VOLUME XI .--- NUMBER 1820.

CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1871.

THE CLIMAX OF TYRANNY.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN THE UP-

How the Operations of the Ku-Klux Hunters are Conducted-A Specimen Arrest-Disastrous Effect on the Community-Demoralization of the Negroes-A Gloomy Picture.

[From the Columbia Phoenix, October 24.]

We call attention to the following extract from the letter of a citizen of Yorkville, addressed to a gentleman of this city. The writer is a gentleman of the highest character. His letter will give some idea of the scenes enacting in York. Nor will our readers fail to appreciate the indignant emotions evinced by this writer, whom we know to be a quiet, law-abiding man:

Although I feel secure in my own innocence of any complicity in the causes which have been made the pretext for the infamous proceedings inaugurated here by the party in power, yet I cannot but be shocked, and feel uneasiness, at the total overthrow of all my receding freedom. power, yet I cannot but be shocked, and feet uneasiness, at the total overthrow of all my preconceptions of republicanism, freedom and law. Indeed, no stranger to our community could remain here unaffected by the prevailing gloom and sense of insecurity. Every bulwark of civil protection seems levelled, and personal liberty appears now to depend entirely upon the absence of malice on the part of the Ignorant and depraved. No warrants are issued, no charges specified, no authority exhibited; a soldier under arms, sometimes a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, sometimes merely a private, presents himself and orders a march to jail. Arrived there, the prisoner is searched, and ten locked up in a cell and told that he can have no source of amusement to wile away the time, as he is placed there for punishment, and not for pleasure. In some cases a little consideration has been shown, such as time to take leave of wife and children, when convenient; in many others, the "summary process" is most scrupulously adhered to. A case of this kind took place in town to-day, which illustrates well "the changes and variety of untried scrupulously adhered to. A case of this kind took place in town to-day, which illustrates well "the changes and variety of untried being we must pass." A Mr. Mitchell, highly esteemed as a straightforward, upright man by all who know him, came to town last night to attend a Masonic meeting. This morning while standing in a store he was arrested by a common solder, who, after cocking his musket and putting on a fresh cap, ordered him to hold up his hands, and told a negro to search his pockets and disarm him. This being done, the doughty soldier, with his sable assistant, carried the prisoner to jail. What adds polgnancy to this shameful indignity, is the fact that the black rascal who took part in it has been strongly suspected of havby, is the last that that the part in it has been strongly suspected of having been one of Rose's gang of barn-burners. There are now some thirty-two or three in jail; but this number will, doubtless, be largely in-

creased by morning, as nearly all of the caval-ry companies are ranging over the county, and might arrests seem to be in special favor. ry companies are ranging over the county, and alight arrests seem to be in special favor. All this is bad enough, God knows, but there are consequent evils to be apprehended, which dwarfs if into petty annoyance. The county is being depopulated. Numbers of farmers and other citizens, innocent as well as guilty, appalled at the prospect of a long incarceration, a packed lury, an unscrupulous judge, and a ready host of accusing witnesses, eager to swear, according to instructions, for "two dollars a day and expenses paid," have left homes and families just as the threatened danger found them. The matured crops are but half gathered, and the unprotected farms stand as tempting baits for the idle negro. It will not be long before larceny, arson and outgrage of every sort will be committed throughout this helpless section. Already the signs of exultation are shown on the faces of the negroes. The town is daily filled with them—inly coming to sell their concocted tales of Ku-Kiux injuries, or to selze the chance of casy vengeance report those whom they dislike. This very afternon, my friend—was subjected to annoyance of this kind. About a month ago, he informed a worthless negro tenant on his mother's farm that he must make other arrangements for next year. To day the rascal came to town to

worthless negro tenant on his mother's farm that he must make other arrangements for next year. To-day the rascal came to town to report him as "a Ku-Khux and a friead to Ku-Klux." Knowing Mrs. — was in town, he actually rode up here to brag to Mrs. —, his wife, about what he had done. Fortunately, his tale was so ridiculous and so badly told, that it was rejected at headquarters. This is a straw but it shows the drift of pages feel. that it was rejected at headquarters. This is a straw, but it shows the dritt of negro feeling. It is needless to add that all business and industry are paralyzed. Through all this, A. S. Wallace, directing and controlling spirit of this scheme of infamous outrage, remains in our midst. He daily airs himself upon our streets, here in the very heart of murder and conspiracy, as he calls it, and gloats over the would yet have this people beneath his heel."

Buy I must stop before I grind my teeth to the roots.

The Reign of Terror-Shameful Conduct of the Federal Officers. [From the Camden Journal.]

In Spartanburg we are informed that the jall is so full of so-called Ku-Klux that many are camped outside under guard. In York we are told that all the roads leading to the courtbourse are picketed by soldiers and one we are told that all the roads leading to the courthourse are picketed by soldiers, and any one attempting to pass either way is arrested, and in many instances thrown into jail, and that in one case where a party had gone to make an arrest at night they intruded upon the privacy of young ladies' chambers, and pulled the covering from their bodies, pretending to search for their victim. We are further informed that many persons are leavetending to search for their victim. We are further informed that many persons are leaving their homes in order to avoid these arrests, not that they feel themselves guilty, but because they may be arrested upon mere suspiction or idle accusation, and prit to great trouble and expense to procure ball, and perhaps by perjury be convicted of the crime alleged, and sent to the penitentiary, all of which is not only possible, but very probable. only possible, but very probable.

The Supreme Issue-Liberty or Des potism.

(From the Barnwell Sentinel.)

