#### THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE FIGHT IN THE FOURTH CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Letter of Acceptance from ex-Governor

Ex-Governor Perry has signified his accept ance of the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth District of this State in

the following letter: GREENVILLE, S. C., September 11, 1872.

J. H. Rion, D. R. Duncan and S. P. Hamilton, Esgs., Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN—I had the honor of receiving

mmunication of the 9th instant las your communication of the 9th instant last evening, informing me that "the Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congress onal Dis-trict had unanimously nominated me as the candidate of the Democratic party for election to the House of Representatives of the United States Congress from said district," and that

to the House of Representatives of the United States Congress from said district," and that you "beg to urge upon me the acceptance of the nomination."

This unsolicited and unexpected expression of confidence on the part of the Democratic Convention of this Congressional District has made a deep impression on my feelings, and I can assure the members of that convention, representing the Countles of York, Chester, Fairfield, Union, Laurens, Spartaaburz. Greenville, Pickens and Oconee, that I highly appressate the distinguished honor they have conferred on me. At this time, and under existing circumstances, it is one of peculiar and extraordinacy distinction. The intelligence, education and wealth of the State of South Carolina, comprising forty thousand or fifty thousand voters, possessing, in a great massure, all the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the entire State, are unrepresented in the Congress of the United States, and only partially represented in our State Legislature. This anomalous condition, in a government purporting to be republican, has existed in South Carolina for the last seven years, and brought the State to the lowest depths of political infamy, and to the verge of bankruptcy and ruln, the loss of civil liberty and personal security. This Congressional District is the only one in the whole State in which there is a chance of electing a representative of the white people. If elected, therefore, I shall have the proud distinction of being the sole ohance of electing a representative of the white people. If elected, therefore, I shall have the prond distinction of being the sole representative of the virtue, intelligence and wealth of South Carolina in the National Con-

gress.

There must be a change. This condition of affairs cannot last much longer without the most terrible results. It, therefore, behooves most terrible results. It, therefore, behooves every one who loves his country and values its peace and prosperity to exert himself and make any and every sacrifice necessary to restore republican principles and the turity of our government, both State and Federal. Profoundly impressed with these sentiments, I did not feel myself at liberty to refuse, a few days since, the nomination of the Democratic party of Greenville County as a caudidate for the State Senate; although it was made against my earnest protestations, on account of my health, age and distinctination to enter again public life. But my friends urged that I could be of service in redeeming the State from its degradation and ruin. I acceptthat I could be of service in redeeming the State from its degradation and ruin. I accepted their nomination. This embarrasses me now in determining my duty. But as Greenville was represented-in the Congressional Convention, and consented to my nomination, I feel that it is the wish of the county I should accept the higher and more responsible position now assigned me.

In scepting the nomination now tendered me, it is proper that I should state all my feelings and principles are in sympathy with that great national party, whose purpose is reconciliation between the two sections of our country, and two races which live in the Southern States; and whose alm is, under the

country, and two races which live in the Southern States; and whose aim is, under the leadership of Horace Greeley, to purge the government of its corruptions, restore republican principles, and promote the peace and prosperity of all classes and sections. The Radical party, North and South, see and know that their success as a party depends on keeping up the hatred of the North to the South, and the hatred of the colored race to the white race. When these hatreds and prejudices are crushed out, the Radical party will lose their ascendancy in the government. The colored people will no longer be the political slaves of selfish and designing office seekers and holders, who are basely and most treacher and holders, who are basely and most treacher-onsly using them for their own promotion and plunder. The interests and rights of the onsy using them for their own promotes and plunder. The interests and rights of the colored people have been sacrificed and be-trayed by their pretended friends and guar-dians, the carpet-baggers and scalawags! The moneys appropriated for the education of their children have been stolen and squan-dered! The free schools are closed! The hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated to purchase for them homes have gone the same way, to enrich scoundrels and leave them homeless and houseless! Their taxes have been increased, until the burden is oppressive and intolerable! It is a well-known lact in political economy that the laboring classes have ultimately most of the taxes to pay, although in the first instance levied on property. The merchant adds the dutles he pays to the price of his goods, and the consumer restores the tax. So the tax on lands and personal property causes the owner to charge higher rents and pay less for labor.

That two best and sincerest friends the colored people ever had are Horace Greeley and

The two best and sincerest triends the color-ed people ever had are Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner. These gentlemen have urged the colored people not to antagonize them-selves, as a race, to the white people; but vote independently and for honest and intelligent independency and for hopest and intelligent men. Their political rights are secured by constitutional amendments, and they have no-thing to lear except the bad men they put in office, and who falsely tell them that there is office, and who falsely tell them that there is danger in voting for or confiding in their for-mer masters and friends.

mer masters and friends.

How any one, who loves his State and values civil liberty, can prefer General Grant to Horace Greeley, is strange, passing strange. In time of profound peace General Grant issued his prociamation, ordering the people to dis-perse and return to their homes in certain perse and return to their homes in certain counties. They were at home at that very time, and no disturbance had taken place for months previous. The civil authorities were not resisted, and were capable of making any and all arrests required. But notwithstanding all this, the President, immediately after his proclamation, sent his military into seven or eight counties and made and account of the counties and made account of the counties and the counties and the counties are accounted to the counties and the counties are accounted to the counties and the counties are accounted to the ing all this, the President, immediately after his proclamation, sent his military into seven or eight counties, and made arrests without warrant, and the persons arrested, innocent and guilty, were hurried off to jail, and the sacred writ of habeas corpus denied them.

