An English View.

In noticing The Memories of Fifty Years,

"brief biographical notices of distinguished

Americans and anecdotes of remarkable men,

interspersed with scenes and incidents occur-

ring during a long life of observation, chiefly

The Southern States at no time contributed

very largely to the national literature of Amer

ica. Their scattered population, their rural habits of life, and something perhaps in the character of the people, did not favor that facile and abundant production of ephemeral

vriting which is almost as characteristic of the

North as of the most literary countries of the Old World. The Southern journals were com-

paratively few in number, had a somewhat imited circulation, and were published almost exclusively in a few chief centres of social and political activity. Outside of the periodical press there could hardly be said to exist a

cal press there could hardly be said to earls a literary class—a body of writers by profession—in the South. But, perhaps for this very reason, the small number of works that were published at Charleston, New Orleans and such other Southern cities as could boast of publishing-houses of their own, belonged in an unusual proportion to the higher classes of literature. Southern statesmen, profes-

sors, physicians and thinkers wrote not for bread, nor from the cacoethes scribendi that infests the studious jeisure of an educated idle

iniests the studious leisure of an educate the class, but because they had something to say on their own special subjects, and they contributed a fair share to the more solid and lasting departments of American authorship. The foremost among native men of science is

The foremost among native men of science is a Southern officer who resigned a high posi-tion in the scientific branch of the naval ser-

politician or statesman in the North has left behind literary remains more valuable than those of Calhoun, and medical and natural

Southern than to Northern writers. History and philosophy are the studies, for the most

letters, and in these, therefore, South has never been pre-eminent; her lawyers, her statesmen, her diers—men whose authorship spr

diers - men whose authorship spring out of and is connected with their practica

out of and is connected with their practical life—have held their own with their rivals. The war, however, has for the time being almost crushed, has certainly silenced, the literature of the South. The questions which absorb all attention, all thought, all passion in that country, are questions on which the best and wisest of her citizens—the men whom their countrymen, would most gladly hear—

their countrymen would most gladly hear-feel it needful to be reticent. The great sol-diers of the South—such of them as have sur-

vived the war-refuse, in their own vindica-

tion, to rekindle the still red-hot embers of national hatred, and leave it to their enemies to tell the story of the conflict; a story from

constitutional aspects, that has yet appeared. For the rest, it seems as if the South had not yet revived the spirits and the tastes neces-

also much interest in the description of the va

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

The money market is without any new feature.

The call demand is promptly met at 5a6. The de-

mand for discounts at bank is active at 7, and

there is more paper offered than can be discount-

ed. Exchange firm at 8%a8%. Gold opened

quiet at 12% nominal to 12% a12%, but closed

strong at 13%. Governments steady all day-

Consols 92%. Bonds quiet at 89%.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

W. W. Corcoran, the Washington millionare

There was a grand display of the fire de-

Winslow, Lanier & Co's paying teller has disap-

peared from New York with \$50,000. The firm

withholds his name, and declines to prosecute.

Two persons have been sentenced, in New York,

to nine years' imprisonment each, for perjury in

The St. Laurent sailed from New York, vester

day, full of rifles, cannon, and howitzers, sold by

Mr. Jefferson Davis has arrived in New York

B. F. Butler has been renominated for Congress

-A letter from Scranton, Pa., represents that a

respectable and influential German citizen of

Luzerne County, who had been recently natu-

ralized, was refused his vote by the Republican

officer on account of an apparent flaw in the

papers. The applicant, however, went away and

blackened his face, turned his German name into

English, and his vote was received by the Republi-

can officers without a word of dissent. Then, t

their astonishment, he voted the Democratic

ticket. He is threatened with prosecution, but

he threatens in return a prosecution for depriv-

the United States Navy Department.

from Europe by the Cuba.

ng him of his right to vote.

from Massachusetts.

a divorce case.

NEW YORK, October 19-Evening.

LONDON, October 19-Evening.

e have been not less deeply indebted to

whose lives are devoted to

vice of the Union when his State seceded.

of literature.

nart of men

Southern statesmen, profes

icians and thinkers wrote not for

RUSSELLIST

New Unblications.

AGRICULTUPAL WORKS, &c.

MARION COUNTY GIVES 500 REFORM MAJORITY.

