CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

THE BEST MACKEY CAN DO.

THE ALTERNATIVE OFFERED BY THE REGULAR REPUBLICANS.

The County and Legislative Nomina tions Completed and the County Convention Adjourned Sine Die-Sketches of the Legislative Aspirants.

The Regular Republican County Convention reassembled at Military Hall at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and got to work in a far more orderly and quiet manner than might have been expected from the spirit manifested at its breaking up on the previous evening. The first measure adopted was the very sensible one of excluding from the hall all persons except the members of the convention, and after this was accomplished the delegates proceeded quietly to the balloting for candidates for the assembly from the city. The names before the convention were the same as published in THE NEWS of Friday, and the number of votes received by each was as follows: . Adams ...... 67 A. T. Williams ..... Walker ..... 63 Chas. Simons .....

.61 A. Taylor.... 57 B. McPherson.

J. Meares. 57 B. McPherson.
S. Lee. 57 P. Green.
A. Williams. 52 N. S. Bobinson.
M. Yanderhorst. 50 J. O. Bamfield.
H. Jones. 40 M. B. Granville.
W. Hendricks. 39 G. Shrewsbury... H. C. Minott......36

The chairman in declaring the result of the balloting, said that there had been eighty votes polled, that forty-one were necessary to make a nomination, and he therefore declared the first seven of the above named candidates to have been the only ones nominated, leaving two more nominations to be made.

W. G. Pinckney moved that T. H. Jones be nominated by acclamation as one of the remaining candidates for the Assembly. This motion was seconded by Stephen Brown in a characteristic and glowing speech, and it was adopted nnanimonaly Sheriff Mackey arose and announced the

withdrawal from the contest of H. W. Hendricks. This announcement was received with applause, although Captain Hendricks declares emphatically that he authorized no one to withdraw his name, and appears by no meens complacent over the action of the sheriff and the convention. E. J. Adams then moved that H. C. Minott, who received the next highest number of votes to Captain Hendricks, be nominated by acclamation, and this motion was also carried unanimously.

This closed the actual business of the convention, and the remainder of the session was devoted to speech-making and mutual admiration. W.J. KcKinlay moved a vote of thanks to the officers, which was adopted. The officers responded in the usual manner, and Adams, Brown, Taylor and others made glowing speeches in superlative eulogium of the ticket. The latter orator was especially bitter in his denunciation of the carpet-baggers, who he sald had plundered, deceived, betrayed and insuited the colored race, and his remarks were vociferously applauded by the

Coroner Taft offered the followed resolution and urged its unanimous adoption, because he wanted it understood that every candidate on he county ticket was pledged to reform in the State government, reduction of public exand repudiation of the fraudulent bonded deht

Resolved, By this convention, that we endorse the platform of the Union Republican party, adopted by the State Convention in Columbia, and demand from the candidates nominated by this convention a pledge to fully carry out the principles laid down in said plat-

This resolution was unanimously adopted; dopted as a whole, with cheers for the candidates, and at 2 P. M. the convention adjourned sine die.

THE RIVAL TICKETS.

The Choice Presented to the Voters of Charleston.

Both of the great factions into which the Radical party of this county has been divided ever since the ill-omened name of Radical has been known in the State, have now presented to the voters of Charleston their full lists of cardidates, to be voted for at the election of

the 16th instant, and their names are here published in parallel columns, to afford to our readers an easy means of drawing a comparison between the merits of the respective FOR SHERIFF. E. W. M. Mackey. C. C. Bowen.

FOR CLERK OF COURT. A. C. Blehmond. Jacob Williman. FOR PROBATE JUDGE. George Buist. George Buist. FOR CORONER. J. A. Mushington (c.) Aaron Logan (c.)

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER. P. P. Hedges (c). B. H. Hoyt. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. M. McLaughlin, W. H. Thompson, (c) John Bonum, (c) G. I. Conningham, L. Dunneman, Wm. G. Fields, (c) POR REPRESENTATIVES.

W. G. Pinckney, (c) C. J. Andell, Edward Petty, (c) A. Bmith, (c) 8. Brown, (c) George Cannon,
John E. Clyde, (c)
S. D. Russell,
Amos Blizen, (c)
Bobert Simons, (c)
B. W. Brown, (c) Julius Tingman, (c) C. F. North, (c) John Vanderpool A. P. Ford, (c) J. F. Greene, E. J. Adams, (c) J. L. Walker, (c) O. R. Levy, R. W. Turner, (c) James Brennan, W. A. Grant, (c) Miller, (c) R. J. Meares, (c) F. S. Lee, (c) J. A. Williams, (c) C. H. Vanderhorst, (c) T. H. Jones, (c) H. C. Minott, (c) J. J. Grant, (c)
N. T. Spencer, (c)
B. B. Artson, (c)
T. Hurley.