In your communication, notifying me of my nomination, you express an earnest wish for the target to enter into a thorough and

me "at once to enter into a thorough and rigorous canvass to secure my election, which, by the convention, is deemed a matter which, by the convention, is deemed a matter of vital interest, not only to the Congressional District, but to the whole State." In obedience to this injunction, I will, as soon as the court is over at this place, visit all the counties in the Congressional District, and extend my acquaintance with the people who have been so kindend confiding. In the meantime, I should like to hear from my triends as to appearance there is the proper to make pointments they may see proper to make.
With great respect and esteem, I am truly and sincerely yours, &c.
B. F. PERRY.

A PLEA FOR A STATE CONVENTION

"What Shall we do to be Saved !"

[From the Columbia Carolinian.] As a general rule, the press of the State may be regarded as representative of the sentiments of the people. Judged by this standard, it is very plain that the Conservative voters of the State regard neither of the State tickets now before the public as entitled to their confidence and support. We share in this sentiment. Such being the case, we cannot assent to the proposition that has been thrown out by one of our exchanges that it becomes the Conservative voters of the State to support one or the other of the State to support instead of the state to support one or the other of the State to support one or the other of the State tickets, just as by so doing it may be practicable to make a good bargain in the matter of county officers and members of the Legislature. This scheme may seem plausible, and county officers and members of the legisla-ture. This scheme may seem plausible, and may be one that looks well on paper. But when the attempt is made practically to carry outshese diplomatic arrangements in the poli-tical world, experience teaches that it is sel-dom found that they do not produce disap-continuent and end in failure.

pointment and end in failure. In our judgment there are three courses

In our judgment there are three courses 2. They may decide to vote for the least ob3. They may decide to put in the field a ticket of their own.

The time has not come for a decision to be made on the subject. The whites of the State have not been consulted by either of the Radi cal factions. They are under obligations to neither. It is their right and their privilege, in their own time and in their own way, to decide how the best interests of South Carolina are to be promoted in this critical period o

er history.

And it occurs to us that the fifty or sixty thousand Conservative votes in the State should be cast solidly in the direction that may be decided upon. Hence it is that it occurs to us, in view of the present state of parties in South Carolina, that it would be the ties in South Carolina, that it would be the best policy for the Conservatives of the State, including the Liberal Republicans, to meet in convention for the purpose of deciding upon that course of action which best befts our interests and the cause of genuine reform. Meeting thus in convention, and recognizing the Conservative strength of the State, we would be the a register to make our influence. would be in a position to make our influence felt, and to become more or less masters of the situation—ready to throw a solid column in the direction indicated by a sagacious

assemble, it occurs to us that the ides of Octo-ber would be the proper time. Meeting about two weeks before the State elections, the Conservative Convention of South Carolina would have ample time to agree openly and above-board upon the line of action proper to be

pursued.

We throw out these suggestions for what they may be worth. At present it seems to us that the Conservative people of South Carolina occupy a humiliating position—proposing, as

they do, to pick up the crumbs that may fall from the Radical tables of the State.

We suggest a policy more in keeping with the manly instincts of a spirited people, and we earnestly submit it to the popular judgment.

#### THE FEDERAL CANVASS.

H. G. Takes the Stump.

New York, September 16.
On Wednesday morning Horace Greeley starts on a Western tour, embracing Pittaburg Columbus, Cinc.nnatl, Indianapolia, Louisville, Nashville, Chicago, Toledo, Cieveland, Detroit, &c., and the coal mine regions of Pennsylva-nia. He will be absent about two weeks, and will make several speeches on the route.

Sumner Declines to Run. London, September 16.
Senator Sumner has arrived, and declares positively that he declines the gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts.

Political Notes. Grant declines visiting the Western Exposi-Henderson accepts the Republican nominaion on account of the pressure of busine

#### ion for Governor of Missouri. The New York Mayoralty.

NEW YORK, September 16. Comptroller Green refuses to be a candida for mayor under any circumstances. It is the general opinion that ex-Mayor Havemeyer will be run by the Republicans, while ex-Register John McCoole, Smith Ely and John Kelly are talked of for the Democratic nomi-

FASHIONS FOR FALL.

The Novelties in Dress Trimmings Changes in Bonnets, &c.

[From Harge 's Bazar.] The new garment of which most is seen and heard (among the ladies) is the Dolman. There are varieties of this wrap, but its pecullar feature is its great wing-like sleeve, or

fringe. Long Continental vests, extending far below the walst, are being made with slik and woollen suits. They form the frent of poloneises, and are usually of a darker shade than the dress proper. An olive brown cashmere suit, with a darker brown gros grain vest, revers, cuffs, and facings of flounces, is a very stylish suit. Black slik suits have black velvet vests. The newest fancy has the dress corsage meeting at the throat, concealing the

corsage meeting at the throat, concealing the vest there, and gradually widening to the end of the long vest. A lace spiral is added in the back and front of vest polonaisee.

