

Rather sofly.

We have read the Governor's message with a sincere desire to find such recommendations as we could approve of. We had supposed all along that all parties were agreed in the purpose to give serious consideration to the public debt, and to unite, if possible, in honorable measures for its reduction. The party in power in this State is evidently oppressed with the weight of this burden, and would gladly relieve itself of its heavy responsibility. It cannot fail to see what a load it carries, and how little capable it is, while thus freighted, of any real usefulness in the State. While thus loaded, it can only stagger along, taking uncertain steps in the dark, not knowing what minute it may stumble over the precipice of its ruin. It has taken many weary months to digest a scheme which will save it from destruction, and to hit upon a plan which will both redeem its good name, lighten its load, prepare the way for the return of prosperity to the State, and make money, now so scarce, flush once more. Of all parties that ever existed, it has the greatest need of money. In lavish expenditure, it lives, moves and has its being. A large proportion of its active partisans measure life, duty and enjoyment by this one standard. Whatever money cannot buy, they are utterly ignorant of, and don't care the snap of a finger for. These partisans, established and operating in the centre of the party, find the state of things existing here for the last twelve months dull beyond endurance. They have brought a great pressure to bear upon the leaders to secure their relief and to make things more lively.

The Governor has had the financial condition of the State on his mind for more than a year. He gave out, last fall, that he was digesting a plan by which all difficulties would be surmounted, and a return of general prosperity promoted. Remembering the solemn pledges of the platform on which he stood as a candidate, we were inclined to hope that he would rise to the height of the argument, that his party would embrace the splendid opportunity, if not of vindicating its good name in the past, at least of showing fair dealing in the present and honest intentions for the future.

During the canvass of 1872, pressed by the reform opposition, they undoubtedly saw and freely admitted the misdeeds of the party, and its prominent leaders, and were prolific in their promises of amendment. Now that the pressure of opposition is removed, after a year's incubation, they hatch us out only the deadly progeny of the cockatrice's eggs. Instead of an earnest and honest probing of the vile carcasses of fraud and corruption known as the funded debt, instead of brave words which should properly stigmatize the whole class of conversion bonds as issued without warrant of law, and for no consideration, instead of the firm and manly position that the validity of the debt should be thoroughly sifted and examined into, we have the shuffling, evasive, cloaking policy of scaling all the debt presented in the Governor's message. By it the undoubtedly valid claims against the State are placed on the same footing as the fraudulent, and a foul wrong is sought to be inflicted upon those who lent their money to the State, and an undeserved recognition and advantage to be conferred upon those who have remorselessly sought to cheat it.

We are sorry that the Governor of the State could rise no higher as a statesman and moralist than to recommend so doubtful and so unjust a course to the Legislature. Admitting, as he virtually does, that these bonds were hypothecated, without authority of law, for security of loans by the Financial Board, and that the moneys received therefrom were improperly and unjustifiably used, and that the bonds were most shamefully sacrificed as collaterals, it is too much for him to call upon the people to pay them, or any part of them. It is too much for him, and entirely unbecoming the Chief Magistrate of a State, to urge that "it is irrelevant to our present purpose to reflect upon the way the debt has been contracted, or to estimate what consideration the State received in return." It would have been much better for the State, far more honorable for the party in power itself and for the Governor, to have entered boldly, frankly, earnestly and searchingly upon an investigation into its indebtedness. Scaling may reduce the debt to the same volume that it would be if the fraudulent part was wholly disallowed—although that is more than doubtful; but it is a process that cannot be sustained in justice, or

by the tenets of any school of morality. It is unfair and unjust to honest creditors; it is overking and vastly too considerate of tricksters.

Legislative.