The Legislative Ticket. Sketches of the past record of the various candidates on the Bolters' ticket, and of the county nominees on the Regular ticket, have already appeared in THE NEWS. It now remains to furnish such information as their meagre records afford of the personal and political history of the legislative nominees put forward by the Mackeyites:

WILLIAM G. PINCENEY, the Santee orator, is an effusive black man, thirty-eight years old, formerly a servant of Prof. M. C. Laborde, of the South Carolina University, which institution he claims to have gone through-in the capacity of a porter. He also served in the Confederate army, in a somewhat similar capacity, and was captured by the Federals at the close of the war in St. James Santee, where he has since taken root and flourished extensively. By virtue of his collegiate training, above mentioned, he was appointed a school teacher under the Freedmen's Bureau, and afterwards a magistrate, and still later a trial justice, by Governor \* Scott. He is a loud and amusing orator, is

savagely opposed to the carpet-baggers. He says, however, that Mr. Reuben Tomlinson is not a carpet-bagger, inasmuch as his baggage consisted, on his advent here, of one shirt tled up in a handkerchief.

ABRAM SMITH

is a black man, who was born in Georgetown in 1834, and was, before the war, a body servant of General Manigault. Since the war he has lived in Christ Church Parish, and has been a member of the General Assembly Since 1868. He is a mail contractor, and owns con siderable real estate in Christ Church.

STEPHEN BROWN

is a black freedman, forty-years of age, owns a valuable plantation near Pineville, and is a man of great influence among the colored people. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was elected from St. John's Berkeley in 1868 to the House of Repre sentatives, and served one term in that body He preaches at Palmer Chapel, in St. Stephen's Parish. He is also extremely vigorous in his denunciation of political adventurers, and depicts their rascalities and their consequences in glowing colors, both in his campaign and pulpit oratory.

is a white man, thirty-one years of age, and a native of Charleston. His father, of the same name, was for some years a dry goods merchant in this city. He served as a non-commissioned officer in Hampton's Legion during the war, and at its close engaged in planting and the turpentine business in St. John's Berkeley. He was appointed a trial justice by Governor Scott last February. He owns a

considerable tract of land on the Cooper River.

JOHN E. CLYDE is a very intelligent and respectable appearing colored man of light complexion. He was born tree in Charleston in 1847, and has lived in this city and Summerville nearly all of his life. During the latter part of the war he served as an orderly sergeant in the 39th United States Colored Volunteers from Maryland. He was appointed last March a trial justice, succeeding George Lee who was elected a judge by the Legislature.

STEPHEN D. RUSSELL is a white man, thirty-eight years of age, and a native of St. Stephen's Parish. During the war he was a lieutenant in Colonel Frederick's Second South Carolina Artillery. He was appointed a magistrate in 1866 under the then existing regime, and has since been continued as a magistrate and trial justice under Governor Scott. He owns considerable real estate and is said to be highly respected by his neighbors. AMOS BLIZEN

is a black freedman, lives on John's Island and was at one time a school teacher under the bureau.

is also a black freedman, living on Wadma law. He is captain of a militia company and has a strong following in St. John's Colleton, but he has apparently no education and but R. W. BROWN

is a rather intelligent and very black young man, formerly a slave and now a militia captain among the negroes of James Island. E. J. ADAMS

s an intelligent black man, about forty-eight years of age, and a native of Philadelph is a graduate of a college and a Presbyterian preacher, was once a missionary to Africa. and was chaplain of the Senate of this State in 1868 and 1869. He now has charge of the colored congregation worshipping in the George street Presbyterlan Church. J. L. WALKER

s a black man, a native of Charleston, and a carpenter by trade. He now lives in Ward 4, and is a private in the police force of the

FRANK C. MILLER

soldier. After the war he was a clerk in a dry goods store and an active Radical politiclan, and in 1868 he was elected one of the county commissioners, and was made chairman of the board. During the convention he won the hearts of the dusky delegates from the country by lodging about forty of them in his kitchen and residence on Meeting street, near Tradd. ROBERT J. MEARES

is a gigantic mulatto, living in Rottenborough.

He is secretary of the Mackey forces in Ward 3, and a useful and muscular ally of the Mackeyites in their little difficulties with the Bowen faction. F. S. LEE

is a colored man and a native. He is a butcher in the city market, and owns some property in Ward 8. J. A. WILLIAMS

is a light colored man, living in Ward 1. He is quite an intelligent young man, and is a Hentenant of the Carolina Light Infantry. C. H. VANDERHORST, JR.,

is a colored knight of the quill, and is the author of much of the disjointed eloquence that gets into print, after a fashion, in the little typographical curiosity known as the Missionary Record. He lives in Ward 6. T. H. JONES

s a native black man, living in Ward 2. He was a teacher under the Freedman's Bureau, and last winter he held a committee clerkship in the House of Representatives. H. C. MINOTT

is an intelligent, light colored man, a native of Charleston, and a sergeant in the present police force of the city. He is also captain of the Carolina Light Infantry, and is very popular among the intelligent colored men in this

THE COLUMBIA POSTOFFICE.

[From the Columbia Union.]

[From the Columbia Union.]

At a meeting of Richland Lodge, A. F. M., on Wednesday evening, committees were appointed with power to appoint sub-committees for the purposes of arrangements, decoration, music, &c., &c., on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new United States Courthouse and Postoffice now being constructed under the immediate superintendence of G. T. Berg, Esq., at the corner of Laurel and Richardson streets. The ceremonies will be conducted according to the ancient ceremonies laid down in the ritual, and will without doubt be very interesting.

doubt be very interesting.