[From the Barnwell Sentinel.]

The question naturally arises, why should General Grant assume such a grave responsibility? The answer is, the country is about to later upon the most important political struggle that has ever been agitated since the formation of the government. It is a contest between constitutional liberty and central despoilsm. This is the supreme issue. We believe that General Grant intends to hold the government for himself and his party: that if government for himself and his party; that if he can carry this election by a popular vote, he will not call into exercise the dictatorial he will not call into exercise the dictatorial powers conferred on him by the Ku-Klux bill; but in the meantime he is preparing and using the machinery of that bill in these reconstructed States, to familiarize the public mind with this mode of usurpation, so that if it becomes necessary, he can apply it to the large States of the North and West, should ne be convinced the majorities there are likely to be turned against his re-election. The single question to be presented to the popular mind of the American people at the next general election will be, is this a confederacy of independent States, united under a written constitution, clearly defining the rights of the States, and the powers of the General Government, or is it a centralized despotism at Wash. States, and the powers of the General Government, or is it a centralized despotism at Washington, to be used for the aggrandizement of Gen. Grant and his supporters? We think the signs are unmistakable; they foreshadow the march of Gen. Grant to imperial power, for the benefit of himself and followers, or the triumph of constitutional liberty. The decision of this, the great question of modern times, is in the hands of the people of these United States, not as citizens of a centralized government, but as citizens of independent, sovereign ment, but as citizens of Independent, sovereign States. As they love liberty or prefer tyranry, so will they decide.

What Does it Mean ! [From the Unionville Times.]

A present we are in the dark as to the in-tentions of the government. We do not think that martial law would be much, if any, worse than the reign of terror which is now driving than the reign of terror which is now driving the best chizens of Spartanburg out of the county, and so prostrating all business as to cause merchants to seriously think of boxing up the stock of goods just laid in and return them to the Northern merchants of whom they was purchased. How this will end God only knows; but we fear the result will be anything but peaceable. The intimidation heretofore exercised over the colored voters to make them vote the Radical ticket is now seen through by that class, and the leaders of that party are seeing them leave their ranks. They party are seeing them leave their ranks. They

have, therefore, determined to make a holo-caust of every white man in this section, rather than yield the power they find so profitable to themselves.

A Peaceful County—The Negro Militia the Only Conspirators. [From the Chester Reporter.] · Chester can proudly compare her record for good order and obedience to the laws with

good order and obscience to the law with any county from Maine to California, and suffer nothing by the contrast. The statement that there is within her borders an armed combination or conspiracy either able or dis-posed to defy the constituted authorities of the state or of the United States is without the shadow of truth. That the execution of the laws either of the State or of the United States laws either of the State or of the United States are now, or ever have been, obstructed here, since the surrender, is equally without foundation. The only single exception to this general statement that has ever come to our knowledge was the resistance made last January by the armed negro militia at Landsford, to the arrest of some of their number by the sheriff on bench warrants issued from the Court of General Sessions. In this instance, the execution of the law was obstructed by an armed force of the law was obstructed by an armed force of negroes, and the cotton thieves for whose arrest the warrants were issued were rescued from the hands of the civil officers. But of what avail is it for us to interpose our denial to these solelmn assertions of the President of the United States?

We have been under martial law before we have been under mater as we have and have lived through it. Let us hope that we may survive it again, and that, under its benignant sway, we may learn to love and to kiss the rod when laid upon us by "the best government the world ever saw."

Is Reconstruction a Failure !

[From the Marlboro' Times.] We do think it is a sad commentary on the government of South Carolina that the party in ascendancy, with the control of every department of the government, and a voting majority of thirty thousand, cannot administer majority of thirty thousand, cannot administer the law, keep down disturbances, and punish the offenders; that when a drunken youth commits an assault and battery upon an individual, he should not be tried by a court of justice having full jurisdiction of the case where he lives, and punished by laws in force in the State, but should be spirited away to be tried by other tribunals. Is reconstruction a failure? If it is, let the present government give way to some other that can grapple with questions at issue, bring order out of chaos, and make this what the Republican party has long boasted of, but gone no farther—the best government the world ever saw.

Facts are Stubborn Things.

Facts are Stubborn Things. [From the Laurensville Herald.]

From beginning to end the proclamation is based upon false and untenable premises. No such unlawful combinations as referred to exist, and the Radical leaders know it just as Ist, and the Radical leaders know it just as well as we do. A corporal's guard can arrest any suspected party, and carry him from one end of the nine counties to the other, and never meet with any opposition or disturbance. Any officer of a county can do the same within his jurisdiction. If alleged disturbances of the peace have not been properly prosecuted, the fault is not with the people. The courts and the prosecuting officers are in the keeping of the Radicals, and if there has been any neglect of duty, it is there that the responsibility rests. Warrants, however, are very necessary in arresting disturbers of the very necessary in arresting disturbers of the peace, and this devolves upon the injured

The Coil of the Empire-Let the People be Prudent and Hopeful. [From the Columbia Phœnix.]

maintained in South Carolina is right; but it does not follow that to effect this, the severe measure of martial law should have been re-sorted to. Against this, however impotent it may be, we raise an indignant protest. The grounds upon which the President predicate and his edict is but the exercise of the despotic power that he derives from a partisan Congress. Great is the provocation, and great is the desire of our foes that disturbances may occur. We say to our people: he prudent_be nrm_be true_be discreet. We are powerrim—be true—be discreet. We are power-less now, and must yield to power. But be of good cheer. This state of things cannot last. As "the coll of the empire" draws closer and closer around outraged communities and so-called States, wider and wider, we think, will open the eyes of the North. Throughout the North there are thousands and thousands of

Be Patient and Prudent, [From the Winnsboro' News.]

