EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST JUDGE MELTON'S INJUNCTION.

The Senatorial Contest Slackens-Squabble for the Loaves and Fishes— The Race for the Speakership—Pecca-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., November 22.

The members elect continue to arrive, and the city presents quite a busy appearance. Some of the members appear indignant at the recent injunction proceedings, which threaten The most violent objurgations are heaped by some of the more hot-headed legislators on Judge Melton, for presuming to enjoin the tax authorized by the General Assembly. Various retaliatory and preventive measures are proposed, some of them being of the wildest possible description. One is to reduce the pay of the attorney-general to a ridiculously low figure, and thereby compel Mr. Melton to resign. Another Solon threatens the creation of the office of sollcitor-general to the Legislature, with authority to draft acts which will be injunctionproof. Chamberlain has been named for this

position.

The senatorial situation remains unchanged. The race for the speakership, however, continnes to excite a lively interest, but Lee, colored, of Edgefield, will probably be the man. Hurley appears to out of the race, and if a Charleston man is taken it will probably be Greene, who is urged by his friends on the ground that he received the highest vote of any legislative candidate in the county election. Log rolling for committee chairmanships is active and heated.

R. W. Cousart, a member of the last Legislature, has been indicted by the grand jury of Lancaster County for perjury in presenting talse affidavits relative to the contested election. Several county officers are also indicted for malfeasance in office.

John F. Shaw and R. A. McCorkle, who were charged with a murder committed in York County last spring, and who have been in Tennessee since that event, have returned and surrendered themselves to the sheriff of York. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to-day and obtained, returnable here on next Monday before Judge Mackey.

M. T. Spencer, the jury commissioner of Charleston County and an Assemblyman elect, resigned the former office to-day.

STOPPING THE LEAKS.

Jadge Melton's Order in the Application of Treasurer elect Cardozo for an Injunction Against Treasurer Parker. F. L. Cardozo, plaintiff, vs. Niles G. Parker as

State Treasurer, and others, defendants.
The order to show cause made by me on the
14th of November, instant, having been duly served, together with a copy of the summons and complaint in this action, upon the defend-ants, Niles G. Parker, as State treasurer; C. H. Baldwin, as treasurer of the C unty of Rich. land: J. L. Neagle and the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company; and copies of the summons, complaint, and of the said order to show cause having been deposited on the 18th and 19th day of November, instant, in the postoffice at Columbia, S. C., addressed to the super parties, usentiants, respectively, to with the other county treasurers of the said State. and no return having been made by the said defendants, or any of them, to the said order, on motion of Messrs. Carroll & Janney, plaintiffs attorneys, it is therefore

ttorneys, it is therefore bred, that the aforesaid order of the 14th November instant, be, and the same is hereby, made absolute; and that the defendants, the said Niles G. Parker, State treasurer, and his co-defendants, the county treasurer, and his co-defendants, the county treasurers of the said State, be enjoined as indicated in the aforesaid order; that is to say, that the said State treasurer, Niles G. say, that the said State treasurer, Niles G. Parker, his attorneys and agente, be restrained and enjoined, until forther order in the cause be made, from using, disbursing, or in any manner disposing of the proceeds of the tax authorized to be levied by the joint rescition of the General Assembly approved March 13, 1872, or any part thereof, for any purpose whatever, except for payment of the appropriations contained in the general appropriations act for the fiscal year last past, approved March 13th, 1872, until those appropriations have been fully paid and satisfied, and that the said State treasurer, Niles G. Parker, his attorneys and agents, be enjoined until further order in this cause, from paying out of ther order in this cause, from paying out of the proceeds of the said tax now about to be levied, any outstanding pay certificates issued to the members and subordinate officers and employees of the General Assembly, or either House of the same, or any certified account for the public printing done, or any note of obligation made by the said State treasurer for moneys borrowed for the use or upon the credit of the State under the authority of the act of the General Assembly, approved March 4th, 1872, or of the joint resolution of the Gen 4th, 1872, or of the joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved March 12th, 1872.
And that each of the county treasurers, the defendants in this action, be enjoined until further order in this cause from using or disposing of any part of the proceeds of the said tax, which may come into their hands, respectively, for the purpose of paying any note or obligation of the said State treasurer, Niles or obligation of the said State treasurer, Niles G. Parker, or any order or check made or endorsed by him, or any pay certificate of any member or subordinate officer or employee of the General Assembly, whether endorsed by the said Niles G. Parker, for payment by any county treasurer or not, or any account for public printing certified by the clerks, tespectively, of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that each of the said county treasurers he enjoined from using or disposing treasurers be enjoined from using or disposing of the proceeds of said tax, or any portlot thereof, save only county taxes, for any pur

pose whatever, except for payment of the same into the treasury of the State.

(Signed)

November 21st, 1872. A CHALLENGE FROM FROUDE.

Before beginning his third lecture in Boston on Monday evening, Mr. Froude delivered the following challenge to those who have accused him of bad faith in his treatment of historical

Ladies and Gentlemen-I feel it my duty, in reactives and denuemental relations which my lectures have been received in this country, to say a word to you who honor me with your presence at my lectures in defence of myself and my books, which I am pleased to learn have had a somewhat extensive sale in this country. I am accused of bad faith in my treatment of historical documents, and it has been charged against me that I am not to be trusted, and that I am a dishonorable man. be trusted, and that I am a disnontrate man.
It is impossible for me to reply in detail to
the charges of inaccuracy which have been
made against me, and I have therefore determined to answer my assailants in the following manner: It is a challenge exactly similar
to that sent by me to the Saturday Review
some time-since, in answer to some criticisms which had been made against me. Let my ac-cusers select any number of pages from any of my historical works, one, two, three, or four of my historical works, one, two, three, or four hundred pages, as they may please, and submit them to the keeper of the records in England, with whom all historical documents are deposited. Let them then appoint a commission to examine and compare my works with these documents, and, in case their charges can be made good. I forever after to hold my peace and accept the dishonored position to which they would now consign me. If they do not make good their charges, they to make ma a public apology, retracting what they me a public apology, retracting what they have said against me, the expense of the have said against me, the expense of this commission to be borne by me. As a writer who has done his best to tell the truth, I think it simple justice that this challenge should actite the question of the accuracy of my writings. JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

The horse malady is spreading in Fair-

—The horse malady is spreading in Fairfield County, though in a mild form.

