inquiry.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS WEDNESDAY, NULSBER

## THE LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES COMPLETED.

Crews and Whipper make Incendiary Speeches-Crews Speaks of a Plan on Foot not to be Divalged at Present-Wilkes, of Anderson, Replies, and Annihilates Crews.

### [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 22. Both houses met at 12 noon, there being a large attendance of members and spectators. The Senate was called to order by Corbin, the president pro tem. The clerk called the roll by counties, and all were found present except Clinton, Dickson, Foster and Rainey. The new senators were sworn in by Corbin. . .

C. W. Montgomery was elected president protem. The organization of the Senate resulted in Woodruif being elected clerk by a unanimous vote; Sisson, reading clerk; Green, sergeant-atarms; Dr. A. Webster, chaplain; Matt Brooks and A. Thomas, doorkeepers.

The usual messages were interchanged announcing the organization of each house. Committees were elected with the following chairmen: printing, Allen; judiciary, Corbin; education, Hayne; railroaus, Leslie; finance, Green; contingent accounts, Leslie; claims, Hoges; military, Swails; public buildings, Allen; mines and mining, Corbin; incorporations, Arnim; roads, bridges and ferries, Owens; agriculture, Dickson; penitentiary, Hayne; elections, Corbin; county offices, Arnim; engrossed bills, Whittemore; enrolled bills, Maxwell; retrenchment, Foster.

By resolution, the following committees wer appointed: First, a special committee, to consist of three, to examine and report to-morrow at 1 o'clock upon the unfinished business of the last ession; a committee to act with a similar committee from the House to wait upon the Governor to inform him that the General Assembly was organized and ready to proceed to business; a committee of three to act with a similar committee of the House to wait upon the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and inquire when it will suit

Speeches were made by Corbin and Montgome ry, as old and new presidents pro tem. The Senate adjourned at half-past 3 P. M., to meet to-

The House was called to order by Jones, the clerk. Moses was elected temporary speaker The organization resulted in the election of F. J. Moses, Jr., as speaker, and Jones as clerk. Both unanimously. Williams was elected sergeant-at arms. The other offices were left to the gift of

Moses made a short speech on accepting. The clerk called the roll by counties, and the mem-contest was given for Spartanburg and Chester-

As soon as organized, the House resolved itself nmittee of the whole on affairs of State. snoke demanding protection of those en who had risked their lives during the cam-Crews followed in an incendiary speech, giving an account of affairs in Laurens and his trip to Washington. He was closely questioned, and stated that a plan was on D. Wilkes, of Anderson, obtained the floor, and made an eloquent and forcible reply, annihilating Crews, and announcing himself as being independent of party. His speech made a strong impres-

The House adjourned at half-past 4 P. M., to Donaldson will contest Duvall's seat. Caucuse

were being held generally to-night.

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 22-Evening.

Wall street generally dull, and the different markets are devoid of interest. Fluctuations slight. Money in the same easy condition as it has been for some tim : past. Prime discounts 7s 8 per cent. Governments were steady nearly all day, though late in the afternoon tens and fives advanced %a%, closing quiet and dull. Sixes 13%; sixty-fours 7; sixty-fives 7%; new 9%; sixtysevens 9%; sixty-eights 9%; tens 9%. Tenn essees 57%; uew 58%. Virginias 61%. Louisianas 71; new ob. Levee sixes 72; eights 89. Alabama eights 101; fives 70. Georgias sixes 80; sevens 91. North Carolinas 46%; new 23%. South Carolinas 80; new 69%.

# MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 19, Via HAVANA, November 22.

Congress, by a large majority, has continued the zona libra. Romero was strongly opposed, but thirteen States threatened revolution unless the zona libras was continued. During the discussion much ill feeling against the United States was manifested. Many members stated, in cast ing their final vote, that the United States, having demanded the removal of the free zone, they voted for its continuance as an expression of deflance against the Yankee nation. Juarez has en entirely recovered. The telegraph between the City of Mexico and Texas will soon be a reality. WASHINGTON, November 22.

Advices from Mexico say that the conditions tacked on the Tehnantepec Railroad bill were such as to render the concession nominally worthless. Juarez returned the bill to Congress with certain observations, and it is believed the meas ure will soon pass in an acceptable shape.

A gunsmith at Puebla now manufactures th Remington gun. Sonora will pay \$800 in future for every Indian

scalp, instead of \$200.

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, November 22. Reports to the Census Bureau from two hundred counties show an increase in the negro popnlation. All places of public business will close on Thursday. A dispatch to the Navy Depart ment from Key West announces the killing of Chief Engineer Kellogg, of the "Terror," by Surgeon King, of the Dictator, in a fracas on shore. The President has completed his message The census reports from Wilmington, N. C., show a population of 13 465, against 9552 in 1860.

Commodore Vanderbilt and others, represent ing the New York Cen ral Railroad, had a consultation with the revenue commissioner upon the subject of the taxation dividend.

# HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

St. Louis, November 22. Two drunkards, Armstrong and Folly, killed the Lapine family, a man, two women and two

children, near Potosi, Washington County. They

cut their heads off, and then burned the house.

### EUROPE.

DIMINISHING.

Important Movements of the Contending Forces-Paris in Good Spirits.

LONDON, November 22. Balloon dates from Paris to midnight state that the city is entirely tranquil. Flourens, who was arrested for participation in the riots, has peen released. The meat supply is limited to fifty grammes daily. Horse flesh and vegetables are still abundant. All unarmed men between twenty and thirty-five have been enrolled in the Naional Guard.

