ALARMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State of the Public Mind After the Late Excitement.

NO MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

Significant Charge of a County Judge to a Grand Jury.

THE FRUITS OF INVESTIGATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 2, 1874.

"Peace reigns in Warsaw," and no dead men to mark the event nor any additional supply of United States troops in response to the piteous appeals of Honest John Patterson, "U. S. S." and his *protégé*, the Governor. Latest accounts verify the report that those dreadful (?) Georgians have all gone from Edgefield over to their own side of the river, and that source of all the turmoil since 1868—"the meelish"—inaugurated by the Scott administration and continued and increased by Moses, are resting on their laurels; instead of arduous drills and midnight musters they are picking cotton. Since the Edgefield company turned over their arms to the authorities no complaint worthy of mention has been received from that locality, and, as a further consequence, the necessity of expensive telegrams between "His Excellency" the Governor and "His Excellency" the President is obviated, and vanished with it, it may be surmised, are many political expectations.

Your correspondent had an interview last evening with a prominent colored man, a member of the General Assembly, who has been an actor—rather as a go-between than otherwise—in the drama of sporadic outbreaks in the county referred to. He is the colonel of the regiment, a smart, bright looking mulatto, and takes now no part in the disturbing elements. That the public may not form a wrong impression of what it is to be a "colonel" down here—and there are lots of them—it must be remembered that the ten companies forming the command of this one are distributed over the entire county. In short, the left "wing" may not know what the right "wing" doeth. This is the status of the "field officer" referred to. Like many of his predecessors in the late war he has conducted himself in such a manner as to merit a brevet for keeping away from the battle; but, unlike them, he is to be commended for his judgment and good sense in so doing, and lending his influence for the preservation of peace and good order. His accounts of the several *émeutes* that have so recently disgraced Edgefield county do not differ materially from those already published in the HERALD, and it is needless to repeat them here.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY BELONGS.

It is a difficult task with the very ample facilities afforded to lay the responsibility where it properly belongs in these matters. Your correspondent has, from the Ku Klux troubles down to the present moment, paid every attention to this subject that his ability could command, and is bound to say—First, that to the arming of the negroes in this State is due the greater part of the evils that have followed. But they were not at first to be blamed for them. It is doubtful if there had been any kuklux, if this had not been done. It is true, on the other hand, that the democrats claimed as an excuse for the deeds of violence, the existence of "Scott's militia," as they were then called. The trials and imprisonment of many of the participators in the horrid crimes of 1870-71 caused a lull in the course pursued, and from that date the militia took new courage in perfecting their organizations, and were assisted in every possible manner by the heads of State departments and liberal appropriations of money that the State could ill afford to expend for such a purpose. High taxes caused Tax Unions to be formed, in which are numbered the older men, and, as an indirect offspring, we have sabre clubs and rifle companies formed by the younger men. It is not difficult, then, to imagine, considering the political excitement consequent upon the pending campaign, how easily quarrels, turmoils and conflicts may be brought about. The neglect of crops by hired laborers, or a difference as to the division of them on the one hand or the other, would furnish a pretext, to say nothing of their opposite political beliefs.

Edgefield county is not alone suffering from the results of threatened violence and wicked rumors. Within a month there have been other disturbances which set the public pulse beating rapidly, some of which, stripped of their possibilities, are laughable in their details, and in any other State save, perhaps, Louisiana, would furnish the material for a lively sensation. The fact is, however, the people here seem to be getting used to these events.

A RIVAL CASUS BELLI.

As an illustration, I will state that a week ago the writer visited Abbeville, 126 miles northwest of Columbia, where at the time a Congressional Convention was in session. During the evening the noise made by several speakers in the Court House square was not sufficient to attract a squad of a hundred or more men a short distance away on the outskirts of the crowd, some of whom had had more than their usual allowance of corn whiskey—and these mountain boys do not take it in homœopathic drams—listening to the harangue of a white man. The first words that struck our ears were:—"I'll be G—d d—d if I'll have my men run over by any d—d Georgians." Of course this was promptly responded to by the patriotic "meelish" who were listening to him. The white man was a colonel. We followed this whole matter up and sifted it to the bottom, and did find something larger than a mouse; but, instead of growing, it withered, and probably saved another Edgefield affair. The following are the facts:—Bordeaux Post Office is a precinct of Abbeville county, twenty miles from the Court House and adjoining Edgefield county, and, like the last named, separated from Georgia by the Savannah River. Joe Scott, colored, robbed a store in Elberton, Ga., and fled to that asylum for thieves, South Carolina. About a dozen men from over the river chased him, and captured him on the South Carolina side. A company of this doughty colonel's regiment was in existence about Bordeaux, and under Captain Belcher, all colored, surrounded in the night the squad of Georgians and took them, and the thief as well, prisoners. The next morning this captain marched his "trophy" to the nearest trial justice, who, after admonishing them never again to take a prisoner on "this side the river" without a requisition from the Governor, discharged all hands. The self-constituted posse from Elberton returned, and the thief secured his liberty. Then came fears that the Georgians would come back again. Ammunition was sent down to Bordeaux. The Tax Union there began to think matters were getting rough and made their calculations accordingly. This excitement was high for three days, but has nearly died out now; yet there was just as much ground for a "splurge" as there is in many of the "blood-and-thunder" scrapes as told by some of the frightened participants in them.