—Land on Depot street, Chester, was recently sold at \$12 50 per foot. Chester is aspiring to be a city.

—Burgiars invaded the classic precincts of Hurleyville, Columbia, on Thursday night, but were frightened off.

—The chamber of the House of Representatives, at Columbia, is said to be in a sweet muss. The scaffolding is still up, and everything covered with dust. The contractors hope to make the place presentable by next Tuesday.

Tuesday.

—The Winnsboro' News says that the gin-—The Winnsboro' News says that the gin-house of Mr. H. L. Eillott, situated seven miles east of that place, was burned last Tuesday evening, together with about,thirty-five bales of cotton. The fire was caused by negligence. —On the 12th instant, the gin-house of Dr. E. J. Mims, at Johnston's Depot, was entirely destroyed by fire. Seven bales of cotton, with a considerable quantity of bagging and ties, belonging to Mr. E. A Mims, were consumed.

-The destruction of the records of the The destruction of the records of the clerk's, sheriff's and county commissioners' offices at the Abbeville fire, induced the impression that the courthouse was destroyed. It seems that the new courthouse was not yet completed, and the county officials above stated were occupying rooms in Marshall's building, which was burnt. The total loss will be jully \$50,000.

—On Suuday, the 17th instant, the well known residence of the late Captain John S. Jennings, on South Edisto, Orangeburg County, was entirely destroyed by fire. The accident was caused by the sparks from the chimney igniting the old shingles which covered the roof, and the wloak at the time blowing

ney igniting the old shingles which covered the roof, and the wind at the time blowing fresh, scarcely an hour was needed to reduce the eutire building to ashes. The widow of the former proprietor, now in the autumn of life, clingling with tenacity to the scene of so much happiness and prosperity in the days that are gone never to return, is sheltered in an old negro house on the place, and the many far and near who have shared the hospitality and been the recipients of the genial acts of and been the recipients of the genial acts kindness, for which Captain Jennings was so kindness, for which Captain Jennings was so widely known, will learn of the calamity with regret. An effort is being made to assist in providing for Mrs. Jennings a new home for the few remaining years of ner life, beneath the same old shade trees plauted by her husband, and all who are desirous of assisting in the work can communicate with Messrs. Counts & Wroton, Charleston; Captain Issac Bamberg, at Bamberg, South Carolina Railroad; and with Messrs, Hutson & Legare, Orangeburg Courthouse, S. C. Courthouse, S. C.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 22. The supervising inspector of steamboats recommends that the powers of assistant inspector be extended, so that they may be quali-fied to perform all the official acts now devolving upon local inspectors; also that power be given by the law, by the secretary of the given by the law, by the secretary of the treasury, to convene investigating boards composed of such officers of the steamboat service as may appear proper to appoint to that duty, which boards shall have plenary power to inquire into all circumstances atten ng casualties, and to suspend or revoke the lornses of steamboat inspectors derelict in their duty.

The report of the Southern claims commis-sion will be ready on the assembling of Con-

ress. Washington Territory has defeated the cal for a convention to form a State government.

Colonel Scott announces that he has made arrangements with the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company by which that company re-lease all their claims against the San Diego and Glia Biver Ballroad Company for \$14,500. The francise goes to his company. Colonel I. M. Cutts states that under the act

Colonel I. M. Cutts states that under the act of May 18. 1872, the time for filing claims for private cotton taken after June 30, 1885, has just expired. The petitions filed involve such large amounts, and raise such intricate and various questions of title, that it is believed the secretary of the treasury will ask Congress for relieve him from the duty of deciding them, and refer all the cases filed before him to the Court of Claims. The members of the bar generally would prefer to have their clients. generally would prefer to have their clients claims determined judicially.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

London, November 22.
The Common Council has voted resolutions laudatory of Stanley.
Robt. Bowles was balled for forty thousand.

bonds to his own use.

The gales in Wales yesterday destroyed

Paris, November 22. The third milliard of the war debt has been paid. France will have a half milliard more ready by the 11th December.

The reply to Thiers's speech involves the

The reply to Thiers's speech involves the appointment of a responsible ministry; that his excellency shall not participate in debates in the Assembly, and that he shall communicate with that hods by measurement. cate with that body by message only. These points will be strongly contested by Thiers'

MADRID, November 22.
The country is quiet, and the King Improves WAS IT FAIR?

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.
At the house where Laura Fair was to deliver a lecture, "Wolves in the Fold," two
thousand people assembled, as many before
Platt's Hotel, and as many before Fair's residence. All the crowds were bolsterous. The chief of police advised rair that it was uni-gerous to appear on the street or in the hall, and refused an escort. The crowd attempted to force their way up stairs where Fair lived, but were driven back. Fair remained in the room, and in two hours all was quiet.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

BALTIMORE, November 22. The Synod of Virginis, West Virginia and Maryland, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, South, are in session to-day at the Franklin street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, as moderator, an nounced the standing committees. The report of the treasurer was read and referred, also the annual report of the president and also the annual report of the president and the report of the board of visitors of the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. A report upon the several presbyteries composing the synod on the state of religion, statis-tics of evangelistic labor, &c., were also read. After which the synod were engaged in ser-vic-s appropriate to the day, as appointed by General Assembly for thanksgiving and prayer. Charleston, in West Virginia, was selected as the place of next meeting of the synod. At the session to-night the subject of missions was considered.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

...The Supreme Court at New Orleans has recognized the validity of Warmoth's commis-sion-to the newly elected parish officers. —The Legislature of Alabama met in joint session yesterday. The State Republican ticket was elected by eight thousand majority.