BOTH CHESTERFIELD AND MARLBORO' GIVE HEAVY REFORM MAJORITIES.

GOOD NEWS FROM EDGEFIELD

CHESTER CUTS DOWN THE RADICAL

Marion County gives Five Hundred Majority for Reform

MARION C. 1 'tober 19. Marion Courthouse, at High Hill, at Berry's Cross Reads, at Mullins's, at Friendship, at Campbell's

Trustworthy information received to-night

[The full white majority in Marion County,

Camden.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

CAMDEN, S. C., October 19. Eighteen hundred and twelve votes were cast in this town to-day. It is estimated that THREE HUNDRED colored men voted the Reform ticket. The county precincts have not been heard from. [Kershaw has a colored voting majority of 627.] Gallant Edgefield-A Rousing Reform

In Norris township, Edgefield County, one hundred and thirty-four votes were polled-all for

ority eighty.

At Ridge Springs the vote was 300 for Reform and 500 for Scott.

of 1098.1 Chester Cuts Down the Radical Ma.

CHESTER, October 19. The Scott Radicals will have over six hundred

majority in Chester County.

We received information, through private sources, at a late hour last night, to the effect that both Chesterfield and Marlboro', have been

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

prize as the fastest single trotter.

OUR FINANCIAL FUTURE.

How the War in Europe will Affect us.

[From the Philadelphia Record, October 10.] but it makes neither a nation or an individual solvent or insolvent. Solvency is simply a question of assets beyond ilabilities. It was on account of last year's commercial balances against us that England was enabled to draw from us thirty millions of dollars in coin at the beginning of the present war. The shipments for the present have ceased, not because thirty-two millions cancelled all her claims, but illions cancelled all her claims, but because of the large influx of money from the Continent of Europe to London created by the war and the fear that other nations would bene involved in the contest. This influx has come involved in the contest. This ithink has been so great that the rate of interest has gone down in London from six per cent, to two and 2 half per cent. In bank, and to one and one and a half per cent. In the open market. This accumulation of money has rendered neces-sary for the present the collection of the bal-

stimulated the money making instincts of the London bankers that they have placed large amounts of sixty day credits on the New York market at rates which yield them ten to twelve per cent. per annum interest. These credits— not money—have enabled the manufacturers of England to place a larger quantity of their fabrics on the American market than ever before in the same space of time. By pursuing this policy-toward our manufacturing industry, added by our unwise legislation, they have successfully accomplished the destruction of American cessfully accomplished the destruction of American commerce, and now would destroy American manufactures. But these credits have paid no debt. They operate simply as a post-ponement or an extension of the time of payment, and when due, they can and probably will be renewed, so long as the foreign deposits are allowed to remain in London; but the moment a prolongation of the war makes the moment a prolongation of the war makes it necessary for Prussia to ask for another loan, or the moment that peace shall make the re-call of these deposits necessary for business, America must resume her shipments of coin. because our chief creditors—England and Germany—will have need for it. We say nothing of France, for she has cut loose from coin as the measure of value, is and now so over-whelmed with debt, and has been so devastat-ed, that her only resource will be a repetition

incurred arrives, we must be prepared to meet promptly, in coin or produce, at least the interest on the securities now held abroad, together with the balance of our commercial indebtedness; for these countries will have to debtedness; for these countries will have to face their own liabilities and expenses and cannot be investors. The aggregate of our interest and commercial indebtedness for the last fiscal year was \$250,000,000. This year, with the large decline in cotton and other products, certainly causing a diminution of not less than \$100,000,000 in our exports, and the largely increased imports, which are indeed, much greater than ever before, we have pre-sented to us no pleasant prospect, but rather a foreboding financial future.

THE GERMANS ANXIOUS TO AVOID A WINTER CAMPAIGN. book recently published in London, giving

The Bombardment to Begin within a Fortnight-The Germans Capture Chateau Dun After Ten Hours' Fghting-More French Sorties-Hints of

LONDON, October 19. The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says that Prussia will gladly accept any terms of peace which will relieve her of a winter cam-It is universally believed that a general bom-

The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. The French fled after six hours' fighting, leaving the bridge over the Loire intact. The forces en gaged were about equal. No further particulars. Three thousand Prussians defeated eight thousand French, mostly Mobiles, at Epinal. The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in formandy and Orleans. Burnside's peace nego-

French War Reports.

