weapons are on hand.

VENDOME, October 7-6 o'clock. The Prussians have been driven from Jauville, Toury, and neighboring villages in the lepartment of the Eure et Loire.

Eugenie's English Reception. London, October 6. The Empress Eugenie yesterday sent a letter to the Emperor concerning her reception in England. She states that all official recognition of her presence has been postponed at her own request. Nothing could have been tenderer than her treatment. Queen Victoria sent at once a private letter offering to pay her a state visit. The Prince of Wales, immediately on her arrival, wrote to her, expressing the kind remembrance entertained by the Princess and himself of their visits to Paris, and of the great kindness displayed to them by her in the Tulleries, and begging to know in what way either the Princess or himself could serve her. The Empress is in good spirits and excellent health, as is also the Prince Imperial. Lord Ashburnham has offered his mansion in Sussex; the Duke of Nortolk, Lord Petre, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and many other persons have begged permission to pay their respects to her.

The diplomatists in London, encouraged by the American minister, express confident hopes of the downfall of the Republic and restoration of the Empire.

NIGHT DISPATCHES. German War Reports.

BRUSSELS, October 7. The Echo says that there is great activity everywhere to protect the Belgian frontler. The siege of Mezieres and Roeroy, so near the border, is supposed to be the motive of those preparations. English War Reports.

LONDON, October 7. General Bourbaki has been allowed to reenter Metz. Orders to that effect were given

by King William before Bourbaki started on his fruitless mission to England. Pierre Bonaparte is here.

The French prisoners have been removed from Benerloo to the entrenched camp at Antwerp formerly occupied by the militia.

The remains of Paul de Cassagnac were interred at Cassel. Both the Cologne Gazette and the Indepen-

dence Belge say that there is complete underground communication to Paris and Tours. The Belgian papers intimate that there are

still about 3000 Prussians at Rambouillet. The French say that the enemy's cavalry at Tours numbered 1500, and not 5000, as at first reported.

A dispatch from Bonneval, in the depart ment of the Eure and Loire, dated Thursday evening, October 6, says: "The enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours, and is

apparently falling back on Etampes." The great gun for Fort de Ivry, on the south of Paris, is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres, (about 8750 yards,) and it requires 35 kilogrammes. (about 78 pounds,) of powder for each dis-

charge. General Brauchitsck has been appointed military governor at Versailles.

The Bavarians about Bitsche, which place they are besieging, occupy wooden huts instend of tents.

General La Marmora leaves Florence for Rome on Monday.

French War Reports. Tours, October 7.

The capitulation of General Ulric at Stras bourg is approved of by the government here. with whom General Ulric is fully in accord. The Pontifical zouaves, five hundred strong. arrived to-day and entered the French ser-

General Montarges reports to the Minister of War from Epinal, under date of the 6th, that the enemy are going towards New Brisach, near which place there was skirmishing on the previous day, without serious results. The villages about Epinal are filled with

troops. A combat took place yesterday between Laon and Bruyeres, 8000 or 10,000 being engaged, supported by artillery. The French troops, aided by the National Guard, held their position. A dispatch from Evreux shows great enthu-

siasm on the part of the National Guard, who are rising en masse to resist the Prussian requisitions. MONTARGES, October 7.

The Prussian post at Rondary have all been killed by Turcos. Russian and Austrian Dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 7. The journals to-day repeat the statement that General Ignatieff's visit to Olessa was personal, not political.

VIENNA, October 7. The supplementary estimates of the War Minister amount to \$52,000,000.

Newmeyer, the leader of the workingmen has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for inciting revolt.

VAE VICTIS.

Count Bismarck's Reply to M. Jules Favre.

Count Bismarck has addressed the following circular to the diplomatic representatives of

the North German Confederation. It is dated MEAUX, Friday, September 16.
Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves "Le Gouvernement de la Defence Nationale "Liconal Paris". e moment arrangements are perfected.

Belfort, Schlestadt and New Breisuch will earned at the same time that M. Thiers has a stacked immediately. The captors of Toul e entrusted with the capture of Solssons.

The Prussians have scoured the Provinces Marne, Orieans and Picardy, without finding the new French levies.