A JUDGE'S PARTISANSHIP.

Yet another case, which may prove more serious in the end, as the courts have taken the matter under consideration. The readers of the HERALD in 1870 will remember well the account contained therein of the "battle of Carmel Hill," in Chester county, the county seat of which is sixty-eight miles from this city, on the line of the Charlotte (N. C.), Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Carmel Hill lies far in the interior. At the Ku Klux fight referred to several persons were killed or injured. As stated earlier in this letter, in order that a correct idea may be formed of the component parts making up these rows and rumors, particulars are given in full, and it will be seen that polical animosities or the personal enmity of parties, not at first directly involved, have eventually something to do in the matter. Here, in this last "scare" we find A. S. Wallace, the present member of Congress from that district, and Thomas J. Mackey, the Circuit Judge, at loggerheads. I append extracts from the Judge's charge to this Grand Jury, and the report of their inquest upon this alleged contemplated bloody plot. The conclusions arrived at by the jury, composed of eight white democrats and eight colored republicans, are considered reliable, while that portion of the Judge's charge to them shows, to say the least, a sly thrust at the Congressman.

In his charge, not yet a week old, Judge Mackey says, after enjoining upon the jury the necessity of making a thorough investigation of the reported plot to kill and burn:—

Many colored citizens now in this court room have complained to me that on the 12th inst. a band of armed white men rode up to the house of G. B. Booker, and to the houses of other colored persons in the McAlley precinct, and compelled them to fly for their lives. That on the night of the 14th inst. a band of armed whites, numbering some forty or fifty men in each case, rode through the Carmel Hill precinct, about eight miles north of the first named point, and compelled numerous colored citizens to abandon their homes and seek shelter from threatened violence in the woods. The reason given for this midnight movement of armed men, to the terror of many good citizens in the western portion of the county, is that "the negroes in that section have entered into a plot to murder all the whites." This most malignant and unwarranted charge had its origin in the following facts:—About two weeks ago a rumor ran through the adjacent county of Fairfield that the colored population of the "Brice settlement" in that county had organized for the purpose of slaying the whites in that vicinity, and that they had fixed upon Saturday night, the 12th inst., to execute the bloody plan. The rumor ran with electric velocity through this county, receiving, however, but little credence from the reflecting portion of the community, until the Hon. A. S. Wallace arrived in Chester and stated to numerous respectable citizens here, that he had ascertained as an unquestionable fact that the negroes of the vicinage named had actually formed a conspiracy to slaughter the whites, and that he was then escorting his daughter, who lived in that portion of Fairfield, to a place of safety. This declaration, coming from one who had long been recognized by the colored citizens of this section as their devoted political leader and the unswerving friend and champion of their civic rights, gave to the wild rumor a "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ," and the colored people, who preponderate largely in the central and western portions of this county, at once became objects of suspicion. B. G. Booker was at once accused of being a leader in the plot in the McAlley precinct, and the name of Martin Crosby was given by his accusers as the colored man who had divulged the plot, and charged Booker with being a party to it.

Trial Justice Carter, of Fairfield, quickly issued his warrant to arrest Booker in Chester county, and the armed party referred to, numbering, it is alleged, some sixty men, proceeded to execute it. A similar charge was made against Green Wise and others, of Carmel Hill, and they have been pursued in like manner. They all protest their innocence, and have fled to this Court for protection. They shall have the protection that they claim. Here they shall find a sanctuary against the strong hand of violence. They will be deemed innocent until pronounced guilty after a fair trial, pursuant to the forms of law.

I deem it due to the country to declare, under the solemn sanction of my official oath, that the charge of conspiring to murder the whites made against the colored population of a portion of Fairfield county is totally devoid of any foundation in fact.

* * * * * * *

You will make a rigid inquisition into this whole matter, gentlemen of the Grand Jury; and to that end you will summon before you not only the colored citizens who complain that they have been most unjustly put in terror, but also the white citizens who went out armed against them. I do not propose that there shall be any prosecution in this instance, for no actual violence was done, and the white citizens were excusable for believing the charge that bore the sanction of such high authority as the Congressman from the Fourth Congressional district, who, doubtless, most sincerely believed it himself; and if it were true of Fairfield, why not true of Chester?