Tours, October 19.

German War Reports.

VERSAILLES, October 18. Official advices from Epinal announce that the new French corps which arrived there a few days ago have fied. A part of them went to Belfort, the bulk by rail to Dijon. The Prussians occupy Vesul, twenty-seven miles from Besancon.

ple and the government.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, October 19. prevent future invasion by the French into Cermany."

French War Reports.

Tours, October 19. Details of the occupation of Orleans state that the Prussian levies are enormous. They have taken all the horses. The soldiers, quartered on the people, ate and drank all they wanted, and

to tell the story of the conflict; a story from which no ingenuity can altogether efface the brilliant traces of Southern daring, devotion and heroism. Of Southern-statesmen one alone has held a position which enabled him to speak with some degree of freedom in tace of the victorious North; and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has contributed to the history of the war the best account of its remote causes, the most complete and searching investigation of its constitutional sarceits, that has yet appeared. wasted a great deal. The officers are studying the maps carefully The strength of the Prussians is 95,000. The Germans have evacuated the left bank of the Loire. German merchants are undisturbed. The Papal Nuncio is expected to-day. The news from Marseilles is unfavorable. The

sary to literary fertility; scarcely here and there a fiction, a biography, a work of some safe and neutral character, appears to claim a Southern authorship. The latest of these is the one now before us—Mr. W. H. Sparks's "Memories of Garde Civique is troublesome. Gambetta orders the railway companies to hold trains in readiness for more troops at a moment's

There is nothing official from the large armies enfronting near Orleans.

before us—Mr. W. H. Sparks's "Memories of Fifty Years." And even here we observe the painful, unnatural reserve on the subject that must be uppermost in the mind of the writer—a father whose sons have perished in the war-alien under the Confederate flag. Of the war alone he says little or nothing, while of every previous political agitation or party "2nd in which he or his friends bore a part, he has a full history to give and numerous libertraities and amusing anecdotes to relate. alling back, while the Prussians seem to be withirawing towards Orleans. Tours is filled with French troops, just arrived. A band of lrish illustrative and amusing anecdotes to relate. The freedom of personal description and an-ecdote which American writers assume—and American volunteers have just arrived here. which Mr. Sparks, though he does not abuse it after the too frequent fashion of the New York and New England scribblers, has bor-

after ten hours' fight. A force of National Guards and 900 Francs-tireurs disputed every inch of ground. The Prussian force was 8000. German War Reports.

The Germans drove 3000 Mobile Guards from Criefcont on the 12th. General Von Werder reports the enemy in his front as having retired to Belfast and Dyon. A dispatch from Chateau Dun says the Ger-

The army of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, twenty-two thousand strong, entered Soissons on Sunday. Fifty thousand pounds of ammunition were found at that place. It is thought at Lille that the surrender of that

city was brought about by treachery, instigated by Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming in the Island of Jersey and in London, to place the Prince Imperial on the throne, with Eugenie

Sedan created a panic. The gates were closed, and the drawbridge lifted. The explosion was caused by soldiers smoking pipes. The number of killed and wounded is considerable.

the French were driven back. The French entrenching at Villejulf were driven off. Five hundred French Mobile Guard prisoners escaped from the Prussians at Chatean Thieren.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES. Facts and Rumors from London.

LONDON, October 19. It is reported that Napoleon has 10,000,000

80,000,000 sterling indemnity; Alsace and Lorraine to remain neutral for ten years and then to decide their future status by a popular vote; the Germans to enter Paris and sign the treaty there.

zaine, has visited Bismarck. Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

There has been a spirited fight on the Rouen

General Bourbaki is at Blois. The Prussians burnt the bridge at Beaugency.

The French as Vegetarians.

planted with cabbage and cauliflowers. There is no anxiety to make peace [peas !]. The Germans asked six hours time to bury their dead at Bagneux.

Gambetta has returned. Dispatches from Belfast report a successful sortie from New Breisach driving the Germans, with considerable loss, from their positions. A sortle from Montmedy surprised the Germans, the French capturing 400 men, and camp chests with 20,000 francs, also two wagon-loads of chassepots. On the following day the French attacked an artillery train, capturing a number of cannon.

The commandant of the army of the Loire has issued a general order, threatening to punish insubordination with death, and bidding the men shoot him if he fail in his duty.

preventing the Germans from constructing works. Garibaldi was enthusiastically received at Bel-Prospects of Peace.