Most Worshipful Grand Master R. S. Bruns has been invited to conduct the ceremonies, but, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable to be present, and has appointed District Depuiy Grand Master G. T. Berg to preside, and deliver the oration on the occasion. The city authorities, public officers, merchants and citizens gener will be invited to attend.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

CHICACO, October The proposition of the employing brick-layers to reduce wages was last night met by a demand from the bricklayers for four dollars for eight hours work, and fitty cents per hor for extra work. One thousand men obtained their demands this morning, and four thousand are on the strike. Work is suspended on the not without some shrewdness, and is now Hotel.

THE CHORAL SERVICE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION-A REPLY TO "CHURCHMAN."

Vindication of the Position of Bishop Howe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Your paper of the 28th September contains an elaborate article, signed "Churchman," on Bishop Howe's late pastoral. The article cannot pass unnoticed. In your widely circulated journal it has been read by many who perhaps will not trouble themselves to ascertain from other quarters what has been or may be said by those who think differently, and, therefore, a place is asked for the following remarks, though removed, like the article referred to, from the ordinary topics of a "Churchman" arrives at the conclusion that

the late decision of the bishop relating to choral service, supported by the official and, therefore, well-considered opinion of his canonical advisers, "was the result of misapprehension and consequent misconstruction of that upon which such ruling was based." Remembering the position and qualifications of those who are responsible for this ruling, the bishop, and a body composed of able clergymen and lawyers, and comprising men of all schools of thought, the words quoted are, to say the least, a little startling. The right of members of the church to discuss matters of coniessedly great interest to them, is not questioned. Nor is it proposed here to reply questioned. Nor is it proposed here to reply at large to the paper referred to. Such reply could not be compressed into requisite limits. The present writer should say he has not the honor to belong to the standing committee, and is not authorized to speak for the bishop, or the committee, or any one of them. But the unity of the church and the harmony of her members are of the highest concern to all the highest concern the highest concern the highest concern the highest concern to all the highest concern the her. To distrust and ques-deep searchings of heart and tion, with deep searchings of heart and mind, our individual tastes, and even our opinions, upon matters touching that unity and harmony, is only to apprehend and be loyal to the true church idea. When individual opinion is arrayed against that of 'apostles (bishops) and eiders come together for to consider of this matter," surely it is time to call upon churchmen to "take heed how they hear," More than this—when individual contented a seached by gramping the sublect

we ought to give the more earness d" to the latter than to the former. For how stands the case?

The bishop is not clear as to the lawfulness of the choral service; a question of form or ceremony in worship. Events require him to

vention to be his duty. He cannot avoid it it he would. he would.

Remembering that he is pastor over the whole flock, earnest in his endeavor to ascertain whether choral service is "justified by a fair and careful interpretation of the liturgical rules," he is unwilling to rely wholly on his own investigations, and calls together his capping advisers. Grave men go to work to own investigations, and this operate it to discharge a grave duty. It is a solemn judicial act they have to perform. Does a judge hear but one side? Who can doubt that these near out one side? Who can doubt that these judges rose above superficial, narrow, one-sided views, and discarding preconceived ideas sought truth on all sides, and fluding it, followed it fearlessly, though leading, it may be, in directions other than they had pre-supin directions other than they had pre-supposed. Their work was one of interpretation.
None knew better than they the recognized
rules by which law is interpreted, rules well
defined yet broad and comprehensive. By
such rules we doubt not they reached their
conclusion, as was their duty.

Hear what one of the highest authorities
says of interpreting canon and ritual law: "We
have for our guidance and the light of our

have for our guidance and the light of our path rubrical and canonical provisions, expo-sitions of the learned bishops and doctors of sitions of the feather bishops of Euglian tri-bunals, and a fountain of explanation in unit-ed declarations of both houses of convention. And when all these are silent or indistinct, when novel questions arise where the written law has no chart, and these sources of con-struction yield no solution, we have the do-mestic forum of the church to resort to, the

primitive residuary power of the bishop,"

But how is it with "Churchman?" He is
satisfied with light from one single source. It to on such occasions. He makes "a collection of rubrics from different sources of the prayer-book," and so he interprets one by another of rubrics from different sources of the prayerbook," and so he interprets one by another—
that is, if a word in one rubric will bear a
given definition, and will not bear it in another, he is at once satisfied that such definition
is altogether and everywhere erroneous, regardiess of the effect of use and context upon
its several applications. What will he say to
the word "let" employed not in merely different, but in exactly opposite senses in
two of our glorious collects, that for the fourth
Sunday in Advent, "whereas we are sore, let
and hindered in running the race that is set
before us;" and again in that for the sixteenth
Sunday after Trinley, "let thy continual pity
cleanse," &c. Then he passes by use, a necessary element in rubrical interpretation, But
"Churchman" disclaims this. He says, "we are
not discussing use in the church, nor basing
our lawful rendering of the service upon it.
We are addressing ourselves to rubrical interpretation;" as if the two things could be separated. He who discards use, when he sets
himself to interpret the rubrics of the prayerbook, disqualifies himself for the task, and
cannot prove a true prophet. The navigator cannot prove a true prophet. The navigator who sticks to shallow water will make no discoveries, and yet run greater risk from rocks coveries, and yet run greater risk from rocks and shoals than another will from deep water, who looking to his charts and maps is still guided by the untailing needle ever pointing to the star.