Your correspondent is in duty bound to state in a spirit of fairness that, in an interview with United States Marshal Wallace (a son of the Congressman) this evening, he declared that his father met his daughter on the train by accident.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Yesterday, the 1st inst., the Grand Jury made their presentment as follows. (Copy from the original manuscript):—

IN THE SESSIONS, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1874.

To the Hon. T. J. MACKEY, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, sitting for the Courts of Chester and the State aforesaid:—

The Grand Jury to whom was referred specially the matter of the recently reported outrages in the vicinity of the McAlley mills and Carmel Hill, in the county of Chester, would respectfully report that they have had summoned and have sworn and examined a large number of witnesses in each of these cases.

The Grand Jury have made a thorough investigation of the charges brought against Berry Booker of an intention or an attempt to incite the colored people to rise up in arms to kill the whites and to burn their property. In this matter we have the testimony of one witness, who says that Berry Booker did ask him to join his band. The witness said that Booker told him he was going to have a battle on the night of the 12th of September, 1874. Numerous witnesses have been examined upon this charge, all of whom have answered before the Grand Jury that they know nothing of their own personal knowledge, of the use of the alleged incendiary language except the one above stated. We find that the white people, acting upon these alleged rumors of an outbreak upon the part of the colored people, met together on Saturday, September 12, 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., and organized, as they themselves confess, for self-protection. Captain Thomas Carlyle states before the Grand Jury that he, with many of the neighbors around him, were alarmed and thought at the time the rumors reliable and well-founded; that he met together with his neighbors in open daylight, and organized, for self-protection alone, and not for the purpose of violating any law of the land either State or national. That after they had organized and elected or appointed officers the company was carefully distributed throughout that vicinity, picketing the roads, but not disturbing or visiting the house of any one. Finding all quiet, and no apparent disposition on the part of any one to do violence in the community, the company was at once disbanded and does not now exist.

In reference to the rumors of an outbreak in the vicinity of Carmel Hill we have the testimony of one witness, Amanda Wise, who states that she saw about ten white men in arms on the 12th day of September, 1874. The parties named by this witness were summoned before the Grand Jury and sworn, and under oath denied that they had ever been in arms, either for the purpose of doing violence or otherwise. Several other witnesses were examined with reference to this subject, all of whom state that they know of no organization of any kind whatever in the neighborhood of Carmel Hill.

In the case of the Hon. A. S. Wallace we have the testimony of Mr. C. S. Brice that Mr. Wallace told him that he (Wallace) believed that the rumors of an outbreak on the part of the colored people were true and related to Fairfield county. We then have the testimony of John D. Watson, who was in company with Mr. Wallace on this occasion, to the effect that Mr. Wallace had no conversation on this subject with any one on the train except with Mr. Calvin Brice; Mr. Wallace said to Mr. Brice to "by all means prevent any disturbance if possible." Mr. Wallace was in Chester on Wednesday, the 23d of September, and was notified to appear before the Grand Jury, Monday, 28th inst., but for some cause or other did not appear.

The Grand Jury concludes, from all the testimony before them relating to these matters—and they have examined a large number of witnesses, many of whom seemed to know nothing about the matter under consideration (we have, however, committed to writing the testimony of a large number of witnesses, both white and colored), and after the most careful investigation to get at the real facts in the case, the Grand Jury is of the opinion that the whole thing has come from rumor, which is really unfounded and without cause. There has been no violence committed on the part of any one, either white or black, during this alleged excitement. We have examined and committed to writing the testimony of twenty-five witnesses in all, believing that it was necessary to take in writing the testimony of witnesses who seemed to be utterly ignorant of the matter under investigation. We submit the written testimony of twenty-five witnesses and make this a part of our report.

We find no unlawful organizations of any kind whatever existing in the county at this time, and have good reason to believe that perfect peace and security prevail throughout the entire county.

H. J. PRIDE, Foreman.

The foregoing is given in full to show what a feeling of insecurity really exists, and also, it may be added, the rapidity with which white organizations can be formed for "protection."

ANOTHER ALLEGED BLOODY PLOT.

Right upon the heels of these troubles and rumors of troubles a report comes from Beaufort county—a coast county—that great excitement prevails there on account of the negroes openly threatening the whites, and that besides the programme to murder infants and children numbers of the most prominent white citizens are marked for special vengeance. The report states that in several towns there are companies attired in "red jackets and white pants," who parade at night, much to the terror of the women and children. The report further states that on the 28th ult. a widow lady, near Mathew's Bluff, crept to a place of concealment in the darkness to hear what the plans of a collection of negroes were. She was startled to hear the names of her neighbors and friends called out to be of the first to fall beneath the murderers' blows. Negro women were to "help." Hoes, axes and knives were to serve when there were no guns. The lands and houses were to fall to the wives of the negroes. "There are but a few whites, and we will soon wipe them out," was the satisfactory conclusion. Beaufort is a very large county, and the white population is but a little over one-eighth in numbers compared with the blacks. It is more than probable were a Grand Jury to investigate this case it would be found to end in rumor or the imagination of some nervous old lady. The details of the above troubles show how widespread is the "idea" of difficulty in the future, as they all occur in different sections of the State.