The proposition of the present Parishan Government, and on the other request the intervention of the neutral powers in favor of the present powers in favor of the new French levies. of a peace which shall deprive Germany of the fruits of her victories, and prevent every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the presbelieve in the sincerity of the desire of the present government to make peace so long as it continues, by its language and its acts at home, to excite the passions of the people, and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany as unacceptable by France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be pranaged by for which the people should be prepared by calm words, and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation, if we are to be-lieve that negotiations of peace with us are honestly intended. The demand that we should conclude an armistice without any snound conclude in almissive without any guarantees for our conditions of peace, could be founded only on the erroneous supposition that we lack military and political judzment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany, Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic or materia intervention of the neutral Powers in favor of France prevents the French peo ple from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation become convinced When the French nation become convinced that they, having wantonly conjured up the war alone, and Germany having had to fight it out alone, and that they list also settle their account with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance now surely unavailing. It would be an act of cruelty to the French people for the neutral Powers to permit the Parislan Government to cherish among the neoble hopes of intervencherish among the people hopes of interven-tion that cannot be realized, and thereby to lengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace with whatever government, legitimate for the purpose, we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by

respect, so incessantly outraged by France, we

had prevented, we mean now, for our future safety, to demand the price of our mighty ef-

orts. We demand only that which we mus have for our defence. Nobody will be able to

accuse us of want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your Ex-cellency will make these views your own and advocate them in discussions. BISMARCK.

advocate them in discussions.

wholly independent of the question how or by whom the Franch nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things, and by the law of self-defence, against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German Governments and German people demands that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have bad people demands that Germany shall be pro-tected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French Govern-ments for centuries. As long as France re-mains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive power, so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Strasbourg, in the possession of France, is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz obtain a defensive character. In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by her. France, on the so often threatened by her. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat, will attack us in the same quarrelsome and wanton manner as this year, as soon as it feels strong enough for it from its own strength or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose its own strength or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared. After having had this war forced upon us, which for four years, by our care, and by restraining the feelings of our national self-respect, so incessantly outraged by France, we

AN INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON.

An Interesting Sketch.

A correspondent sends to the London Standard, of September 24, the following account of an interview with the ex-Emperor

an interview with the ex-Emperor:

My mind, full of gorgeous visions of an Imperial staff in every variety of brilliant unlorm, quite failed to realize the idea that the quiet looking gentleman in a plain dark morning-suit, who stood waiting for me at the top of the stairs, could possibly be General Reille, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, and I accordingly followed him, with but a very slight salute, into the ante-room of the dining-saloon, where I looked vainly round for the magnificent personage with whom I expected to have to deal. Nothing, however, was to be seen but a rather small room, scantily furnished, with settees covered with ragged yellow slik, and opensmall room, scantily furnished, with settees covered with ragged yellow slik, and opening by folding doors into a rather larger room beyond, in the centre of which stood a long, narrow table, surrounded by very plain wooden chairs. Smiling good-naturedly at my blunder, the General courteously informed himself of my business, and took in at once to the Emperor my letter and request for the honor of an audience. In less than three minutes he returned with a reand request for the nonor of an audience. In less than three minutes he returned with a request that I would follow him, and passing through an ordinarily sized room, in one of the two windows of which stood three or four two windows of which stood three or four gentlemen, also in plain clothes, talking in under tones, while another was busy at a table covered with numerous journals in French, German and English, the General, with the announcement "Sa Majesté l'Empèreur," ushered me through a small door in a corner of the room, and I found myself, not only in the presence, but face to face, at less than arm's length of him I came to see. As I seat myself in the chair to which I am courseat myself in the chair to which I am courteously invited, and fix my eyes upon the worn but powerful face which turns to me from the small writing table, from which he has risen to receive me, I feel that I am in the presence of the man on whom has hung for so presence of the man on whom has hing for so many years the peace of Europe, and, with the leeling, the comic element which has de-cidedly preponderated in my experiences hitherto passes altogrether away. If I am asked what was the predominant