Instead of being edged with ruffles of silk or of lace, many basques are now merely corded on the edges, or else finished with a piping fold in the way seen on riding habits. This simple fashion is stylish and inexpensive. Sleeveless basques of cashmere or of velvet will again he worn over silk bodies of the will again be worn over slik bodies of the same color, with coat sleeves of silk. Sleeveless polonaises have also grown into popu lers polouses have also given into the skirt and coat sleeves of black slik, while the sleeveless polousise is of gray cashmere or of heavy gray pongee. A plum-colored suit is made in the same manner of cashmere and

Riack slik costumes for the street show kiltpleated or flounced back breadths and tablier fronts. Very full bias ruffles, with box-pleat-ed and glit-pleated flounces, are the hand-made trimmings, with embroidery, jet, passe-menterle, lace, and most elaborate fringes.

The beauty of fall bonnets consists in their rich fabrics, exquisitely combined colors, their tinted feathers, brouzed leaves and fine laces. Of their heterogeneous shapes there is little of their neterogeneous snapes there is little to be said; they are simply carlcatures, and leading milliners say they must be greatly modified to make them popular.

The most conspicuous change is in the way the bonnet is to be worn. The head covering, whether bonnet or hat, is to be placed far back on the chignon, leaving the forehead and the other thick saids units unovered.

frizzed front hair quite uncovered—a fashion that milliners say is generally unbecoming. High revers coronets are on almost all bouand capes are scarcely seen at all. Long ends, and loops of ribbon and lace, three or four of each, hang from the back of the bon-net low down on the shoulders. A folded band encircles the crown, and the left side li the base from which spring trimmings that pass directly across the crown. These trimpass are usually two long wide loops laid upward on the crown, sharp-rolated wing, (blue-green wings are most used) and two ostrich tips that carl over the top to the right ide, and give additional height to the crown A jet ornament is on the right side, and some-times a jet bandeau is in front. Bonnets and round hats are trimmed similarly; their only difference exists in the strings; and these are

## THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE

often omitted from the new sailor hat.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 16. The Herald, a Mormon journal, says of Bishop Smith's affidavit on the Mountain Meadow massacre that he is either a murderer on his own confession or a perinter, and calls for his arrest and trial on a requisition from the Governor of Utah. It also protests against charging the massacre on the Mormons, as a

-The Conservatives of Chesterfield are or ganizing, and have called a County Convention to put a licket in the field for the Legis-

lature and County officers.

-The Columbia Carolinian is authorized by General Butler, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, to state that W. Munro, Esq., is the County Chairman for Union, and not R. W. Shand, Esq., as erroneously given.

#### GAMBLING AT BADEN.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE FAMOUS CONVERSATIONHAUS.

Graphic Sketch by an American Editor.

Mr. Fulton, the editor of the Baltimore American, is travelling in Europe for his health. He gives us the following very graphic description of the gambling life led at

The Conversationhaus or gambling-house of The Conversationnaus or gambling-house of Baden is undoubtedly the great attraction of this place. Without it, and the law for its abolishment will go into force at the close of the present season, Baden will no longer attract, righters from all parts of the great state. tract visitors from all parts of the world. There is nothing in its waters to attract, and nothing in its mountain scenery that is not far excelled at Interlaken and other places in Switzerland. But it is not alone the gambling that attracts, but the adjuncts of the esta Its extensive reading-room, kept with all

the papers of Europe, its fine music, and spa clous and elegantly furnished halls for conver sation and social intercourse, its shady walks, its theatre, concert hall and ball room, all of which are part and parcel of this great gam-bling establishment, out of the profits of which these attractions are furnished, and are free to the visitors of Baden. This banking-hous is the property of one man, and all the ele attired operators at the tables are his ganty attired operators at the tables are his employed clerks. For the exclusive privilege of keeping a gambling-house in Baden he con-tracted to furnish all these adjuncts to his establishment, and he has faithfully adhered to his contract. The band performs three times a day, from seven to eight o'clock in the morning, from three to four in the afternoon, and a regular concert at night, commencing at eight o'clock, and closing at half-past ten The performers are all solo artists, and many of them are of high salary. The players and cashless at the tables number over fifty, there cashiers at the tables number over fifty, there being two sets for each table, and the liveried attendants are at least fifty more. It is their duty to turnish seats and cards for the players, take charge of their coats, shawis and parasols, and to preserve order and decorum in and around the building and grounds. Ever the Corinthian columns in front of the main eatrance is the word "Conversation" carved in stone, but it should be "the hall of silence." With more than a hundred persons sitting and standing around each of the four tables in the four largest rooms, everything is so profoundly quiet that were it not for the lowly uttered an quiet that were it not for the lowly uttered aunouncement of the game a person blindfolded
might suppose the rooms to be empty. Gentlemen are not allowed to wear their hats, no
smoking is permitted on the balcony of the
building, and order and quiet reigns supreme.
All conversation is conducted in the lowest
whisper, and the players never exchange
words with each other. The playing commences at two o'clock in the afternoon, and
closes promptly at eleven o'clock at night, the
same going on without the slightest interrupoing on without the slightest interrup ion for nine hours.