NO MORE TROOPS.

I have it from an undoubted authority that the Attorney General will ask for no more troops to be sent here upon the request of Governor Moses. The United States Marshal said to-day that "if the Georgians would stay at home he could take care of the State." This seems to be the great difficulty—viz., to keep them there. State Senator Cain, of Edgefield county (which has formerly given a large republican majority), says the colored people have done all they can to maintain their rights, and if they are not protected better than they have been they will stay at home "on voting day."

THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

has commenced, the nominees for all the executive offices and a large corps of speakers being now engaged in "stumping" the State. The field was taken earlier than had been contemplated because of the efforts of the bolting element, now known as "independent republicans." This new political body holds its convention to-day in Charleston, and bids fair to worry the supporters of the regular ticket severely. It has not, however, in its own ranks, the brains of the bolting movement of 1872, led by such men as Orr, Sawyer, District Attorney Corbin, Tomlinson and others, but they depend on the full acquiescence of the democrats, and in the event of a nomination they will bravely abide by their support at the polls. How this will turn out is a question difficult to be solved before that day shall come. In the movement headed by Judge Carpenter (a republican) for Governor and General M. C. Butler (a democrat) for Lieutenant Governor in 1870, the democrats failed, as they did in 1872, to come to time when the polls were opened. But matters have changed considerably, and now the masses of the democratic party better and more generally understand the situation and the needs of the State.

DESTITUTION IN NEWARK.

A shocking case of neglect and destitution has just been brought to light in Newark. Some time ago the Board of Health and the Overseers of the Poor had their attention called to the case of Mrs. Catharine Bessie, who was lying helplessly ill and destitute in a miserable hovel underground in a River street rookery. The case was pitched from one authority to another, until at last a policeman interested himself in it, and had the woman removed to the Almshouse. The place where she lay emitted a stench like a charnel house and was overrun with rats, which, but for a faithful cat, would have eaten the woman alive. She is nothing but "aruckle of bones" held together by skin. An investigation of the case is demanded, that the blame of neglect may be placed where it belongs.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Appointment of Standing Committees—Adoption of Rules of Order.

The devotional exercises occupied three-quarters of an hour and were conducted by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, and Bishop Neely, of Maine. At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. the Convention was called to order and the roll of absentees on the first day was called. The New York delegation made a brief explanation of their inability to improve the acoustic properties of the house, but promised to do so this morning.

The Chair announced the standing committees as follows:—On the State of the Church, consisting of one delegate from each diocese; on the General Theological Seminary; on Domestic and Foreign Missions; on the Admission of New Dioceses; on the Consecration of Bishops; on Canons; on Expenses; on Unfinished Business; on Elections; on the Prayer Book. One or two other committees remain to be filled. The following are the committees:—

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Canons—The Revs. William Cooper Mead, D. D., LL. D., Connecticut; Benjamin J. Haight, D. D., LL. D., New York; Alfred A. Watson, D. D., North Carolina; Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Massachusetts; Samuel Benedict, D. D., Georgia; Charles W. Andrews, D. D., Virginia; John Fulton, D. D., Alabama, and Messrs. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., New York; Lucius S. Otis, Illinois; John W. Andrews, Ohio; Hugh W. Shippey, Virginia; Hill Benjamin, Pittsburg, and William H. Battle, LL. D., North Carolina.

Committee on Prayer Book—The Revs. E. Edwards Beardsley, Connecticut; William Adams, D. D., Wisconsin; Horace Stringfellow, D. D., Alabama; Isaac J. Hubbard, D. D., New Hampshire; George H. Norton, D. D., Virginia; James De Koven, D. D., Wisconsin; William Ruder, D. D., Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Orlando Meads, LL. D., Albany; George E. B. Jackson, Maine; Jacob Thompson, Tennessee; Wixon S. Seymour, Connecticut; Valentine B. Horton, Ohio, and Nathaniel H. Massie, Virginia.