The Luxembourg Echo says the Francs-tireur have been successful against the German Uhlans near the border. Over a thousand Uhlans have een driven into Luxembourg and disarmed.

The slege of Montmedy continues. The garrion made a sortie on the 17th, and five hundred Jermans were either killed, captured or wounded. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond fire. BERLIN, November 22.

It is reported that Paris is disposed to yield. LONDON, November 22. The Shipping Gazette mentions that the French products, fabrics, wines, &c., may be bought now

n France at fabulously low prices, owing to the war and the paralization of commerce. Odo Russell dined with the Crown Prince of Prussia on Sunday.

Parties have arrived at Versailles lately on hopeless mission to effect an armistice.

LUXEMBOURG, November 22. The bombardment of Thionville by the Prusslans is very active to-day. The shots average about eighteen a minute. The cannonade is very

distinctly heard here.

NEW YORK. November 23. A special to the World, dated Berlin 22d, says, that according to the latest information received from Versaliles incessant exertions are directed o the formation of a second outer line of investment to cover the operations of the inner line. The strategy of Palladines is understood at Versailles, and has been met by a counter movement with the centre at Orleans. Palladines has extended his lires both north and south, intending e enclose the Germans on both flanks. The latter have executed a similar movement, having fallen back at the same time towards Paris Palladine's line is now said to extend from Lemans through Vendome, Orleans and Bourges to Nevers. His main body rests along this line, while it is feared that the larger portion of his

PARIS, November 14. Dates to the 14th, by balloon, report the city quiet; perfect order prevails, with ample provi ions for three months: There had been no great engagement lately.

### Great events are expected within a few days. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, November 22. The feeling to-day, on the Eastern question, is healthier. Confidence in good part has been restorted in money circles. Leaves of absence are cancelled. The Guards have been ordered to

prepare for active service. ST. PETERSBURG. November 19. Special to the New York Herald: The reply o the Russian Government to Earl Granville's leter was promptly forwarded to London. Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted, and at length the statement that the move ment of the Principalities in contravention of the treaty of Paris inured to her advantage, and appeals to all friendly powers to note the fact that a congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European powers. The reply also states that Russia expressly disclaims any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the treaty of Paris other than those generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her She would deeply regret an interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with Great Britain, but repeats her intention to act upon the previous notification in reference, Prussia will consent to the scheme only on condition that her relations with France shall

not be discussed thereat. There is a better feeling in Russia in conse mence of Gortschakoff's dispatch, which is considered calculated to assure the desired object without war. An imposing iron-clad Russian squadron will shortly make its appearance in the Dardenelles, and a military force will appear on the Danube, if Vienna and Constantinople are less compliant than Russia hopes.

In German circles there is a strong conviction that there will be no war. In care of war a large number of officers serving in India will be drafted into the Turkish army, and a considerable portion of the Madras army will be sent to Turkey. NEW YORK, November 22.

A special to the Tribune from Berlin reports the English and Prussian ministers as saying that the danger of a rupture is abating.

LONDON, November 22. The Paris Constitutionnel says Russia errs in thinking the neutrality of the Black Sea was Napoleon's idea. It is the traditional policy of

A special telegram to the Times this morning. from Berlin, says: Russia is seeking to prove that the story of her buying an American fleet to serve as a Black Sea squadron is untrue. Her language is pacific.

Prussia it is expected will sustain a peaceful solution of the question between Russia and the other powers relative to the Paris treaty of 1856. The Morning Post off stally denies that Bismarch repudiates the existence of an understanding with Russia about the Euxine question.

Earl Russell urges this as an emergency requir ing ministers to call out and organize the militia. NEW YORK, November 22.

A special to the World, from London, says it is the belief in Downing street that Russia will, in deference to the united opinion of the Great Powers, withdraw the pretensions advanced in Gortschakoff's note, and expresses her willing ness to refer the question at issue to a conference which will not be summoned until after the issue of the present war. It is believed in some quarters that Italy will ultimately join Austria and England in resisting Russia. There is no truth in the report that Turkey is negotiating with Russia in regard to an armistice between the French

### and Germans. General European News.

MADRID, November 22. The Imparciel says that an announcement of the formal reception of the crown by Aosta has been received. The escort squadron leaves Carthagenia for Genoa next Friday.

FLORENCE, November 22. Partial election returns warrant the statement that the government is sustained by an immense

majority. LONDON, November 22. The yacht Cambria has arrived. She had a rough passage. The weather is disagreeable throughout Great Britain.

STEAMERS BURNED--LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22. The steamer City of Bridgeton, which arrived at 11 o'clock, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning at the wharf. There was a large freight and seventy passengers aboard. It is feared that from the rapidity of the fire some passengers failed to escape.

EVANSVILLE, November 22. The steamers Norma, Pine Bluff and City of Evansville, with Humphrey, Lewis & Co.'s wharf ooat, and a lady, were burned.

A prominent German house in the cloth trade, in New York, failed yesterday.

# POPULAR REFORM.

PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL WAR STRIKES, ARBITRATIONS AND TRADES' UNIONS IN ENGLAND.

A Lecture by A. J. Mundella, M. P.