impression left on me by the conversation which followed, I reply unhesitatingly, the strong feeling of the Emperor with respect to strong teening of the Emperor with respect to England. Almost the first words that passed his lips were an expression of gratification at the numerous letters of condolence and sym-pathy he received "since his misfortune" from persons who were perfect strangers to him, and there was nothing on which he seemed to dwell with so much pleasure as on the advance which has been made during his reign in the ordial understanding between the two coun-ries. "When I came to Paris," he said, "there was still great remains of the old ill-feeling; and he dwelt with marked gratification on the change that had since taken place. He was much interested, too, in the condition of Eng-lish feeling at the present time, questioning me closely on the subject, and expressing his regret at the tone assumed by a portion of the London press. The monstrous statement of his having misappropriated some 50,000,000 of the army votes seemed particularly galling to him. "As if," he said, "I could possibly have him. "As if," he said, "I could possibly have done such a thing, even if I had desired it." He spoke most heelingly, also, of the terrible catastrophe of the Captain, expressing the strongest sympathy, and dwelling upon some of the details of the accident in a manner which showed fully the interest he had taken in it. The assistance given by England to his wound-The assistance given by England to his wounded soldiers had evidently also made a great impression upon him. Speaking of France, and of the present condition of affairs there, his tone—which in dealing with other matters had been earnest, but not uncheerful—saddened visibly, and he sighed heavily as he spoke of the state of things at Lyons and elsewhere, and of a not impossible future in store for Paris. There was not the slightest appearance of resentment in the way in which he spoke of the changes that had recently taken spoke of the changes that had recently taken place, but a terrible foreboding of what might come, his whole air and manner forcibly recalling to every mind the well-known lines-"Oh! my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows, When that my care could scarce restrain thy

What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?" I ventured to express a hope that all might yet go well, and that before long we might see him once more at the Tulieries. He sat for some moments silent, then, with a sigh, turn-ed again to me and said, "No one can tell—no

one can tell, sir, what may happen now."

Such is a brief, but, so far as it goes, thoroughly truthful account of an interview which, I am fain to confess, left on me a very deep impression. The cordiality of my own reception—a cordiality due, I am bound to say, exclusively to my nationality, for I had no other claim whatever-fully confirmed the more than friendly sentiments expressed to-ward my fellow-countrymen, and I left the lit-tle one-windowed room in which I had had my first interview with the man who, till yester-day, was one of the mightiest sovereigns of Europe, more than ever penetrated with a sense of the loss England has experienced in his fall. As I passed out, a long line of sight-seers from Gassel were drawn up in front of the principal entrance, at some twenty yards distant, and at the foot of the lawn, in full view of the room I had lost quitted, an omnibus, gaily decorated with Prussian, Hessian, and other flags, was discharging its load of new-comers to add to their number. I thought once more of the carefully-guarded privacy of

which I had heard so much-and wondered.

THE WEST 10 THE SOUTH. The Address of Welcome, by the Hon. George H. Pendleton to the Southern

Commercial Convention. Hon. George H. Pendieton delivered the folowing reception address on the occasion of the opening, last Wednesday, of the Southern

Commercial Convention at Cincinnati: Friends-Every industrial interest, and vocates of every growing enterprise from the Alleghauies to the Rocky Monntains, attest the dignity of this convention and the magnitude of the questions committed to its consideration. Your predicessors, who met at Norfolk in 1868, were few in numbers, and the chief subject of their consideration was the chief subject of their consideration was the ocean trade of the Atlantic cities with Europe. Your numbers already reach many hundreds, and your debates will touch every project of material development, every phase of intelligible of comparation of the constraint o gent industry, every facility of commercial in-tercourse, every plan of finance and taxation, every encouragement of immigration, every question of governmental economy.

This convention meets to consider and ad-

vance the interests of the great Mississippi Valley. Arc, centre, and source of the well-being of other portions of the country, its debeing of other portions of the country, its de-velopment is their growth, its prosperity their wealth; and when the band of industry touches into like any dormant element of power which nature has hidden in its fields, mines, lakes or inture has more by its activity, and move under its impulsion. The Mississippi Valley! The very name calls up a vision of transcendant grandour—lands teoming with cotton, rice sugar, cora, barley. It stretches from Cen-tral Pennsylvania to the western boundary of Kansas; from the Lake of the Woods to the inif of Mexico. Its soils are fertile, its mine productive, its forests exhaustless, its climate healthful.

