THE MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

can Ranks.

JUDGE DAVIS'S POSITION.

An Authoritative Statement.

The Washington Patriot prints the following,

which is understood to be an authorized ex-

planation of Judge Davis's position, and that

of the Democratic members of Congress from

We are requested to publish a copy of the collowing telegram, which was sent to Chica-

following telegram, which was sent to Unicago last night, in order to correct one of the many erroneous statements which are daily telegraphed from this city. It is very well known here in all political circles that Judge Davis has carefully and becomingly abstained from taking any part whatever in the movements to present him as a candidate for the Presidency by the united opposition; that he

Presidency by the united opposition; that he has written no letters on that subject; that he has made no committals; that he has in no way

changed his original position, and that he has given no authority for the statement as to his

luture course in regard to any comtingency

[Telegram.]

secure the cordial co-operation of all who de-sire to shake off the military incubus that now endangers the very life of free government.

Five of the six Democratic members, Messrs. Robinson, Marshall, McNeeley, Crebs and Stevens, believe that in the life, person and record of Judge Davis are combined more of

the prejudices, and repel pairiotic citizens who desire reform in the administration of the government, than in any other Republican name that has been suggested in this connection, and that he would insure that

cordial co-operation of all the elements of op-position, which would render success a cer-

THE BAY STATE ORACLE.

Grant's Friends Trying to Frighten

Sumner from Attending.

Since it has been stated that Senator Sum-

the Cincinnati Convention, a studied effort has

been made by the friends of the administra-

ed by these disinterested friends that by going to Cincinnati he would forever shut

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Convention of May 22.

Illinois toward him :

that may arise:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 9.

VOLUME IX .-- NUMBER 1953.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1872.

The Short Supply of American Cotton-

Importance of a Large Crop.

A MIGHTY UPRISING.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Trumbull, Schurz and Greeley Shoul der to Shoulder-Immense Enthusiasm-The Great German Surpasses Himself-A Broad Declaration of Prin-

All the morning papers give full reports of the Liberal Republican meeting held last evening. General opinion is that the gathering was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this city. The World says: "It is now certain that the Cincinnati Convention will nominate a ticket. and unless some great blunder is perpetrated in the selection of candidates, that ticket will unite all the elements of opposition. The Democracy will not put obstructions in the way of a movement which seems to stand on so strong 'a basis, but it must nevertheless reserve its final judgment until the present hopeful anticipations ripen into established

In the preface to its report the World says "Last evening the first gun of the coming Presidential campaign was fired in New York, irresistible volume, rose then to its highes point and swept everything before it. The announcement that several of the ablest and most honorable United States senators would expound the principles of this movement, in favor of sound statesmanship and against the favor of sound statesmanshlp and against the abuse of good government, attracted an immense concourse of people to hear their eloquent wards on behalf of the new reform. Never, since the Cooper Institute was built, has such a tremendous audience filled the large hall of that building. In the square, on the sidewalk, and in front of the Institute, a dense crowd congregated at an early hour, and strove, long after it was announced that the hall was filled to gain an entrance within. The firing filled, to gain an entrance within. The firing of cannon, and the explosion of fireworks, at-tracted still greater numbers to join the mul-titude aiready collected; but they came only refused to admit any more person within. The doorway, corridors and stair-ways were then jammed to suffocation. The outlets to the main hall were blockaded, while the hall itself was a dense, excited, cheering mass of struggling humanity. To estimate the size of the crowd would be idle, but it is anough to say there were thousands but it is enough to say there were thousands present and almost as many more turned away without gaining admission. The hall was utterly inadequate for the occasion, and it is evident that if the needs of the Reform the coming campaign are to be we must have another and far larger meeting place in New York to contain them. When they met in council, the crowd was as respectable as it was large, and comprised many of our most prominent citizens. They were well dressed and well to do, including merchants and professional men, mechanics and politicians, Democrats and Bepublicans, Germans and Americans, without regard to opinion or con-dition. It was an audience comprising the wealth, respectability and intelligence of the city, and was truly representative in charac-ter. The hall was decorated with the Amer-ican flag and a number of small streamers, while a brass band played appropriate airs at intervals. The platform was not less crowded than the auditorium, many noted persons being noticeable. The meeting was opened promptly at eight o'clock, by the selection of room, and preserving order in spite of the difficulties under which he labored. Among the vice-presidents were Horace Greeley, Sin-

The following declaration of principles was adopted at the opening of the meeting:

clair Toncey, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Bar-ney, Charles A. Dana, Marshail O. Roberts, Judge Blatchford, Samuel Sinclair, Gesera John A. Dix and a number of prominent Ger-

ventions should be free from the influence of political patronage; that business men should not, under the fear of unjust official interfer-ence in their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes; that public offices are, or should be, created for public convent ence, not as rewards for partisan service ence, not as rewards for partisan services nor for personal aggrandizement; that the acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the law; that the triumph of Republican principles is of paramount importance to the country; that the success of these principles in the approaching national election should not depend upon any one individual; that the prosperity of the country demands a thorough, radical and immediate reform in all the departments of the public service, civil, the departments of the public service, civil, military and naval, and that the "one-term" principle for the presidential office will conduce more to that end than any other Senator Trumbull was received with tumul-

tuous cheering, which, however, was surpassed by the enthusiastic applause from all sides when Horace Greeley appeared on the platform and took a seat near the speaker's stand. Trumbull spoke with great energy and fire, and not only electrified, but also in ested his audience by his eloquence. assaults on the centralizing tendencies of assants on the centraling of the despets administration were hallow with indig-nant cheers, and he astonished his hearers by showing them the despotism which threatened the safety of the Republic. He upheld, in unqualified language, the true Democratic doctrine of State rights, and while denouncing rebels as traitors, he yet said they were never thleves. He warned his audience against the dangers of a centralized authority, which has already established, in different States of the Victor tribunals for the adjudication of the Union, tribunals for the adjudication of the property and lives of the people, subject to its own control, and said this power was in great danger of abuse. He said: "There are several causes for the dissatis-