Mr. Mundella, M. P. for Sheffield, delivered a lecture on Popular Reforms at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday, the 14th instant. The hall was crowded with an addlence representing all classes of citizens, but the workingmen being largely in the majority. After describing the administrative reforms which had been effected in England during the past thirty years, the lecturer discussed the question of popular education, which, in his opinion, should be compulsory, and sketched the changes made in the English civil service. Upon this branch of the subject, Mr. Mundella said; "I stand before you the representative of one of the largest nstituencies in England, without the power to influence in the smallest degree the appointment of a customhouse officer or an exciseman." And it is a significant circumstance that these words brought forth a storm of applause. Upon the subjects of capital and labor, trades' unions, strikes, &c., Mr. Mundella spoke as follows: CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The relations of capital and labor is the ques tion to which I invite your attention, and I would ask you to consider the conditions under which we approach the solution of this and all other social problems as compared with yourselves. You are an old people in a new country, possessed of all the experience which centuries of European success and failure have given you. You have no trammel of caste, or prejudice, or ancient institution remaining to overcome. Above all, you have the command of resources so vast that they are as yet even unknown to yourselves, and generations of well-remunerated industry will be required to develop them. We, on the contrary, are in an old country, where all the resources of nature are already appropriated. Where laws, traditions, institutions require to be changed. Where we cannot build up without first pulling down, and cannot pull down without inflicting injury and loss somewhere. We have old wrongs to redress, old neglects to repair, old class prejudices and distinctions to remove. More than all, we have a dense population in a sea-girt fortress without power of extension or expansion. The area of England and Wales, as you know, is less than that of New York and Pennsylvania; and this limitation of territory, while it greatly enhances the difficulties of our problems, renders their solution imperative. We are a large family in a button imperative. roach the solution of this and all othe limitation of territory, while it greatly enhances the difficulties of our problems, renders their so-lution imperative. We are a large family in a small house, and we must learn to live together in peace and amity, otherwise the happiness of the entire family will be in jeopardy. TRADES' UNIONS.

TRADES' UNIONS.

The tendency of industry everywhere is to localize itself. We have our iron and coal districts, our cotton and woollen districts. Ribbons are only made in Coventry, cutlery in Sheffield, lace in Notting: am. Wherever numbers are congregated engaged in the same industry, community of interest and sentiment is certain, sooner or later, to bring them into association. Trades' unions are the natural c nsequence. They are not confined to England and America. They exist in all free countries, and wherever legislation has attempted to deprive workmen of their right of combination, conspiring and outrages have invariably followed. Combination is good in itself if wisey directed. It is only to be deprecated when the means it employs and the ends at which it aims are not conformed to order and good government. It is, also too true that trades' unions have often been managed by misguided men, It alms are not conformed to order and good government. It is, alas! too true that trades' unions have often been managed by misguided men, have aimed at impracticable and injurious ends, and have atooped to intimidation, outrage and crime. In my country I believe these evil days are fast passing away. The spirit of intelligence and the growth of co-operation, arbitration and industrial partnerships are raising the condition of the workmen, making more pleasant the relations betwixt the employer and the employed, narrowing the area of strife, and fendering strikes less frequent and less aggravated.

In all the large well-conducted Trades' Unions of England strikes are now of very rare occurrence and very short duration. Still, both in England and America, there is a large class which is bitterly hostile to combinations, forgetful of the fact that labor can only stand on equal terms with capital when it is associated. Adam Smith, the father of Economic Science, has laid it down with the greatest clearness that combinations of capitalists are not less common than those of laborers. "The masters," he says, "are always and everywhere in a sort of tacit but constant and uniform combination not to raise the wages of labor above their actual rate." Capital is, indeed, a combination with itself. It is strong, and can wait. Labor without association is weak, and cannot long be kept out of the market. "It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright."

STRIKES. Combination then enables the workman to deal on equal terms with the capitalist. Invariably the nower possessed by each has been exerc turns to enforce unreasonable demands on the other, and strikes and lock outs in the absence of ny reconciling influences have been the result. cannot recall a strike in my experience which has not been attended with natural and moral injury to the parties engaged. I could enumerate several in which the pecuniary loss has been from £400,000 to £1,000,000, and the moral loss beyond all computation. If I have correctly informed myself, you are able to point to examples equally deplorable. The nine months strike of the puddlers at plorable. The nine months'strike of the puddlers at Pittsburg, and the one which has recently terminated in Pennsylvania, were barren of any good result. I cannot discover that anybody was benefited by the strike of the miners. They lost their wages and expended their previous savings. Their employers lost the profit and interest of their invested capital. The public lost in the high price of coals. And I fear it will cause many a child to be sent early to work, and many a family to wait longer for new clothes.

longer for new clothes.

The evil strikes will, I think, be so generally conceded, that I need not detain you further with proofs. If, in describing remedial measures, I proofs. If, in describing remedial measures, I appear to give undue prominence to boards of arbitration, I beg It may not be understood that there is any conflict of opinion between Mr. Highes and myself. I am a sincere advocate of co-operation and industrial partnerships; but he has placed his views on these questions so ably before you that it would be detaining you unnecessarily were I to do more than glance at these en pqssant.

O-OPERATION.