Committee on State of the Church—The Rev. Messrs. Edwin M. Van Dusen, Central New York; Richard H. Cobb, Alabama; John J. Tucker, D. D., Albany; Robert W. Trimble, Arkansas; Charles Birdsall, California; A. Augustus Maple, Central Pennsylvania; Edwin E. Johnson, Connecticut; Charles S. Spencer, Delaware; John Crosdale, D. D., Easton; J. Jackson Scott, LL.D., Florida; William H. Clarke, Georgia; Samuel Chase, D. D., Illinois; John B. Wakefield, D. D., Indiana; Charles H. Seymour, Iowa; Archibald Beatty, Kansas; Edward F. Perkins, Kentucky; Samuel R. H. Harkins, D. D., Long Island; William F. Adams, Louisiana; Christopher F. Leffingwell, Maine; Orlando Hutton, D. D., Maryland; Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., Massachusetts; George D. Gillespie, Michigan; David S. Rickerbocker, D. D., Minnesota; Edward P. Barkley, D. D., Missouri; Alexander H. Garrett, D. D., Nebraska; Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., New Hampshire; Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., New Jersey; Alfred B. Beach, D. D., New York; Erastus Burr, D. D., Ohio; John Bolton, Pennsylvania; John Scarborough, D. D., Pittsburg; Storrs O. Seymour, Rhode Island; Peter J. Shand, D. D., south Carolina; John A. Harrison, D. D., Tennessee; Benjamin A. Rogers, Texas; Malcolm Douglass, D. D., Vermont; Charles Meringerode, D. D., Virginia; Israel Foote, D. D., Western New York; and William P. Ten Brock, Missouri.

The Secretary was ordered to print 500 copies of the list of members, with the committees, for the use of the house.

Papers relating to the election of Dr. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois, and of Dr. Welles as Bishop of Wisconsin were referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

Memorials from California asking for the erection of two missionary dioceses in that State, and from Texas for a division of its territory, were referred to the Committee on Canons.

Wisconsin asked for a free translation of the Nicene Creed for the use of the Church. Referred to the Committee on Prayer Book.

An invitation was extended to the visiting bishops and clergy from England and Canada to sit with the House. A similar invitation, offered by Dr. Fulton, to the priests or other clergy of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church, was opposed by Dr. Perkins, of Louisville, Ky., unless the priests of the Roman Catholic Church were also included. The original, however, was adopted. Resolutions complimentary to the Bishop of Lichfield, England, and asking for a copy of his sermon for publication, were passed.

The order of the day—namely, the adoption of

THE RULES OF ORDER

proposed by the last Convention was then taken up, and these rules, with some slight modifications, were adopted as far as the sixteenth. The seventeenth was under discussion at the hour of adjournment.

The hours of meeting were fixed from ten A. M. to four P. M., with a half hour's recess at half-past one P. M. for lunch, which is provided in the school room adjoining for delegates to the Convention.

New Jersey asked for a division of its diocese. Referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

The Secretaries and the Treasurer of the Convention were authorized by resolution (referred to the Committee on Canons), when not seat as deputies, to have the right to speak on all matters connected with their respective duties, but not to vote.

The House of Bishops sent a message to the Convention announcing their committee and the text of their reply to the English Church Congress, which simply reciprocated the greetings of that body. Certain announcements were made, after which the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

THE CLERICAL WAR.

An Episcopal Parson Reviews the Work of the "Church Congress."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"Smithereens." If anybody knows the meaning of this word he is a smart man. There is something in the etymological meaning of a word, and there is something in its special adaptation. Concerning the etymological meaning of this word we know nothing. If any man knows let him now speak or hereafter ever hold his peace. But, concerning its special adaptation we have something to say. That something concerns the so-called "Church Congress." Enough has been said in the daily papers about it that no man may be left in ignorance. Well, the "Church Congress" met. It cussed and it discussed, (principally "cussed") in Association Hall. Papers were read and speeches made, essayists and speakers were eloquent as to the shortcomings and imperfections of Holy Mother Church; the sins of heresy and schism were condoned, and the fair fame and the good name of Holy Mother Church were freely bandied and loosely debated on. The Rev. E. C. Porter, of Wisconsin, and the Rev. C. G. Currie, of Pennsylvania, were not backward in exposing the weak points in their holy and venerable mother. They took her hardly to task (according to their ideas); they held her up to shame. They were restrained by no feelings of delicacy; no, not they. They had such a supreme regard for truth that they did not hesitate to express to a gainsaying and naughty world all her weaknesses. They held her up to ridicule, and in the perfection of Pecksniffian oratory they uncovered her nakedness and invited the profane and the unbelieving to unite with them in denunciation of the mother that bore them. There was the usual clapping and applauding that always attends any fancied *exposé* of assumed but ill-worn badge of virtue; private opinion was magnified, the testimony of the Church throughout all ages was undervalued, and amid the clapping of hands and the huzzas attendant upon all popular assemblages the testimony of eighteen hundred years went for nothing, and the private opinion of *Mein Herr* "Index" and the *vox et præterea nihil* of "Ego" somebody, carried the day. The testimony of eighteen hundred years was lost to view while the private opinion of "Ego Magnus" obtained willing auditors.