faction of the people which I can only briefly allude to. But one cause of complaint which produces the allenation of the late insurrec-tionary States and keeps alive the hates and animosities engendered by the war, is the con-tinuance of political disabilities after the co-casion for them has passed away. In consequence of this continuance the governments in the late insurrectionary States have fallen into the hands of nexp-rienced and in many instances corrupt adventurers, who have plundered the people of these States scarcely less than you in the City of New York have been plundered by your former city govern-

ments. [Applause.]
"Why are these disabilities continued why are these dissolutes continued.
Why are they not removed and all the people enfranchised? I think there are two causes, and two alone, which prevent it—one mercenary, the other political. [Applause.] The mercenary one the adventurers showed by excluding from office in all three States the former locality man of large experience and canacity. leading men of large experience and capacity, and although they were traitors during the war, they were not theres or plunderers. Their exclusion has thrown these governments into the bands of men who have used their power to plunder the people over whom they rule, and the debt of the Southern States have been swellen in some instances twenty-fold from what they were before the war

began.
'One great measure, then, which is demanded in the name of honesty, in the name of peace, and in the best interests of all, is

money to carry elections—not in the interest of a party even—it does not rise to that high dignity—but in the interest of a faction of a dignity—but in the interest of a faction of a party. The civil service system is the parent of many, very many evils. I cannot stop to-night to point out the officers in many localities who are taxed a portion of their salaries for party purposes, and if they do not perform the political duty required they are soon removed and others substituted who will be active in politics."

of the tendency to the centralization of the government, the senator said: "It this system of encroachment be permitted to go on, the day is not far distant when our republican system, based on the idea of a division of powers between the Federal Government and the States, will be transformed into one impediate states, will be transformed into one impediate of the country. But I am willing, as I know thousands of other good soldiers and good Republicane, now "counted on diers and good Republicane, now "counted on the country of the country rial despotism, with all the powers at Wash-ington; and I care not whether the power is exercised by a single person as a monarch, or by five hundred persons called a Congress, it is equally a despotism. [Applause.] And the doctrine is now boldly proclaimed by men high in authority that the States of this Union

Senator Schurz next took the stand, and was received with similar overwhelming ovation to that of Trumbull, as the lion of the occasion and the leading light of the Reform movement. His speech was eagerly anticipated and attracted many persons, expressly to hear it. He spoke calmly and yet earnestly, using very full notes. His manner was not full of fire and fury—signifying nothing—but clear, logical and convincing. His dispassionate arguments did not carry away the feelings of his audience, but they appealed to their reason and held their attention closely. His voice rang loud and clear through the vanited hall and throughout the packed, yet slient throng, like the notes of a clarion. The audi-ence seemed spell-bound, and only at intervals recovered themselves sufficiently to applaud. This, however, they did repeatedly and with vigor, showing the eloquence of the orator was fully appreciated. Each word was received with attention, and every strong point made against the administration was fully ap-preciated. As to the speech liself we can

WASHINGTON, April 13. The meeting last night in New York produces a feeling of uneasiness in administrative circles here, and shakes the Bourbon Democracy. There seems to be a growing disposition upon the part of the more conservative Democratic leaders to unite their fortunes with the Cincinnati Convention. Matters are mixed.

publicans-The Pennsylvania Situa-

WASHINGTON, April 12. The editor of the new weekly Liberal Reproposing that the latter should be selected as Whether I am or not, I shall favor the support expectation of advantage to myself or irlends save what will be shared by the whole country in being freed from a wholly irresponsible government."

The State Republican ticket in Pennsylva-

nia, with a single exception, gives such general dissatisfaction among the Pennsylvania Republicans here that many of them do not hesitate to predict its defeat at the October election, even by a straight-out Democratic licket. There are fears already of a serious bolt, as Forney has proposed that the delegates selected by the convention to the Presidential Republican Convention be thrown overboard and a new set be elected by the Republicans. He declares that the present delegates "are not men of proper character," and that "they were selected by a ring of the and that "they were selected by a ring of un-principled party managers." Senator Cameron, who is thus alluded to, proposes to denounce what he calls Forney and his associates at tempts to demoralize the straight-out Republi-can ticket in Penns Ivania. can ticket in Pennsylvania.

A writer in the New York World argues at great length in favor of the nomination of Mr. Charles Francis Adams for President by the Cincinnati Convention. He says:

My reasons are many. First of all, I believe him to be honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution interpreted according to the standards of exposition set up by the fathers of the Republic, who realized that the individ-ual States have rights as well as duties. He in education, moral perception civic virtues, the reverse of General Grant in a more conspicuous sense than any other per-son mentioned as a probable candidate of the combined opposition to the re-election of the heritance, association, training, and habit of thought. He is identified with none of the distractions which have recently disturbed our country and its politics, and if elected will be free to exercise his tried abilities, within the path of duty, in protecting the national repose and securing the prosperity of the whole country.

ERING STRENGTH EVERY DAY.