Co-operation is making rapid strides both in England and Germany, and in proportion to its extension is the condition of the laborer improv-ed and the area of possible strife diminished. It has moral and educational aspects. No laggard no drankard, no dishonest workman will be tole-rated as a partner in a co-operative mill or work-shop. Mr. Ludlow, treating of this subject says: "Let this state of things last awhile, and there is literally evoked a new type of workingmen, en-dowed not only with that honesty and frankness, that kindliness and true courtesy which distin-guish the best specimens of manhood wherever they may be placed, but with a dignity and self-respect and sense of conscious freedom which are neculiar to the co-operator."

self-respect and sense of conscious freedom which are peculiar to the co-operator."

In the spring of last year I presided over a co-operative congress in Loudon, at which the so-cleties of every district of Great Britain were represented, and at which Mr. Ludlow's statements were cordially indorsed. The delegates, entirely of the working class, were the most intelligent and manly set of fellows I have ever met. Their capacity for business, and the economic education capacity for business, and the economic education they had received, may be judged from the fact that the delegates from Manchester and twenty miles around were conducting transactions amounting to over £5,000,000. Fully three-fourths of this, owever, was distributed, and not productive.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION.

Although co-operative societies and industrial partnerships will probably experience great extension in the future, I am not prepared to believe that they will ever supersede the present system of autonomy. In any case, until this is done, and while it is in a process of transformation, it is of the utmost importance that by some method capital and associated labor should be brought into kindly and harmonious relations with each other. The need for this was so greatly felt in England that four years ago a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the working of trades' unious, and suggest improvements in the laws concerning them, or the relations between workmen and their employers. The commission con-BOARDS OF CONCILIATION. concerning them, or the relations between workmen and their employers. The commission consisted of ten gentlemen of great eminence, and
was presided over by Sir William Erle, formerly
chief-justice. They sat for two years, and received evidence, not only from all parts of the
United Kingdom, but also from all quarters of the
industrial world. And the conclusion they came
to is embodied in the report from which I will
read the following extract: read the following extract:
"The establishment of boards of conciliation,

read the following extract:

"The establishment of boards of conciliation, such as those brought before us in evidence by Mr. Mundelia and Mr. Hollins, seems to ofter a remedy at once speedy, safe and simple. These boards require no new mode of conducting business. They need no act of Parliament, no legal powers or faculties. All that is needed is that certain representative employers and workmen should meet at regular stated times, and amicably discuss around a table the higher interests of their common trade or business. There is not a trade or business in the United Kingdom in which this system may not at once be adopted; and we see no reason why results should not follow from the general establishment of boards of conciliation as satisfactory as those at Nottingham and in the Potteries, to which we have before referred. Under such a system, we should look hopefully for a peaceful and prosperous future for the industries of this country. And if this commission were to have no other result than to be the means of drawing attention thus pointedly to this simple, speedy, and practical way, not so much of setting as of anticipating and preventing disputes

between masters and workmen, and of establish-ing lasting and friendly relations between capital and labor, we believe our time will not have been misspent, and that good will will come out of our ORIGIN OF THESE BOARDS. EUROPE. Boards of arbitration and conciliation had their origin somewhat as follows: In 1859 a strike occurred in the Nottingham hosiery trade, with which I am connected. It was the third of that year. When it had endured for eleven weeks Interesting Statistics.

some of my fellow-mannfacturers agreed to con sider if it were not possible to devise some machin ery which should not only terminate the existing fends, but also prevent their recurrence. Our trade has had a terribe history, and we were reaning the fruits of ancient hatred and acummu reaping the fruits of ancient hatred and acummulated strifes. In the early part of this century the relations of the capitalist to the laborer in that district were in the highest degree ansatisfactory. "Frame-breaking" and outrages were so common among us that Parliament enacted special laws punishing the destruction of machiery with death. Six workmen suffered the extreme penalty of the law after one Assize in my native town. The struggle for mastery continued with undiminished violence until the period i have mentioned.

Impelled by a desire to extinguish these ancien Impelied by a desire to extraguish these ancient feuds, and to restore the prosperity of the trade in which we were engaged, We invited the representatives of the workmen to a conference, where we decated, for three days in succession, the most equitable method of terminating our disputes, and of establishing some tribunal which ould prevent their future reccurrence. THE HOSIERS' COUNCIL.

Without any plan to guide us, we agreed to institute a council, to be called the Board of Arbitation and Couciliation of the Midiand Counties. It was arranged that the manufacturers should elect seven of their number, and that the trades' unions should form the council; the meetings of the council to be held at certain periods, to discuss all questions affecting the rate of wages and the hours of labor. A commission, consisting of two of the employers and two of the workmen, was appointed to inquire into, and if possible to arrange, all questions in dispate before they were presented to the board. This saustantially has been the practice for the past ten years. And although there has often been much discussion, and at times considerable difference of opinion revailing among us, we have contrived, by exhibiting a spirit of coartesy and conclination, to prevent any strike from that time to the present. The workmen, instead of suffering from periodical strikes, have never lost a day's wages from that time to this; and the employers have been enabled to accept and execute commissions withered the present of his decayers or a third tray in the strikery interference. enabled to accept and execute commissions with-out fear of hinderance or arbitrary interference

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT. Our example was gradually followed by other trades. The lace trade, which had also suffered from constant strikes, was the first to adopt our system. Subsequently the Staffordshire potteries and the great fron trades in the north of England have adopted it with eminent success. You have heard from Mr. Hughes what occurred in the norther alron trade this year. When the board called him as umpire to decide the difference in the rate of wages offered by the employers to workmen, after a few hours' consideration and hearing each others' arguments, the two parties agreed, without calling upon the umpire for his decision. This is in the district which, lifteen years ago, was desolated by a strike of eleven months' duration. There is scarcely a trades' union in England was desolated by a strike of eleven months' dura-tion. There is scarcely a trades' union in England which is not at this moment advocating the adop-tion of the system. The amalgamated carpon-ters and joiners have from twenty to thirty boards in their traile, and in some districts the various branches of the building trades have formed ourts of their own. WHAT TRADES' UNIONS SHOULD DO.