A dispatch has been received at the State De-

partment from reliable sources in London, to the

the London Times on the subject of media Following are salient points of his letter: ENGLAND'S POSITION.

BULBER ON ENGLAND'S DUTY.

Sir Henry Bulwer has once more written to

It may be that England has, within the last few years, fallen so low in international es-teem, that any opinion she may express may be as indifferent to Europe as that of the Bey of Tunis. This conclusion is possible, but of Tunis. This conclusion is possible, but I dispute its accuracy. What I grant is that the people who think they will not succeed in anything, will not succeed; that a government which thinks it has no influence, will have no influence; that it is the soul which animates a statement and State that makes a influence; that it is the soul wind animates a statesman, or a State that makes or mars his or its power, whether in council or in action. But, just as I believe that Prussla owes her present proud position to the conviction in her minister that he could give it to her, so I have a superson to the conviction in the could give it to her, so I have a superson the conviction in her minister that he could give it to her, so I have a superson the conviction in her manufactured conviction. believe that the just, well-considered opinion of England, delivered in a quiet, dignified and

of England, delivered in a quiet, anguined and impartial manner, by a Cabinet that was itself conscious of the immense moral power which that opinion ought to wield, would weigh with an irresistible pressure on bardment will be opened in a fortnight. The weigh with an irresistible pressure on the public conscience, which sooner or later guides human affairs, and would exercise that authority on any present project of peace which must arise from the persuasion that no permanent peace would be possible that was not in conformity with it. Nay, allow me to go further. Let me avow I feel convinced that if England, when the Prince of Hobengullern withdrew, had then expressed Icel convinced that II England, when the Prince of Hohenzollern withdrew, had then expressed her opinion in that tone and with that manner which I now wish her to assume, we should never have had the disastrous war which has disturbed perhaps for mean the second property. never have had the disstrotes was which has disturbed, perhaps for many years to come, all the peaceful relations of civilized life. In saying this I do not imply a censure on her Majesty's advisers. It is true that a government to be said the peace form in no small degree, as I have said. can ferm in no small degree, as I have said, the mind of a people, but it is true, also, that it cannot do this in a week; and the minds of

it cannot do this in a week; and the minds of Englishmen at the time of which I am speak-ing were so dimmed and daunted by a tinid, mistrustful, and miscalculating egotism that I doubt whether a minister who felt that appa-rent boldness was real prudence would have been understood. Such a warrant of earnest-ness, indeed, was there about us that we could read the ministry with the did so ness, indeed, was there about a that we could not even adopt neutrality earnestly, but did so in that half-and-half, unsatisfactory, shopkeep-ing manner that we are at this very moment sed as a friend by one power, and accused as an enemy by the other. PAULIS OF FRANCE.

To the fault of an unjustifiable war, to which it is abourd to deny that the French nation cheered on the chief whom it had just re-elected by almost universal acclamation, has been added almost every fault which could render a reasonable peace difficult, though it is but just reasonable peace diment, though it is but just to acknowledge that generous sentiments, are volt against despotism, and a patriotic spirit of independence may have dictated some of the late errors I deplore. Still, it should have truck the common sense of Peace and the struck the common sense of Peace and the state of the common sense of Peace and the state of the common sense of Peace and the state of the common sense of Peace and the state of the state o late errors I deplore. Still, it should have struck the common sense of France that the overthrow of an established government without the immediate creation of an established. overthrow of an established government without the immediate creation of another with some legitimate origin and sanction, must be in some degree an impediment in the way of negotiation with any foleign power; that the armanent of an insubordinate of the sanction of the population was not the way to preserve nate population was not the way to preserve order or promote internal confidence in a beleaguered city; and that such language as that of which M. Hugo has furnished the most notable example is rather calculated to ncite a mob against its leaders if they do no perform impossibilities, than to nerve a nation is duty to defend itself as long as defence prolonged without ruin and destruc-But with these difficulties we have to tion. But with those difficulties we do deal, and we just learn that negotiations for an armistice and peace have failed. You have stated in powerful and simple language the alternative—two millions of people are to be starved or bombarded; and the works which t has required the art, the wit, the genius and

it has required the art, the wit, the genus and gradual civilization of centuries to produce may be lost to mankind. And for what? To obtain the assent of five or six gentlemen, whose authority to give is disputable, to the cession of some distant territory and fortresses which have been taken, or are being taken, or will probably be taken without this dreadful tragedy to desecrate the deed. THE SITUATION.