In view of the great provocations and of the In view of the great provocations and of the manifest design of this procedure, we would counsel our people to the exercise of a greater patience and prudence than we have yet been called upon to exhibit. Resistance to such oppression, as natural as it might be, would best subserve the interests of those who inaugurated this condition of things. Emboldened by a resistance upon which the whole power of the general government would be brought. of the general government would be brought to bear, with what nendish glee would they press on to spollation of our property, the insult of our families, and the final confiscation of our lands? To our people, then, we repeat, "be patient," even though by cruel and tyrannical measures we be torn from our families and thrown into the common jail.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, October 24. The barometer will probably continue high on Wednesday from the lower lakes to the Middle and East Atlantic, with clear and clearing and smoky weather; cloudy weather continues on the South Atlantic coast, and an area of low barometer extend from Missouri to Wisconsin, with easterly winds on Michigan and Superior. No important change for the Gulf coast.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.—4.47 P. M. Local Time.

Weather	Force of Wind	Wind of	Thermometer	meter	Place of Observation.
Cloudy.	Light.		74	29.94	Augusta
Cloudy.	Light. Gentle.	NE	50	90.12	Baltimore
Cloudy. Smoky.	Fresh.		50	30 15	Buston
L. Rain.	Fresh.		71	29.95	Buffalo, N. Y Charleston
Cloudy.	Brisk.	w			Cheyenne, W. T
Smoky.	Presh.	NE	54	30.08	Unicago
Fair.	Gentle.	NE	67	30.03	cincinnati
Smoky.	Gentle.	NE		30.08	Cleveland
Cloudy .	Fresh.	NW	56	29.69	Corinne, Utah
Smoky.	Gentle.	NE NE	54	30.10	Detroit Duluth, Minn
Cloudy.	Brisk.	NE	46	29.98	Duluth, Minn
Hazy.	Gentle.	NE		29.96	Indiananolla
Clear.	Light.		84	29.87	Key West, Fla Enoxville, Tenn.
Cl'g up.	Fresh.	NW	70	29.93	Knoxville, Tenn.
Fair.	Gentle.	NE		29.86	Lake Oity, Fla Memphis, Tenn
Fair. smoky.	Fresh.	Calm.		29.92	Memphis, Tenn
Cloudy.	Gentle.	SW		20 03	Milwaukee, Wis,
Cloudy.	Light.	SW			Nashville
Lt. Rain	Fresh.	NE	52	30.19	New London, Ut.
Fair.		NE !		29 91	New Orleans
Fog.	Brisk.	NE		30.17	New York
dloudy.	Fresh.	SE	73	29.69	Omaha, Neb
Fair.	Fresh.	NE	48	30.19	Oswego, N. Y
Smoky.	Gentle.	E	62		
Cir'g up	Fresh.	NE		30.96	Pittsburg, Pa
Cloudy.		Calm.	44	30.27	Pittsburg, Pa Portland, Me Rochester, N. Y. San Francisco
Hazy.	Gentle.	NE		30.20	Rochester, N. Y.
Clear.	Proch	NE		30.16	San Francisco
Cloudy.	Fresh.		73	29.94	Savannah
Fair. Smoky.	Light. B:18k.	SE SE		20.00	St. Paul, Minn
Cloudy.	Fresh.		52		
Cloudy.				30 05	Vashington, D O.
Cloudy.	Gentle	E	69	30 04	Wilmington,N C.
Lt. Rain				30.07	Norfolk
Cloudy.	Light.	SE	70	30.00	Lynchburg
Cloudy.	Fresh.	3	73	29.89	Leaven worth
Lt. Rain		Calm		30.11	Cape May
Clear.	Gentle.	NW	26	30.21	Mt. Washington.
L	Gentie. ated 7.47 the room clock A. art, may	calm NW cort d ted in ter chi be ex	fe pos ath er)	ather ill be merce hamb	Mt. Washington. NOTE.—The wethis morning, w Chamber of Comtogether with it courtesy of the c masters at any ti

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, October 24. An expert from Cornwall says the discoveries of tin mines will work a revolution in the trade. The receipts of gold and silver are in-

Mrs. Cooke sues Brigham Young for money collected upon her husband's death. Mrs. Cooke was formerly a Mormon, and is now an

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIENNIAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Reports of Committee-Sisterhoods in the Church-Exciting Debate on the Ritual.

SIXTEENTH DAY-OCTOBER 21.

In the Episcopal General Convention on Saturday, the report of the committee on canons being under consideration, it was resolved that new canons shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding the General Convention at which they are made; that it is inexpedient that minorities shall be represented; that the name of the body shall not be changed from convention to council; that the proposition "that two-thirds of a theological court shall be required to convict of a violation of the canons," is in conflict with the provisions of the constitution, and that it is inexpedient that future sessions of the convention be permanently held in the City of New York. SISTERHOODS.

Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Central New York, presented a report from the committee on the state of the church on the subject of "Sisterhoods," a subject which they regard as of great importance and worthy of grave consideration. The time has come when some provision should be made to meet the growing recessities for more help in carrying on the great work of education and charity in the church. * * The committee will church. * The committee will not conceal the difficulties which at the threshold spring up to obstruct any scheme of practical measures for utilizing the proffered work of women by organized sisterhoods. The prejudice which identifies every such movement with the false and perniclous system of the Church of Rome, and would forget the pure and living church of early ages which adopted such instrumentallties for the great work of charity she was sent into the world to do, has too long kept the church in apathy, and quenched the spirit which has been poured out on her daughters yearning to consecrate themselves, as the Phebes and Priscillas of the Apostle's time, to the labors which the love of Christ constrained

them.
The report, which is lengthy, recommends the adoption of the following:
Resolved, That this house regards with deep interest the work of women in the church, and the formation of such Christian organizations as may consist with the government and rules

of the church. of the church.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective dioceases and missionary jurisdictions which may desire the aid of such organizations, to adopt such measures as may promote the efficiency of such auxiliaries and guards against abuses.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE HYMNAL.

Bev. Dr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, from the lo'us committee on the hymnal, submitted a supplementary report recommending the omission from the hymnal of hymns 11, 72, 98, 124, 193, 209, 250, 253, 315, 367, 444, 492; also, that the committee recommend the insertion of several hymns recommended by members of the convention. The committee are satisfied that no hymns will now be found in the hymnal offensive to the most refined taste, or in the slightest conflict with the doctrines of the church. The committee conclude with a resolution authorizing them to proceed with the publication of the hymnal. Adopted.

At 12 o'clock the debate was resumed on the canon providing for uniformity of the

ritual.

Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, continued his remarks from the point left off yesterday, and proceeded to show the connection between the canons of the church in England and of the church in America, and said but a rew or those present understood this matter. The conservatives here should go for this process the conservatives here should go for this process. canon, because it would make the canons the law and do away with that ruble that had made all the trouble in the Church of England. As "the coll of the empire" draws closer and closer around outraged communities and so-called States, wider and wider, we think, will open the eyes of the North. Throughout the North there are thousands and thousands of gallant men that are knit to us of the South in closest bonds. The reaction, then, must come. Courage, faith, endurance, hope—these are the qualities that our citizens are called upon to illustrate.

In all matters of ritual that are doubtful reference shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges shall be ment of strife. This canon only declares that the canons of the Church of England in use in America in 1789 shall be the authority. That was before any of these questions agitated the church of England in use in America in 1789 shall be the authority. That was before any of these questions agitated the church of England in use in America in 1789 shall be the authority. That was before any of these questions agitated the church of England. Canon of Ritual—In all matters of ritual that are doubtful reference shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges the ordinary, and no cha all those who were within the church the necessity of obeying its laws and regulations. Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, reminded the

Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, reminded the Rev. Deputy from Alabama (Rev. Mr. Stringfellow,) that the Bishop of Alabama had, in an address to his own convention, regretted that the general convention of 1868 had not taken action on this subject, and expressed the hope that his diocese had been free from the evils which had afflicted other dioceses. Gentlemen said this was a small matter, that there was no necessity for any action, that it was trying to necessity for any action, that it was trying to prescribe in what part of the chancel the min-ister should stand. And yet they knew that last Sunday ministers of this church stood up, and by peculiar inflections of the voice, by significant pauses, by genuflections, they gave adherence to those monstrous heresies in reference to the blessed Eucharist which the Forglish matters died sooner than admit. He came, he expected to be in this church, but he came, he expected to be in this church, but he must express his opposition to this trumpery of Rome. He indicated his doubts as to the efficacy of the proposed canon, for, even after the able arguments that had been made, he was not satisfied as to the English canons. He could have wished that something had been done to preserve the blessed Eucharist from the country of the coun

done to preserve the blessed Eucharist from invasion.

Mr. Andrews, of Ohio, said if this canon was adopted every form or vestige of Romanism that any man has attempted to bring in the church will be exterminated. What he was afraid of was that if they got into the discussion of what was and what was not the canon law in force of 1789—for this is a subject on which who man differ it would result in a which able men differ-it would result in a thoroughbred discussion that would swamp

the whole thing.
Some think they may be injured by this thing, if they cannot carry out a certain form of ritual, but was not this a matter for the whole Church of God? Was it a personal wrong to any man, because he could not in-vent a new posture, or drape his altar with canvas, or stand in a particular place, or prostrate himself before inanimate objects? his own pleasure or wishes he is striving for, or is it the good of the church? The man who comes to the church with a menace that if things he wants cannot be done, he will leave it, had better leave it. [Slight applause, which was quickly suppressed by the chair.]

Rev. Dr. De Koren, of Wisconsin, objected in principle to deducing the canons in force in 1789 as the law on ritual. It was not really known what canons were in force in 1789. It was known surplices were not in use before 1789. Now, according to this canon, the can-ons of the Church of England in force in 1789 are to be the law. The speaker then read the canon of the Church of England "on vestments," prescribing in certain cases short gowns and long gowns, without cuffs, no colored hose, no wrought nightcaps, clergyman's cloaks, &c. Now, if the canons of the Church of England were to be adopted, the ministers of the church would have to conform to these regulations. He did not believe in transubstan-tiation, but he and others believed in the catholic doctrine which had come down through the Church of England from primitive times, that somehow in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist the spirit of our Lord was present. He asked why there should be this opposition, this feeling against reverence being observed in the ceremoules of the church. Is It that too much reverence is the curse of this land? Is it not true that the congregations are dreadfully irreverent? Do they not have paid choirs to tickle their ears and sing the praises of God by proxy? The cry is that we shall have no incense ascending from our altars; but do not the women who fill our churches—do we not see them filling themselves with incense, the odor of which is very fragrant, to be sure — but is it for the glory of God? Rather is it not for the glory of men