#### GAMBLING SCENES.

I spent several hours yesterday in the vici-I spent several hours yesterday in the vicinity of the gambling tables, and watched the game and the players very closely. My conclusions were that the profits of each of these four tables were not less than five thousand dollars for the day, or twenty thousand dollars for the whole. The constant charge that is gaing on a gaing the players indicate that the going on among the players indicate that the losses of each are comparatively light, and that the number of players at each table during the day is probably several hundred. Every moment some one draws off and leaves, with his money all gone, endeavoring to con-ceal the chagrin which is too apparent to one who closely watches their countenances. His place is immediately taken by another, who in his turn is cleaned out and departs.

saw her inlatiated insolated one had slipped gold coin, until the last one had slipped through his fingers. He then rose and they walked quietly away arm in arm. In about ten minutes they returned, and the husband took his seat at the table with about thirty gold coin in his hand. He played wildly, laying down from three to five coin at each ber, and when he would win he would leave the

and when he would win he would leave the whole amount on the number.

Finally they were all gone but three, and both now seemed in distress. The while leaned over his shoulder, whispered something in her husband's ear, when he handed her the three coin and left, she taking his seat. She played cautiously and gradually won, having, when I last saw her, about forty Napoleons in her hand. The sign of sorrow on her countenance had departed, and she was looking around for the return of her husband. Whether she withdrew before her luck changed I do not know, but an hour after, when I returned to the table, neither husband or wife was there. The young man whom I left at the table on the previous night with his pockets full of

The young man whom I left at the table on the previous night with his pockets full of gold that he had won was not to be seen about the saloons to-day. Whether he continued to play and lost, or whether he retired with his winnings I do not know, but as it was near the closing hour the latter was most likely. The woman who retrieved her fortune by following and imitating his bets was, however, early on hand yesterday morning, and was early on hand yesterday morning, and was very fluth. I passed the table several times during the atternoon and she was still playing, but on returning after tea she was sitting on one of the sofas, her countenance too plainly indicating the result of her day's veature. Several times she held up her fau before her lace to conceal the act of wiping away her tears, and this was but one of several inservers that passed under my observation.

sances that passed under my observation.

Several old men, bent and decrepted with age, maintained their seats nearly all day. They never bet more than one dollar, and their losses were consequently light, but I saw them frequently hand in notes to be changed. Independent of those way would changed. Independent of those who would sit down regularly to play, there was a contant throng of men and women standing two or three deep, who would occasionally venture a dollar, and losing two or three would

iepart wiser if not wealthier.
In all games of chance those who are looking on can generally see more of the game than the players. Those who were playing and losing doubtless thought that others around them were winning, but I feel confident that not a man or a woman of the thou dent that not a man or a woman of the thousand venturing on these tables yesterday who did not leave with less money than they brought with them. Men who win money at gambling never stop playing; those who lose all must stop. Several times I picked out a player who had a large sum of money pired up before him and watched his varying fortunes and his pile. Invariably the pile decreased and invariably the player retired. The ed and invariably the player retired. The women seemed to be the most persistent, and several times I observed them return with more money to endeavor to recover their losses. Still all was quiet as death in the hall and around the tables, not a word being uttered except the announcement of the

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF LUNATICS Whipping and Beating at the Ward's Island Asylum,

NEW YORK, September 16.
The examination of the remains of John R. Ornell, the Swede who was supposed to have died from the autacks of his nurse at the insane asylum on Ward's Island, shows that er in a weak state at the time of the he had been in a weak state at the time of the assault. The accused, Farrell, denied he inflicted any punishment, but admits that parties in the institution were whipped. Seymour, who also was beaten, may recover.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1872. THE CHINAMEN COMING.

> Mongolians Abandoning Australia and Seeking Wealth in California-John Chinaman in Australia Described.

The Chinese in Australia are making active preparations for abandoning the English colonies for the land of the "Stars and Stripes." The Su Yaps, Sam Yaps, Heang-San and Amovs have been busy packing up the bones of their dead and shipping them off for the "Flowery Land," to be reinterred in some ucky spot in their native country, where the "sacrifices" to the remains will be performed at the proper seasons. No race of men can have a profounder love of country than the Chinese. Every spot outside the "walls" is to them but a temporary resort to accumulate wealth. Not only the homes of the Chinese out the tombs of their ancestors and their ancestral halls act as powerful magnets to lure them back to the land of their birth.

Europeans do not yet understand the Chin Europeans do not yet understand the Chinese character. We call them "heathene;" they return the compilment by at once calling us "harbarians." In the first place they are industrious; they are taugit to be so from childhood. They are also patient, persevering and thrifty, and in the Australian colonies they have been found obedient to the laws. The palmy days of the gold fields having passed away, many have betaken themselves to other pursuits, but a very large number, excited by favorable reports from California, have, as we already stated, made up their minds to swell the population of the United States. Such being the case, the following facts relating to the "Heathen Chinee" in Australia may be interesting: AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS.