The American Church, eo nomine, and as

an independent church, has existed only since 1789. But it is, and is recognized to be, a branch of the Anglican Church, and so a branch of the Church Catholic and Apostolic. The church in this diocese, a member of the American Church, is either an offshoot from the Anglican Church or she is no church. the Anglican Church or sue is no church.
As an offshoot she has a heritage from the
English Church. She has willed to hold that
heritage as one of the many members of the
whole body, the church general in the United States. So far as doctrine is concerned, she can after nothing; so far as ritual is concerned, she has a right to modify it. But she has ed, she has a right to modify it. But she has elected to exercise this right only in conjunction with the other dioceses. Such modifications as the dioceses agreed upon were made in the book of common prayer, but still the great body of the liturgical heritage remained just as it came to us from England. Many of the rubrics are identical, or nearly so, with those of the English Church. Or nearly such as that of choral service neces-sarily take the form of ruprical interpretation. But it is obvious to every one who knows the But it is obvious to every one who knows the principles of law, that no true interpretation can be had of these derived rubrics without inquiry into their history. To limit that interpretation by the present current meaning of words would be to interpret them ignorantly and erroneously, (witness the difference between the "prevent" of common use and the "prevent" of the prayer book,) and would fail to convey the meaning as understood by the iramers of the prayer book. We are bound to assume that the bishop and the standing committee, taking a wider range than "Churchman," and looking jurther back, had regard to this rule of construction.

"Churchman," and looking further back, had regard to this rule of construction.

Another rule is to look to the statements and views of those whose acts are to be construed. Those who wrote the preface to the prayer-book say: "This church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England to the church of the churc tending to depart from the Charch of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline or worship, or further than local circumstances require." Bishop White united with others in the answer of the convocation of 1786 to the archbishops and bishops of England, in which the whole church said: "We are unanimous and explicit in assuring your Lordships that we neither have departed nor propose to depart from the doctrines of your church. We depart from the doctrines of your church. We depart from the doctrines of your church. We have retained the same discipline and forms of worship (italios ours) as far as was consistent with our civil constitutions," &c., &c.

So late as the year 1814 the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies united in the following declaration: "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is the same body heartforce known in these Cates by the

name, although not of religious principle in doctrine, or in worship, or in discipline, being induced by a characteristic of the Church of England, supposing the independence of the Christian churches under difference of the Christian churches. ent sovereigntles." To say that the choral service is peculiar to cathedral churches in ent sovereigntles." England is quite a mistake. It is practiced in parochial churches in various parts of the kingdom. And that Bishop White did not entertain the opinion that the psatter was inentertaint ne opinion taktute paster was inconsistent with the rubrics of the American
prayer book will appear from the following extract from his memoirs. He would have preferred to the present arrangement the allowing the liberty to the foliciating minister to
select pasims at his distriction. Among other
consequences he says! One would be that
the number and length of the pasims depending on the choice of the minister, there would
be great encouragement to the introduction of
the practice of singing this part of the service,
instead of repeating the verses by the minister and the clerk alternately. No difficulty
occurred to him on the score of rubrics, as to
the psalter at least, to singing which "Church
man" objects equally with other parts. Little
did the fathers of our church imagine that
rubrics which certainly meant one thing in
England could be tortured into giving out a oneigtent with the rubrics of the American

rubrics which certainly meant one thing in England could be tortured into giving out a different meaning in South Carolina.

When Bishop Howe spoke of departure from usage, he plainly referred to local usage only, but not to departure from use. Now, a spontaneous revolution in letal usages is passing over the country. It might, or if you choose, did, beginto show liselden this diocese—not in introducing what "Churchman" calls "chorister boys," for living men lemember them in old St. Philip's church; therefore, the late departure from the usage of not having them, is rather a return to the dider usage of having them, is return which may be some comfort to "Church" man," but in the fact that everywhere inquiry was abroad and the church was rousing herself to new activity, and looking to what she had to do, and how to doffit. Now, the bishop knew that usage may change, and may differ in different dioceses, while use cannot change except by change of organic law. Therefore, it was fit that it should be fixed and settled what might be the usages in his diocese. Thus law would be given to change, and so it be kept under control. If any there be who fear ritualism, they should reflect that they are safe from it under law which says authoritatively to change, "thus fax, but no farther." safe from it under law which says authoritatively to change "thus fax, but no farther." Not that ritualism is now driven out, for it is not, and has not, been here. But if any be haunted by a vision of it, their fears should subside because it is forestailed.

Be it observed, the blahop's pastoral is only permissive, not brandatory, except in prescribing limits. It befines what may be done, but leaves to all perfect freedom of choice within certain bounds.

The considerations we have suggested, without elaborating them, are sufficient to meet "Churchman's" rubrical argument. His concluding paragraphs must now be briefly

near." More than this—when individual con-clusions, reached by examining the subject with light from one single quarter, are arrayed against those of a body who, in the conscien-cious discharge of a solemn official duty, rest-ed not, acted not, until light was had from every quarter, we say with emphasis to church cluding paragraphs must now be briefly noticed. He had at the outset of his paper, thought it fit to remind his readers of the uniformity which had reigned during the episcopate of our late loved and ismented chief pastor. Also, he told them that certain of the clergy, "from respect to the late bishop's views and in deterence to his office, did not seek to carry out plans which they cherish-

seek to carry out plans which they cherished," &c.