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, said he was Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, said ne was satisfied that some alterations should be made in this canon, and he would propose them. There had been a great deal said about the let alone policy. That was done in 1868, and what had he seen then? He saw on one occasion, in the administration of the Holy Sacraments, man remaining kneeling, until the whole conin the administration of the Holy Sacraments, men remaining kneeling until the whole congregation had received the sacrament, and delegation from Georgia. Robb's friends claim that he will not be removed.

what were they doing? Posturing and smit-ing their hearts, and looking out of the corner of their eyes to see if any one was looking at them. He had asked the blabop who was pre-sent, and saw this, what he thought of it? The bishop shrugged his shoulders and said noth-ing. He would tell them that this ritualism ing. He would tell them that this ritualism was sapping at the very church foundations; it was poissoning the theological institutions; poisoning the minds of the students. In one of the theological seminaries, now, its usefulness was destroyed, because a professor, a rigid ritualist, was at enmity with the fest of the faculty. Ninetynine hundredths of those in this convention were in layor of putting a stop to these practices, and all the opposition came from the handful of ritualists here. Why were those who went to worship God to be compelled to who went to worship God to be compelled to endure these practices, to witness a revival of those monstrons heresles which the church reected? These families, with their parti-color ed gowns and vestments, might just as well appear in the dress of a circus clown. Dr. Mead then proposed his amendment, which was to strike out the second sub-section of the canon providing that the canons of the Church of England in torce in 1789 be the law of ritual, and to insert in place thereof the recommendation made by the five bishops in their re-port to the House of Bishops to prohibit the practices enumerated, and marked from one

o ten, inclusive, asfollows: 1. The use of incense. 2. Placing or retaining a crucifix in any part of the church 3. Carrying a cross in procession in the

3. Carrying a cress in procession in the church.
4. The use of lights on or about the holy table, except when necessary.
5. The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the right of the people as objects toward to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made, in or after prayer of consecration, or in the act of admin stering them, or in conveying them to and from the communicants.

6. The mixing of water with the wine as part of the service, or in presence of the con regation.
7. The washing of he priest's hands or the

congregation.

8. Bowings, crossings, genuflections, prostrations, reverences bowing down upon or kissing the holy table, and kneeling, except as allowed, provided for or directly by rubric or canon, it being provided that reverence at the mention of the nameof the Lord Jesus is not intended to be disallowed; and it being further provided that private personal devotion, before or after official ninistration, is not to be understood to include or justify any of the acts prohibited.

prohibited.

9. The celebration or receiving of the Holy Communion by any tishop or priest when no person receives with him.

10. Employing or permitting any person or persons not in holy orders to assist the minister in any part of the hider for the administration of the Holy Communion.

Mr. Gordon, of Alabama, said the amendment now proposed by Dr. Mead had robbed the proposed canon of all its worth. This was entering into class legislation. It was not the proper work for the Clurch of God. The conventions of the churci are called upon to deliberate upon something grander and better liberate upon something grander and better than to put a stop to the eccentricities of this than to put a stop to the eccentricities of this or that man, or class of men. He thought this church was broad enough to include both the gentleman from Visconsin and the gentleman from Virginia. He frankly confessed that he loved to see the beautiful in the church; that it was pleasant to him to see it decked by loving hand. He saw not why he should spend his money in his own house to make it attractive and beautiful, and should not do the same for the House of God. He make it attractive and beautint, and should not do the same for the House of God. He confessed that he liked his praises to God to ascend to Heaven in the strains of sweet music; but while he felt this he would not interfere with his brother who disliked such accessories, who preferred a plain place to worship in, and who desired no accessories;

and all that he asked was that his brother should extend to him the same toleration. Mr. Carter, of Maryland, moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely. He said the House of Bishops, by its non-action on the re-port of its own committee, indicated that it did not deem this subject a proper one for legislation.

Rev. Dr. Cady, of New York, proposed the following as a substitute for the whole:

Canon of Ritual—In all matters of ritual that

Corinthians, "at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow." Here was the Divine law above all human law; and yet there are bis of the church who stand erect when the name of our Redeemer is pronounced. Rev. Mr. Currie, of Rhode Island, called Mr.

Judd to order.

Mr. Judd. I don't wonder that the gentleman

squirms.
The chair expressed the opinion that Mr.
Judd was out of order in criticising the action or demeanor of a bishop.

A deputy here asked Mr. Judd if he considered that crooking the neck was bending

the knee?
Mr. Judd replied that the deputy was trying to escape under technicalities. It was the spirit of the law for which he contended. Bu spirit of the law for which he contended. But he asked the gentleman if he obeyed even the letter of the law by bending the knee?

In the midst of some confusion the house at this time (4 P. M.) adjourned, with Mr. Judd still on the floor.

[The debate was of more absorbing interest than on any day since the opening of the convention. At times the feeling both among the depute and the large number of speciators.

deputies and the large number of spectators deputies and the large number of specialors present was intense, and applause and cries of order, when some unusually bitter expressions escaped from the lips of speakers, brought to mind the deliberations of heated political assemblages. The demeanor of the ritualists, if such there be, was, both in word and act, marked contrast with the excited manner an the opproblous terms heaped upon them by members of the antagonistic branch of the

Baltimore, October 24.
The convention resolved to entertain no new question, and restrain members to one in ten minutes' speech on any subject except ritual-ism. Upon the vexed questions involving innovations, the committees report against pre

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, October 24. The Times, this morning, suggests the ap-pointment of an impartial commission to set-tle any international difficulty which may grow out of the cutting out of the schooner 1 It believes that any compilications will be thus compromised promptly and on an equitable basis.

basis.