—A hotel block, with several stores and residences, were burned in Milledgeville, Ga., yesterday. The loss is one hundred thousand dollars.

—Several Californians are leaving for the new Colorado diamond fields, and large quantitles of the stones are on the way to San

rancisco.

—A fire originated at Dow Brothers planing mill, in Lexington, and burned nineteen buildings. The men drew the steam engines. Loss forty thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY. WASHINGTON, November 22.

Partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, November 22.

The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to date: 1872. 1871. Receipts at all ports for the week. 11,885 104,882 for this was the "new departure" of the liaway as it from a caress, and afterwards opposition coalition. If upon this test to push seen expressed in favor of General Grant, surely he has nothing to fear from the broadest policy of Southern reconciliation, but has every consideration inviting him to this course. We it away as it from a caress, and afterwards give a backward push with it as it to push the seen a child standing at some distance from any one clearly expressed in favor of General Grant, surely he has nothing to fear from the broadest policy of Southern reconciliation, but has every consideration inviting him to this course. We Receips at all ports for the week. 11,985. Exports for the week. 68,665. Stock at all U.S. p. rts. 384,492. Stock at Interior towns. 66,678. Stock at Liverpool. 428,000. American cotton afloat for Great Reliate.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

GLIMPSES OF THE NEW POLICY OF

A New Departure by the President-Sectional Differences to be Done Away With, and the South Conciliated-The "Let us Have Peace" Policy to be Enforced.

[Telegram to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, November 17. The important subject of the relations of the government to the Southern people, and the treatment of the reconstructed States, has since the election been canvassed carefully by those who are speculating on the future policy of the administration. Gentlemen who enjoy excellent opportunities for learning the news and temper of the President, are confident that the rigorous regime of the past is henceforth to be discarded for one more generous and conciliatory. It is certain that the president's attention is much given to the best modes of affecting such a result, and it is believed that he fully coincides with the idea thrown out by zealous supporters of his administration at this city-namely: the time and the circumstances of the recent election are propitious for reviving the same era of good eeling as was inaugurated by Mr. Monroe's administration after an election by a similar overwhelming majority as that just given. It is reported that in a recent interview with General Sherman the President stated that he should devote his best efforts to reunite the North and the South, and similar sentiments are said to have been uttered by him in a conversation with Judge Alexander Rives, of Virginia, an original Union man and friend of his administration. The President's attention has been drawn to the sharp features of the Ku-Klux legislation, and it was stated the other day by a member of the Cabinet that the period of the country of the country that the President would like to see those laws modified and all features repealed which were not uniform in their opereration over the country as soon as he could be satisfied that there was as soon as he could be satisfied that there was full protection for life and property in the Southern States. Tife same gentleman was confident of the President's friendly feelings towards the Southern people, and of his desire to re-establish good will and cordial relations between the estranged sections. The precise mode of giving effect to these views has not been determined upon, but that something will be done seems highly probable. The policy of a general amnesty will probably be endorsed in the President's message and passed by the two-thirds vote. It was repe endorsed in the Fresident's message and passed by the two-thirds vote. It was remarked by a prominent friend of the President on yesterday that there was no reason whatever in perpetuating these disabilities, as they only served to irrhate, and the South could elect, it disposed, worse men than those now under disabilities.

now under disactities.

It is the opinion of well informed Southern men that the South, so far from making any factious war upon the administration, would neet any advance more than half way, and that an entire reconstruction of parties at the South would be the consequence of such a conciliatory and liberal line of policy by the President. That this policy will be opposed by the ultras of the North is certain, and also that it will be resisted by the carpet-baggers who desire to perpetuate the present sectional difficulties. The idea meets with favor that the surest way to flank such evil-disposed per-sons would be to make the Executive appointments in the South from the most conservaive and moderate men of both parties who are sincerely in favor of the new programme of peace, and who desire good order, along with a reform of the extravagance and cor-

[From the New York Herald-Editorial.] The special dispatch from a trustworthy out the splendor of mind from the most unsource at Washington, in reference to the grateful body. He spoke first and spoke last, future treatment of the reconstructed Southern and listened very little to answers. But he bindon, November 22.

has voted resolutions led for forty thousand of converting trust

of converting trust

led for forty thousand.

of converting trust

led for sign to the President's attention is much of converting trust

led for the resolved upon by General Grant, is spoke with a vigor, an accuracy and an abundance of ideas which fully excused the volubility of its lips. It was easy to see that he had been early accustomed to be listened to by list friends. His speech, while persuasive, was simple and unpretending. Although we given to the consideration of this important subject; that it is believed he fully coincides with the idea that the time, the conditions and the general results of the late national election are propitious for reviving the same "era of good feeling" which came in with President Monroe's re-election by an over-President Monroe's re-election by an over-whelming popular msjority similar to that which General Grant has just received; that he is in favor of very material modifications in the Ku-Kinx laws of Congress as soon as he can be satisfied that there is full protection for life and property in the Southern States, and that he will most probably recommend a general amnesty in his forthcoming annual

nessage. These are indeed gratifying assurances, and they are perfectly consistent with that generous character and those conciliatory inclinations manifested by General Grant in many things, from the surrender at Appointtox courthouse to his humane treatment of the Indians. Doubtless, it instead of that remorse-less Puritanical spirit of coercion which has too much controlled the legislation of Congress in reference to the Bouth—surely if, in-stead of this policy, the two houses had been governed by the more amiable spirit of Gen-eral Grant, all complaints of the insecurity of life and property in the lately rebellious States would have ceased long ago. By his constitu-tional oath the President is bound to take care that the laws are faithfully executed; but if in their execution the laws relating to the "Ku-Klux Klans," for example, are found, in his adgment, too harsh to reach the object designed, it is equally his constitutional duty to recommend their modification or repeal. We recommend their modification or repeal. We are giad to learn that this is substantially his opinion, and that accordingly we may look to President Grant for the inauguration of a new line of action towards the South for the establishment.

lishment of law and order—a policy embracing a complete obliteration of martial law and rebel disabilities.