THE SITUATION.

The situation is one which, for the interest of all parties directly and indirectly concerned, requires the interposition of Europe; it is one, also, in which all parties may accept her as a mediator, for their interests and hers are inseparably combined. I confess I have clearly in my own mind the form which that mediation should take, but I am loth to state it, because no one is more convinced than myself that you often mar a negotiation by stating crudily and broadly in the first instance the result you desire to arrive at; still, I do think that I see a position in which the neutral powers might place themselves—a position sufficiently advantax cous to both the belligerents to obtain from each some not unwilling surrender of conflicting pretensions. ing surrender of conflicting pretensions.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

I do not now presume to prescribe any par-ticular course concerning them to the able men to whose judgment we have, in a certain de-gree, confided the conduct of England at this gree, confided the countries on their terrible respon-sibility, that peace can be attained without our interference; if they think that it can be arrived at by our interference exercised in the most mild, invisible manner; if they think that most mild, invisible manner; it they think that the prese it moment is not the best to speak, and see through the gloom which obscures the public view—the moment when our voice may be more abvantageously raised, though every minute that is lost with the dreadful prospect minute that is lost with the dreadrd prospect before our eyes seems to me an eternity—still even up to this point I will defer to their au-thority. But if, on the verge of horrors at the mere thought of which Christianity and civili-zation shudder, it is deliberately determined that the morality of Great Britain is to be that of a man who will see a fellow-creature drown rather than run the risk of watting his free t) save him—if, standing in view of an immeasurable calamity about to inflict the world, we are wrapped up in an unchangeable resolve to remain mute and motionless, withresolve to remain mute and motionless, with-out making an effort, without saying a word to avert it—then, indeed, I cannot refrain from expressing my mouraful apprehensious that the day is not far distant when God will withthe day is not far distant when dod will with-drawfrom us a power we have not known how to use worthily, and that a policy so calculated to exette disgust by its selfishness, and con-tempt by its cowardice, will be as fatal to our future interests as to our past renowe.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

Over Three Thousand People Killed.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from India:

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Batang, on The Roman Catholic Bishop of Batang, on the confines of Thibet, China and Burmah, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of one hundred and eighty by ninety miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated the 30th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid. Last year, it may be romembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at five in the morning and a stronger shock at noon was followed at sunset by an earthquake which levelled the whole town and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped half the population. half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The large and splendid Lamaserai, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with

The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chaua crash. The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chauveau tells us are a little exaggerated, estimate the loss of human life at 413 Lama priests, 57 soldiers, and 2812 common people. A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Pungmon-tang, where Mr. T. T. Cooper met Seer Sungutsing, the Nepaulese Ambassador, in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and the soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their houses that robbers. Ike wild beasts, run everywhere. To conclude, in the bishop's own words, "the imperial highway from Pekin to L'Hassa scens, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dze-tin by the fall of a mountain and the sudden upheaving of a new one."

-The proprietors of the Imperial Opera House at Paris display a rare economy. The objectionable word Imperiale has been partly obliterated from the gilt letter title, so that it reads Académieale de Musique. They mean, if necessary, to mak "it read Nationale, saving the expense on effect that the report that peace is arranged is much believed, although not yet officially stated. three letters.

MATTERS IN COLUMBIA.

Transfer of United States Troops-The New Telegraph Line-Scott's Latest Dilemma-The Great Grant in South Carolina-The University

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA. October 18.