VERSAILLES, October 24.

In the six departments named in the recently concluded treaty, the Prussian evacuation is proceeding quietly. In the Supreme Council of Corsica the Bonapartist party, on a test vote, were defeated by two majority. It is currently reported that Prince Napoleon will tender his resignation as a member of the

A crisis from scarcity of money is appre-hended. Bank of France to-day commenced to issue thirty-five million of small currency BERLIN, October 24. A bill for the formation of an Imperial war

A bill for the formation of an imperial war fund was introduced in Parliament to-day. PARIS, October 24. A boiler exploded at Borbacx, in the depart ment du Nord, killed ten and hurt many.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 24. There was a Cabinet meeting to-day. Ab-There was a Caonier meeting today. Assent: Sherman and Boutwell.

The question of the Hornet, which was blockaded by the Spanish first in a Haytien port, was considered in Cabinet. Grant holds, that bearing the American flug, and being under bonds to this government, entitles the Hornet to freedom in neutral waters. The discharging correspondence has made some

diplomatic correspondence has made some progress, and an early release of the Hornet is expected.

The Star says a strong effort is being made to effect the removal of Colonel Robb, collector of customs at Savannah, and appoint in the block of Luxe Atkins, who, it is said in

POLITICS AT THE NORTH.

THE NEW YORK STATE CANVASS.

Mr. Tilden Gives the Democracy Words of Cheer - The Local Nominations-The Germans "Fight Mit Sigel" Again -The Streets Filled with Target Companies - How Candidates are Bled-Expected Arrival of the Russian Grand Duke-Horrible Treatment of the Newspaper Reporters.

NEW YORK, October 21.

Mr. Tilden, chairman of the Democrati State central committee, on behalf of said committee, announces officially to-day, in the columns of the World, the reception of "news of the most encouraging character of the progress of the canvass throughout the State.' and "every indication of a satisfactory majority for the general ticket." His course is unusual and would seem to justify the supposition that the committee must have some strong reason for believing that the Democrats wil carry the State, or they would not take this public method of expressing confidence. Th rouble about all such announcements as thes is, that people will bet money on the strength of them. If the result is contrary to the prediction and they lose their money, they visit reproaches on the prophets. Mr. Tilden knows this full well, and blows his trumpet with a thorough appreciation of the consequences. quences.

About the Legislature, however, there is great doubt. New York City elects twenty-one assemblymen, usually a solid Democratic one assemblymen, usually a solid Democratic delegation. But now in consequence of the quarrels between Tammany and the Reformers, the Republicans expect to carry a dozen districts or more. This would insure them a majority of the Lower House at Albany. The next Legislature has the redistricting of the State, under the ceasus of 1870, and it is important that the Republicans should not have the supervision of the work. They did not scruple under the last census to disfran-chise, virtually, halt of the Democratic strong-holds. The Senate to be elected will partici-pate in the choice of an United States senator to succeed Roscoe Conkling.

The present interest in local politics is the

coalition between the Reform Democrats and the Republicans on a local ticket. At the convention of the former, on Tuesday night, General Franz Sigel, a Republican, was accepted as a candidate for registrar, and Judges Barrett and Daly, Democrats, were nominated for indical offices. The customburse Republic judicial offices. The customhouse Republicans met in convention last night, and endorsed the nominations, and the Greeley Republicans are expected to do the same tonight. The Tammany nominations have not

ret been made.

The office of registrar is a prize which politicians naturally struggle for with eagerness.

Next to the position of sheriff and county clerk it yields the largest income in the local circlists. The fees mount un sometimes to fifty. civil list. Its fees mount up sometimes to fifty thousand dollars per annum, and its pickings and stealings to as much more as the registrar and stealings to as much more as the registrar dares to take. The Anti-Tammany Coalition candidate, Gen. Sigel, is the well known Sigel of the war, who, in consequence of his frequent retreats down the Shenandoah valley before Stonewall Jackson's hosts, was dubbed by the wits "the Flying Dutchman." He has done nothing since the war but run for office and be bester. He invariably turns un a candie beaten. He invariably turns up a candi be beaten. He invariably turns up a candidate for something as sure as election day comes around. Two years ago he headed the Republican State ticket with Greeley. The Germans of both parties like him, however, and he will poil the full German vote. His Tammany opponent will be a full-blooded Irishman—for the contestants for the "Boss's contestants for the "Boss's contestants for the "Boss's contestants for the "Boss's contestants" and Ned nomination are Mike Connolly and Ned Shandley—so that Celt and Teuton will again be arrayed in conflict.

again be arrayed in conflict.

About these times, target company parades abound. The intelligent foreigner, just landed, who stands on the steps of the Astor House as a gang of red-shirted butcher boys and long-shoremen, with the inevitable darkey and target at the tail end, march by, gets an incorrect idea of the boasted citizen soldiery of New York. The individuals in red shirts and cigars are not a company of the Seventh Regiment. are not a company of the Seventh Regiment, but a gang of "bummers" and "beats," who have gathered themselves together for the purpose of extorting money and drinks out of candidates for local offices. Yesterday and today the streets resounded with bands of music conducting these heroes about town, from ouse to house and store to store. The target company, usually named after some ward politician, assembles about nine o'clock in the morning, in front of a liquor store, where drinks are free for the occasion.