We have said that in the conditions and in the results of the late extraordinary Presiden-tial contest there is every encouragement to the administration for the new departure of fraternal generosity towards the South. If the President has secured the endorsement of every Northern State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, he has secured a vote of condence from a majority of the Southern State and the Southern people. This popular ver-dict, North and South, is justified by the exi-gencies of the situation. In the North the paramount idea in favor of General Grant was he stability and security of our financial sys-tem against the incalculable financial derange-ments and disasters which might, perhaps, have followed the election of Mr. Greeley. In he South, on the other hand, the ruling idea a the late canvass was Southern rights and Southern wrongs under the general govern-ment; and it is upon this question that the outhern States and the Southern people meet the administration more than half way, touch-ing a universal amnesty and the complete ob-literation of the pains and penalties and inridious distinctions of a sectional rebellion which, dating from April last, surrendered to the armies of the Union seven long years ago. Four years of destructive war and over seven years of the conqueror's measures of political reconstruction are surely punishment enough for the rash Southern pro-slavery suicidal adventure of the Southern Confederacy, particularly when the States and people of the late Confederacy have accepted every condition imposed of restoration. We say accepted, as contra-distinguished from submission. In 1871 Jeff. Davis, in a public speech at Selma, Alabama, said that he accepted nothing—he only submitted to the situation; and he had many supporters in this declaration. But in 1872 the Southern people, whether supporting Grant or Greeley, accepted the settlements of the war as emoddled in the measures of Southern reconstruction. Four years of destructive war and over n the measures of Southern reconstruction, for this was the "new departure" of the opposition coallilon. If upon this test the voice of the South has been ex-

repeat that we are glad of the assurance that this is his recognition of the situation. It is doubtless best too, in this view, for the South, that General Grant has been re-elected; for with Mr. Greeley's election, nothing for the South was certain except a conflict between Congress and the Executive, or between the Senate and the House on Southern questions, and increased political embarrassments and business derangements in the Southern States. Fifty-Second Anniversary-First Day. [REPORTED FOR THE NEWS.]

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

business derangements in the Southern States. Now with General Grantas master of the field, he has only to lead, and Congress will follow in closing up the good work of wiping out politically the last vestiges of our civil war.

Then we may look for the perfect restoration of the Union; then we shall see that restoration of social narmony in the South and of Northern and European confidence in Southern law and order and Southern industry, which are so much needed for the development of the incalculable resources of the Southern States. General Grant owes his re-election very largely to his imhis re-election very largely to his im-mense payments of the national debt and to his increased treasury savings from dimin-ished taxes; but how much of all this has resuited from Southern cotton as a balance against our European importations has never been fully acknowledged or computed. Now let us have, bona fide, the reconstructed Southern States restored to the Union. and blacks will soon follow with law and order. Then capital and emigration, with general confidence, will pour into the inviting fields of the South, and within the period allotted to the living generation of her young men the cash products of the South, in cotton, rice, sugar, corn and tobacco, may be increased a hundred-fold. "Manifest destiny," we are told, invites us to Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico and to that half of this continent over which still files the flag of Ragiand; but manifest destiny first invites us to that periect restoration of the South which will open a new empire to the world's industry, which will add and blacks will soon tollow with law and or-

lies the work which General Grant may make the crowning glory of his administration. GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, November 22. Nearly all the newspapers in the city to-day, morning and evening, have editorials calling

for the government to execute the laws against murderers, burglars and roughs, some even hinting the formation of vigilants.

At the convention of the National Board of Fire underwriters this morning, after a lengthy consideration of the matter, the rep-resentatives of a large number of the leading companies resolved that from December 1st he rate of commissions to agents should be reduced to — per cent, except in cases of lusurance on dwelling houses and farm property, on which the companies can make their own terms with the agents.

THIERS WHEN A RISING YOUNG MAN.

From Lamartine's Sonvenirs.

One day, a few months before the revolu-ion of 1830, a friend of mine, M. Auguste Bernard, who had just returned from the Autilles with a large fortune, said to me: "I want to bring together the two men upon whom in all the world I have founded the greatest hopes—yourself and M. Thiers. He writes in the National, and you serve the Bourbon cause; but we won't take a table-cloth for a flag, and we will leave politics under the table." I had a sneaking kindness for M. Thiers as one of the most sympathetic men in the enemy's camp, and I accepted the invitation. We all three dined at Very's, in the Palais Royal which was then considered a neutral restaurant. I saw a very small man with singular sirength in his proportions, full of life and energy, struding on his legs as it ever ready for action, the head and neck well polsed, the forehead expressive of every variety of intelliles with a large fortune, said to me : "] for action, the head and neck well poised, the forehead expressive of every variety of intellectual faculty; soft eyes, firm, compressed lips, short hand, but well opened, as if carrying the heart upon it. To the vulgar he might have appeared ugly. But I saw at once in his physiognomy that intellectual beauty which triumphs over any features, and brings out the spiendor of mind from the most ungrateful body. He spoke first and spoke last, and listened very little to answers. But he was simple and inpretending. Although we said we would not talk politics he very soon went into them, and without anger, but with tremendous severity, tempered only by consideration for my known opinions, he proceeded to cut up Charles X and the Restoration. I saw that there was saltpetre enough in him to blow up a dozen dynasties. But what there was not said what conjuged me what struck me most, and what convinced me what struck me most, and water to the course me of the great superiority of this young man, was the contempt he had for his own party. That is a virtue which generally comes only with old age, but which his precoclous mind enabled him to have in his youth. I quitted him, convinced that it was all over with the Restoration, since Providence had raised up against it such a powerful enemy. But at the same time I was charmed to have met with an opponent worth fighting, and a man so in finitely superior to the legions of mediocrities whom he was connected.