Strong Words from the New York Post

[From the New York Evening Post, April 9.] The movement of the Liberal Republicans which threatens to organize and to take permanent form at the Cincinnati Convention on the first of May, seems to be gathering force rapidly. The manifesto of the New York "boiters" has been quickly followed by a manifesto from the Liberal Republicans of Wisconsin; calls for Reform Conventions in Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisians and New Jersey have been published, and words of approbation have been pronounced by prominent Republicans in Massachuse:ts, Pennsylvania, and in other States in which the Republican party is predominant, all looking towards the entorcement of the promises of reform which have remained unfulfilled for four years. The character of many of the men who have lately encouraged this independent movement seems to ludicate that unless the Republican leaders promptly reject the timid advice of the officeand the senatorial ring, and denounce the mercenary overtures of the monopolists who are besieging Congress to postpone reforms the nomination of a second Republican can tidate for President is as nearly certain as that General Grant will be renominated at Philadelphia. The late elections in New Hampshire. Connecticut and Bhode Island give strength to this opinion, for, while the Democrats would have accepted victory in those States as a precursor of their national success, now they accept defeat as a command allowing the Republicans to conduct th contest among themselves, and support-ing that side which they judge to be the most favorable for the country. The responsibility for this condition of po litical affairs belongs to the Republicans in Congress. The convention at Concionati, which at first should have been accepted by which at the should have been accorded by all as simply an advisory meeting to influence the action of the National Republican Convention, seems likely to be forced in o an independent position by the inaction and mismanagement of the leaders in Congress.

A GUN FOR CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

Massachusetts General Disavows Go

ing for Grant- \ Spirited Letter. SPINGFIELD, MASS., April 9. General W. F. Bartlett, in Pittsfield, one of the fighting soldiers in the war, sends a communication to the Republican concerning statement that he was a candidate for delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and would go for Grant. He declares himself as follows: for Grant. He declares himself as follows:

As I had some time previous to the date of
the above article declined to allow the use of
my name, I cannot suppose that the selection
would be approved. But it seems to me only
the part of candor to declare that, while I am
flattered to learn that my name has been considered in connection with so distinguished a
position, I am not to be counted on to "go for
Grant," if that means, as I fear it does, blind

THE COTTON PROBLEM. COURSE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

to go for Grant," and good men of all parties, are waiting, for the nomination of a man whose administration shall be above suspicion, From Smith, Edwards & Co's Monthly Cotton Circular, dated Liverpcol, March 30, 1872] not above investigation; who cannot be used The Manchester market during the past ing of "Civil Service Reform" by benefiting and enriching the nation and not the individmonth has been extremely dull; very great complaints are made by the manufacturing in-terest of the impossibility of selling except at a rulnous loss: there never has been any acand elithing the hathrand and the third ual; whose ability as a statesman is balanced by his integrity as a man; whose great servi-ces to his country in the darkest days of our c'7il war, when single-handed at the English Court he stemmed the tide of foreign interern cloth especially it has never been pos Eastern cloth especially it has never been pos-sible to sell except at a great sacrifice; short time has been spreading among looms, espe-cially in the Blackburn district, and a rather considerable quantity of machinery is now standing idle or only partially employed. The movement, however, has not reached such dimensions as to influence the position of the vention with skill and fearlessness unsur-passed, can never be forgotten by those to whom the honor of their country is as dear Convention shall have the wisdom to nomi trade materially, either in the way of relieving the Manchester market or of seriously forcing nate, the people will have the independence down the price of ya:n; though the demand for it has been very slack of late, and spinners find difficulty in selling, yet the existence of old contracts has sustained the market mod-Defections in the "Regular" Republierately well, and the spinning department has not yet become so unprofitable as to lead to any stoppage of spindles or any material re-

duction of consumption.

The higher counts of yarn are still much more profitable than the medium and lower, and this has a tendency to prevent the trade going on Surat cotton to any great extent, and The State Register of to-day says, editorially: An immense Liberal Republican movement is in progress in this city, and in a few days a we cannot report as yet any serious change in the composition of the consumption. We becall will be issued calling a State Convention leve the trade are still using fully 30,000 bales per week of American cotton, and not more than 12,000 to 14,000 bales East Indian. to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The names to the call will embrace about all the prominent Republicans in this State. Some of the names to this document

The accounts from the Indian markets keep poor and disappointing, but from China rather better accounts are to hand; the demand there are already on the "regular" call for the State has revived, but prices have not as yet improved enough to cause much inclination to purchase in Manchester. In no department of the market is there heavier loss than in China shirtings; it can hardly be put at less

than 1d to 1½ per lb.

The export demand of yarn keeps moderately good; indeed this is the healthlest department of the market, and as it is chiefly for the Continent, it shows that business there must still be profitable.

must still be profitable.

We cannot report any material change in the prospects of our market since our last issue. We then stated that the supply of cotton for this year promised to be poor and scarcely sufficient for the consumption, even granting that all the inferior kinds were brought into all the state of the consumption and other lang. play; while viewing American and other long stapled cotton by itself, the position appeared much stronger, and indeed gave cause for coniderable anxiety to spinners.

During the past month any changes that have occurred in the prospect of supply are rather in the direction of greater scarcity. The American receipts have dwindled faster than any one expected, and three millions are now looked upon as an extreme estimate of crop. Considering that spinners in America still require to buy a considerable quantity of their year's supply, it is clear that in a few weeks the export to Europe must become very small, and we calculate that from the lst The statement published in Illinois, that one-half of the delegation in Congress from that State is hostile to Judge Davis as a candidate for President, is wholly without foundation. On inquiry their position is found to be about this: While they do not propose to interfere in any way with the movement of what are called Liberal Republicans, they do not disguise their anxiety that the action of the Cincinnati Convention will be such as to secure the cordial co-operation of all who de-June to 1st November very little cotton in-deed can reach this country from America. We cannot see how our spinners can get more than 23,000 or 24,000 bales of American pe week from now till November, and even granting that they have still a surplus stock of 50,000 to 100,000 bales American, it is clear that their consumption of this class must be largely cut down. We do not yet see that re-adjustment of consumption taking place which is so necessary. The demand runs upon the better classes of cotton just as it runs upon

better classes of cotton just as it runs upon the better classes of yarn, and it is evidently going to be a difficulty matter to throw the trade sufficiently upon Surats.