The garrison of United States troops at Co jumbia is to be transferred to New York City heir new quarters to be one of the forts in the harbor. The orders direct these troops to remain here until after the South Carolina elections on the 19th, and then repair to New York before the approaching elections there in November. They will leave here about Friday of the present weekthe 21st. Two companies of the 18th regiment now at Atlanta, have been ordered to Columbia What officers are to command has not transpired

The motive for removing the officers and men of this garrison will be explained in due time. Mr. Johnson, of Richmond, agent of the South rn and Atlantic Telegraph Company, is in Co lumbia, presenting the claims of the new com pany to our citizens. Among the directors of the ompany are such names as Wade Hampton and John B. Gordon. The president is Mr. R. W Dorphley, of Philadelphia. The new enterpris s, I am informed, being received with much favor by our community. Now that his Excellency Governor Scott has followed the unfortunate advice of his friends in

publishing, under his own signature, a denial of the account of the famous interview of 1868, given by General Hampton, and has drawn out the full endorsement of that account by the two other witnesses of the interview. Messrs. Childs and Gibbes, our community, and doubtless every honest man in South Carolina, feel obliged to hi Excellency for putting the matter so sharply before the world. Our people knew his character. but never had it on record so clearly before And, now that he has been induced to subscribe to his own infamy, we hear definitely some of those additional matters emotely referred to by several parties; all confirmatory of the main charge-treachery to the negroes. Those additional matters are (1) the letter he gave to somebody in Sumter, in order to get the Radical tickets; (2) what he said about his appointment of anybody the Democrats should esignate as managers, who could control the Edgefield elections; and (3) something about that proclamation he straightway published. General Hampton has, in his generous mercy, spared the wretched man as far as possible; but there are others who are being forced to the conclusion that to thus favor a traitor, may do real harm to onest men and detriment to the State.

It is understood here among military men that resident Grant will pass through Columbia tonorrow, the 19th, on his way West. He is not to stop over, but go on through. The University of South Carolina, at the begining of the third week, has thirty-two matriculates.

THE BOURBONS.

The Comte de Chambord Claims the French Throne.

The Phaire de Loire, publishes the following letter, which, it asserts, has been written and

Monseigneur is greatly affected by the situation of France. He follows with anxious solicitude the disastrous events which have brought the enemy before Paris, and now his bosom swells with the thought that it is perhaps to him, with Providence for his help, that should be confided the honor of saving our unhappy country.

The French Monarchy, of which Monselgneur is the heir, and which is resumed in his

person, has done great things in days past, and more than once has saved France. Monsigneur is convinced that this noble task is now his, and that to-day, as ever, right

ance.
The cause of Monarchy is now what it has always been-the cause of France herself. Many given it to events, to interest and influ-

the country. From the beginning she has al ways oscillated between anarchy and despo ways oscillated between anarchy and despotism, and to-day, for the third time, her sacred
soil is invaded and defiled by the foreigner.

* * * Monseigneur says, therefore,
to all, "Do not be disquieted, but hope. On
the proper occasion I will present myself. On
the day when France will have need of me, for
whatever purpose, I shall be there. For forty
years I have shown that I have not cared for
power; but I have always cherished in my
heart the love of France, and my devotion will
always keep on a level with my dutt."

heart the love of France, and my devotion win always keep on a level with my duty."

The oath is abolished, and consequently he can say that to his friends which he could not say before. Monseigneur earnestly calls upon them to avail themselves of the electoral func-tions, to become members of the communal and departmental councils, mayors, adjuncts,

head to circumstances, and to the ephemeral powers which have owed their existence to circumstances, should at last recognize that hereditary monarchy is now the only haven in which they can find peace, honor and se

There remains, then, hereditary traditional monarchy, which, in unison with the whole country, will hunt the invaders from our soil or obtain from them an honorable peace, which peace will be sincere and lasting, inasmuch as it will preserve intact both the honor and territory of France.

Monseigneur presents these reflections the consideration of all his friends, and earnestly requests them to conform to these instructions in all those provinces where they have the right to count on success.

Confidence, devotion and firmness! God will do the rest! SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. September 16, 1870.

-A correspondent writing from Versailles furnishes the following account of an interesting scene which recently occurred there. Early in the evening Bismarck entered the hotel dusty and hungry; he was attended only by a few officers. He ordered dinner in the salle-amanger, which was already crowded with people. Recognizing General Burnside at a table with Generals Sheridan and Forsyth and Mr. Forbes, he saluted them, and joining them, chatted pleasantly regarding Forbes's visit to Paris. Some one at this time called the attention of the Count to the map of Germany, hanging on the wall overhead. "Yes, Germany as it was !" was the significant reply. -Rev. Dr. Bellows, president of the "Amer-

can Association for Relief of Misery of Battle Fields," in response to a telegram from Mr. Sandford, our late Minister at Belgium, dated Brussels, October 7th, says: "Pray direct the American charitable movement rather for destitute than wounded victims of the war. There are 200,000 starving in Ardennes alone." There are 200,000 starving in Artennes alone,"
He suggests that a new society be organized,
and asks: "Cannot a humane sentiment, such
as once fed Ireland, be again excited in the
American breast toward French and German

Married.