TRATES OF THE ANCESTRAL APES.

"Pouting and the Cold Shoulder." [From Darwin's new Book on "The Expression the Emotions in Man and Animals."]

With young children sulkiness is shown b are much depressed the lower lip is a little averted and protruded; and this is likewise called a pout. But the pouling here referred o consists of the protrusion of both lips into tubular form, sometimes to such an extent ac to project as far as the end of the nose, if this be short. Pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by the utterance by frowning, and sometimes by the utterance of a booing or whoolog noise. This expression is remarkable as almost the sole one, as far as I know, which is exhibited much more plainly, during childhood at least, with Europeans, than during maturity. There is, however, some tendency to the protrusion of the lips with the adults of all races under the influence of creat ways. Some children root where with the adults of all races under the influence of great rage. Some children pout when they are shy, and they can then hardly be called sulky. From inquiries which I have made in several large iamilies, pouting does not seem very common with European children, but it prevails throughout the world, and must be both common and strongly marked with most savage races, as it has caught the attention of many observers. It has been noticed in eight different districts of Australia, and one of my informants remarks how greatly the lipsofthe different districts of Australia, and one of my informants remarks how greatly the lips of the children are then protruded. Two observers have seen pouting with the children of Hindoos; three with those of the Kafirs and Fingees of South Africa, and with the Hottentots; and two with the children of the wild Indians of North America. Posting has also been observed with the Chinese, Abyssinans, Malays of Malacca, Dyaks of Borneo, and often with the New Zealanders. Mr. Mansel Weale informs me that he has seen the lips much protruded, not only with the children of the Caffee but with the adults of both sexes when Cafirs, but with the adults of both sexes when sulky; and Mr. Stack has sometimes observed the same thing with the men, and very irequently with the women of New Zaland. A trace of the same expression may occasionally be detected even with adult Europeans. We thus see the protrusion of the lips, especially with young colidren, is characteristic of sulkiness throughout the greater part of the world. This movement apparently results from the retention onlefly during youth of a primordial habit, or from an occasional reversion to it. Young orangs and chimpanzees protrude their habit, or from an occasional reversion to it. Young orangs and chimpanzees protrude their lips to an extraordinary degree when they are discontents, somewhat angry, or sulky; also, when they are surprised, a little frightened, and even wnen slightly pleased. A little gesture made by sulky children may here be noticed, namely, their "showing a cold shoulder." This has a different meaning, as I believe, from the keeping both shoulders raised. A cross child sitting on its parent's knee will litt up the near shoulder, then Jerk it away as it from a caress, and afterwards give a backward push with it as it to push

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

DARLINGTON, S. C., November 21. The Baptist State Convention began its ses sion at this place to-day. In the absence of the former president the convention was called to order by the Rev. J. O. B. Dargan, D. D., the vice-president, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D. A letter was read from Rev. Dr. Boyce, the former president, stating that he had removed from this State to Louisville. Kentucky, but that he was still in hearty sympathy with the work of the convention. After the delegates were enrolled, a ballot vas cast for officers, resulting in the election

of Rev. J. C. Furman, D. D., president; Rev. J. O. B. Dargan, D. D., vice-president; Rev. O. F. Gregory, secretary, and Professor C. H. udson, treasurer.

Dr. Furman was conducted to the chair by Colonei Z. Davis, and made a few pertinent remarks, in which he expressed his conviction that much of the future success of the denomination in this State depended upon the delibe-

rations of the present session. Rev. A. W. Lamar was appointed assistant

ing brethren, which was accepted by Rev. M. T. Sumner, D. D., of Marlon, Ala., and Rev. A. A. Dickinson, of the Religious Herald, Rich-

The Bev. W. C. Lindsay, of Barnwell, presented an interested report on foreign mis-sions, which was deferred for future action. Rev. Dr. Reynolds submitted a verbal report in regard to indigent members, and called the empire to the world's industry, which will add millions of people to our wealth-producing classes, and hundreds of millions of money to our annual resources as a nation. Here, then, attention of the body to the case of Rev. Thomas Dawson, one of the oldest ministers in the State; and after an eloquent appeal, a collection was secured to relieve his present distress. Rev. Dr. Sumner urged upon the convention the claims of the "Home and For-eign Journal," the missionary paper of South-ern Baptists, and which is attaining a large circulation in the country. Rev. Dr. Broadus, of the Theological seminary at Greenville, also warmly commended the paper to the confidence of the churches Committees were appointed on religious services, accounts nominations, obtviary notices, time and place of the next convention, &c.

A resolution was offered by Rev. W. D. Rice urging upon the courches the duty of systematic benevolence, which was adopted after ario benevolence, which was adopted after an animated debaie, participated in by Rev. Messrs. Burn. Culpeuper, Broadus, Reynolds, Williams, Lindsay, Morrall, Lamar, Sumner, Mendenhall, Corley and Sauck, and J. P. Smith. Esq. In the evening the introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. John Stout, of Newberry. It was an interesting and impressive discourse, and was well received. Rev. Mr. Stout is one of the promising young ministers of the denomination in this State.

The reasion was closed with prayer by the The session was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of Virginia.

LINE AND COLUMN.