Upon the solution of this problem no doubt depends in a great degree the future of our market. Taking all kinds of cotton together, and allowing for strict economy in the consumption, a small export demand and the using up of all surplus stocks, there may be about enough cotton to enable us to pull through the year; but should the consumption continue for some time longer on its present footing, there will obviously be a severe pinch in the latter part of the year for American and all long stapled cotton. The stock then would mainly consist of Bengal, Madras, low would mainly consist of Bengal, Madras, low Surats and other unsalable kinds. It is clearly going to be the most difficult matter to get the poorer sorts of East India cotton into consumption this year, and therefore the figures of supply, taken in the aggregate; are decep-tive, and give the impression of greater abun-

dance than is really the case.

It is needful, however, to give full weight to the depressed state of trade in Manchester. The change there in the last two months is surprising, and almost unaccountable to those lance than is really the case ner would be among those who would attend o remember the buoyant tone that prevail ed even up to the beginning of February. It is quite clear now that much of the business tion, who maintain personal relations with Mr. Sumner, to persuade him against going. The President and his friends admit that the is quite clear now that much of the outsides done in January was very speculative in character, and based either upon an expected great rise in cotton or an improvement in foreign markets, which has not taken place. For nearly two months now the volume of business passing has been very small; and were it not for the large contracts held by the trade give great weight to it, and would be likely to draw off a large number of the old-fashloned Abolitionists, who have heretoiore trained with the Republican party, but who are dis-satisfied with Grant. Sumner has been assurat the beginning of the year, a heavy fall in prices all round must have occurred. As it is, spinners have not suffered seriously as yet. the door against a return to the party told, and would place himself squarely on the oth-r side. Notwithstanding this it is believ-ed that Sumner will go and take the consend the strain has come almost solely on man utacturers. It remains to be seen whether the producers of yarn will have to divide the loss with the makers of cloth. *So long as the spinner can work without serious loss there will be no material reduction in the consumption of cotton, and we incline to think that the point is still somewhat distant when spindles will be put on short time—indeed, we doubt if there will be any short time of moment this year, provided cotton does not rule higher

than it is now.

The situation then seems to be that with an insufficient supply of cotton we have to face a two forces about balance eac ment the two forces about ontained each other. Should any improvement occur in Manchester later on, a rise in cotton will be inevitable; should the depression last all the year and the trade act cautiously, it may be

year and the trade act cautiously, it may be staved off, but the position will be critical and consumers will be kept auxious, at least til the prospects of the next American crop assume a definite shape.

No doubt the position of our market in the summer and autumn will be affected materially by the appearance of the growing crop. If it gets a good start, and opinions run in lavor of high estimates, business of all kinds will be reduced to a minimum, and spinners will be content to work without stock, and our sunply will lengthen out surprisingly; but will be content to work without stock, and our supply will lengthen out surprisingly; but if any accident should happen the next crop, the position would be very critical, for there will be no reserves left in Europe, and should spinners be frightened into buying largely in the autumn, a very serious rise of prices might ensue.

night ensue. It is indeed a matter of great importance It is indeed a matter of great importance that the next American crop should be both large and early. Of one thing we may feel certain, planters will do their utmost to furnish a large crop, and the only matter of uncertainty will be the season, which is, however, the most important element in the question.

GEORGIA CROP NEWS. -

Hay sells at fifty dollars per ton in Morgan County, says the Madison Appeal. Vegetation in a new-born giory of green. About seven hundred tons fertilizers used.

In Terrell County, says the Journal, crops are backward. Much land meant for cultivation cannot be planted. Seed put in cannot come up. Farmers have long faces. Complaint of worthless guano.

In Quitman County, says the Savannah Re-

THE GRAIN CROP IN YORK.

The Yorkville Inquirer says: "During the last week we have seen a good deal of wheat, and are glad to be able to report that it generally looks promising. Farmers of whom we have inquired, report that the prospect for a crop is good. The quantity of wheat sown is in the mountains, extending from Cheyenne to needed. Never, except in 1846, was hay and fodder scarcer in York County. Every year it is demonstrated to us that some change should be made so as to produce our own supplies of hay and fodder."

LOSS OF A CARGO OF COTTON.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] SAVANNAH, April 13. The ship Tranquebar, owned in Richmond, Me., caught fire, and the cargo of 2700 bales of cotton will be entirely lost, either by fire or water. The cotton is owned as follows: S. Tateman, 2225 bales; Clasont & Co., 102 bales; O. Cohen & Co., 143; Presprich & Co., 75 bales. Loss about \$270,000, covered by insurance. It is supposed that the ship is damaged to the amount of \$15,000, upon which there is \$5,000 insurance.

LATER.-The fire in the ship Tranquebar was extinguished last night. The ship is only slightly damaged. The cargo, with the exception of one hundred bales, is badly damaged by fire and water. A steam pump is at work to-day on the ship, and she will be tree of water by twelve o'clock to-night.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

Lukewarm as to Grant-Enthusiastic as to Sumner.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14. Fred. Douglass has arrived, and presided on Saturday over the Colored Men's Convention. He made a long speech, in which he said that the party led by Trumbull and Schurz (avored the party led by Trumbull and Schurz lavored States rights, and in that party he had no confidence. "But," he continued, "the Republican party must come up higher. Though General Grant is an honorable man, and one for whom I expect to voic, (Cheers,) yet the Republican party has other leaders besides General Grant. (Enthusissic applause.) There is now a man at Washington who represents the fitter and is a majority in himself a man. the future, and is a majority in himself, a man at whose feet Grant learns wisdom; that man is Charles Summer. (Applause.) I know them both; they are great men, but Sumner is steady. He is no flickering light. For twen-ty-five years he has worked for the Republi-can party, and I hope I may cease forever in I cease to give all honor to Charles Sumner." On motion, the House rose and gave three cheers for Charles Sumner.

KU-KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

Carro, ILL., April 14.