This last fact we were ignovant of We thank "Churchman" for the infermation. It adds to a feeling, already strong in our hearts, of love and respect for a body of clergy who, while zealous in doing their heavenly hasters work, yet never forgot that loving deference without complaint or questioning, to those whom He had put over them here on earth, was their duty in the obserch, and that "to was their duty in the church, and that to obey is better than satisfice. Their exam-ple deserves to be commended to all on this

The uniformity, then, which prevailed under the last epigcopate was the only one truly valuable, that which springs not from compulsion, or from unsuccessful resistance, but from a seuse of duty inspired mainly by the first of the fruits of the Spirit, love. first of the fruits of the Spirit, love.
"Churchman's" concluding paragraphs seem
to foreshadow a different state of things. We
trust in this too he will be mistaken. First,
upon Bishop Howe's words, "If the ohoral service should be pronounced unlawful, it must

vice should be pronounced unlawful, it must be laid aside for the present, until sanctioned by the General Couvention," he founds the assumption, or rather series of assumptions, that "if the bishop, with the standing commit-tee, had decided a service, principally choral, not to be contemplated by the Ameroan prayer book, they who felt with the bishop would have desired the General Convenwould have desired the teneral Convention to distinctly sanction it." Next, it is assumed that, if the choral service was for the present to be laid ande, and the day was looked to when the General Convention should sanction it, (all this, he says, being quite natural to infer.) "then," continues "Churchshould sanction it, (ait this, he says, being quite natural to infer.) "then," continues "Caurchman," "we suppose that all due and propar effort would have been made by the bisnop and delegates who attended the General Convention and were in favor of a choral service to induce that body to authorize a musical rendering of the service, "&c., &c. Now all this is mere card-house building, and overthrown by a single word, as such building is by a breath—it is wholly gratuitous. Bishop Howe's words simply convey this and no more, viz: if you cannot do as you wish you must be satisfied while things remain as they are. And though "Churchman" found a mare's nest in the bishop's words, we wonder upon what ground he included as accessories to the deeplaid plan "the delegates." We are not aware of their having said a word. In fact, however, their silence is just as good foundation for the assumption as the bishop's words. This is another instance, like his rabrical interpretations, of the iscility with which "Churchman" reaches conclusions, by his own mode of reasoning.

oning.

But as we read on it becomes quite plain

But as we read on it becomes quite plain why it was expedient to build up all these card-houses. The opponents of choral service will be only turning upon the other side their own guns when they (the opponents) "make such effort through the next General Convention, and by their own influence therein, as were recept a change." may prevent a change;" that is, a change expressly allowing choral service. Now it seems unnecessary that "Churchman" should have sought justification for this by assuming what sought hused one. The French proverb says: "Who excuses himself accuses himself." We think, however, we may undertake to say to "Churchman," that the threatened effort in one direction will be as useless as that which he assumes would have been made by the bishop and deputies in another, would have been unnecessary. "Churchman" takes for granted that the General Convention will been unnecessary. "Churchman" takes for granted that the General Convention will agree with him that change of law will be necessary to render lawful, choral service. But the General Convention, as a body, entertains no doubt of the lawfulness of choral services. Here is the proof. We know not of its being objected to in any diocese, except, perhaps, Virginia, and it is practiced in many. In none of the canons or resolutions proposed to the last General Convention, for the suppression of ritualism, was any allusion to choral service, because not regarded as among "ritualistic" practices, symbolizing false doctrine. The canon adopted by the House of Bishops and lost by only one vote in the House of Deputies, (but not on account of the section about to be quoted,) declared "that in all questions arising concerning ritual observance, the administration of the law of ritual of this church, whether for enforcement or for restriction, apperialns to the offices and duty of the ordinary, whose official written determination, whether of his own motion or at the official demand either of a rector or of a vestry, shall be held to be the settlement of any question which shall at any time arise concerning ritual; provided, that contradictory determinations shall be subject to revision by the House of Bishops."

Amendments were proposed specifying forms of worship not allowed, but among

Amendments were proposed specifying forms of worship not allowed, but among these was not choral service. And finally the only action taken after a long and able debate only action taken after a long and able debate was that under which it is presumed Bishop Howe has felt it his duty to put forth his late pastoral, viz, the following resolution, almost unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this

house, the pasional counsel and advice of the Right Rev. fathers, the bishops of the church, is deemed sufficient at this time to secure the suppression of all that is irregular and un-seemly, and to promote greater uniformity in conducting the public worship of the church, and in the administration of the holy sacra-It should be particularly noticed that the

read' embraces both a musical and a non-mu-sical rendering;" so that the rubrics need not contradict each other, for use determines following declaration: "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is the same body heretofore known in these States by the name of the Church of England, the change of the Church of England, the change of the Church,

the prim tive residuary power of the Bishop." It corresponds in Substance to the directions in the preface to the English Prayer Book, that "for the resolution of all doubts concerning the manner how to understand, do and execute the things contained in tals book, the parties that so doubt or diversely take anything shall always resort to the bishop of the diocese, who, by his observation, shall take order for the guieting and appeasing of the same order be not contrary to anything contained in this book." Under this direction and the general nature of his office, a bishop is referred to when rubrical directions are variously interpreted, and rubrical directions and variously interpreted, and the propriety of such reference is recognized by ne ecclesiastical courts. Procter in his work on the prayer book suggests

what may have been one reason for the word "read." He says: "At the time of the last revis-ion the phrase to read proyers was coming into use, probably to distinguish the settled prayers of the church from the extemporaneous expression of disenters."