The new discoveries are changing the military type of character all over the world. The soldier of the historian, as well as of the poet and novelist—the gav, dashing, restless youth, who danced with and made love to the women, and duelled and gambled with men from post to post, and went under fire with an oath or a song on his lips, who used to be the ideal "militaire," has vanished or is vanishing from the carth. His successor is a grave georleman with spectacles, whose uniform smells of the lamp, whose dreams are of strategy and tactics, and whose laberious days are passed.

bered among the things that were. The "coiumn of attack," indeed, which has played so
fsmous a part in military history, may be said
to belong to the past as completely as the
Macedonian phalanx of the wooden line-of-battie ships. We shall never again witness great
spectacular feats like the advance of the Enggitsh column at Fortenoy, or Macdonald's
charge across the plain at Wagram. When the
Prussian Guard, in column, attacked the
French line at Mars-latour, in August, 1870 and
lost six thousand men in tan multitas, the days French line at Mars-la tour, in August, 1870 and lost six thousand men in ten minutes, the days of close formation came to an end. It is now ac-knowledged on all hands that it will not do to send men into action in any formation in which they touch elbows, or present a continuous front to the enemy's fire. In other words, a ront to the enemy's Inc. In other words, a total revolution is taking place in tactics, which will inevitably greatly diminish the officer's control over the soldier during the progress of the engagement, and render necessary on the part of the latter an amount of intelligence, self-respect and fidelity which the soldiers of no nation have, as a class, as yet displayed. The Prussian are now practicing a seatern which opens an engagement by a system which opens an engagement by a heavy fire of artillery, and then attacks neith-er in line nor column, but with great clouds of skirmishers to whom it is only possible to in-dicate their objective point, and who reach it as best they can advancing across the country by twos, or thress, or singly, carefully avoiding any kind of formation, taking advanv hollow in the ground, tree, fence ouse or wall to conceal themselves, running here at the top of them speed, there crawlin on their belies, and only firing when they ca on their belies, and only little which they can take steady sim. We believe a column, it is true, comes after them, but only as a sort of reserve to feed the sairmish horde with fresh men and hold its conquests.

It can be readily seen that under this system the superintendence of the officer must at best be slight. He can never have the men "well in hand," to use a military phrase; he

"well in hand," to use a military phrase; he must trust during the greater part of the day to their own sense of honor, to their courage, and to the opinion of their comrades, to prevent skulking; and it is only at the last moment, when the final rish is to be made, that he can, in the strictest sense of the term, put himself at their head. In short the tactics which carried Fraderick through the varied of the strictest sense of the service for the tactics. himself at their head. In short the cartis which carried Frederick through the Seven Years' War, and Wellington through the Penineuls and Waterloo, are vanishing from the camps, and in lieu of them comes, of all things in the world, the old Indian bushwhacking under which Braddock's files went descriptions are cartied as the fords of the down overla century ago at the fords of the Manongahela.

A FEMININE SWINDLER.

-A robbery was recently committed in Baltimore which, for dexterity and cunning, was never surpassed. A very handsomely-dressed lady visited the dry goods establishment of Ham lion & Easter and purchased costly silks, laces and velvets to the amount of more than a thousand dollars. After the bill was made out she found she did not have ball the out sne found she did not have but the amount, at which she was deeply chagrined, and asked that a clerk might go in her car-riage with her and get the money at her house. She drove to the Insane Asylum and than lank him. there left him, in white of remonstrances. She had previously buen there and prepared the way for his reception, by stating the pecuthe way for his reception, by staints at people liarity of his mania, and that they would have trouble with him; therefore, when he fought and struggled they only thought him the more insane, and the lady crove off. When time passed and the young man did not return, his employers thought he had absconded with the receive. Of course inquiries began, and employers thought no had assended with the money. Of course inquiries began, and through the carriage driver his retreat was discovered, and he was liberated. The woman is no doubt still playing the confidence game somewhere, but as yet she has not been arrected.

—An honest and industrious man in Indiana, who was doing well exhibiting himself as a living skeleton, has commenced to grow fat, and has now got to learn another trade or starve. Thus Fortune jitts her followers and crushes humble ambition. On Laura street. Jacksonville, may be seen

a ties which exhibits full grown oranges, lemons, and growing side by side, and both apparently in a figurishing condition. The lemon has been grafted upon the orange tree with remarkable success, and attracts general

Receipts per Railroad, November 33, SOUTH CABOLINA RAILEGAD. 1216 bales cotton, 62 bales goods, 6 care stock.

To Railroad Agent, Mowry & Son, A J Salinas, E
H Frost & Co, Counts & Wroton, Pelzer, Rodgers
& co, Murdaugh & Weekly, Trenholm & Son, G H
Watter & co, Reeder & Davis, G W Williams & co,
T P. Smith. Witte Bress, W W Smith. A S Smith! H
Klatte & co, Pringle & Son, McOutchen & co, J M
Caldwell & Son, G Follin & Son, Sioan & Selgmons, A B Mulligan, W B Smith & co, Wiss & co,
and J D Alken.

NORTHEASTERN BAILBOAD. NORTHEASTERN BAILEOAD.

127 bales upland and 5 bags sea island cotton,
78 bbls spirits turpentine, cars lumber, mdse, &c.
To E H Frust & co, W K Ryan, Pelzer. Rodgers
& co. Trenholm & Son. Ravenel & co. Witte Bros,
Kinsman & Howell, Pringle & Son, A J Salinas, T
P = mith. Resder & Davis, J N Russun, Caldwell
& Sun, A S Smith, W C Hee & co, Barden & Parker, Whilden & Jone; W C Dukes & co, Murdaugh & Wuekley, E Welling, Rasuruad Agent, Order, and others.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON BATT-ROAD SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON BAILROAD.