A mob attacked the jail at Clinton, Ky., and attempted to lynch two men charged with rape. Thirty ineffectual shots were fired. The mob express their purpose to lynch the prisoners or burn the village.

THE CARLIST REVOLT IN SPAIN.

An armed band of Republicans has appeared at Vandell, seventeen miles from Saragossa. A party of Carlists, two hundred and fifty in number, stopped a train on the railroad and plundered the goods and express cars, but did not molest the passengers. They also cut the telegraph wires, and communication with Barcelona is interrupted. Governor Gerona telegraphs that the troops are operating against the insurgents in that province. The sult is unknown. The iron-workers in the City of Barcelona

nave struck work.

The land proprietors of the province have organized parties to pursue maurauders who niest the country. Fights have already taken niest the country. Fights have already taken blace with robbers, and men have been killed

on both sides.

Official reports from Catalonia say that the troops are active all along the frontier. When bands of Carlists appear, troops are immediately sent in pursuit; and in quiet districts, where there is danger of rising, flying columns account the country. mns scour the country.

MADRID, April 13—Evening.
The military authorities of Catalonia, Arragona and Navarre report to the government that the movements of the Carlists in those rovinces are unimportant. Ample precau tions have been taken to prevent any rising that may be attempted in Grenada. Columns of troops scour the country in that province and any demonstration which may be may and any demonstration which was been dead will be speedily suppressed. The government has ordered the garrisons in the Basque provinces to be increased.

The Iberia newspaper of this city says that the operations of the Carlints have been temporarily suspended, but will soon be resumed.

THE MORSE MEMORIAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON, April 14. The preparations for the memorial services in honor of the late Professor Morse are com-pleted. The speakers are Senator Patterson and Representatives Fernando Wood, Gar-field, Cox, Voorhees and Banks. The Rev. Dr. Adams, oi New York, pastor of the church which the professor attended in that city, will open the meeting with prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, pastor of the church which Pro-fessor Morse attended at Poughkeepsle, will propounce the benediction. The President and pronounce the benediction. The President and Cabinet, the Vice-President, judges of courts and other prominent officials have been in-vited. Governors of States who cannot be resent in person, have designated proxies to present in person, have designated proxies to act as vice-presidents of the meeting. The secretary of the navy has compiled with the application for music by the Marine Band, and there will also be vocal music by the Choral Society of Washington. Numerous letters and telegrams have been received, some of them stating that similar meetings will tabeled a Toursday are not because of the se held on Tuesday evening in several of the

GAMBETTA AND THE REPUBLIC .- M. Gambeta, in continuation of his tour throughout France, delivered an address to the chizens of France, delivered an address to the chizens of Anglers, in the department of Maine et Lore, last evening, in advocacy of the republic. In the course of his remarks M. Gambetta asserted that the whole country was practically a unit for the defeat of the supporters of a monarchy. In support of this statement he clied as proof the results of the municipal and deas proof the results of the municipal and de-partment elections. M. Gambetta continued by a spirired assault upon the members of the party of the Right in the Assembly, who, he said, are utterly distrusted by the people of France, and concluded by vigorously urging upon President Thiers a definite establishment of the republic.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.—A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 10th, sais: Letters from Long Pine say that the whole of Owen's Valley has been moved southward fourteen feet. Overseven thousand shocks had occurred to date, and they still continued, but not with sufficient force to do any damage. The earthufficient force to do any damage. The earthquake of March 26th hurled immense rocks down the cliff into the Valley of the Yosemite, smashing the great pine trees to splinters, but detracting nothing from the scenery of the valley. An Indian runner brings a dispatch from the mouth of the Colorado River which says the earthquake caused immense waves to roll up the Guit of California.

A PAUSE IN THE JAPANESE PERSECUTIONS The Christian Intelligencer of the 4th instant, referring to some indications that the Japanenese Government had halted in its perse tion of Christianity, says: "It is currently re-ported that the edicts prohibiting the intro-duction of Christianity are taken down from the public bulletins in Yeddo and various parts of the country, although no official noti-fication of the fact has been made, less it should awaken opposition on the part of bigoted and illiberal persons. The edicts have been as follows: 'The Christian religion is prohibited, as it has been hitherto. The vile and corrupt sect is prohibited as heretofore.'"

says: "Copper has been successfully "cornered" in this city. Within ten days the price
has risen 10 cents a pound. It is now quoted
at 41 cents cash, and 35 cents for future delivery, from June to October. The price in
England is £97 a ton net, or a little over 20 England is £97 a ton net, or a little over 20 c-nis, gold. The explanation of this corner is very simple. The Hecla and the Calumet copper mines can produce copper at 12 or 13 cents a pound. The mines are under the control of a few monopolists, who have obtained from Congress a duty of 5 cents a pound in gold. Foreign copper cannot, therefore, be laid down in New York for less than 27 cents a bound, gold. At even 25 cents the Hecla and Calumet millionaires would have a bonus of 100 per cent. But they are not satisfied with that, and by combining with a copper firm in New York, shipping their surplus copper to Liverpool, where they sell it for 20 cents, gold, they make their corner and sell their copper in New York for from 35 to 41 cents. It is the salt swindle over again. LIVELY LA). GIVERS.

Mr. Conway Describes a Scene of Confusion in the British Parliament.