Ere long a hundred millions of people will inhabit it. They will till its fertile soil, they will work its fruitful mines, they will manufacture its raw materials, they will be an active, enterorising, self-reliant, and industrious people. They will not submit to isolation. They will require and they will have free, uninterrupted, and easy communication with the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi River, with the Chesapeak? Bay by canal in Virginia, with Sandy Hook by canal in New York, with the North Atlantic by the Lakes and the St. Lawrence. They will reach the Pacific by the Northern and Central and Southern railroids. They will dig through the mountains of Virginia will dig through the mountains of Virginia. Ere long a hundred millions of people will They will dig through the mountains of Virginia and import by way of Norfolk. They will thread the valleys of Kentucky and Tennessee and load ships at Charleston and Savan-nab. They will build levees on the Southern ivers and reclaim to cultivation their rich rivers and reciaim to cultivation their rich al-luviao. They will sweep away every embar-rasament caused by the protective system, and they will demand every improvement in the burden of taxation and in the benefits of currency which the most enlightaned and saacious civilization can suggest. This is the gacious civilization can suggest. This is the Southern Commercial Convention. Ohio was the first fruit of the munificence of magnanimous Virginia, eldest-born of the Northwest, fairest of her sisters. Conscious of her own matured and mutronly beauty, she looks with loving pride upon their youthful bloom and vigor. In her name I bidayou welcome. ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Sales-Day in Greenville.

The following property was sold at Greenville on Monday by the sheriff: The Paris Mountain Tract, of 1000 acres, sold as property of estate of General W. Thompson, deceased, ads aldridge Green—\$2.500. By same, by order of Probate Judge, 240 acres, property of estate of Joseph James, deceased, for payment of debts, &c. \$702. of debts, &c., \$700.

A Shocking Occurrence. The Yorkville Enquirer says: "One day last week, Mr. E. J. Worthy having loaded a couple of shot guns for the purpose of killing a hawk that was destroying his pigeous, let one of the guns fall which exploded, and the whole charge entered his wife's leg, who was sitting near by, and so shattered the bone that it was necessary to amputate near the knee. We are glad ry to amputate near the knee. We are glad, however, to state that she bore the abock with unusual calmness and fortitude, and is doing as well as could possibly be expected."

The Air-Line Railroad. The Spartanburg Spartan says: "The surveyors have at last completed their work through this place and surveyed one line to Greenville. Several routes were surveyed through the fown, and we believe it is yet undetermined which will be adopted, but the indications are very strong in favor of the one which passes up the ravine in front of Wofford Col-lege, and crosses Rutherford street south of the graveyard. Contracts will soon be let out to Greenville, and the grading on the entire line from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Atlanta, line from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia, will probably be completed by the first of January, 1872. Colonel Clayton is progressing rapidly with his contract to Broad River, which he is bound to finish by the time mentioned above. When the grading is finished it ought not to require more than six months to lay the superstructure."

Homicide. A difficulty occurred at Sumter, on Wednesday night last, between Edgar Bishop and Charles Robinson, two colored men, which re-sulted the next day in the death of the former. The deceased was stabbed in four places-the mortal wound being in the left lung near the heart. Robinson was committed to jail to await his trial. The verdict of the jury of inquest—C. M. Hurst, coroner—was as follows: "That the said Edgar Bishop came to his death from wounds inslicted by some sharp instrument, supposed to be in the hands of one Charles Robinson."

We learn that an altercation took place at

Graham's Cross Roads, in Darlington District, on Saturday, between a negro by the name of Graham, and a white man named Matthews; that the latter shot the former with a pistol, from the effects of which he died on Monday, It was not a political difficulty.

The Affray at Antioch. The Affray at Antioch.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: We annunce with pain and sadness the death of R. D. Brunson. Esq., who was mortally wounded in the affray at Antioch on the 25th of September. Mr. Brunson, after a week of intense suffering, departed this life on Saturday morning last, and was buried at Antioch on the following day. Messrs. J. M. and A. Holson, and Mr. Wm. Collins, as participants in this affray, were arrested on Tuesday last, and are now in Columbia endeavoring to be admitted to bail.