But, seriously, "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," what can equal the self-constituted "American Congress"? Are we not freemen? Have we not rights? Who shall interfere with our liberty of speech? If we are not freemen, then what are we? This is a great and glorious Republic. The American eagle screams louder than any other bird that can be produced. If Mr. Barnum has a bird that can scream louder than the American eagle let him produce the bird. The Church of Our Lord has been in the world for eighteen hundred years past; but what is all this to the spirit of American liberty? The bondage of tyrants is to be broken. The apostolic succession is to be annulled. The American "Church Concuss" shall annihilate the last vestige of the despotism of bishops. The time has come "to break with the bishops." True Catholics can no longer endure this bondage. Low churchmen and broad churchmen, have united. Therefore the great party of progress sweeps the field. "Stand from under, thou insignificant General Convention." Get out of the way, you insignificant bishops. Modern progress and "Catholicity" are about to carry the day. And so it comes about that the "old Church" is about to surrender and "modern progress" is about to conquer. Clear the track, you old-fangled bishops, and make way for "Young America," the "sweepstakes" of the nineteenth century. AUDIENT.

PROTESTANT METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the annual New York Conference of the Protestant Methodist Church, now in session at Tarrytown, Westchester county, little transpired yesterday beyond the general routine work which forms a conspicuous feature of those ministerial gatherings. Rev. J. J. Smith, D. D., of Canarsie, was unanimously re-elected to the presidency of the Conference for the ensuing year. An election for clerical representatives to the General Conference, which is to be held at Princeton, Ill., in May next, resulted in the choice of Rev. Messrs. J. J. Smith, of Canarsie, N. Y.; S. Homan, of Pennsylvania, and J. H. Robinson, of Paterson, N. J. The lay representatives elected to the same body are Messrs. Calvin Tompkins, James Savage and A. H. Holgate. It is rumored that Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick, of Brooklyn, intends to appear *in propria personæ* before the Conference, in the hope of having a decision of the Church, recently rendered against him, reversed. The Conference, which will remain in session until next Monday, embraces southeastern New York, including Long Island; southeastern Pennsylvania, with portions of Connecticut and New Jersey. Messrs. Alexander Clark, of Pittsburg, Pa., and N. R. Swift, of Adrian College, Mich., general agents of the Church, were among those present who took part in the proceedings.

FRANCE.

MacMahon Turns Republican—The "Sextennate."

THE LAST WORDS OF GUIZOT.

A Trait of the French Character.

Effect of an Anti-Bonapartist Pamphlet.

PARIS, Sept. 23, 1874.

The election in the Department of Maine et Loire is not yet decided, none of the candidates having obtained an absolute majority of all the votes polled. Forty-five thousand were recorded for M. Maillé, republican; 26,000 for M. Bruas, pure septennalist, and 25,000 for M. Berger, Bonapartist. The ballotage, or final election, takes place on Sunday, between MM. Maillé and Bruas, M. Berger having withdrawn, in consequence, as he alleges, of the unfair way in which the Minister of the Interior has opposed his candidature. This, as I shall prove to you, is

A SIGNIFICANT FACT,

as showing a determination on the part of the Cabinet to break finally with the imperialists.

Meanwhile, whatever may be the result of the contest, the republicans have unquestionably cause for self-congratulation. In the election for the same department in 1871 the whole of the royalist ticket was returned, the late M. Beulé being at the head of the poll with 102,000 votes, while none of the republican candidates secured more than 20,000. Now not a royalist ventures to come forward, and the struggle may almost be said to lie between two sections of the republican party. Even a duller man than

MARSHAL MACMAHON

could not fail to perceive such unmistakable signs of the times. It is even whispered that the President is beginning to lean toward the Left Centre. In other words, he is turning republican, for the very same reason which brought about M. Thiers' renunciation of Orleanism—namely, a conviction that the Republic is the only form of government that promises to be durable in France. This change of opinion is said to be due to MacMahon's tour in Brittany. In that Catholic and almost feudal province he was everywhere received with shouts of "*Vive la République!*" which drowned even the cries of "*Vive MacMahon!*" The clergy, indeed, welcomed him in far different language, which must have made the President feel that

THE SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH

could only be purchased at the price of a war with Italy. One Bishop after another bade the victor of Magenta remember the wrongs of the Holy Father. There is no satisfying the clericals with half measures, and though Marshal MacMahon might be willing to adopt their platform, he knows that even if he could dragoon France into obedience there would be the combined forces of the Emperor William and Victor Emmanuel to reckon with.