In his last letter to the Cincinnat Commer cial, Mr. M. D. Conway describes a scene which took place in Parliament soon after Sir Charles Dilke made his recent speech touching the expenses of the Queen's household:

Two men on the Tory benches got up and moved towards each other. They met in a moment's consultation; then nodding to their party brothers to follow, they marched out of the House. The whole crowd of Tories followed, apparently leaving the House; but only apparently. The cunning fellows had hidden themselves behind the speaker's chair, where the genins of Britain, or Britannia, waved her magic wand over them, and they were all transformed into the familiar society of the hear neard. So at least one would indee were all transformed into the familiar society of the barn-yard. So at least one would judge from the sounds which proceeded from the recess of invisibility. The next word Herbert spoke was answered by something like a bleat; his further sentence was punctuated by a cow-chorus; then his voice was drowned by voicess which showed that the geese had mingied in the melee to save the constitution as Rome is said to have been once saved. Finally one member behind the speaker uttered a stentorian crock-crow. The House had drawn so near to the dunghiil that Mr. Dodson could stand it no longer. He rushed from his seat. stand it no longer. He rushed from his seat, along the table, until he had come within ear-shot of the speaker, who sat pale and trembling, and said: "I wish to know, Mr. Speaker, whether the honorable member who uttered whether the honorable member who uttered that sound was in order!" Mr. Dodson did not mean a joke; he was in sad earnest. Nor did the speaker mean a joke when he answered gravely: "This House has certainly heard sounds to which it has hitherto been unacoustomed." At this time the entire Conservative narry wishle in the House amounted. servative party visible in the House amounted to three. Seeing this, an effort was made to put a stop to the discussion and prevent a vote by a count-out. A member said he thought a quorum was not present, and the House was counted, but more than the requisite forty were found present. Eut after Herbert had got out another sentence, Lord Eustace Cecil arose and with profound solemnity said that it eemed to him that the House had much thin ned since the last count, and demanded another. This count over, yet another was deother. This count over, yet minuter was us-manded; there were three attempts at a count, and within ten minutes. This manœuvre having failed, Lord Eustace Cedi cried, "I espy strangers in the gallery." The galleries were cleared with the exception of that devoted to ladies.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND —A deputation from Belfast, Ireland, waited on Premier Gladstone. on Wednesday, and presented to him an invitation bearing the signatures of three-thousand of its citizens to visit that city, accept its hospitality and deliver an address. The document handed to Mr. Gladstone heartily recognized the great services rendered by him to Ireland and its people. The premier, in response, took occasion to speak at some in response, took occasion to speak at some length in explanation and defence of his Irish policy, and expressed a strong wish for the welfare of Ireland. He said that it would be a great deprivation if he should find Himself unable, from pressure of public duties, to visit Belfast. He closed by accepting, cenditionally, the invitation as that of the whole, rather than as a portion of the people of Ireland, and said that he would communicate at a future time with the deputation as to the exact date of his

CUT OFF.—It seems as if those nations which have decapitated persons condemned to death, on the ground that it was the most merciful method of judicial execution, have been making a grand mistake, and condemning their victims to useless and prolonged agony. At least, a number of eminent German savans have decided that the head retains consciousness for some hours after it is severed from the body, and suffers, meantime, exquisite pain. The Emperor William has been con-vinced by their arguments, and has decreed the abolition of decapitation throughout the

Hotel Arrivals-April 10 and 14.

R. E. Reeves, Sloane, N. C.; S. E. Anthony, Stillwater, N. Y.; Geo.T. Growning, Ridgeville;
H. V. Jones, U. S. A.; W. B. McClellan, Santee,
John A. Mazoney, Orangeburg, S. C.; Jos. H.
Loryea, Walterboro, S. C.; M. P. Valpy, J. F.
O'Connor. Jas. T. Brady. C. Lamb and wife, Stillwater, N. Y.; Geo.T. Growning, Ridgeville; Miss A. Lamb, N. Y .: J. W. Valentine, N. J. MILLS HOUSE.

F. H. Underwood, W. D. R. Millar, A. Angell and wife, A. P. Scott and wife, Miss Scott, Miss M. Scott," G. Wilkins, H. F. Smith, J. E. Palmer, W. O. Jenks, New York; J. D. Hendrickson, Mrs. J. T. Kirby, Miss Kirby, Philadelphia; H. Hendry, Newark; C. A. Darling, Columbia: A. Lockwood and wife, England; G. Simpson, Fernandina; J. K. Munnerlyn, M. G. Pendergast, Savannab; J. H. Thompson, South Carolina; C. W. Godard, Brooklyn. .

CHARLESTON HOTEL. T. F. Gillette, New Orleans; D. P. Griffiths, Alken; C. H. Harmon, Virginia; Miss Griffiths, New York; Mr. Sadler and wife, John B. Watson, South Carolina; W. B. Vibbert and wife, D. B. Van Houta and wife, New York; E. Burton, Philadelphia; Chas. T. Litchfield, Wm. H. Langley, J. H. Cohen, New York; J. P. Bainbridge, Bochester; E. F. Hagar and wife, Boston; J. Peterson, Fanny Peterson, E. Peterson, Philadelphia; W. S. Manning, South Caro. ina; Geo. A. Boardman, Miss Kelly, Maine; Mrs. Brown and two children, Mrs. McKinney, L. C. Thorn, wife and son, New York; N. E. Davidson and wife, S. H. Bowker and wife, C. Crosby and wife, Mrs. Chas. Miller, Massachusetts; N. P. Monroe, Baltimore; M. W. Drew, Miss M. Drew, Fiorida; B. W. Carler, wife and two children, Boston; Alexander Sampson, E. P. Sampson, G. Sampson, New York; Mrs. W. R. Thurston, Miss S. Sampson, Joseph Battell, Miss Hewfly, Miss M. Eldridge, A. Angell and wife, C. H. Waterbury, M. Toblas, M. B. Clark, Wm. C. Dewey, Mrs. F. C. Dewey, W. H. Dewey, James P. Foster, New York; H. D. Beck, G. M. Troutman and lady, Miss Troutman, C. E. Dilkes, Philadelphia; L. S. Norton, G. A. Southhall, Pennsylvania; B. French and wife, Boston; C. H. Wright; South Carolina; J. Davison, Georgia; A. McLeod, Delaware; H. D. Spears, Indiana; J. F. Rossignol, Savannah; C. Bard, Florida; Miss E. C. Stanwood, Virginia; W. S. Hook, Illinois; Mrs. G. Sampson and nurse, Miss M. Sampson, Maine. Sewing Machines.