CHAPMAN—TROUT.—In Smithville, N. C., on Thursday, October 13th, 1870, at the residence of J. H. Tnees, Esq., by the Rev. Wm. M. D. Moore, WM. C. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., to MARY HANNAH, youngest daughter of the late Captain Geo. Trout.

funeral Notices.

TANCES of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kinsman, are espectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services their daughter FANNIE, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at their residence, No. 70 Wentworth

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ARE pectfully invited to attend the Funeral of our late President, W. H. MISHAW, of Union Star Fire Company, in full uniform, This Morning, at 8 o'clock, at No. 90 Anson street, without further invitation L. G. BROWN. oct20* Secretary.

KING.—Died at Society Hill, Darlington District, on Monday, October 10th instant, JoSIAH EVANS on Monday, October 10th instant, Josiah Evans King, son of Alexander Campbell and Mary Lec King, aged six years and three weeks.

Newspapers.

FAMILY PAPER ! FAMILY PAPER ! FAMILY PAPER FAMILY PAPER ! FAMILY FAPER !

FAMILY PAPER

BEST !

THE CHEAPEST, THE LIVELIEST AND THE BEST!

BEST !

THE CHEAPEST, THE LIVELIEST AND THE

THE CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS!

THE GHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS! THE CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS!

THE CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS!

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THE LITERATURE OF THE SOUTH.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

spent in the Southwest," the London Saturday Review gives its opinions of the literature of the South. We quote without comment:

MAJORITY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

The Reform party has gained largely at Bridge and Ariel precincts.

shows that the Reformers will carry Marion County by FIVE HUNDRED majority.

according to the State census, is 246] The Day in Kershaw-Heavy Vote in

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] BATESVILLE, S. C., October 19.

At Mount Welling, Edgefield County, the vote was: Reform 240. Radical 160. Reform ma-

[In Edgefield there is a colored voting majority

[The colored voting majority is 950.] Chesterfield and Marlboro' Carried by the Reformers.

carried by the Reformers by heavy majori-

The State fair opened to-day with 5000 persons

present. The Atlanta, from Savannah, won the rowed from them—enables a careful observer with a good memory to serve up out of his own individual recollections, especially life has enjoyed the acquaintance of public men and has been behind the scenes of public life, a piquant and varied intellectual treat. There is The Governor has issued a proclamation ad journing the House on the 25th instant, and reassembling the Senate on the 21st November for

quant and varied intellectual treat. There is also much interest in the description of the various classes and races of the South, with their distinct qualities, tendencies and social and domestic manners. We have the gentlemen of the old Virginia families, much resembling the English country gentlemen of the days of the great war, and taking, wherever they may settle throughout the Southwest, a position of leadership and influence; the high-spirited, flery chivalry of South Carolina, approaching rather to the type of the French nobles of the ancien régime, quarrelsome and punctilious, but thoroughly brave and high-minded at heart, with a State pride as arrogant and as provoking, but as worthily sustained as the national pride of France under the Grand Monarque; the homelier natives of Georgia and North Carolina, and the French Creoles of Louisiana, considerably resembling the habi-From the Philadelphia Record, October 10.]

The influence which the European war is destined to exercise in future upon United States securities, is a matter to us of vital consequence. One of the belligerents is a large creditor of ours, perhaps our largest creditor. The rapid recovery of government bonds from their sharp decline during the panic at first caused by the declaration of war, has been accepted as an irrefragable proof that American credit is beyond suspicion. The interpretation is a just one, but we should American credit is beyond suspicion. The interpretation is a just one, but we should not, however, be blind to the fact that our debt is a question of money—and of real money. Nothing but produce or coin will settle this debt, unless bankruptcy should prove the solvent. A momentary panic may effect the price of bonds, as it does the rate of interest, but it makes neither a nation or an individual solvent, or insolvent. Solvency is simply a and North Carolina, and the release of Louislana, considerably resembling the habitans of Lower Canada, conservative, courteous, honest, notable rather for their personal and family virtues, than for their energy and enterprise, but forbidden by the infectious vigor terprise, but forbidden by the infectious vigor of their American associates, and perhaps by a more genial climate, to fall into the stagna-tion of their Northern antitypes."