We looked into the House of Representatives, yesterday, for an hour or two. We found it quietly at work, observing good order, and apparently in a serious frame of mind. Mr. B. H. Rice, of Union, gave notice of a bill to revise the usury law. This is a very good movement. No country can prosper where money is lent at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. a month. No honest parents can pay it. It leads to ruinous speculation, to hazardous ventures, to dangerous sacrifices; and to it may be fairly attributed, in part, the present financial stringency. Mr. Tim. Hurley gave notice of a bill to promote emigration. Tim. is getting things ready for an exodus. Mr. Bowley, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a resolution, that the Treasurer be authorized to issue the remaining \$200,000 of the \$500,000 of bills receivable authorized under the Act of 1865. Messrs. Hurley, Greene, Crews, Boston and Sperry opposed the measure; Mr. Minort favored it. Mr. Barker called the previous question on the motion to strike out the enacting clause, and it was passed by a vote of 90 for to 2 against.

The House next resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the country. Mr. S. B. Thompson in the Chair. Mr. Hurley offered a resolution, that the House deem it an act of justice to the entire indebtedness of the State, floating and funded, that it be scaled according to value actually received by the State. He advised members to get the report of the High Joint Committee of '70. In it, they would find valuable information upon the various classes of bonds and other State obligations. He asserted that, of \$7,000,000 conversion bonds, \$5,000,000 were stolen. For at least that amount the State never received a dollar. All the evidence the holders have of the validity of their claims is the validating Act. The American Bank Note Company printed, in nineteen days, \$21,000,000 for South Carolina, and he was informed, upon inquiry at its place of business, that it had no order to stop. He had made it his business to look into this matter. He was willing and desirous to pay the valid debt of the State, giving the preference, where practicable and proper, to home creditors. The conversion bonds could not be embraced in this class. The object of including them all in the scaling process was to get \$2,000,000 out of the tax-payers, to be manipulated jointly by the bond-holders and corrupt officials. He once saw in New York Kimpton's, Scott's and Associate Justice Willard's brokers all bearing State bonds, worth \$8, and buying them at 15. They were lodged with Kimpton, and are the very same bonds, the interest of which Associate Justice Willard has ordered to be paid in his decree. Tim. Hurley was severe in his denunciations, using the words thieves and plunderers quite freely.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning last, the residence of Mr. Wallace Chino, together with the kitchen, and nearly the entire contents of both, were reduced to ashes in a short time. The rapidity with which the dwelling burned only permitted him to save a piano, carpet, a few chairs and the iron safe containing valuable papers. The building was a valuable one, elegantly finished and furnished, and was only insured for the small amount of \$1,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as when discovered it was on the outside, and between the kitchen and dwelling. Last summer his stables were set on fire and consumed.—Newberry Herald.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.—The wealthiest Hebrew families in New York assembled at the residence of Mr. Lewis, 44 East Forty-ninth street, to witness the marriage of Miss Minnie Lewis to Mr. Solomon L. Waitzfelder. The rooms were brilliantly decorated, and the one in which the presents to the bride were exhibited was filled with rare and expensive ornaments. Superb tea sets, brilliant chandeliers, diamond jewelry, gold and silver card-cases, made an array of gifts to the cost of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES COURT, CHARLESTON, October 22.—Wm. Meade, indicted for fraud under the bankrupt Act, appeared with his counsel, Messrs. T. Y. Simons and M. P. O'Connor. Testimony for the prosecution closed, except as to one witness. It was substantially the same as that given on the trial in the State Court. Wm. C. Bresse, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank, will be examined to-day for the prosecution.

GIN BURN.—We regret to announce the loss by fire of the gin-house and about forty bales of cotton last Sunday night, belonging to Mr. P. A. Miles. It was doubtless the work of an incendiary. Daniel Dickson, colored, is believed to be the guilty party, and a warrant for his arrest was issued on Monday last.—Marion Star.

Deaths in Charleston for the week ending the 18th instant, 20—whites, 5; colored, 15.

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 12 M., and was called to order by President Cleaves. Prayer by the Rev. B. B. Babbitt. Mr. Nash presented the account of the Republican Printing Company for printing of the Executive Departments during the years 1870-'71, which was referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. Donaldson, from Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the Act relative to Blue Ridge bonds having been duly enrolled, sealed and ratified, was presented to his Excellency the Governor for his approval Tuesday, October 21, at 3:30 P. M.