Andrews gives in hallatin lexicon 'to recite"
as one of the meanings of "legere," and cites
from Piny instances of its being used in connec
tion with both "carmina" and "verans;" and
Horace so uses it that "recitation" can be the

The Way Lies are Manufactured for the Benefit of the Northern Radicals-A Fiat Denial from a Veteran Officer of the United States Army.

THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] BAVANNAH, GA., October 4. The following card will appear in the Advertiser to-morrow morning:

Editors of the Savannah Advertiser: agent or detective of the treasury department of the United States for this section, in refer-ence to our late elections, in which he says the Greeley party had full control of the polls, and that colored men were prevented from voting. Now, sirs, I desire to state that I was present at the polls most of the day on the 2d of October, and from my own observation I pronounce this dispatch to be a wilful and voting the dead of the I he Greatellies or pronounce this dispatch to be a wind and mulicious falsehood. That the Greeleyltes or Democrats took possession of the polis is false; that there was any interference or attempt made to prevent colored men from voting I pronounce also false. The truth of the matter is just this; Certain custombones employees and parties from the county house employees and parties from the county and city cheated the colored men out of their votes. They received their dollar, the amount of the poll tax required by law, and gave them receipts for the same, with the understanding receipts for the same, with the understanding that it was all right. These men came to the polls with these receipts and offered them to the managers, in the of the tax collector's certificate, required by law. Of course, those bogus receipts were rejected. As if for the polls being surrounded by the police, the roads leading to the otty picketed, and voters coming from the country being driven back—it is as false and black hearted a lie as the man who wrote the dispatch: If this dispatch has been concocted for political purposes (which I presume it has) and sent North, I de-(which I presume it has) and sent North, I desire to asy to my old irlends and companions-in-armagnates so far as Savannah, nay, even Georgia, is concerned, there is no State in the Union or no city in the world where an honest man wife better treated than here. But what can you expect from such men? Their associates in politics, are who? Penttentlary birds, perjurers and liners, all of which I can prove if called upon; and if my colored friends have been defeated they, can thank their leaders; for to follow in the wake of such men is sure defeat.

(Signed) H. J. McDONALD,

(Signed) H. J. McDonald, Late Colonel U. S. Veteran Vel. Infantry.

BOLSTERING UP BOUTWELL. An Administration Organ Makes an

Explanation. WASHINGTON, October 4. The Star says the total amount of legal tenders outstanding amounts to three hundred and fifty-six million dollars. The law authorizes the issue of four hundred millions; thus leaving forty-four millions reserve in the treasury, which the secretary may issue at his discretion. It will thus be seen that the secretary is not at the niercy of the New York stock gamblers, as might be supposed from the small ourrency balance which appears in the daily cash statement. The secretary does not antiquate an emercency which will render. It ticipate an emergency which will render it necessary for him to draw on this reserve, but should one arise he will do so to the fullest extent necessary.

WAR ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER

New Orleans, October 4.
A San Antonio special reports that a part of Texans followed a band of Mexican cattle hieves into Mexico, and attacked them a Newton. Two Texans and several Mexican were killed. The Texans burned the alcalde's house with him in it. On Monday two hun dred armed Mexicans appeared on the Mexi can side of the river, opposite San Felipe. Lieutenant Davkison, with a company of troops from Fort Clarke, were ordered to watch their movements.

RATHER OVER DONE.

GALVESTON, October 4 A ginhouse at Coyland, containing 20,000 bales of sea island cotton, is burned. [This is over doing it. The entire sea island crop of 1871-72, was only 16,845 bales ]

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, October 4. Over the northeastern and upper lakes partly cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds. In the Mississippi and Ohlo valleys generally clear weather and southerly to westerly winds, veering to westerly and northerly on Sainrday; in the Guif States, southerly to easterly winds, and on the south Atlantic southerly to westerly winds with clear weather; from the lower lakes to Virginia, to north westward, southerly to westerly winds and warmer and generally clear weather.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

New York, October 4.

The comparative cotton statement for the Receipts at all ports for the week. 71,043 

Britain...... 11,000 THE REV. JAMES P. BOYCE.

[From the Greenville Enterprise.] Our honored iellow-townsman left on the lst instant with his family for Louisville, Ky., where he will spend the winter in working for the endowment of the Southern Baptist Theclorded England which he to be recovered from

86,000

logical Seminary, which is to be removed from this place to Louisville next summer, if the ne-

logical Seminary, which sits be taken to be taken to the seventeen this place to Louisville next summer, if the necessary endowment is secured.

Dr. Boyce came to Greenville seventeen years ago, to be professor in Furman University, and from that day to this he has been one of our most public-spirited, useful and esteemed citizens. He took a lively interest in everything that tended to promote the prosperity of our town and the nighest welliare of the community. Every public improvement had his hearty co-operation and support. During the war, when the constitutional provision against ministers holding office was suspended, he consented to be one of our representatives in the Legislature of the State, where he gained great reputation by his sound judgment, financial wisdom, and ability in debate.