MHAT TRADES' UNIONS SHOULD DO.

And now, gentlemen, I have explained to you what this is, and it is very simple, and it is something which can be introduced everywhere. [Applause.] Your trades' unions are what I have to stand up for in the House of Commons and elsewhere, and they are legitimate, and right so long as the aim is legitimate; but I ask you whether they are quite on the right track in this country? I have been examining into your aims in this country, and I find that some of them are utterly impracticable, and some of them vor ought to drive out. Now I will tell you what objects I think are not legitimate. It is not legitimate for workingmen to oppress or intimidate or commit. workingmen to oppress or intimidate or commit outrages upon their fellow-workingmen. [Cries of hear, hear, and applause.] Every man has a right to decide for himself whether he will or will not he a member of the trades union. (Analyses) right to decide for himself whether he will or will not be a member of the trades' union, [Applause.] And, as we say in England, you never can convince men's judgments by punching their heads. [Langhter.] Instead of asking for legislation to which you nave a right, which will admit of your going into partnership with your employers and sharing their profits, you ask for legislation to cut down your hours of labor. Dook at the folly of the eight hours alloor law. If you delegate to Congress the right to say that eight hours are aday's labor, they have the same right to say sixteen. You have parted with your freedom, but there is something more than that. Suppose you could retain the same wages for eight hours as teen. You have passed that that. Suppose there is something more than that. Suppose sould retain the same wages for eight hours are could retain the same wages for eight hours are the suppose that the same wages for eight hours are the same wages for eight hours are the same wages. could retain the same wages to the total the same in for ten? You could buy a great deal less with it, because boots and clothing, and everything else, would be twenty per cent. higher than at present. Now I speak with great frankness, and I never address workingmen without speaking so. I say this, gentlemen—you go in for foolish restrictive laws. Talk about the restriction of apprenticing, laws. Talk about the restriction of apprenticing, and restriction of the hours of labor. That is all very well when they are crowded together in a mass; but in a country like this every man should do what he can to emancipate himself from labor before he is fifty years old. [Applause.] Why don't you study co-operation more earnestly? Alm at what I believe the Amalgated Engineers have always aimed at, to transfer any excessive labor to a place where there is a deficiency. When you have too much for any one place, pay its expenses and send it to another. [Applause.] Alm to assist each other. Alm to promote legislation which will promote equality between employers and employed. Alm o protect the women and children that are working in factories and elsewhere. [Applause.] Above all, alm at self-dependence, which is independence. For I say to you, in a country like this, where the conditions of labor are so favorable, if a man is only thrifty. labor are so favorable, if a man is only thrifty, nest and industrious, I believe he may, by

honest and industrious, I believe he may, by God's help, defy fortune.

WARS AND THERE PREVENTION.

And now I have detained you long enough, and my task is ended; but I should like to say three or four words—parting words—before I retire. I have been speaking to you in the last part of my address about a war of classes, and some effort to put an end to it. There are wars which are even more distressing, more desolating than the war of classes. Look at those terrible wars which are desolating the continent of Europe, and which we thought and hoped we had seen the end of. No man suffers so much from war as the workingman all over the world. (Applanse J And make up your mind to this; you workingmen in America are suffering from the oppression of your brethren in Europe. As they are raised in the social scale you are raised; as their difficulties are removed yours become less and less. We act and react, so to speak, upon each other.

And now I say I believe I is possible to do something to put an end even to war, and I believe the only people that can do is are the great Anglo Saxon people of which you are the nodest crait on this side of the water. Where an we hope for any extension of the principles of Christ, "Peace on earth and good will to men," If this great English-speaking people do not make some effort in that direction! I hold that if we coult God's help, dely fortune.

"Peace on earth and good will to men," It this great Engil-h speaking people do not make some effort in that direction? I hold that if we could only erect some board of arbitration between ourselves, English and Americans, to settle all questions, past, present and future, and prevent, as far as in us lay, wars in other countries as well as our own, we should influence the destiny of the whole human race. [Applause.]

TAKING COLD .- There is no more seasonable time in the year to .take cold than the present; the facilities are abundant, and, as a conse quence, every other person we meet admits to having taken advantage of the opportunities furnished. The Technologist condenses the philosophy of taking cold into a few lines, and we give them for the benefit of those who would learn how to avoid the disagreeable complaint. It says: The human frame was intended for activity, to run fast and to run sow, but it must be managed. A locomotive can run very fast, but if stopped instantaneously, when going at a high rate of speed, it is unjointed as bably as if it had had infiammatory rheumatism for seven years. A skifful engineer, however, tones down his speed gradually, and in this lies the whole secret of taking cold. It is exposure or carelessness, after exercise, that brings on colds. After walking, or running, or dancing, or any exercise that quickens the circulation, a little current of air from a window, a crevice, from an open door for a few minutes, just to cause a chiki, is sure to produce cold. Merely stopping on the street in a current of air—as at a corner where the wind breaks or makes an angle—will do the job. Any sudden subsidence of active forces of the body in a temperature that chilis, will produce cold. The little common sense that is needed, and for the lack of exercise of which so much money is paid to doctors is, preserve an equable temperature, or, having exercised freely, recover the proper state grafually without a chill. This is attained in a simple and easy manner. After exercise always seek rest in a shellered place, where you will be warm, never being hasty to remove hat, gloves or cone. Let the perspiration subside before disrob-The human frame was intended for activity, to warm, never being hasty to remove hat, gloves or cape. Let the perspiration subside before disrob-ing, if in-doors, and if out-doors, always keep gently moving until the usual condition is at-