Mr. Whitmore, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, recommended that Hon. Moses Martin, Senator elect, be admitted to the seat of Senator for Fairfield County. So ordered.

Mr. Corwin gave notice of a bill to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, Clerks of Courts, Trial Justices, and other officers therein mentioned.

Mr. Hollinshead—A bill to charter the Great Northern and Southern Narrow Gauge Railway Company, in the State of South Carolina; to recharter Swaney's Ferry; to incorporate the town of Due West.

Mr. Donaldson—A bill to charter the Piedmont Manufacturing Company. Mr. Smalls—A bill to charter the Beaufort and Whitehall Ferry.

Mr. Whitmore introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the pay of the members of the General Assembly."

The unfinished business—a lot of bills—was ordered to lie on the table, and a number of bills and joint resolutions referred to respective committees. The favorable report of the Committee on the Judiciary on concurrent resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to investigate the Darlington land purchases, with substitute, by joint resolution, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Nash, Section 1 was amended by the addition of the following: "And if the Attorney-General shall neglect to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution, such negligence shall be regarded as sufficient cause for impeachment and removal from office." It was engrossed for a third reading.

The report of the Committee on Medical Affairs on bill to incorporate the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina was indefinitely postponed.

The report of the Committee on County Offices and Officers on joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the State relating to the boundary line of Pickens and Oconee Counties, was engrossed for a third reading.

The report of the Committee on Immigration on bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, and to define his duties, was indefinitely postponed.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary on joint resolution to authorize the County Commissioners of Orangeburg to build a poor house was ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures on a bill to aid and encourage manufactures, was read, and the bill ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing his approval of the Act to repeal Section 4 of the Act relative to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

Mr. Cardozo offered a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator Sanders Ford, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M., Speaker Lee in the Chair. Prayer by Chaplain E. J. Adams.

Mr. Hurley presented the petition of T. M. Mordecai, a citizen of Charleston, under age, to be allowed to practice law in the courts of this State. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. Also, gave notice of bills to aid in rebuilding the city of Charleston; to fund the city debt of the city of Charleston; to aid and promote emigration; to aid the clearing and cultivation of lands; to exempt manufactures from taxation; to provide for the raising of revenue from railroad corporations, other than by direct taxation; to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of banks and insurance companies; to deface the manner of disbursement of County funds, and the setting aside the same for specific purposes; to provide for setting aside the revenue derived from phosphates to the maintenance of the public schools, in Counties where such revenue is derived.

Mr. Bowley introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the Speaker of the House be requested to restore C. H. Sperry, Esq., to Chairmanship of Committee on Engrossed Bills.

The Speaker presented the report on immigration of the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives. Also, introduced a concurrent resolution, that the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby, requested to issue, as soon as practicable, for the relief of the Treasurer, the remaining \$200,000 of the \$500,000 bills receivable, authorized by the Act, approved December, 1865; which, after some discussion, was disagreed to.

Mr. Craws presented a petition for a charter of Swaney's Ferry, over Saluda River.

Mr. Mills gave notice of a bill to empower and authorize the immediate payment by the State Treasurer of all outstanding demands against the State heretofore authorized by law.

Mr. Minort—A bill to incorporate the Enterprise Fire Engine Company, of Columbia.

Mr. Rice—Bills to limit compensation for the use of money to ten per centum; to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables, as the Constitution, Article IV, Section 21, requires; to tax all property subject to taxation in proportion to its value, as Section 36, Article I, of the Constitution of South

Carolina requires; to place the legal contracts of land owners on an equality with other citizens of the State.

At 1:50 P. M., the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the financial condition of affairs.