store, where drinks are free for the occasion. The uniform and equipments consist of red shirts, black pantaloons, wide-awake hats, cigars, and muskets, with bouquets stock in the muzzles. The officers are so numerous, that when the targeters march a couple have to be sandwiched between each file of privates. They are gorgeously gotten up, and flash their swords in the sunlight like the gallant warriors that they are. When the company have sufficiently "liquored-up," it starts on its round of visits to the candidates, with a band in front and a negro staggering under a target behind. When the house of a victim is reached, the company is drawn up in front, the band plays "Hail to the house of a victum is leaded, the combact is drawn up in front, the band plays "Hall to the Chief," and the candidate appears at the door with a sliver pitcher or butter dish and an envelope containing greenbacks, which he presents to the captain. Then he delivers a presents to the captain. Then he delivers a short speech to the boys, and they give him three cheers in return. The band strikes up "Wearing of the Green," and the company proceeds to interview the next candidate around the corner. When the list of the bleeding is exhausted, and all the prizes to be about for collected and placed in the to be shot for collected and placed in the hands of young men in cluizens' clothes, who take position in the cortege just behind the musicians, the company heads for Broadway and a steamboat landing, from which it embarks to a suburban village to pass the remain-der of the day. The close of the festivities is almost always characterized with drunkenness aimost aiways characterized with drunkenness and fighting, and sometimes with murder. The target company, such as I have described, is almost peculiarly a New York institution. It is an outgrowth of some of the worst leatures of our local political demoralization.

The Grand Duke is expected to arrive off Sandy Hook at any moment. A painful report

tures of our local political demoralization.

The Grand Duke is expected to arrive off Sandy Hook at any moment. A painful report was circulated in the city yesterday. It was to the effect that the Polish refugees here had threatened to attempt the life of the Prince if he appeared in our streets. The story gained so much credence, that the Polish National so much credence, that the Polish National Society felt it necessary to hold a hasty meeting last night and authoritatively deny that the Poles of New York had any such absurd enterprise on foot. The Prince will be feted exclusively by a self-appointed committee of wealthy gentlemen. The mayor and authorities decline to have anything to do with the reception. They probably see very little reason why Americans should go wild over a boy who represents the most cruel and bloodson why Americans should go who vere a coy
who represents the most cruel and bloodthirsty absolute despotism of Europe—a system which has nothing at all in common
with Republicanism, and the house which has
outraged and butchered Poland. The pretence is that honors should be showered upon tence is that honors should be showered upon the Muscovite Emperor's son because the Em-peror sympathized with the North during our civil war. An ovation in which only one-hair of the American people can participate is not national but sectional in its character, and, as national but sectional in its character, and, as such, cannot receive the approval of those Americans who are anxious to see the bitterness of the past burled.

The committee have taken the precaution to hadra in his Imparied Historican Committee have taken the precaution to

nedge in his Imperial Highness from the New York reporters. A guard will be stationed at the hotel doors with strict instructions to drive off all interviewing newspaper men This will put the ostracised on their mettle It remains to be seen which enterprising re porter will get access to the roof and let him-self down by the chimney into the imperial apartments. You can depend upon it, Alexis will be interviewed.

AMBUSCADING A STEAMER. NEW ORLEANS, October 24.

The crew of the steamer Planter, on going ashore for water, near Mulatto Bayou, was fired into by an unknown party. Two were mortally and one severely wounded.

THE FOREST FIRES.

DETROIT, October 24.

The high winds rekindled the fires on the the military reservation, and Port Huron is endangered.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

The convention consumed most of Monday's session in the discussion of questions pertaining to the national administration.

A resolution was adopted pledging the allegiance of the colored people of the Southern States, first to the United States Congress for the enactment of laws looking to the protection of them; and, second, to President Grant for the prompt and faithful execution of the same.

same.

Besolutions favoring the renomination of Grant being reported, Barbadoes offered as a substitute the following:

Whereas, This is a class convention, com-

posed entirely of colored men, convened for the purpose of considering our peculiar condi-tion growing out of our own entranchisement;

therefore,
Reselved, That we deem it impolitic, at this Reselved. That we deem it impolitic, at this time, to appear even to dictate or anticipate the action of the great Republican party, of which we form but a fraction. Adopted.

Deveaux, of Georgia, moved a reconsideration, whereupon a very exciting debate ensued and was kept up for about four hours. At one time it was thought that some of the members would come to blows.

members would come to blows.

A letter was read from Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, recommending that the members of the convention insist upon their rights—civil, political and educational; relterating his epposition to the annexation of San Domingo; advising the removal from office of all dishonest men, both Democrats and Republicans; referring in high terms to the supplementary civil rights bill now before the United States Congress; urging equal rights in all public conveyances, hotels and common schools.

OUR RADICAL BRETHREN.

How the Washington Chronicle Disposes of our Amiable Lieutenant-Gov-

[From the Washington Chronicle, October 21.] FOR THE BENEFIT OF A. J. RANSIER.

We intensely desire that the Interests of the Republican party of South Carolina, as of other States, shall be managed by its general com-mittee in a wise, firm, vigorous, consistent and honest way. The chairman of the committee in that State, Mr. Ransier, has proved himself to beignorant, weak, indolent, vacillating and dishonest, besides being vain, pompous, assuming and irrepressibly garrulous. We said so for his good and for that of the parts. whereupon the said Ransler replies to our

paragraph of ten lines in a dense column of innuendo, brag and bluster, which of itself furnishes incontestible evidence of nearly

furnishes incontestible evidence of nearly every characteristic named in our faithful analysis of his character.