54 bales upland and 101 baga sea island cotton, 155 bbls rosio, 510 bashels lough rice, cars lumber, måse, &c. To Wm U Bee & co. R Roper, S D Stoney, Crawley & Ibehon, lugraham & Son. W B Williams & Son. Murdaugh & Weekley, I L Falk & co. Stoney & Lowndes, Mowry & Son. Gaillard & Minott, Pelizer, Rydgers & co. Reader & Davis, J Fields, Pringle & Son, A H Morse, S L Howard & Bro. W. A Boyle, P Drayton, O Joust, W Elliett, J D Mu phy, Barden & Parker. W P Dowling, H D Vincent, Fraser & DB, H Bischoff & co. Kin man & Howell, Whilden & Jones, Forwarding Agent, and others.

Per steamship Maryland, for Baltimore-Miss

Per steamship Maryland, for Baltimore—Miss Zoe Trapler.
Per steamship James Adger, from New York—J Pierson. Mrs Nixon, F k Houghton, A L Sardy and wife, F Beck and wife, Mrs Dorsbeck, Miss S Stelle, Miss E Lif-le, has Beck, G F Lee, Miss N Sullivan, R S Brown, I Hyman, G H Taft, P A McBride, Mr Otto, W s Carpenter, J B Long, J Van Lien, K Coryell, F L mith, J M Hesse, H Browning and wife, J Co. mier, C Bartlett, V Wildon, N Baldero, T Augustine, L Course, A Goss, C Baer, J Corknill, D Murphy, T R Balk, J Block, R T Judd, N McUlintock, Miss Colton, L M Thomson, L T Hamlin, Miss Hanson, T Nallor, L R Sonmidt, and 7 deck.

Per steamer Pilot Boy, from Savannah via Beanfort, &c—E A Marshall, E F Austin, Gaptain Wishart, and 7 deck.

PURT CALENDAR. MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st 12 hours, 9 minutes, morning. First Quarter, 7th 10 hours, 32 minutes, evening. Full Mich. 14th 11 cours, 49 minutes, evening. Last Quarter, 23d, 12 hours, 26 minutes, morning New Moon, 39th, 1 hours, 16 minutes, evening.

DAYS.	NOVEMBER.	SUN BISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON B. & F.	HIGH WATER.
19 20	Monday fuesday Wednesday	634	457 468 456	7 48 845 936	932 1018 11 3
22	Friday	636	455	1038	1158
	sunday	629	455	1226	2 28

CHARLESTON, B. C....NOVEMBER 23, 1872

uat 32 deg 46 min 88 sec. | Lon 79 deg 67 min 47 -ec ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

ABRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship James Adger Lockwood, New York — left — instant. Moe. To Jas Adger & co, south Carolina Railroad, Mort.eastern Railroad, Southern Express co. J E Adger & co. J Apple, D A Amine, Adams, Damon & co. J Arpher, U Bart & co. O D Anrens, Bulcken & Woh thamb, Ir H Baer, 'A Beamlah, F C Borner, B Buyd. E Batter & co. E Brown, 'M R Bristoll & co. E F Beneuict. Cameron, Barki-y & co. L Chapin, W H. Chaice & co., L Cohen & co. Cohen & wells, H Cobia & co. Ge. Connor, Crane. B yiston & co., T M Cater, J U H Claussen, H C Dusoner, 'Pouglas & Mill-r, A W Kokel & co. Downe, & Moish. I F Forreston, D F fleming & co. Forsythe, MoComb & co. Furchgott Benedict & co. Fogarite's Bo. k Huse., Jno S Feldmann & co., U Gold-tein & son, U H didden, Jno Graver & Bro, Jos Gorham, Wm Gurney, H Gerdts & co. J W Harrisson, I H Hall & co. A Haysen, Holmes & Calder, I Hyman & co. Huse, Homes & Calder, I Hyman & co. Huse, Homes & Calder, I Hyman & co. Huse, Homes & Calder, I Hyman & co. Halt & co. A Miller, Maria & Howell, Larvey, & co. H W Kriete, Klasma & Howell, Larvey, elexander & co. J H Lawton & co. O A Lengnic, Lee, A W Libby, J G Millor, Ar-wed & co. Marshall & co. W Marsha CHRESTOMATHIC SOCIETY—THE anniversary Exercises of this Society will be held at the College Chapel on MONDAY FVENING, 25th for their Uniforms.

Tobias Sons, D Vogt, Walker, Evans & Cogswell, O F Wieters. P Wineman & co. W J Yates, U S Subsistence Decartment, J H Vollers, Wagener & Mo sees, P Walsh, L Weiskopf, H Wulourn, H Me sees, P Walsh, L Weiskopff, H Wuldurn, H Stender, Order and others.
Schr Ann S Deas, Gambatte, from West Point Mill. 70 tlerces rice. To J R Pringle & Son, and Shackelford & Kelly.
Schr Gen R E Lee, Gradick, Cooper River. 600 bushels rough rice. To S L Howard & Bro.
Steamer Pilot Boy. J J Flynn, Savannah via Beaufort, &c. 19 bales rea Island cotton, mdse, &c. To Ravenel, Holme & Co, D Lopez, A M Adger, D Morherson, Junn Hanckel, M Triest, Urlah Johnson, Dowle, Moise & Davis, Mrs McE. hern, F Kressell, R Chi-olm. Mrs Jane Poinset, Southern Express co. and Order. Express co, and Order.

Boat from James Island. 2 bags sea Island cot-

on. To R Roper.

Boat from John's Island. 4 bags sea island cotton. To R Roper.

Boat from John's Island. 6 bags sea island cotton. To Wm Gurney.

Boat fr m John's Island. 3 bags sea island cot-Roper.
John's Island. 4 bass sea island Boat ir in John's Island. Soags sea Island Cotton. To John Collock & co.