Special Notices.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH .-Preaching may be expected in this Church To-MORROW and in future, at half-past 10 A. M., and half-past 4 P. M., by the Rev. L. H. SHUCK, Pastor.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CON-DUCTED in the Orphan's Chapel on SABBATH AF-TERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. W. C. DANA.

HIBERNIAN HALL .- DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Hibernian Hall, To-MORROW, at half-past 10 A. M., and at half-past P. M. Subject for the evening : "The Great Arraignment." Rev. Dr. BICKS officiating.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC! DO YOU

have Chilis and Fever? If so, use SIMMONS

LIVER REGULATOR; it will cure you. oct8-1 ME NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS ARE nereby cautioned against crediting any of the Crew of the Bark MONSOON, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or Con-

C. C. COE, Superintendent signee. M. & R. P. M. & M. Co. oct8-12 SYSTEMS RUN DOWN .-- PER-SONS often allow their systems to "run down, or rather run them down by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENE-BAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accom-

panied, usually, by great depression of spirits. The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, expo sure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and montal energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical au thority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustain ing their strength. For this purpose HOSTET TER'S BITTERS are invaluable. All toilers should

ase them as an invigorant. For those constantly employed in in-door occu pations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to billousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no

oct8-6D&C WE WANT A RESPONSIBLE party to take State Agency for the sale of WIL. SON'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE in the State of South Carolina. CHARLES GROUT, Special Agent of the Company, is at the Pavillon Hotel, Charleston, for a few days, where arrangements can be made for the Agency of the Wilson's Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland

Onto. A GRAND EPOCH IN SCIENCE. From the time when, in 1834, Dr. RUGGE discovered "Carbolic Acid" and its extraordinary medical cifects, nothing in the history of Medicine has qualled it. Largely used by the French physicians in treatment of consumptive and scrofuous diseases, it was introduced by the Court Phycician of Berlin, MAX ERNST HENRY, into Prus ia, and from thence to the United States. Nothing else of the present day can equal HEN-RY'S SOLULION OR CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR. Patients get better after only one tose has been taken, and we cordially recommend t to the public .- [Editor "Argus." jan17 lyr

YOU CAN
SAVE MONEY BY HAVING YOUR
PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE NEWS JOB
OFFICE.

NOTICE.—NINETY DAYS AFTER date application will be made for RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE No. 7579, FOR NINE (9) SHARES BANK OF CHARLESTON STOCK, standing in the name of CHARLES MACBETH, Trustee of Emma Ann Mazyck, the original having been lost. aug22-lamo8

BEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR IS one of those fortunate discoveries that only occur at long intervals. This remedy is Woman's Best Friend, and no lady who is familiar with its vir tues is to be found without a bottle of it.

For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.

funeral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kirkpatrick are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their daughter SERENA, at their residence on South Bay, next to the corner of Legare

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

street, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mrs T. J. Morse and of Mr and Mrs R P. Moise, are invited to attend the Funeral of CARRIE, daughter of the former, from the real dence of the latter, No. 14 Bull street, on SUNDAY

MORNING, at half-past 10.0'clock. THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND cquaintances of Mrs. JULIA E. CRAFTS, and of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fisher, and of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weed, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at her residence, No. 144 Coming street, To Morrow AFTEK-Noon, at 3 o'clock.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER MERCHANTS' Line Brig MARIPOSA, from Boston, will send for goods to North Atlantic Wharf. Cargo not called for at sunset, will be stored at their risk and expense. All claims must be made on wharf. WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

NOTICE .- SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 6, 1870 .--On and after this date THOUSAND MILE TIOK-ETS over this Road will be confined strictly to business purposes, and only the names of Members of Mercantile Firms will be put on the ticket. Families will not be allowed to travel on them. (Those holding tickets will of course be allowed to

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President. S. B. PICKENS, 6. T. A. TO THE PUBLIC.-W. R. FORD-

HAM'S REFORM BRASS AND STRING BAND, in support of the War (CARPENTER and BUT-LER) Campaign. Latest style of Music for dancing parties. Orders left at my residence, No. 212 Meeting street, two doors above John street, opposite Arnold's Grain Store, will meet with prompt dispatch. W. R. FORDHAM, of Reform Band.