Relt of the alliance of the Extreme Right, the Marshal feels that the Moderate Right and the Right Centre are not strong enough to uphold his government. He has no choice. He dislikes the republicans, but they heartily acknowledge his title, and will defend him loyally against all conspirators of regal or imperial factions. They would even be willing to confer on him greater powers if he would, in his turn, frankly accept the Republic. MacMahon is not a bigot. He has served under Charles X., Louis Philippe, President Bonaparte, the Emperor Napoleon and M. Thiers. For the sake of France and a quiet enjoyment of his enormous allowances he will doubtless consent to shake hands with Dufaure and Grévy, whose liberalism would certainly not frighten us in America. In the same Cabinet with Dufaure sat Jules Simon, a man of the Fourth of September. The distance between

MACMAHON AND GAMBETTA

is lessening, and the Marshal is fast finding out that the republicanism of the middle classes and of the better sort of artisans in France is really very moderate and has nothing in common with socialism or internationalism. It means simply a dislike of overgrown civil lists—Louis Napoleon spent over $10,000,000 on his court—a contempt for the externals of majesty, a jealousy of that privileged class which is the inseparable adjunct of modern royalty. If Henry V. came back it would be a very fine thing for the Duke de Broglie and M. de Belcastel, Hungry Gascon counts, with nothing to recommend them but names ending in ac, would also enjoy the change. They would get all the best appointments in the army, navy and civil service, while veterans of the Crimean or Italian campaigns, who happened to be the sons of merchants and lawyers, would be doomed to linger hopelessly in subordinate positions. If Napoleon IV. were on the throne, the Duke de Mouchy, the Duke de Padoue and the Prince de Wagram, with a few others of their set, would profit by the re-establishment of the Empire, but the people at large would be no better governed and would certainly find the new monarchy, whether Bourbon or Bonapartist, meant an additional tax.

A great deal used to be said formerly about the wholesome effect of the pomp and state of royalty on the people, and on the benefit to trade which its expenses entailed. It would be rash to assert that even educated men are unmoved by the divinity which hedges a person never appearing in public but amidst a blaze of splendid uniforms, and whose arrival is announced by a salvo of artillery. But in France the Chief of the State is accorded all possible honors, whatever may be his designation. Even M. Thiers received with exactly the same ceremonies as Napoleon III.; indeed the little man would only step forward to address those who had come to pay their respects to him after the usher of the palace whispered in his ear that the Emperor had been wont to do so. A king, therefore, unless he could devise

A NEW METHOD OF IMPRESSING THE PEOPLE,

would really have no advantage in this respect over the first magistrate of a republic, besides which the French are the most sceptical nation under the sun, and though they love splendor they are quick at discovering the difference between a gilt surface and solid gold. Could Louis XIV. come again among them they would, in estimating his true height, be careful to discount his tapering wig and his high-heeled shoes.

The President is making another progress in the north and is tolerably well received, though

AN UNLUCKY MAYOR

at Arras has managed, in making a respectful allusion to his visit to that town, to launch a formidable epigram at the provisional constitution under which Marshal MacMahon holds his powers. He declared himself a convert to the "Sextennate," and, on being reproved by the Prefect, adhered to his neologism, remarking that in another year the President's term of office would be a quinquennate, and so on. The Mayor has unwittingly said the best thing that has yet been uttered on the temporary dictature, showing that it must every day afford less security to order and commerce by the inherent defect of its nature. The Septennate is

A FORTRESS OF SNOW,

which, however strongly built, will gradually melt under the rays of the sun.

Ministers, however, are firmly determined that no one shall talk about the sun, and even the decorous *Journal des Débats* has received an official warning for one of its dull articles on the situation.

Arras seems to be a dangerous place for ambitious or unpopular men, for Louis Napoleon, when President and on the eve of becoming Emperor, was the victim of a practical joke which it was quite impossible to resent, while on a visit to the chief town of the Pas de Calais. It had been arranged that on his passing under a certain triumphal arch a crown of laurel should descend on his head, while the inscription "He has deserved it" should suddenly be unveiled. At the critical moment nothing but a rope dropped into the President's carriage, while the sentence "He has deserved it" stared him full in the face. It was asserted by the Bonapartists that a heavy rainfall on the previous night had been the cause of the mishap, but the republicans could not but believe that some good citizen was the author of the pleasantry.

M. GUIZOT'S FUNERAL

was attended by a vast concourse of the greatest names in France, though, according to the expressed wish of the deceased statesman, no orations were delivered over his grave. His last words are reported to have been, "How many are killed in these great wars?" Those around him thought his mind wandering to the wars of the seventeenth century, the history of which he had written but a few weeks before; to the glorious days when Alsace and Lorraine were won, rather than to the sad times which saw them lost. His faculties were unimpaired to the last, but he would say, after each long sleep which fell upon him, that he felt as if the earth receded from him; "just as though," he added, "I were in a balloon, rising from the plain below."

The character of the illustrious departed is freely discussed in the public journals, while the sod is still fresh over his grave. There appears to be none of that reverence in the presence of the dead which is observed in America or England. We say freely enough what we think of a man who is gone, but we should wait a little before printing unpleasant things about him. Yet an eminent politician, and what is worse, a former rival of Guizot's, has allowed himself to tell a reporter that he did not think M. Guizot really a religious man, that he was no true Protestant, that he respected nobody but the Pope, and the Pope only as a temporal prince, that he truckled to royalty in every shape; when the Queen and Prince Albert took him by the hand he forgot he was a Frenchman, &c. Such coarse and brutal attacks carry their own condemnation and do not give one a very pleasant impression of the nation which tolerates them. Perhaps Frenchmen feel like Juvenal and, as they cannot attack the living, indemnify themselves by assaults on the dead. Poor

GEORGE III. OF ENGLAND

indulged the infirmity of nature in this way. When the death of Lord Rosslyn was announced to His Majesty he asked his informant, "Are you quite sure Lord Rosslyn is dead?" and, on being satisfied of the fact, looked round to see no one was by, after which, heaving a sigh of relief, "then," said the King, "he has not left a bigger knave in my dominions."