Boat from Toogoodov. 10 bags sea Island Cotton. To Geo H lograham & con.
Received from Bennett's Mill. 95 tierces rice.
To W C Bee & co.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Steamship Gulf Stream, Hunter, Philadelphia-W A Courtenay.
Steamship Maryland, Johnson, Baltimore—
P C Trenholm.
Spanish brig Rosita, Abril, Barcelona—W P
Hall. SAILED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Gnif Stream. Hunter, Philadelphia. Steamship Maryland, Johnson. Baltimore. Br schr Sparkling Wave, Backer, Liverpool. Schr E S Gudersleeve, Shatter, Jacksonville, FROM THIS PORT.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, at New York lov-mber 22. Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, at New York, ovember 19. Steamship Virginia, Hinckley, at Philadelphia, Schr Carrie Bonnell, Pinkham, at Havana, No ember 13. CLEARED FOR THIS PORT.

Schr R K Vaughan, Smith, at Philadelphia, 19th

MARINE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, November 22.
Arrived, steamship Charleston. MEMORANDA.

The schr S E Woodberry, Woodberry, for George-town, S C, cleared at Baltimore 20th inst, LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT. FOREIGN .. -

LIVERPOOL.

Br bark Fille de l'Air, Jones, salled.....Oct 4
The Onward, Bullard, old.....Oct 30 CARDIFF. The Mary Jane, Jones, sailed...... The Emma, Pender, sailed...... Bark Brilliant, Bartley, sailed..... BREMEN.
German bark Neptune, Ploghoft, up...
The Freihaudel, Wachter, salled......

TROON. The Augusta, Onderberg, s iledOct 6 STOCKHOLM. Bark Helios, Holm, sailed..... BARCELONA.
Span bark Providencia, —, sailed... GIRGENTI, SIGILY.
Swedish brig Anna, Jansen, sailed. The Santander, Miles, cleared....

CALLAO.

. Nov 21

Bark Sapho, Wilbur, up..... DOMESTIC. NEW YORK.

Steamsnip Georgia, Holmes, sailed Nov 21
Bara Waiter, Berry, cid Nov 19
Schr E A Elmer, Corson, cid Nov 19
-ohr Florence Rogers, Sneepard, up. Nov 14
Schr A Heaton, Rogers, up. Nov 14
Schr Myro.er, Brown, cid Nov 14
Schr Albert Thomas, Rose, cleared, Nov 2

Married . more un

McDANIEL—OOX.—On Thursday, 14th Instant, at the residence of the bride's fainer, by Nev. A. B. Scephens, Mr. W. B. McDANIEL and Miss A. OREGAN (OX. 2816 of Greenville, S. C.

funeral Morres.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS Mr. and Mrs. BENJ. ALLENDER are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at Bethel Church, at 11 o'clock THIS MOBNING.

THE BELATIVES, FRIENDS AND quain ances of the late Mrs. REBECCA MILLER, Mr. Edward Schwartz, Mrs. J. S. Campbell and Mrs. W. F. Krights, are requested to attend the street, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. nov28-1*

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equaintances of Captain DAVID MoGRATH and family, also of his brother, Captain John McGrath and family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from his late residence, Gadsden Green, at half-past 2 o'clock To-GRROW, (Sunday.) 24th instant.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-

ANCES of Mr. J. ASHLEY STEWART, of his other, Mrs. J. C. Stewart, of Mrs. Ann Mosseau and their respective families, and the members of Trinity Church, are invited to attend the funeral street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 20 clock. nov23 MARION STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY-You are hereby ordered to assemble

at your Engine House in full uniform, This (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock precisely, to pay the last tribute of respect to your late brother Fireman, J. A. STEWART. By order of President nov23 GEO. A. CALDER, Secretary. OHARLESTON RIFLEMEN CLUB. the Omers and Members of this Club are hereby immoned to appear at their Rendezvous, corner

King and Society s'reets, THIS APPERNOON, at 1. clock, in full uniform, (without arms;) to pay the ast tribute of respect to your late Brother Mem-Der. J. ASHLEY STEWART.

H. D. BICAISE, Secretary. Religious Motices.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH WILL oe open To-Morrow Morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. SAMUEL LANGLEY, and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, Sermon by Rev. Dr. W S. BOWM . N.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH WILL oe open for Divine Service every SABBATH MORN ING, at half-past 10 Colock, corner of Church and Water streets, Rev. W. B. YATES, officiating.

Special Notices.

nstant, at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. HERBERT RHETT.

GRACE- CHURCH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL will be reopened ou SATURDAY, 28d No-

nel the irritating matter which accumulates in

THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN HUSSARS TILTING OLUB are requested to call on Messrs. MENKE MMULLER and leave orders

J. C. W. BISCHOFF,

BELL SCHNAPPS, DISTILLED by the Proprieters at Schiedam, in Holland. An nvigorating Tonic and Medicinal Beverage. Warranted perfectly pure, and free from al. deleterious substances. It is distilled from Barey of the finest quality, and the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and designed expressly for cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Go natism, General Debility, Cartarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and all liseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calcult in the Bladder,

a certain preventative and cure of that dreadful COUTGE, Fever and Ague.

CAUTION !-Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S RELL SOHNAPPS." For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothe-

strengthens and invigorates the system, and is

HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers. mce, No. 18 South William street, New York. sep30-3mos

BURNHAM'S AROMATIC DENTI-FRICE, for Cleaning, Beautifying and Preserving the Teeth, and imparting a refreshing taste to the nouth. Prepared by EDW. S. BURNHAM,

Graduate of Pharmacy. No. 421 King street, Charleston, S. C.

Recommended by the following Dentists: Br J. B. PATRICK, Dr. B. A. MUCKENFUSS. sep28-3mos BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Per-

fectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, or unpressant odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the nair clean, soft and beautiful. The only safe and perfect Dye. Sold by all druggists Factory 16 Bond street, New York.

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 youthul appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to pro-mote the growth of the hair and stop its failing 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 testimonials 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 objectionable, 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 applicati 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.

ARTHUE HATTANS,

Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. For sale by the Agent, DR. H. BAKR, No. 181 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C. nov18-stuth8