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apr5-lyr No. 208 King street.

apr5-1yr THE UNEQUALLED MACHINE.

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The HOME SHUTTLE uses the Straight Needle, makes the lock stitch, (alike on both sides,) has self-adjusting lension, and is the only first class low price Sewing Machine in the market adapted for every variety of sewing from muslins to heaviest cloths. Price \$25 and \$37.

Agents was ted. Send stamp for circular and sample of Sewing.

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jan11-fmw6mo LL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS A against the Estate of ELIAS GARDEN, late of the leston, S. C., will please pre-ent their accounts, prop. rly attested, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said Estate will please

make payment to same.

ALEXANDER GARDEN,
Administrator.

Auction Bales -- This Day

By WM. McKAY.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

DEY GOODS, NOTIONS AND JEWELRY Will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clook, at No. 45 Wentworth street, between King and Meeting streets,
A general assortment of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS, Notions, and an invoice of Low-priced Jewelry, Watches, &c., aprils

Anction Bales -- Juture Waps

F. P. SALAS, and an Edition

WINES, ALMONDS, OLIVES, &c., on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be offered for sale, at Public Auction on Brown & Co.'s Wharf, alongside the spanish brig Timetee, just arrived from Barcelone (Seath

The following WINES, imported by said vessel and expressly selected of the most celebrate Brands, vis:

Brands, vis:
T=40 whole casks CLARET WINE
T=40 half casks Claret Wine
Taya=30 quarter casks Claret Wine
P. Verges=10 quarter casks Claret Wine
Sta. Margarita=26 half casks Claret Wine
Sta. Margarita=27 quarter casks Claret Wine
Virgen=14 quarter casks Claret Wine
M. Pladellorens=2 quarter casks Claret Wine
M. Pladellorens=2 eighth casks Claret Wine
San Vicente=6 half casks Claret Wine
Blanco=12 quarter casks Wine
Blanco=12 quarter casks Wine
Wine

)—12 quarter casks White Wine rges [D:—30 quarter casks Sweet Malaga P. Verges [M]-30 quarter casks Dry Malaga Rodriguez—i quarter casks Dry Malaga Wine Rodriguez—4 barrels Dry Malaga Wine Rodriguez—2 quarter casks Sweet Malaga Wine

wine
Rodriguez—4 barrels Sweet Malaga Wine
R.—8 kegs Gloria Wine
R.—8 kegs Superior Sherry Wine
Rmacha—100 eighth casks. Superior Garnacha

wine
10 cas s, of 12 bottles each, Superior Sherry Wine
5 casks, of 12 bottles each, Superior Alelia Wine
5 cases, of 12 bottles each, Superior Priorato
Wine.

ALSO,
13 cases, of 12 bottles each, Extract of Orange
Flowers
50 sacks Soft-Shell Almonds
5) sacks Filberty
10 cases, of 12 bottles each, Preserved Fruits
10 cases, of 6 time each, Preserved Fruits 25 kegs Green Olives 25 kegs Black Olives

AND INMEDIATELY AFFER, About 150 hhds. Prime New Grop Muscovado MG-About 100 barrels Prime New Crop Muscovado Mo-

lasses
About 60 hhds. Grocery Sugars.

Terms of sale—All sums under \$500 cash; from \$500 to \$1000, thirty days; above \$1000, sixty days, with spproved city endorsed note.

The Savannah Republican, Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Atlanta Sun, Macon Telegraph and Columbia Picenix, will give the above one insertion, and send 50 light of F. P. S. aprils and Columbia Phoenix, will give the above one in sertion, and send bills to F. P. S. april MACQUE N & RIECKE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, THE

By A. C. McGILLIVRAY. BUILDING LOTS WEST END BROAD

Will be sold on TUESDAY next, leth instant, at the Potoffice, at 11 o'clock,
The Three Valuable and Delightfully Situated Building LOTS, on the south side Broad street, west of Savage street, and adjoining each other, as follows: ss follows:
First LOT, next east of Residence of Lucius M.
ones, Esq., 43 feet front by 154 deep, (85 feet on

nd LOT, next (ast of above Lot, and same size.

Third LOT, next east of above Lot, 40 feet front,
192 on west line, 157 on east line.

Trms—One-half cash; balance in one year.
Titles guaranteed. Purchaser to pay auctioneer
for papers and stamps. See Plat by Wm. Hume,
Surveyor, at my office.

aprilo-wsmta4

FOR SALE, LANDS IN ST. JOHN'S County, Florida, six or seven miles from

County, Horida, six or seven miles from St. Augustine, available for the cultivation of Oranges and other fruits, Rice and Vegetables, known as the "Araqua" Tract, formerly the property of John Magee, now sold as part of his Estate, containing (337) three hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, situate. Jying and being in St. John's County, Township six, (6), Range (20) twenty-nine. Sections 49 50, 90, 92 and 93, adjoining the lands belonging to the estate of A. Alvarez, Called Cascola.

Anctioneers' Drivate Sales, &c. By J. FRASER MATHEWES.

CITY STOCK FOR SALE. \$15,000 CITY OF CHARLESTON SIX PER CENT. STOCK for sale. Apply as acove. apr15-mth=8

By J. FRASER MATHEWES. T PRIVATE SALE, A DESIRABLE A RESIDENCE on hulledge avenue, containing six square rooms, large cintern and all necessary outbuildings, and large lot. apro-tum2:h2 HYMNAL OF THE CHURCH.