Mr. Ransler waddles forward in the stolen raiment of a man pleading "in the interest of the life of the party, as well as that of the individual members of it, and in the interest of outraged liberty and law." This apply illustrates the character of that person. Just before thinking to make capital with native secessionists, he had written a letter denying all unusual crime in South Carolina, and insisting that there was no need of troops or all unusual relimbe in South Catchina, and in-sisting that there was no need of troops or martial law, or of any special efforts to pre-serve life and property. This letter ne dared to sign, totally without authority, as chairman of the State central committee, and as the voice of that committee it has been trumpeted with great glorification by the Democratic newspapers throughout the country. For this we censured him. For this, at its meeting, the committee denounced him to his face for cowardice, truckling, falsehood and usurpation. He confessed, apologised, and almost on his knees-begged absolution and swore fidelity. And now from his new position, to which he has come by a square somersault, he wilnes out a defence as it he had been there a year instead of a week, and intended to stay there always, instead of already looking both sides of him and behind to see which way he shall jump next. voice of that committee it has been trumpeted

shall jump next.

Mr. Ransier comes, however, pretty near
making one point on us, which is, that he can
not be very bad, unless that we, in once supporting him for Lieutenant-Governor, did porting him for Lleutenant-Governor, did knowingly commend a very bad man. It is true that the Daily Republican, of Charleston, S. C., of which the writer, in 1870, was one of the editors, felt called upon to support him as the regular Republican candidate, because, in its view, a great necessity, demanding unity, was upon the party. We then did that which we never again, on God's green earth, will do pretend to commend a man, conspicuous only for demerit, simply because he has been nominated by our party.

We can further truly say that we did not

We can further truly say that we did not We can further truly say that we did not know the worst of the facts of his political history, which we now state. In the summer of 1870 he entered into a corrupt combination which proposed to secure control of the State for two years by the pending election. To affiliate with that combination he basely deserted and betrayed the secrets of a candidate for Congress, who had done for him more than all other men. When he found that this combination was not so strong as to elect him combination was not so strong as to elect him to the State Convention, he offered plainly to desert his new friends for his old, provided desert his new friends for his old, provided the latter would elect him. This refused, he rejoined his new friends and headed a bolting delegation to the convention. He used his position as chairman of the State committee with villanous treachery to secure his seat and the nomination by a bolting convention of a candidate for Congress, receiving therefor the nomination as Lieutenant-Governor and his continuance as chairman of the State committee because supposed to be the most pilant. tee, because supposed to be the most pliant and cheapest tool the aloresaid combination

could have.

When he still found that his old friend was when he still found that his old friend was the stronger in Charleston, he united with him in the county convention, in a speech declar-ing that he was glad to be with his friends once more; that he left them to carry his own once more; that he left them to carry his own point in the State convention; that having done it, he was back again. In the convention he made a long and very urgent speech for the nomination of Mr. Tomlinson to the Legislature, and sitting down, immediately went from delegate to delegate, saying, "Do not vote for Tomlinson. It was for my interest to speak for him, but I do not want him nominated." Throughout the campaign he was on the side of both candidates, and daily explained to each how it was that he had to was on the side of both cannates, and wary explained to each how it was that he had to say and do things which looked like helping the other. This he obtusely fancies to be shrewd political diplomacy. By it he justly lorfeited the confidence of every Republican who know him. who knew him.

And yet he struts before the world as chairman of the committee which repudiates him.

and pretends to represent a party which will not again endure him at the tail of a ward committee. When we find such a man back-ing and filling at the head of what ought to be a working party committee, a man having neither knowledge, energy, capacity, good judgment or integrity, we deem it a privilege to drive something into him, or to inspire the rest of the committee to go over him to dignity and success.

Mr. Ransier assures us that he will not per-

mit us to slience him. We shall not again at-tempt to do what long years ago Balaam so ineflectually tried. But we commiserate the Republican party and committee in that State. Mr. Ransier hints that we ventured to say what we have because at a safe distance from his puissant arm. We beg to suggest to him that Washington is but a short ride from We leave him to be comforted by two reflec-

tions—the first, which doubtless often occurs
to him, that his liberty is not likely to be restrained while justice is so rarely done in South
Carolina; and the second, that we shall probably not take the trouble to tell the worst that we know about him.

THE RISE IN COFFEE .- The recent extraor THE RISE IN COFFEE.—The recent extraordinary rise in the price of coffee has produced much discussion in commercial circles. The price of good Rio in cargo, for instance, has within a lew weeks advanced from 111 cents to nearly 17 cents per pound, gold. Other descriptions of coffee have risen nearly as much. It is stated that there are at present but forty odd thousand bags of coffee in drst hands in the United States, and some of the large dealers are ordering cargoes from Europe. When the are ordering cargoes from Europe. When the tariff was reduced on coffee, tea and sugar, a year ago, there was an almost immediate de-cline in the price of those articles; but the short crop of coffee has influenced the present rise in that "necessity

—A leature of the Virginia State Fair is to be a gentleman's hurdle race, ridden by mem-bers of the Virginia Hurdle Club, of which Thomas W. Doswell is president. The entries are by Phil. Haxall, Thomas Crouch and W. A.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. A PRECIOUS RAILROAD MUSS.

ATLENTA, October 24.

Parties are seizing the rolling stock and other property of the Brunswick and Albany Raliroad for debt. Iron for the road was seized at Brunswick. No payments have been made for some time. Kimball's Inability is said to result from losses at the Chicago fire. There are rumors of the repudiation of the State bonds hypothecated by him. Governor Bullock has seized the road and placed it in the hands of Colonel John Screven, of Savannah. He and R. H. Brown, attorney of the road, has gone to New York to investigate the affairs of the company. There are many rumors affoat, but nothing more definite than the above.

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