—Emile de Girardin is said to have issued a card explaining that his near-sightedness prevented him from taking an active part. In the defence of Paris, and that, therefore, he should leave to establish in the provinces a newspaper to be called The National Defence. A German journalist wants to know why he couldn't wear spectacles and remain in Paris, and add a that there are thousands of soldiers in the Prussian army wearing them.

# ABOUT COTTON.

THE TRADE AND MANUFACTURE IN

The following statistics of the cotton trade and manufacture in Europe, taken from the Annual (October) Circular of M. Ott-Trum pler, of Zurich, will be interesting to our manufacturing and cotton-growing readers. These statistics are useful and valuable for their accuracy of statement, and as presenting in a clear and concise form the business of the year ending September 30, corresponding with the beginning of our cotton season and movement of the new crop:

1867-\*68. Stock in European ports Sept. 30, 1867....1,092,000 Import for the year ending Sep . 30, 1868. 4,126,000 

4,503,000

4.387.000 Stock remaining in ports Sept. 30, 1870.. 759 050 The imports from different sources compare as follows: 1868-9

pales and pounds:

### PROPORTIONS USED-BALKS.

Amer. Indian Oth rs Total in pounds. 1,735,000 1,522,000 1,347,000 4,604,000 1,676,000,000 1,422,000 1,773,000 1,318,000 4,503,000 1,598,000,000 1869-70. 1,912,000 1,457,000 1,018,000 4,887,000 1,640,000,000 1,912,000 1,437,000 1,018,000 4,037,000 1,038,

Inc....176,000 bales, weighing 72,000,000 pounds, (equal to 30 per cent in bales, and 39 per cent. in bs.)
The deliveries for consumption in England, 1889-70, were 2,760,000—an average (for the whole year.) per week, of 63,077 bales.
For the nine months before the war, per week, of 63,410 bales. f 53,410 bales. For the three months of war, per week, of 52,077

1889-70....53,077 31,283

M. Ott-Trumpler estimates the consumption of the Continent for the two years, 1859-70 and 1860-81, at (per, year) 1,560,000 bales of 426 lbs. each—655,000,600 lbs.; and states the actual for 1889-70, 1,627,000 bales of 393 lbs. each—607,000,000 lbs.; to which we may add that the consumption for 1888-89, taken at his figures, 1,916,000 bales of 356 lbs. each—680,000,000 lbs.

We have often rebuked the extravagant and delnsive assertions and estimates in the cotton

detusive asset tons a mapfel increase of con sumption, in bales—such careless statements ig noring both the augmenting weight of bales and the absence of the additional spinning power required to stand the consumption so widely. The quired to stand the consumption so widely. The above compartive figures are conclusive. M. Ott has found the consumption to be reduced from the full rate for the past nine months, 53,410 bales per week in England, and 34.387 bales on the Continent, to 52,077 and 21,692 bales respectively—an aggregate falling off of 14,128 bales per week. Reckoning the three months ending September 30 as consuming at the full rate had peace revented and positive the consumption would Reckoning the three months ending September 30 as consuming at the full rate had peace remained undisturbed, the consumption would have been 184,000 bales more in all Europe, by so much reducing the stock remaining September 30. On the other hand, however, the war arrested for a time the movement of cotton to Europe to the extent probably, for that per.ol., from all countries, of some 80,000 bales. On these premises, without war, the stocks in European ports, September 30, would have been 856,000 bales, or 72,000 bales more than in 1869, notwithstanding a diminution in the supply from India and other countries of 631,000 bales compared with the previous year. The influence of these facts which were apparent in July, forced the price of middling uplands in Liverpool down to 9½d. Then there was no reason to look for a crop exceeding that of 1860, admitting a planting ten per cent. larger, as from all experience two such favorable seasons in succession could not be expected. The world was at peace, and every spindle was in motion, a large proportion very profitably.

Now, all is changed. War has prevailed for four months, desolating France, exhausting the resources of Germany, and depressing trade and in dustry, except for war purposes, everywhere. It has reduced the consumption of cotton actually 250,000 bales, and prospectively about 500,000 more if it continues through the other eight months of 1870-71, or 250,000 more if peace should come at once. The weather for the seven weeks

months of 1870-71, or 250,000 more if peace stome at once. The weather for the seven v come at once. The weater for the scrow week after september 20 was remarkably favorable for the cotton crop to mature and be gathered; it has induced, and with reason, the popular estimate to range from three and a half million bales as a minimum up to four millions as, more than possible. At the same time the reports from other countries promise an increased production over that of 1869.

that of 1869. Finally, the summing up of the business of 1869-70 shows that an American crop of 3,120,00 bales, notwithstanding the reduced supply from baies, notwithistation and the supply the large consumption of Europe, urged by the fair profit which spinners were making, and add to the surplus 75,000 bales of cotton. Contrast the state of things before the war, when middling upland things before the war, when midding upland cotton was at 9½d, and that which exists now with a promise of an addition of 500,000 or 1,000,000 hales to the surplus of October 1, 1871, and cotton at 9½d in Liverpool, and still dearer in New York. Is it well to advise planters to hold on to their cotton at present prices?