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Meditations on the M. acles of Christ, by Rev. J. S. Howson, Dean of Chester, \$1 50.
Legends of the Pairiarchs and Prophets, by S. Baring Gon.d, M. A.; \$2.
Lamps, Pitchers and Trum ets, Lectures on the Vocation of the Preacher, Illustrated by Absodutes, Biographical, Historical and Elucidatory, of every order of Pulpit Eloquence, from the Great Preachers of all ages, by E. Paxton Hood, two v lumes in one, \$1 75.
Half Truths and Truth. Lectures on the Origin and Development of Prevailing Forms of Unselier, con-idered in relation to the nature and claims of the Christian System, by Rev. J. M. Manning, D. D., \$2.
"Christ is All." by the Rev. Henry Law. Dean of Gloucester, or the Gospel of the Pentateuch, viz: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy, each \$1.
Ministering Children and Sequel, by Mrs. Charlesworth. Red Line Edition, heautifully Illustrated, in one volume, small quarto, \$4.
Lincding* New Book, "Saint Paul in Rome," the Teachings, Fellowships, and Dying Testimony of the Great Anoste in the Gitz of the Casars. by

Macdoff's New Book, "Saint Paul in Rome," the Teachings. Fellowships, and Dying Teatimony of the Great Apostie in the City of the Casars, by J. R. Macdoff, D. D., \$1 25.

Sermons for Sunday Evenings, London Religious Tract Society, \$1.50.

Bede's Charity, by Hesba Stretton, author of "Max Kromer," "Alone in London." &c., \$1 50.

Public and Parlor Readings, Prose and Poetry, for the use of Reading Claos. &c., by Monroe,

Science Record for 1872, a compendium of Scientific Progress and Discovery during the past year, with Hiustrations, edited by E. A. Beach, \$1.50.

\$1 50.

Heart-Throbs of Eminent Authors, compiled by
Wm. Hardcastle Browne, A. M.. \$1 50.

The Southern Poems of the War, collected and
arranged by Miss Emily V Mason, of Virginia, \$2.

NEW NOVELS, &c.
Lovels of Arden, by M. E. Braudon, 75c.
Kate Braumont, by J. W. Deforest, 76c.
Two Family Mothers, by Marie Sophie Schwarts,

How Will it End? by Heywood, \$1 50. More Than She Could Bear, a Story of the Gachupin War in Texas, by Hesper Benbow, Ought We to Visit Her? by Annie Thomas, \$175.
The Sylvesters, by the author of "Kitty," &c.,

The Sylvesters, by the administration of the American Baron, by James DeMille, \$1 50. The American Baron, 50c. Can the Old Love? by Buddington, 75c. The High Mills, by the author of the Gldeon's Rock," 750.

A Leaf in the Storm, by "Oulda," 500.

A Leaf in the Storm, by "Oulda," 500.

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Charleston, S. C.

the passage of a general bill removing political disabilities.

"Another cause of complaint among the people is the one in which the patronage of the government is used—used as so much

NEW YORK, April 13.

under imposing circumstances. The great tide of national reform which has swelled and surged for months past through the land with soning, wit and other admirable qualities. The Administration Alarmed.

Montgomery Blair and the Liberal Re-

publican paper here, the Transcript, having written a letter to Hon. Montgomery Blair one of the delegates to represent this district in the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Blair replies as follows: "There are two objections to this. First I am not a Republican, and second, I may be a member of the Democratic Convention. of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. without regard to the individuals nominated.

The reform movement there to be inaugurated can only be advanced by the reform wing of the Republican party. I shall support the movement earnestly, though it will be in the hands of the Republicans exclusively, with no exception of educations to myself or triends.

The Liberal Republican Nomination.

THE CINCINNATI MOVEMENT GATH-

CANVASSING FOR A COALITION. WASHINGTON, April 14. The Democratic members of Congress are consulting among themselves regarding their political course in view of the Cincinnati Convention. Some of them freely express their willingness to vote for the nominee of that convention, provided the demonstration there shall give promise of success, and the platform be of sucn a character that they can endorse it. They say that they want only the enunciation of a few general principles. Some of the anti-administration kepublicans have been privately exchanging views with them in order to arrange a basis of coalition. It is in order to arrange a basis of coalition. It is generally agreed, however, by the Democrats r course will be governed by the National Democratic Convention whether it shall agree to surport the Cincinnati nominee or make a nomination of its own. AN ELEVATOR BURNED.

Toledo, O., April 14.
The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad elevator at this place was totally de-stroyed by fire this evening, together with its contents, consisting of 100,000 bushels of corn; 1200 bushels of oats, and 8000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and is covered by insurance, mostly in Eastern companies.

RAMPAGEOUS MORMONISM.

SALT LAKE, April 13. A. M. Musser, the Mormon telegraph super-intendent, said that rather than surrender one single principle of their religion, the Mormons would make a Moscow of Salt Lake City; tear up the railroads; break down the telegraph lines, and destroy millions of other property. He spoke of Judge McKean as a dried up, corrupt old dog, and of the President as a useless Grant, and stigmatized him and others as a orrupt set. He also included the President'

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Clara Louise Kellogg has sailed for England —A Grant mass meeting has been called at Cooper Institute, New York, for next Friday —The Atalanta Club crew have sailed for England. Admiral Stewart has been appointed comptroller of the Royal navy.

—Another severe snow storm has occurred

-It is thought that the President will this week nominate a comptroller of the currency to supp y the present vacancy.

Official reports of an engagement in the Centra, Department of Cuba, announce the killing of Cuban General Eduardos Agramento as a positive fact.

plaint of worthless guano.

In Quitman County, says the Savannah Republican, crop prospects are gloomy. No cotion planted nor are farmers ready. The corn words with heavy the corn. supply will be sufficient, but bacon scarce.

are inquired, report that the prospect for a crop is good. The quantity of wheat sown is not very great. Fall oats also look well. As a general thing the oat crop will be greatly needed. Never, except in 1846, was hay and fodder server in Very County.

A CORNER IN COPPER. -The New York World