The total number of Chinese in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, in the year ending 1871, was estimated \$4.40,000. Generally they are called Amoys, from the province of Canton. Between various tribes the dialects differ, but they manage to binderstand each other with tolerable ease. No matter where the Chinaman settles he looks towward to the time of his return to the fatheriand. Should a relative, parent or friend die, the last injunction is that "his bones may be sent home," a request in most cases religiously observed. No doubt the decline of the Australian gold fields year after year has at last driven them to seek a fresh field for their exertions. THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Seven or eight years ago, over twenty ships Seven or eight years ago, over twenty ships left Melbourne annually for China with their large ireights of Chinese, who bore away with them their larger or smaller piles of gold. Last year but one returned. Their new year holidays, that used to be be celebrated with much jubilant and noisy demonstrations, pass off now in a very tame and quiet manner. The circus, too, at which Chinese plays used to be enacted, and which affracted growds of to be enacted, and which attracted crowds of Chinese, has disappeared; and the jalls are tenanted by Chinese criminals much longer and more numerously now than in days of yore. With increasing poverty, there has followed as a natural consequence increase of crime among the Chinese. This poverty arises less from want of employment than from opium smoking and gambling—two gigantic evils which have contributed toward the impovertainment and democralization of gigantic evils which have contributed toward the impoverishment and demortalization of the people to an extent which is truly lament-able and appalling. According to statistics furnished by Obiness interpreters on the dif-ferent gold fields and districts, there are seventy gambling shops in Melbourne, and one hundred for the sale of oplum.

THE CURSE OF OPIUM. Should the Mongolians visit these shores in very large numbers, vigorous measures should be adopted for the circumscribing of the evils connected with opium-moking within the narrowest limits. The sum a wealthy Chinese the middle, stached over the toursure; but the job of the state of the middle, stached over the toursure; but the dropping and spices beginning figure to the cards or turn of the wheel. These to the cards or turn of the wheel. These to the cards or turn of the wheel. The same as the state of the middle, stached over the toursure; but the job of the middle, stached over the toursure; but the dropping and spices beginning figure in a graceful way, though not belted down as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put on and off, as the bashlik was; it is easily put of one off off the second, or the third; and the rapidity armohole. Inner sleeves of coat shape are added to warm that their instance of the cards of called a very moderate allowance, and as long as that is the case it appears to be smoked with comparative impunity; but, like moderate spirit drinking, it may predispose to, if it does not directly excite, disease. The larger proportion, however, of those who are addicted to this practice are not content with a fixed ratio, but desire and require accumulative doses. The period, likewise, when the constitution begins to suffer is variable; with some it is as soon as three or four years; with others, not for ten or more years. The optum some it is as soon as three or lour years; with others, not for ten or more years. The oplum shops which stud the Chinese camp so thickly are also dens of lniamy and immorality. In these are found abandoned European women, some of whom have also got into the habit of smoking the drug; and there is reason to lear that in the course of time the practice will extend to our European population.

THE ODD FELLOWS IN COUNCIL.

Presence of all the Representatives Com posing the Grand Lodge.

BALTIMORE, September 16.

At nine o'clock this moraling the representatives composing the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States, were escorted by the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the State of Maryland from Barnum's Hotel to Odd Fellows' Hall in Gay street, where an address of welcome was delivered by W. R. Creery, the grand master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland. This was responded to by Frederick D. Stuart, M. W. G. S. of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The body then organized for business. Forty-one grand lodges and thirty-live grand encampments were fully represented; the one hundred and twenty-seven representatives composing the twenty-seven representatives composing the

JOHN BULL GRINS AND BEARS IT. The London Press Upon the Geneva Verdict.

GENEVA, September 16. GENEVA, September 16.

The opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British urbitrator, dissenting from the decision of the other members of the Alabama claims arbitration tribunal, has not yet been published. Count Sciopis, Jacob Staempfi and Charles Francis Adams were the three arbitrators who voted to allow damages in the case of the Shenandoah. Sir Alexander Cockburn and Mr. Eyarts left Geneva on Saturday.

case of the Shenandoah. Sir Alexander Cockburn and Mr. Evarts left Geneva on Saturday. London, September 16.

The London newspapers this morning rejoice over the conclusion of the Alabama claims controversy, and express the hope that the foundation has been laid for a permanent good understanding between the two nations, now that all necessary reparation has been made to America. The Standard, however, thinks the tribunal should have awarded damages only for the depredations of the Alabama.

THE WILL OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT. -The THE WILL OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—The will of the late James Gordon Bennett has been filed in the surrogate's office. The testator bequeathes to his wife, provided she accepts the same in lien of dower, the use of his house, stable and appurtenances in Fifth avenue during her natural life or widowhood, and also an annuity equal to one-half of the net annual renial of his real estate, except the Herald building. If she will not accept this bequest, the will limits her share to her dower. To his son, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the testator bequeathes the Herald building, the Herald and the Metropolitan Printing Office. The remainder of his real estate goes to his daughter, Jeannette Bennett, on attaining the age of twenty-five. Meanwhile his son, who is made the sole executor, is to have on, who is made the sole executor, is to have charge of this portion of the estate, to let in such manner as to him shall seem expedient, for any term not exceeding three years. On for any term not exceeding three years. On the decease or second marriage of the widow, her portion of the estate is to be divided equally between the son and daughter. The will provides that the daughter's share shall be for her own sole and separate use The will is dated June 23, 1869, and the witnesses are Benjamin Galbraith and John Townsend.

A CARNIVAL OF SUICIDES.