Since the war, he has, by extraordinary exertions and sacrifices, secured enough, year

ertions and sacrifices, secured enough, year by year, from different parts of the South, to support the Theological Seminary. Besides his work as prefessor, he has preached much in the surrounding country. Our town and county, and the whole State, will sustain a great loss in his removal, but the high respect. great loss in his removal, but the high respect and best wishes of our citizens will attend him

A PITIFUL HISTORY.

DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA.

ad Loss of Life and Property-A Vessel With a Dead Crew-The Finding of the Skeleton Mariners.

James Dugan, who arrived here vesterday

rom Sydney, (Cape Breton,) reports that on

the 19th of September the schooner Lancas

street, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. ter, on which he was a passenger, fell in with an abandoned vessel, on which were found two skeletons crushed in by the falling rig-

NEW YORK, October 4.

ging, and five other skeletons, four of which appeared to have been more recent than the other two. An inquiry seemed to show that all on board had perished from hunger. The bowsprit bore the name Glenalon. Two debowsprit bore the name Glenaion. Two de-composed corpses were found in the forecas-tie. The captain's corpse was found in the stateroom—making nine found altogether. The papers found on board were to be given to the authorities at Sydney, with a view to learning the history of the Glenaion.

DEATH ON THE RAIL

The Long Roll of the Killed and Wounded by an Accident in Ten-

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., October 4.

The Press and Herald gives the following complete list of the passengers injured by the ratroad accident near Greenville, Tenn., yesterday: B. H. Correy, Chattanooga, slightly injured in the leg and arm; R. R. Anderson, London, ankle badly injured; David Bryant, Ramseytown, N. C., spraheed ankle; Mrs. Johnson and two children, Memphis, injuries not serious; Theodore Ellis, brakeman, Johnson and two children, Memphis, injuries not serious; Theodore Ellis, brakeman, face; Colonel Pride, Morristown, badly injured in the back; Miss Pride, bis daughter, thigh broken, and seriously injured; Mr. and Mrs. Morris, four sons, two daughters and son-in-law, Pulaski County, Va., all hurt but not seriously; daughter of Frank Barckiay, Knoxville, arm broken; Jim Helskell, brakeman, Chattanooga, mortally wounded; Mrs. Smithson, Pulaski County, Va., seriously hurt; Alfred Hunter, colored, Yeg broken; Rev. J. R. Wheeler, Johnson City, hurt on the back and seriously injured; Mr. Conway, mail agent, injured in the head and both legs; T. W. MoIntuff, mail: agent, injured in the back and bruised; T. W. Young, badly injured in the face and legs.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Destruction of a New Jersey Pactory Loss \$150,000.

NEW. YORK, October 4.
At one o'clook this morning a fire broke dry in Paterson, N. J., and by five o'clock only the walls were left standing. It is not known why the fire was allowed to get such a head-way. The total loss is estimated, at one hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars. Another account states the loss at four hundred thouse dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE ESCURIAL, IN FLAMES.

Loss of Three Millions-The Galleries

MADRID, October 4.

Information reached Madrid at a late hour last night that the fire in the Escurial had been extinguished. Two of the towers and a portion of the roofing had been destroyed. The amount of damage is estimated at 3,000,000 reals. All the valuable objects which it is thought would perish in the conflagration are capacited to be safe. reported to be safe.

A SUBTERRANEAN EXPLOSION.

Workmen in the Hoosac Tunnel Hurled into Eternity.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., October 4.

An explosion in the Hoosac Tunnel killed
Michael Cunningham, badly wounded Stephen

McCarthy, and hurt several others. THE BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION.

President Grant Woolng the Philadelphia Manufacturers.

President Grant has addressed a letter to the manufacturers of Philadelphia in reply to an invitation to visit their establishments, an invitation to visit their establishments, saying he can't at present, but at any day when the excitement of the Presidential campaign has passed he will take great pleasure in making a visit. He closes as follows: "I in making a visit. He closes as follows: "I feel a very great interest in the success of the manufacturing interests of the country and their development, looking upon their growth as necessary to the solvency of the nation by keeping down the balance of trade against us, and in dignifying labor and making it remunerative. You have my best wishes for the success of your respective interests and the interests of all manufacturers and producers, the land over, until our productions by home labor, for export, exclusive of promises to pay equal our importations or exceed them."

THE MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

A Batch of Cases Finally Disposed Of

WASHINGTON, October 3.

The American and British mixed claims commission were in continuous session to-day from 11 A. M. 10 6 P. M., and transacted a large amount of business. After closing the proofs in a large number of cases on the part of claimants, and extending the time in others, the following cases were disposed of: McLain. the following cases were disposed of : McLain. motion of United States counsel to dismiss, a decision was rendered as follows: The acts complained of not having been committed between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, the memorial is dismissed for want of juris-

diction.

The following claims, on demurrer by the The following claims, on demurrer by the agen's and counsel of the United States, were disallowed: Thomas Grant vs. the United States, No. 211; Samuel and Bichard Roberts vs. the United States, No. 360; Elizabeth G. Warren-Ford vs. the United States, No. 351; Thomas H. Rallsson vs. the United States Warren-Ford vs. the United States, No. 358; Robert Atkins vs. the United States, No. 475. The commission then adjourned to meet to morrow at ten o'clock A. M., being an hour earlier than heretofore, in order still further to expedite business.