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A heavy northeast storm prevalled at Forress Monroe yesterday morning.

All the Ba'on Rouge prisoners have been adnitted to ball except five, whom the court considered had been identified with the shooting through the window of the courthouse, whereby Harry Williams, colored, was killed. The trial will probably last another week . The Alabama Senate met yesterday and organ

ized. The House will be fully organized to day and the vote of the State will probably be counted on Friday or Saturday and the new officers installed. The Northern Transportation Company has

suspended payment on liabilities of \$400,000. Arrangements are negotiating which will probably enable them to resume business. The North Carolina Legislature organized Monday. The Hon. T. J. Jarvis was elected Speaker, and all the offices are filled by Demo-

It having become the fashion in Dresden for the citizens of the better classes to lavish all sorts of attentions on the French prisoners arriving there, and, while pressing upon them various presents and overloading them with refresh-ments, to ignore entirely the existence of their German escorts, the City Council have determined that hereafter soldiers acting as gnards to pric perenter soldiers acting as guards to pris-shall be received as the guests of the city.

crats. The Covernor's message was read.

### Married.

In Savannah, Georgia, on Tuesday morning November 15tb, 1870, by the Rev. J. E. Evans, D. D., San'l A. White and Mary Isabel, second daughter of the late J. Cart Glover, all of South Carolina.

### Special Notices.

PUBLIC MARKETS, NOVEMBER 23, 1870 .- To-Morrow, the 24th, having been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving, the Markets will be closed at 9 o'clock A. M. . WM. KIRKWOOD, Chief Clerk.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON-CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1870 .- To-Morrow, 24th instant, having been ap pointed as a day of general thanksgiving, this Bank will be closed. Papers payable then must WM. C. BREESE be anticipated. nov23 Cashier

UNION BANK OF SOUTH CARO-LINA, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1870 .-THURSDAY next, 24th instant, being Thanksgiving Day, this Bank will be closed. Paper payable on that day must be anticipated. H. D ALEXANDER, Cashler. nov23-1

THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS'. BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON S. C., NOVEMBER 22, 1870 .- THURSDAY, 24th intant, having been set apart as a Day of Public Thanksgiving, this Bank will be closed. Paper payable on that day must be anticipated. W. L. HASKELL, Cashler, nov23 PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,

CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1870 .- To-MORROW being Thanksgiving Day, this Bank will be closed. All maturities then payable must be J. H. LOPER, anticinated. nov28 PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH CAR-

OLINA-CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1870 .- THURSDAY, 24th instant, having been set apart as a day of Public Thanksgiving, this Bank | A.O. BARBOT. will be closed. Paper payable on that day must JAMES B. BETTS, be anticipated. nov22 Cashler

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY-CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 21 1870 .- THURSDAY, 24th instan having been appointed as a day of genera Thanksgiving, this office will be closed. Paper payable on that day must be anticipated. THOMAS R. WARING, Cashler. nov22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Check No. 197, dated August 18th, 1870, for \$7000, signed JOHN HUNN, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, and drawn on E. S. KUH. County Treasurer, has been lost or mis laid at Columbia, South Carolina. This is to warn all parties that the said Check is null and void, no equivalent having been received therefor.

By order of the Board. JOHN HUNN, Chairman, nov10-30 JAMES E. MCGREGOR, Clerk.

FIVE CENTS ADDITIONAL WILL my Shoes with sliver 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

OFFICE OF CHERAW AND SALIS BURY RAILROAD COMPANY-CHERAW, S. C., OCTOBER 25TH, 1870 .- TO CONTRACTORS .-Bids are invited for GRADING the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, between Cheraw and Wades boro', as far as located, say 18 miles, com mencing at Cheraw.

Profiles and specifications will be shown, and all necessary information given by the undersigned at Cheraw, S. C., from the 1st to the 21st Novem ber ensuing, when it is proposed to let the con-GEORGE W. EARLE, tract. oct26-wfm12 Chief Engineer.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY or stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of Dr. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere. GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Wholesale Drug-

gists, Charleston, S. C. nov23-wfm3 EARLY MORN.—THOUSANDS OF ooth sexes, in this country, awake every morning languid, unrefreshed and devoid of all inclination for breakfast. No matter from what cause these indescribable feelings may proceed, their best and quickest remedy will be found in a dose of PLANTATION BITTERS. The beneficial effect is immediate. The stomach at once responds to the genial influence of the preparation, and a reserve of latent vitality, which only required the awakening agency of this potent invigorant to render it active, is brought into play. Of all ap petizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts dyspepsia to flight.

From Sea Moss Farine may be made Blanc Mange, Lighthouse Pudding, Long Branch Pudding, Farine Cream, Cream Cakes, Farine Pies and Custards, Ice Cream, Soups, Gravies, &c.

SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no nger believe in it. If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor

to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

gests by the use of invigorating medicine. The great object is to strengthen the system vithout exciting it. This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable

How is this to be done? Common sense sug

tonics and alteratives-HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and ren-

lers digestion easy and perfect. It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting vigorous condition of the physical system, pro motes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every fall.