N. B .- Country orders promptly attended to.

FOR EDISTO, ENTERPRISE, &c .-The Steamer "ARGO" now leaves South Atlantic Wharf on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS instead of aondays and Thursdays. See time-table advertised in another column. GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS

help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Howard Association, Box P, Philadelphia, sep17-3mos AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD Eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent postprid on receipt of 10 cents. Ad-

dress Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue,

for Young Men on Social Evils, and the propriety

or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE THUSSES .- Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New THE ESTATE OF ROBERT R.

BEE .- Notice is hereby given that the undersign-

ed will, on the 22d of October next, at 12 o'clock M., apply to the Hon. GEORGE BUIST. Judge of Probate, for Charleston County, for Letters Disnissory as Executor of the above named Estate. sep22-thstu1mo* ROBERT BEE. THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY-SAVINGS DEPART-MENT .- Depositors are requested to leave their

Books to be credited with the October quarterly Interest due 1st proximo. All Deposits ma le en or before the 20th of October, will bear interest. from 1st October. Interest six per cent., compounded quarterly.

THOMAS R. WARING,

ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE COM-PANY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—CHARLESTON, S. C., OCTOBER 1, 1870.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, TEN PER CENT. of the Capital Stock of this Company is hereby called for, payable at the Treasurer's Ofice, Brown's Wharf, on or before the 10th in-F. J. PELZER, stant.

oct1-stuths Treasurer. THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- CHARLESTON, S. U., SEPTEMBER 30, 1870 .- DIVIDEND No. 3 .- The Board of Directors of this Company having declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company. (being Four Dollars per share), the same will be paid the Stockholders on and after Monday, 3d THOS. R. WARING,

FIVE CENTS ADDITIONAL WILL buy Shoes with silv : or copper tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of shoes. Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings, they are beautiful, to say the least. Parents, try GERMAN SOCIETY OF SOUTH

CAROLINA.—Emigrants seeking employment can obtain information concerning the same from Captain H. HARMS, Agent of this Society, whose office for the present is at No. 89 East Bay. Parties wishing to employ Emigrants can consult the Agent daily. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock. JOHN CAMPSEN,

NOTICE.-AT THE NEXT SESilON of the Legislature the Carolina Rifle Club will apply for a Charter of Incorporation. sep22-18mo3 ELLA SHINGLER AND LILLY SHINGLER, INFANTS, BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND VS. WILLIAM L. VENNING AND HUTSON LEE,

EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM PINCKNEY SHING-LER AND SUSAN BALL SHINGLER .- IN COM-MON PLEAS-Equity side .- By an order of Judg > CARPENTER, made in this cause the 16th o March, 1870, all and singular the creditors of WILLIAM PINCKNEY SHINGLER are required to present their claims to me, at my office, No. 30 Broad street, Charleston, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, or be debarred from the benefit of any decree which may be thereafter made in the said cause. It was further ordered that the said creditors

be enjoined and restrained from prosecuting suits at law or in Equity upon their said claims unt il the further order of the Court. M. P. O'CONNOR, Special Referee,

No. 30 Broad street. mch22 1amo7 New Publications. DICKSON'S FARMING.

ONLY \$3! ONLY . \$3! Just received a few copies of DICKSON'S

> WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, NO. 3 BROAD STREET,

FARMING, in Extra Cloth Binding, at the reduced

CHARLESTON, S.C.

rice of \$3, heretofore sold at \$4.

Italy Does not Want Nice. TURIN, (via Tours,) October 7.

New York, October 7-Evening.

Consols 924. Money, five-twenties, 914. THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

College, Va. The financial committee's report was adopted but reconsidered. It favors the repeal of exceptional money contract laws and amendment of the banking laws.

Congress. WASHINGTON ITEMS. WASHINGTON, October 7. The route is now open to Charlottesville and

bridges have been swept away. In a case where, during the late war, a person purchased real estate, being at the time of the purchase engaged in active hostilities against the government, and who, in order to avoid confiscation, caused the property to be conveyed to his father-in-law, who was not in open hostility to the government, and who, later, when it was ascertained that the lands would not be confiscated, reconvey

tion 132 of the act of June 30, 1864.