Mr. Hurley introduced a resolution, that this Committee deem it an act of justice that the entire indebtedness of the State, floating and funded, should be scaled in proportion to the value the State received. After debate, participated in by Messrs. Harley, Bowley, Boston and B. M. Smith, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.—At a Republican mass meeting at Baltimore, on the night of the 17th, Postmaster General Cresswell advanced his ideas of postal savings banks, which, it is understood, will be enlarged upon in his annual report. He spoke of the only fault of the national banking system being that the depositor is not equally protected with the bill-holder, and said that the Government might, through his department, provide the machinery whereby the laboring masses could have the fruit of their toil protected from lawless speculation and guarded with absolute security. He contended that by this plan every suitable post office could be used to receive deposits of the people and transmit them to the department at Washington, to be invested, under the direction of designated officers, in the bonds of the United States. By this arrangement, the security of depositors would be based upon the foundation-stones of the republic. In times of panic, people, instead of hoarding means, would place them on deposit with the Government, to be invested in that Government's bonds and then sent into circulation. Like water, currency thus furnished would flow to points of the lowest depression, and tend to correct all derangements of circulation, however caused. Thus, the people would be served by the security of their investments, a government would be served by the means placed at its disposal, and the banks and capitalists would be served because of the tendency to prevent the hoarding of the currency of the country.

"I am aware," he said, "that this plan will meet with opposition from some banks and capitalists, who would compel people to deposit with them upon their own terms, and thus afford them the use of so much additional capital; but let it be remembered that I am not speaking in the interest of banks or capitalists; I am speaking for poor people, who are to be protected, and not in behalf of the banks, many of whom have recently given a notable instance of the manner in which they can violate their promises to pay. But why should the banks complain? In addition to their chartered privileges, Government has recently interposed in their behalf. By the Act of June 8, 1872, the banks were authorized to deposit, for their better security, their United States notes in the national treasury, receiving therefor certificates of deposit, which might be counted as a part of their reserve used for clearing house purposes, and converted at pleasure in the place where deposits were made. Under this law, the Treasury of the United States has been used as a place of safe deposit for the banks to the extent of millions. Why, then, should it not be used with equal propriety and to the same extent for the security of the masses of the people?"

Mr. Cresswell argued that the post office banks would furnish the Government with the money to establish a postal telegraph. He said every indication points to the early success of that great measure. "As the people are entitled to pure water and pure air, upon the best possible terms, so are they, in my judgment, equally entitled to the best and cheapest modes of communication and intercourse." No man or set of men have a right arbitrarily to seize upon the lands and use them as a means of levying tribute upon their fellow-men. I believe that the electric current has been given by God for the benefit of the whole human race.

The whole of Oconee County and a part of Anderson are situated between the Tugalo and Seneca Rivers, and the Elginfield Advertiser says that the people of the district in question are striving to annex themselves to Georgia—a country of honest government and low taxation. It is even said that the Governor's brother-in-law has undertaken the job.

A correspondent of the New York Ecologist writes to correct the story now going the rounds that Mrs. Theodosia (Burr) Alston was a victim of Gibbs, the pirate, and says that Gibbs, just before his death, told the late Commodore Kearney that he knew nothing whatever of Mrs. Alston or her fate.

Maj. J. H. Cranston, of Augusta, Ga., owns the identical scarf pin and sleeve and collar buttons worn by King Charles I on the scaffold at the time of his execution. They are of gold and moss agate stone, and have descended as an heir-loom in the family of Major Cranston.

On Tuesday night, the 14th inst., the mill and gin-house of Mr. J. B. Klyzer was destroyed by fire. The fire originated from a lighted candle or lamp in the lint room, and those employed there had to leap from the windows to save themselves. The loss is estimated at about \$1,500.—Lexington Dispatch.

The gin-house of Mr. William Francis, of Washington County, was burned a few nights ago—making number twelve of the series.

A little son of A. Bivins, of Schley County, Ga., became entangled in a cotton gin last week, and was crushed to death.

Mr. Disraeli is said to be engaged on a novel in which the questions of Socialism and Communism are to be fully discussed.