THE KNIFE, THE SHOT AND THE ROPE Mother, Father and Husband-Fearful

Scenes at a Station-House,

In New York on Thursday the mania of suioldes seemed to get a hold among all classes. We copy the cases reported in the newspa-

A MOTHER CUTS HER THROAT.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred at A menatory case of sure occurred at No. 411 Fourth avenue. Ers., Ernestine Lowenheim lost her husband in Germany some years ago, and came to New York with her daughter Ida, her only child, and lived comfortably on some little property she had acquired. Ida was eighteen last spring, and was her mother's only hope and loy, and apacquired. Ida was eighteen last spring, and was her mother's only hope and joy, and apwas ner miner som up a very amiable and accomplished young woman. In June last she sickened, and up to yesterday was constantly attended by her mother. The physician who was consulted said several weeks ago that the young girl's sickness had ren-dered her partially insane, and recommended Mrs. Lowenheim to have her placed in an Mrs. Lowenheim to have her piaced in an asylum. This the mother world not consent to till Wednesday, when the necessary papers were drawn up, and yesterday morning the young girl was taken to Bloomingdale Asylum, accompanied by several of the family, who left the mother alone. Mrs. Lowenheim was frantic with grief at parting with her daughter activates the recompany. ter, and retired to her room. About, an hour after a smothered scream, accompanied by the howling of a pet greyhound, nlarmed some of the neighbors who, on entering Mrs. Lowen-helm's apartment, found her gasping in the death-agony, with her throat cut in a terrible manner with a table-knife, which had been sharpened to razor-like keenness. She lived but a few minutes. A REAL ESTATE BROKER HANGS HIMSELF.

Early yesterday morning Officer Mulcahy, of the Twentieth precinct, was summoned to No. 333 West Thirty-fourth street, and there found hanging by a clothes line to a rear version the corner of Mr. Magnet H. Lichter randa the corpse of Mr. Marcus H. Lichten-stein, a gentleman well known in society and a prominent real estate speculator, who and a prominent real estate speculator, who is reput-d to have been possessed of considerable wealth. Mr. Lichtenstein had suffered considerably from the weather during the heated term, but had just returned from the country apparantly in perfect health and good spirits, and although he complained occasionally of headache and wast of spirits, there was nothing in his demeanor to cause alarm. Mr. Lichtenstein retired to bed at 11 P. M. on Wednesday, and when discovered was partially dressed, and is supposed to have been attacked with temporary insanity on reaching his room, and to have devised the plan for ending his existence which he so promptly and successfully carried out. Mr. Lichtenstein was fitty years of age.

OUT OF WORK AND DETERMINED TO DIE. About eleven o'clock yesterday morning two distol-shots slarmed the residents of No. 528 pistol-shots alarmed the residents of No. 528 Prarl street, who, on investigating their source, found Wm. Fisher, aged forty-eight, a Swede by birth, suffering from a dangerous wound in the stomach, half as inch to the left of the median line, and a scalp wound of minor consequence on the top of his head. The unfortunate man was taken to Park Hosnital. fortunate man was taken to Park Hospital, where his recovery was pronounced impossible. Yesterday afternoon, and painful efforts to breathe, he stated that he had been in the to breathe, he stated that he had been in the country twenty-six years, and was born in Stockholm, and brought up as a sallor. Up to within the past four years he found no difficulty in gaining his living, out in 1868 had the misfortune to get his left foot injured in a chain cable, and became crippled. Since that time he has gained a scanty livelihood as a watchman, but of tale has been without a situation. of late has been without a situation and resolved on putting an end to his misery

remain for the night. As soon as he entered Mrs. Deuschier's apartment he asked his wife if she meant to live with hin again. She an swered firmly "no." He then asked her i he meant what she said, and on her replying in the affirmative he drew from his vest a carving-knile and deliberately cut his throat close up to his chin, and to a depth of three inches, severing the windpipe entirely. He was taken to the Tenth Precinct stationhouse and plean of the action of the conditions of the conditions are compared to a reason of the condition of the condit was taken to the femin Frenchet stational and placed in a rear room pending the arrival of an ambulance, and while there his wife entered. Although dying he made a desperate attempt to strangle her, and was so violent that his wife was placed with her two children

behind the sergeant's desk. Deuschler then made signs that he desired to write, and on a slate he wrote the following in German: "Don't write to my sisters and brothers, be cause I don't want them to know anything of

world. My mother-in-law is the cause of all this; my wife is not so very bad; but her mother is to blame for it. On my poor chil-JACOB DEUSCHLER. iren. JACOB DEUSCHLER.

P. S.—My name is Jacob Deuschler, and had asked my wife half a dezen times whether she wished not to live with me again. She told me no, never again in life. I do not

told me no, never again in the. I do not blame her, but her mother. She is the cause of all. I want to die. Beloved friends and acquaintances. My knife is sharp and pointed. The red blood I spill!"

When the ambulance came he was placed in it, and his wife, who was crying bitterly, held

up the two children to see their father. ast act of the suicide was to raise himself up, exposing the horrid gash in his throat, and to shake his fingers, half palsied with death, at his wife and children.

## THE TREATY OF PARIS.

BRUSSELS, September 16. The Nord, a newspaper published in this city in the interest or the Russian Government, categorically denies the report that the Czar will demand the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris as a consideration for the co-operation of Russia with Austria and Prussia.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The New York coach-drivers demand —The New York coand-drivers demand two dollars a week advance, or they will strike.

—Commodore Parrott has taken command of the Charlestown navy-yard.

—The South and North Alabama Railroad from Montgomery to Decatur is completed, and in a few days trains will run through to Lonisville.