GETTING MARRIED. -ESSAYS for Young Men on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonia happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Howard Association, Box P, Philadelphia, sep17-3mos

## Special Notices.

I WILL CONTRACT TO BUILD, tepair or Superintend, any work in my line R. S. R. CHRIETZBERG.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

no23-w(2\* No. 70 Wentworth street NOTICE.—ALL CLAIMS AGAINST British Brig ISADORA, Griswold, Master, must be handed in at our office THIS DAY, before 12 clock, or they will be debarred payment. J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents. nov23-1

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP W. EVERMAN, from Philadelphia, are notifled that she will discharge cargo To-DAY, at Brown's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on wharf at owner's risk and expense. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent

MONUMENT TO LEE IN RICH-MOND.—It is proposed that the fourth Sabbath in November (November 27th) be observed as MEMORIAL DAY OF GENERAL LEE throughout the South, and that every Congregation (Christian and Hebrew) should make their contributions for the Monument on that day. Clergymen are respectfully requested to notify their Congregations of this proposal, take up collections, and remit their contributions to Miss S: N. RANDOLPH, Secretary of the Ladles' Lee Monument Commit

tee, Box 838, Richmond, Va. MRS. WM. H. MACFARLAND, MRS. G. W. RANDOLPH, MRS. JAMES LYONS.

MRS. WM. BROWN, MISS NICHOLAS. nov23-4 GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO.

for BOYS' CLOTHING, all sizes. nov18-fmw THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER, DR. BASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL kills all pain in wo minutes. Cancers, Bolls, Tetter, and Old Sores, cured in 48 hours by Dr. HASKBLL'S CAR-BOLIC CANCER SALVE. For sale at retail by G. W. AIMAR, COHEN'S MEDICAL DE-

DR. H. BAER. POT. DR. G. J. LUHN. ED. S. BURNHAM, . W. T. LIFTLE & CO., M. H. COLLINS & CO., ALFRED RACUL, M. D., GRAMAN & SCHWAKE, DR. W. A. SKRINE. E. H. KELLERS, M. D., And at wholesale by DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS,

ole Agents for South Carolina. nov11-3mosnaw DR AVER'S LABORATORY. THAT has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a otent restorer for the beauty of mankind-for the comeliness which advancing age is so pron to diminish and destroy. His VIGOR mounts luxuriant locks on the bald and gray pates among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him for the good looks as well as health of the commu-

nov18-fmw3DAV BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the worldharmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitatio poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not pos The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has had thirty years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye, Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied

at No. 16 Bond street, New York. nov26 fmw1yr LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-TERS, an old German Tonic.

IJPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-

TERS, the most delightful and effective in the world. LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-TERS strengthens the debilitated.

LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-TERS cures female complaints. LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BPT-TERS cures "never well" people.

LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BIT-TERS will give an appetite. jun10-fmw AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE THUSSES .- Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address

"ork. Eves made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New York.

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

A GRAND EPOCH IN SCIENCE. From the time when, in 1884, Dr. EUGGE discovered "Carbolic Acid" and its extraordinary medical effects, nothing in the history of Medicine has equalled it. Largely used by the French physicians in treatment of consumptive and scroftlous diseases, it was introduced by the Court Physician of Berlin, MAX ERNST HENRY, into Prussis, and from thence to the United States. No thing else of the present day can equal HEN-RY'S SOLULION OR CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR. Patients get better after only one dose has been taken, and we cordially recor it to the public.—[Editor "Argus." jan17 lyr

# Railroads.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON BAIL-ROAD.

ENGER TRAINS on this Road run daily as

oile, New Orleans and the West.
With Steamboats for points on the Savannah

River.
At Charleston with the Northeastern and South Carolina Railroads, and Steamships for all points North and West.
Through Tickets over this line on sale at Hotels in Charleston; Screven House, Savannah; and all principal Ticket offices North and South.
Freights forwarded daily to and from Savannah and all points beyond.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Jacksonville, Palatks, &c.

Tariff as low as by any other line.

C. S. GADSDEN, Engineer and Superintendent. oct5 TORTHEASTERN RAILBOAD.

**沙山市市福田市** 

Trains leave Charleston daily at 9.39 A. M., (Sundays excepted.) and 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston 7.30 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) and 5 P. M.
Train leaving at 9:30 A. M., makes through connection to New York via Richmond and Aquis Creek only—going through in 42 hours, and without detention on Sunday.
Train leaving at 6:30 P. M., have choice of routs via Richmond and Washington, or Bay route via Portsmouth and Baltimore. Passengers leaving Friday by this train lay over on Sunday in Baltimore; those leaving on Saturday remain Sunday in Wilmington, N. C.
This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant

in Wilmington, N. C.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points west and Northwest, both trains making close connections at Washington with Western trains of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

Engineers and Superintendent.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDIES.

Professor LOUIS WUNDRAM'S BLOOD PURI.
FYING AND PURGATIVE HERBS, (in Pills or Powders), for the cure of all Acute or Chronic Diseases, resulting from impure blood and Imperfect digestion.
Also, the following Medicines by the same (Professor Louis Wundram, Brunswick, Germany;)
GOUT POWDERS,
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Epileptic Remedy.
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Eye Water.

asser (the German "Paink Mer.) Dr. H. 3 A ER, No. 181 Meeting street.