A pamphlet by M. Franciaque Sarcey, on the *coup d'état*, has recently been circulated among the masses, with a view to damage the imperialist cause, and is said to have contributed not a little to the defeat of M. Berger. It brings out some facts terribly damaging to the reputation of Napoleon III., though possibly his associates were more to blame than he. The Mixed Commissions, as the arbitrary Courts were called, which sat in every town after the disturbances of December, 1851, pronounced their sentences simply at random. A sober and respectable tailor named Brich was condemned to transportation for life to Cayenne as "a drunken vagabond." When the mistake was discovered he was not pardoned, but merely transferred to Algeria. Crimes of this nature are not readily forgotten. About forms of government men will always differ, but the body of a nation revolts against persecution of any kind. The English never cared very much for the Protestant religion till Queen Mary had burned 200 or 300 persons for conforming to it. From those fires dates the national hatred of "Popery." From the massacres which inaugurated the Second Empire and from the banishment of 26,000 Frenchmen to penal colonies and a pestilential climate solely for political opinions is derived all the fanatical hatred which republicans in this country feel for the Empire.

TYNDALLISM.

A Jewish Opinion—Interview with Mr. M. Ellinger.

Below will be found an interesting interview held recently with Mr. M. Ellinger, editor and proprietor of the *Jewish Times*. The conversation given in the sequel will be found all the more interesting from the fact that Mr. Ellinger has examined the theories lately advanced by the great British professor to the most minute detail, and has now in preparation a lecture in answer to Darwin and Tyndall, which he proposes to deliver in the Jewish Temple, located on Lexington avenue, on the 15th of the present month. While the interview given below may not be regarded as an accurate analysis of Mr. Ellinger's forthcoming address, it may, however, be considered as a fair exponent of his opinions. Upon approaching the gentleman I put to him about the same question as I first advanced in my interview with Dr. Holland, viz.:—

"What do you think of Professor Tyndall's last address?"

"I think the gentleman deserves a great deal of praise for the courage he displayed in announcing his convictions as openly as he did," answered Mr. Ellinger.

"Do you regard Professor Tyndall, from his last address, to have entered the ranks of the so-called materialists?"

"By no means," was the emphatic response; "nor does he ever lean toward atheism. Tyndall's materialism, if such it can be called, is not devoid of an ideal, nor does he set up his deductions as the sum and substance of all wisdom. The system he would advance is substantially expressed in the initiatory sentences of his address, and so carefully worded are they that theology cannot object to them. Listen," continued Mr. Ellinger, turning to the address, "and hear what the Professor says:"—

An impulse in primeval man turned his thoughts and questionings betimes toward the sources of natural phenomena. The same impulse inherited and intensified is the spur of scientific action to-day. Determined by it, by a process of destruction from experience, we form physical theories which lie beyond the pale of experience, but which satisfy the desire of the mind to see every natural occurrence resting upon a cause.

"You will readily understand that both philosophy and theology have been laboring to that end, and science will hardly be able to do more than establish a barrier beyond which it forbids human conception and speculation to penetrate, as being beyond the possibility of mental exploration. A few years ago it was theology that proclaimed itself the first born son of all the borderland beyond; now, however, it is science which says:—'Thus far we can go and not further; all beyond is idle dreamland, of which we can have no positive knowledge and never will have.' As I said before, both Darwin and Tyndall for what they have recently expressed deserve the heartiest praise. During the past Church and State combined have silenced effectually the voice of those who dared to leave worn out and well-trodden paths of the past and cut a road of their own, measured and designed by their intellect and based upon the collected experience of mental toil. I thank God that to those who dare in this age assert their opinions the dungeon and the stake have disappeared. As long as that God, in whom millions believe, is of such a crude conception as self-constituted human authorities proclaim Him, possessed of all the attributes that flesh is heir to—anger, caprice, cruelty—it is necessary to make war upon it, and no one is more competent to do so than Professor Tyndall and others of his school."

"Do you believe the present mission of science is to wage war against the conception of the Deity?" I next queried.

"Not at all," answered the Jewish editor, "the labors of the scientist are not against the Deity, who is the prime cause of all existence, but against the miserable and unsatisfactory conception of worn out theologies. Before the one true God, the spirit inconceivable, incomprehensible in his attributes, the one Father of the whole universe, can be recognized