-So many balloons came out of Parls dur —So many balloons called out of Faths and ing the slege that those who received their letters by this means began at last to look upon the ground as a very safe courier, and on his grial trip as one of pleasure rather than of peril. Among the balloons which escaped over the fron girdle of Tentons was the located. It was a purposed to the care of a salor named Leprince. Tearing through space before a gale of which, the gallant young tar and his new kind of craft were sighted at La Rochelle, just as the wind bore him over the Atlantic. On the way he must have met with an a mospheric current which drove him eastward, for there now have been found in the Sicily Islands the dispatches car ried by the Jacquart. As the sacks have not been picked up in one and the same place, it is supposed that when Leprice saw this group of islands he gradually got rid of his dispatches, casting them overboard whenever he saw land beneath him. This must, course, have considerably lightened the loon and consummated his own destruction by imparting to it an ascending force which waited him once more over the terrible ocean. His subsequent late remains a mysEUGENIE IN THE HIGHLANDS.

An Amusing Interview with the ex-Empress of France.

[From the Graphic.] A Scotch Jenkins has been following the

ex-Empress Eugenie all over Scotland. He is good enough to tell us what her Majesty ato, what she drank, what she wore, what she said, where she went, and how she did up her back hair. Her Majesty went up Ben Nevis in the "Campbell tartan." "The costume," we are told, "was made up hurriedly by the Emprese's own tiring woman after reaching Benavie; but-it gives us relief to hear this-the nimble fingers of the experienced artiste accomplished the task in an incredible short space of time." "It is needless to say," adds Jenkins, "that the dress looked perfection on her Majesty, fitting the dainty figure like a glove;" whereby we are led to infer that her Majesiy—th consequence, we suppose, of being an Empress—possesses extremities enough to correspond with four fingers and a thumb. "A small fichu of black velvet was worn over the plain high body; a black hat with an eagle plume completed the mountain toilet." Of the Prince Imperial, we are told that "he has a remarkably sweet countenance," but that "the ugly cap he wore would have spoiled the face of an Apollo Belvidere." Not to keep the reader in suspense, it should be stated that the cap in question was "a Glengarry, but disfigured by a glaring border of nimble fingers of the experienced artiste acgarry, but disfigured by a glaring border of white and scarlet diced in squares, and topped with a red tassel." Jenkins has seen "a similar cap worn by soldiers in the ranks," and he, therefore, does not like it. The Empress, Jenkins has found out, "is locked up all night. A confidential attendant locks the chamber for the Empress, it is bed code like. A condential attendant locks the chamber door when the Empress is in bed, and takes the key with her to her own room." Jenkins further "understands" that "the same vigiliance is exercised over the Prince Imperial. A trusty custodian locks him up, and keeps the key in his possession until the hour of rights. "The Empress condented to revise." The Empress condescended to notice lenkins, and to enter into conversation with him. Here is his own account, slightly reduced, of what passed between them:
Smiling, she replied, "Ah! that is true; but then how do the poor people in the mountains live? What have they to eat?"

"Porridge."
"What is porridge?" (with an amused, puzsled look.)

I explained to the best of my ability.
"Is it very wholesome?" asked the Em

I assured her Majesty "porridge was re-markably wholesome;" and added, in proof thereof, it was the staple article of food with the peasantry of Scotland.
"Porridge makes strong men, then," said

the Empress, with a smile.
"But they eat oatmeal cakes, also, your "Bilt they eat outmeat cakes, also, your Majesty."

"What are they?"

The Empress had never seen cakes, and your correspondent had the honor of presenting her Majesty with a genuine specimen of our native bread.

Breaking off a plece she ate it with a seeming reliab laughingly asserting. "It was yery

ing relish, laughingly asserting, "it was very

good."

"What do the common people here drink—
what liquors?" "Beer?" she suggested as I
hesitated for a moment.

"The only liquor much in vogue with my
compatriots," I was compelled to own, "was

our whiskey."
"Whiskey," said the Empress, turning with a smile to her companion, a beautiful darkeyed girl, "I had a little whiskey yesterday at Ben Nevis. It gave me courage to ascend, and seemed to give me levs;" she added with great merriment, in which it was impossible mot 10 join, even in defiance of court etiquette.
"Why do the ladies in Scotland not wear
tartan?" was the next question as we drew
near a little quay where a number of gallydressed ladies stood to catch a passing glimpse

he was expected.

The warning bell rang out clamorously, but
the Prince Imperial was not in sight, and as
his mother perceived the passengers hurrying on board she betrayed great uneasines lest he should be left behind.

"Oh! the boat will go away and my son is not here," she cried, with a look of distress. "Louis, Louis, come quick, make haste!" and she seemed to feel intense relief when he eappeared.
It did not apparently occur to her Majesty her son and the rest of the passengers, and upon this point the Empress was very decided, insisting that no deviation from the or-dinary rules should be made upon her ac-

# THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

count.

WASHINGTON, September 16.

For the Middle States northerly to westerly winds and clear weather, which will probably extend eastward over New England on Tues-For the interior of the Southern State east of the Mississippi generally clear weather and light to fresh winds, and partly cloudy weather along the Gulf coast. North of the Onio Valley generally clear weather and northerly to westerly winds.

## Musical Books.

TEACHER'S AND CHORISTER'S LIST NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC BOOKS.

THE STANDARD! Its success cannot be questioned. In beauty and variety of music unsurpassed. It should be a

SPARKLING RUBIES! Let all the Sabbath Schools try it. It's Sparking Gems of Song will be appreciated by every child. Price, 35 cents.