The matrimonial season has opened with unusual animation in Baltimore, notwithstanding the financial crisis. The papers here report that all the hotels there are filled with wedding parties, and at the Carrollton, last week, there were no less than eighteen newly-made brides and grooms at the dinner table. As usual, the season has been opened by the widowers, some making their second venture, some the third, and one actually carrying upon his arm the fourth blooming bride that it has been his fortune to lead to the altar. The Baltimoreans think there is something in the manner and movement of a newly-made couple that singles them out from the old married folks. They enter the dining-room arm-in-arm, and cling together until the necessity of taking separate chairs at the table divides them, and when they finish, again oscillate together for the purpose of making a dignified departure. There is no occasion for their being pointed out, as their manner proclaims at once, "Behold a newly-married couple!" The constant arrival and departure of matrimonial parties is one of the greatest attractions of hotel life, especially to the ladies, and adds greatly to the enjoyment of the dinner hour.

A GRANGER IN CONGRESS.—In December next, a member of a farmers' grange will take his seat in Congress. He will be the first member of this organization which has won such distinction. The granger is Mr. NeSmith; he is a Democrat in politics, and comes from the State of Oregon. He is a genuine granger, is the owner of a farm, and digs his living from the soil. He is said to be a man of more than ordinary ability, is a fine speaker, a ready debater, and is expected to make things lively for the Republicans this winter. In his State he made a brilliant run, and overcame the large party majority which backed his opponent. His strong cards were, his connection with the granges, his opposition to the salary grab, and his outspoken denunciation of the Oregon Senator, Hipple, alias Mitchell, whom the Republicans had endorsed. The fact that he is the first member of the new organization, which is beginning to exert such a powerful influence over political affairs, who has entered the National Congress, will make him the centre of attraction among the new members of that body.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.—The Bureau of Statistics, in the report which is being prepared for publication, shows that the total imports for the year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to \$663,410,597, of which \$21,490,937 was specie and bullion. The domestic exports for the year were \$578,938,985, of which the specie and bullion amounted to \$73,905,546. The foreign exports in 1873 were \$28,143,418, and in 1872, \$22,769,749. Making allowance for the difference of commodities remaining in warehouses of the United States at the close of the year, the imports were in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, a little over \$100,000,000. But since the 30th of June, the balance of trade has inclined much more in our favor and continues to be so. In fact, while we are exporting more domestic products we are importing relatively less merchandise, and this favorable state of trade is bringing specie and bullion in large quantities.

Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, shows occasionally streaks of candor in his public speeches. In a late effort at Fond du Lac, he said: "Candor compels me to say that the South generally has been terribly accused by an inroad of adventurers from the North. South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida are absolutely ruined by them; and there is no hope for either of these States but to rub out and begin anew."

A YARN FACTORY.—We understand that the old pistol factory on McKinnis street has been leased for five years by a party from the North, who designs turning it into a yarn factory. Manufacturing enterprises are constantly increasing in Augusta, and with the enlargement of the canal, we feel assured that the spirit of improvement will receive a much greater impetus, to the benefit of all classes of our community. [Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

A stout Englishman who recently applied to a California court for admission to citizenship, on the ground of service in the navy, was asked if he had an honorable discharge. "No," said he; "you see we left the ship in a big hurry, and I didn't have a chance to see Capt. Semmes, or else I should have got an honorable discharge." He didn't get his papers.

A HAPPY RIDDANCE.—On last Saturday, the United States were rid of twin nuisances—George Francis Train and Blanton Duncan. Both sailed for Europe on that day, where it is to be hoped they will be indued to remain.

Hecker, the distinguished German patriot, arrived at Baltimore, Tuesday morning, on the steamship Berlin, and was welcomed by a committee of German citizens, in behalf of German-Americans.

The Augusta Constitutionalist considers the policy of allowing the Governor of Georgia to distribute arms to the various colored companies of the State a very doubtful one.

Mr. Hugh Elsip, the oldest citizen of Marlboro, died last Wednesday. He was a good, inoffensive and respected citizen.