Late in the day five-twenties 65; new sevens and eights advanced %, but all closed firm. Sixes large interest.

Moreover, this plethora of money has so
Moreover, the money making instincts of the 81; coupons 13%; sixty-twos 12%; sixty-fours 11%; sixty-fives 12%; new 10%; sixty-sevens 10%; sixty-eights 10%; fortles 6%. Southerns very dull, with few transactions. Tennessees 621/4; new 60%. Virginias 62; new 63. Louisianas 70; new 66; levee sixes 75; eights 87. Alabama eights, 101: fives 70. Georgia sixes 80; sevens 90. North Carolinas 45%; new 27. South Carolinas 80; new 67. n attempting to get on the moving cars at Staunton, Va., yesterday, was struck by a plane on the platform and narrowly escaped death. partment at Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday, in commemoration of the surrender of Cornwallis.

whelmed with debt, and has been so devastated, that her only resource will be a repetition of the paper money assignats of 1790.

It is clear, therefore, that the real financial issues of the European war are yet to be felt in our country, because it has been prosecuted on a credit; and a credit that negotiates no paper does not affect the market. When the settlement of the expenses of the war already

THE STRUGGLE FOR PARIS.

Prussians find difficulty in suppressing lawless ness in their rear and around them.

tiations utterly failed.

Credit of one hundred thousand francs has been opened by the Government for balloon service. Metun was occupied by Francs-tireurs on the 17th. The Prussians are levying heavy contributions. Troops in large numbers continue to pass through Tours, going northward.

Thiers and Italy. FLORENCE, October 19. After interviewing the ministry, Thiers left for Tours, with the cordial sympathy of the peo-

Blamarck's Declaration. Bismarck has sent a dispatch to Baron Gerolt, copy of which has been furnished to the Department of State, dated Versailles, yesterday, in which he says: "The object of Germany is not conquest, but to secure a new boundary, which will

It is understood that the French are slowly

PARIS, October 19. [Official.] The Prussians captured Chateau Dun

VERSALLES, October 19.

mans have commenced bombarding that place.

English War Reports. LONDON, October 19. The explosion of an ammunition wagon near

There was a sortie from Paris on the 14th, when

francs invested through the agency of Brown Brothers, of New York. The peace negotiations by Favre and Burnside have been rejected. It is stated that the terms are:

General Beyer, with a flag of truce from Ba-

PARIS, October 19. (Special balloon telegram to the New York World.) The squares and the pleasure grounds are

Successful Sorties. Tours, October 19.

The Paris fortifications keep up a constant fire,

WASHINGTON, October 19.

distributed by the Count de Chambord:

will triumph over might. He is, therefore, about to devote himself to this great work with all the prudence and energy which the circumstances require, and he calls upon his triends to accord him their devoted assist-

ence, and other considerations. But now we have light. Revolution, whatever its form, has never given peace, security or liberty to

and departmental councils, mayors, adjuncts, &c., in order to be present everywhere where they may advance the moral and material interests of the country.

In a few days a Constituent Assembly is to be elected. Will it be able to meet and do its work in the midst of the dangers and, perhaps, disasters of the country? * * It is necessary, then, for the safety of our country that all parties set aside their indecision and susceptibility and come to us, because we represent right, truth and justice It is necessary that all those Frenchmen who have bowed the head to circumstances, and to the ephemeral

The Empire has delivered us over to the foreigner; the Republic is impotent in the pres-ence of so great a disaster, and besides, she alarms by her doctrines and exaggerations.

Monseigneur presents these reflections to

THE RELATIVES AND ACQUAIN-

Obitnary.

THE GREAT

THE CHEAPEST, THE LIVELIEST, AND THE

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It affords me pleasure to express a favorable opinion of its safe and efficient adaptation to the particular cases of the diseases of children, which it is designed to relieve.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., 1868.

Dear Sir—I have used your Soothing Cordial for Diarrhees in teething children, and find it a very large of advantage. excellent preparation. It has a great advantage over most preparations of the kind in containing no Oplum or Narcotic.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

over most preparation of the control CHARLESTON, S. C., 1848.

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