LIVELY TIMES IN CHESTER. Governor Scott Flies to the Rescue of

the Rioters. The Reporter gives a graphic account of Radical meeting in Chester which wound up in a row.

Later in the day a row occurred on the cor-

ner near Sealy's barroom between two country negroes. Tom Blake, colored, of the town police, went in and attempted to arrest the parties who started the disturbance. In this parties who started the disturbance. In this attempt he was met by a gang of rowdy negroes, who released the prisoners, and defied his power to make the arrests. In the evening he arrested one of the disturbers of the peace and was carrying him to jall when he was set upon again, quite severely beaten, and his prisoner taken away from him. On the following day warrants were issued against the rloters by Trial Justice McDonald, on the complaint of the town council. Since that time the trial justice has received a letter of warning from Governor Scott, accusing him of prostituting his office to political purposes, and threatening him with official decapitation in case he continues to prosecute the rioters. In the meantime the town council are determined to press the prosecution. If it has come mined to press the prosecution. If it has come to this pass that a few idle, victous and vagabond negroes can domineer over the consti-tuted authorities of the town, we want to know the fact, and be prepared to govern

## EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. Married.

MENSING—HARBERS.—On Monday evening, September 30th, 1872, by the Rev. L. Manier, Jones HENRY MENSING to Miss GERHARDING HEMBLETA ARBERS, both of this city.

funeral Noures. THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS EDWARD RILEY, and of his sister, Mrs. Sheridan, and of his nephew, Hugh Sheridan, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of the ormer, at his late residence, No. 46 Laurens

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. F. BERKHAN are respectfully invited to attend the Puneral of he latter, at the residence No. 164 Meeting street at 3 o'clock. THIS APPERNOON.

HERTZ.-Died. October 4, 1872, Miss HENRIETTA THE FRIENDS, AND ACQUAINT.

ANCES of the Family are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral Services at her late residence, No. 78 King street, on SUNDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND

aintances of Captain GEORGE P. and Mrs.

HANNAH C. WOOD, and of their sons, William H., Nicholas and Henry, and of Mr. and Mrs Daniel Wood and family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, Thus AFTERNOON, at half-past 8 o'clock, at the Went worth Street Lutheran Church. .... July Octo PYTHAGOREAN LODGE, No. 21

P. M.—The members of Pethagorean Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the Poneral Ser vices of Brother, Past Master GEORGE P. WOOD, from his late residence, No. 84 Amberst street, three doors east of Nassan, This Appearances, at 3 o'clock. October

## Religions Notices.

ST. STEPHEN'S FREE CHURCH There will be service in this Church To-Mozzow EVENING, at 7 o'clock. No Service in the AFFER NOON.

THE MARINERS CHURCH WILL oe open for Divine Service every SABBATH MORN ING. at half-past 10 o'clock, corner of Church and Whter streets Rev. W. B. TATES, officiating. area . and Special Wotices lannen 6021

BELL SCHNAPPS DISTILLED

by the Proprietors at Schiedam; in Holland, An invigorating Tonic and Medicinal Beverage, Warranted perfectly pure, and free from al-deleterious substances. It is distilled from Bar-ley of the finest quality, and the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and designed expressly for das of Dyspepsia of Indigestion, Dropsy, Godt, Rhed-matism, General Debnity, Cartarrh of the Blacer, Palas in the Back and Stomach, and all liseases of the Urinary Organs, It gives Wellet n Asthma, Gravet and Calcult in the Hindder trengthens and invigorates the system, and is certain preventative and cure of that dreadful

ourge, Fever and Ague. CAUTION 1-Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLPE'S BELL SCHNAPPS."

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apoths

HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importure Office, No. 18 South William street, New York. sep80-8m'os " " AYERS CHERRY PROTORAL

the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs and Consumption. Octo-stuthSpaw. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER prevents the hair from turning: gray and restores hair to its natural color, go mot

DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS RE-QUIRE no change of diet or occupation; produces no griping. They contain no drastic ele

BURNHAM AROMATIC DENTI-FRICE, for Cleaning, Beautifying and Preserving

EDW. S. BURNHAM, Graduate of Pharmacy, No. 421 King street, Charleston, S. C. Recommended by the following Dentists: Br. B. PATRIOK, Dr. B. A. MUCKENFUSS, 1987

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE RE-QUIRE an alterative to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued, until several impositions were paimed of apon the public under this name. AYER'S SAR-SAPARILLA is no imposition. sep23-stuth3p&W

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER removes Sourf and all impuriies from the scalp. sep28 stuthapaw

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF-FICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872 - Whatese, by satisfactory evidence presented to the under signed, it has been made to appear that the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, in the City of Charleston, in the County of Charles ton and State of South Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the require ments of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a piedge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the pirculation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has compiled with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking un-

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, s authorized to commence the business of Bank-

der said Act

ing under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 10th day of September, 1872. J. S. LANGWORTHY,

Acting Comptroller of Currency. [No. 2044.] Hi ti some SBAL.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Per-fectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridigulous unts, or anple ant odor. The genuine W. A. Batche 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.

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