Mr. W. S. Dodge, of Jacksonville, Fla., proposes to exhibit at the Savannah fair a living head without a body.

A Vienna chemist embalms dead bodies so that they are as hard as marble, and can be used for door-stops.

A number of German emigrants have arrived at Savannah and will settle in Eastern Georgia.

Orry Maxwell—Subscriber for the Phoenix.

Extra fine oysters at the State Capitol Saloon.

T. B. Crews, Esq., of the Laurensville Herald, is in the city.

Yesterday was a lovely day—a pleasant as pleasant could be.

Cashier Jacobs has resigned his position in President Solomon's bank.

Madame Brignoli is now visiting her friends in Abbeville.

Call at the State Capitol Saloon and get good oysters.

The catalogue of the Williamston Female College shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition.

W. A. Nerland has been appointed Trial Justice for Barnwell County, vice B. E. Nerland, resigned.

Collections are so slow now that absent-minded people find it more difficult than usual to collect their thoughts.

The Phoenix takes gold, silver, nickel, greenback, city money and Building and Loan scrip in payment of indebtedness.

Mrs. Thomas Beggs, for many years a resident of this city, died in Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday last, of yellow fever.

The usual Thursday prayer meeting in the Presbyterian Church will not be held to-day, owing to delay in cleaning the church.

A friend at our elbow, who has been sampling them, says that the apples, bananas and pears kept by Brookbanks & Co. are luscious and beautiful.

In the museum attached to the Great Eastern, among other curiosities, will be found a four-legged child—of the most wonderful freaks of nature.

Representative A. S. Wallace and Gen. Harrison, of Anderson, (who is on his way home from the Chicago Convention,) arrived in Columbia, yesterday.

"Beecher is severe on the behavior of betrothed people in cars." Ah, Henry Ward, it is so easy to forget those fifty years!

See what Mrs. Reed has to say to the ladies: The stock of goods in the millinery line is very extensive, embracing many articles not obtainable elsewhere.

The Great Eastern Circus exhibits on the lot on the North-eastern corner of Blauding and Sumter streets. A good portion of these streets will be encroached upon, but nobody objects to the temporary obstruction.

The ticket wagon of the Great Eastern Circus and Menagerie will be stationed on the corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, this morning, from 9 until 12 o'clock, to accommodate visitors, and avoid the rush at the entrance to the exhibition.

The Great Eastern Circus, Menagerie, etc., gives three performances to-day. We have exhausted our fund of big words in laudatory commendation of the monster, and will only say to those who desire to see a good show, to be on hand, this morning, afternoon or night.

Our neighbors, Messrs. Hoffman & Albrecht, are in receipt of a lot of new articles, embracing Bologna sausage, head cheese, puddings, etc.; Limburger, sap sago and Swiss cheese; Malaga and Isabella grapes; figs, cocoanuts, apples, bananas, pears, tomatoes, cabbage, etc.; pickled pig feet, tongues, etc.; German toast and other articles.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling on Captain Wilson's place, nine miles North of Columbia, was destroyed by an incendiary fire, on Monday evening, the 20th instant.

SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Monument Association are requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. John Fisher, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PHOENIXIANA.—A man who has been talked to death is now said to have died of etymologitis.

A dreadful old bachelor defines a dower as "a lump of sugar intended to nullify the bitterness of the dose."

Be charitable according to your means.

The enemy that justly reproves you is a friend.

The worm that dyeth—Cochineal.

Avoid having confidants. The most difficult thing in the world is to keep a secret, and if you cannot preserve your own, how can you expect that another person will.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. W. B. Hunt—Private Board.

Mrs. C. E. Reed—Millinery.

Meeting Acacia Lodge.

CAPTAIN JACK'S HEAD.—The published statement that the bodies of Captain Jack and Schonohin were decapitated after the execution and their heads forwarded in alcohol for deposit in the army medical museum is contradicted by the Secretary of War.

A cable despatch from Edinburgh announces the death, Sunday night, of Rev. Dr. Candlish, the great Scotch preacher.