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Singing Class. Price, \$1 50; \$13 50 per dozen.

HOUR OF SINGING! For High Schools. Full of the best music, ar ranged in 2, 3 or 4 parts. Widely used. Price, \$1. JUST PUBLISHED,

GEMS OF STRAUSS! 225 large pages, full of the best Strauss Music Price, \$2 50. PILGRIM'S HARP!

A perfect Multum in Parvo. Very large number

of the best tunes for Social Religious Meetings. Price, 60 cents. The above books sent post-paid, for the retai price, with the exception of THE STANDARD, speci-

the present, for \$1 25. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. sep14-sw1yrD&W

men copies of which will be mailed (post-paid) for

## Special Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I have used SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND, or LIVER CURE, for diseased liver and kidney affect tion, to my entire satisfaction, and I deem it one of the best patent medicines I have ever seen used. I can unhesitatingly recommend its use to W. E. COLLIER, M. D., the suffering. Tallahassee, Fla.

sep13-fmw3

DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Wholesale Agents for So. Ca.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. funeral Motices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mr. JOSHUA BURIE and famiy, and of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunter, are respectally invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at his late residence. No. 27 Anson street, THIS MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. sep17.

ATNA STEAM FIRE FNGINE COMPANY .- You are hereby summoned to appear at your Engine House, in full uniform, folack pants,) at half-past 8 o'clock THIS MORNING, to pay the last tribute of respect to your late Brother Member JOSHUA BURIE.

By order. H. G. CARNIGHAN, WALL

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND usin ances of Mrs. ELIZ ABETH P. PHIELIPS. and of Mrs, Laura W. Gadeden, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, at the residence of Mr. Wm. S. Frazer, No. 4 Hudson

ALEXANDER.—Died September 16, 1872, Mrs. Maria Alexander, widow of the late Samuel Alexander, 12 the 82d year of her age. HER FRIENDS AND ACQUAIN-TANCES, and those of her family, averespectfully invited to attend her Funeral Services, at the esidence northeast corner of Bull and Lynch etreets, This Morning, at 10 o'clock. sepi7:

#### Obitnary. . . . baef mil

HARRINGTON.—Died, on the night of the 1st instant, at Spring Garden, the residence of her parents, in M-ringro., TALULA SHERWOOD, third and last aurylving daughter of Cotionel and Mas. John W. Harrington. Special Notices. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GEORGIA, from New York, are notified hat she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier Kd.

dock at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and WM. A. COURTENAY, di sep17-1 CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, from New York, are hereby notifled that she is discharging cargo at Adter's South Wharf. All Goods uncalled for at

, Union Whatves. A'l Goods remaining on the

sunset will remain on wharf at owners, risk. sep17-1 JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP VM. KENNEDY, from Baltimore, are hereby noti-

fied that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at Consigned MORDEOAI & CO., .. sep16-2 -Agents. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF

FICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the under igned, it has been made to appear that the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, in the City of Charleston, in the County of Charles on and State of South, Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the require meuts of he A t of Congress, cutitled "An Act to provide a National Currer cy, secured by a piedge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with

before commencing the business of Bankir punder sald Act. Now, therefore, I, JOHN S. LANGWORTHY Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, in the City of Charleston, in the County of Charleston and State of South Carolina

is anthorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 10th day of September, 1872, in t J. S. LANGWORTHY,

· Acting Comptroller of Currency. [No. 2044.] sep18-2mos (: SEAL.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS uperb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown. Does not stain the skin, but eaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only safe and perfect Dye. Sold by all druggists Factory 16 Bond street, New York.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER cures gray hair by causing it to raurn to its youthful color and vigor.

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DR. TUIT'S HAIR DYE IS WAR-ANTED harmless; leaves no ridiculous tints; imparts a natural glossy color to Whiskers, Hair and Moustache. THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN SO

nuch imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recomnend a preparation that can be depended on as ontaining the virtues of that invaluable mediine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Dr. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative sep14-stuth3 medicine.

CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-TER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—A perfectly clear preparation in one bottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youthful appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to promote the growth of the hair and stop its falling out. It is entirely harmless, and perfectly free from any poisonous substance, and will therefore take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia: have been sent us from many of our most prominent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are bjectionable, CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect. It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soil the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the best dressings for the Hair in use. It restores the color of the Hair "more perfect and uniformly than any other preparation," and always does so in from three to ten days, virtually feeding the roots of the Hair with all the nourishing qualities necessary to its growth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Hair mere posttively than anything else. The application of this wonderful discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair a pleasing and elegant appearance. Price \$1 a bottle. ARTHUR NATTANS,

Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. For sale by the Agent, Dr. H. BAKR, No. 131 Meeting street, Charleston, B. C. novis-stuthiv

## Municipal Notices.

OFFICE CITY TREASURY. CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1872.—Complying with resolution of Council to extend time of payment of third instalment of Municipal Tax for this year from the 15th to the 80th instent. without penalty thereon, this office will be open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., to include the last date, for that purpose with others.

The time provided by ordinance as necessary to prepare the City Stock Department of this office for the payment of Interest due on the 1st of October being now abscrbed by this extension time to pay Tax in, the Interest cannot be paid before the 15th of next month, if so soon.

P. J. COOGAN, City Treasurer, Bep16 2