

Charleston News

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 957.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RIOT IN GEORGIA.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR—BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—The particulars of the riot as telegraphed from Bainbridge to Augusta yesterday are incorrect and exaggerated. The following gives the account of both sides. O. H. Howard, Brt. Maj. U. S. A., and Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, telegraphs Gen. Sibley, commanding the District, the following:

FRIDAY, September 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Ismael Lunnar, a freedman, reported himself directly from Camilla, Mitchell County, stating that he had left there at 2 o'clock P. M., and that in the forenoon this day a speaker named Camilla with John Murphy, Wm. R. Pearce, candidate for Congress from the Second District, and F. F. Putney, white, and about seventy-five colored persons en route to Camilla, where they were to hold a meeting for political addresses. Upon approaching Camilla the rioter being in advance, was accosted by an armed and mounted white man, who at first stated that he was in search of a doctor to attend to a man who had been hurt by falling off a tree, but who subsequently stated that he was a courier, and advised the rioter and others of the party who had overtaken him, not to go to town, as the people there were determined that the Radicals should not speak in Camilla. Notwithstanding this warning, the party moved on towards Camilla, when they were met by the Sheriff and posse, who accosted the rioter and others, and who were determined that he desired and intended to speak in Camilla on political subjects. The Sheriff endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that if he would not permit it. The Sheriff then went back into Camilla, and again returned, saying that he had done all in his power to dissuade the people from violence, but with no success. The rioter then moved on towards Camilla, and his party entered the town, dismounted from their buggy, and hitched their horse at the courthouse. As the wagon contained the rioter and his party, it was fired upon by the mounted white man who had first accosted the rioter, and by several other white men. The freedmen then started to escape to the woods, but Pearce attempted to restrain them, calling on the rioter to stay. The colored men, being unarmed, would not stop, and the rioter, being mounted, dashed out of town. A part of the freedmen were on foot, and a part on horseback. The rioter and his party were on horseback, and were armed with revolvers and shotguns. The rioter and his party were on horseback, and were armed with revolvers and shotguns. The rioter and his party were on horseback, and were armed with revolvers and shotguns.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE CARRIAGE BAR GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY AT WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—THE ACTS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR SCOTT—TROUBLE IN COLLETON AND YORK.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]
COLUMBIA, S. C., September 22.—In the House the following bills were read the third time: A bill to provide for the admission of attorneys; a bill to make provision for transient poor; a bill to provide for the release of certain convicts from the penitentiary; a bill granting the Attorney-General pro dem and lands bought by the State under tax sales. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill giving the appointment of commissioners to the Governor by a vote of 59 to 29.

The bill establishing liens on buildings and land for labor and material was passed and sent to the Senate.

The Governor has signed the following bills: The Chatham Railroad bill; the Supreme Court bill; the Air Line Railroad bill; the bill to establish the Oconee and Pickens Judicial Districts; an act to provide accommodation for the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments; an act to enable Circuit Judges to change venue; an act regulating practice in Probate Courts; an act authorizing the sale of the Columbia Canal; an act providing for the transportation of convicts discharged from the penitentiary; an act amending an act providing for a loan to meet bills receivable; an act to extend the time for officers qualifying; an act to incorporate the Wando Company.

In the Senate the following acts were ratified: An act to quiet rights vested by military authority; an act to suppress insurrection and rebellion; an act to regulate the transfer of the right of way to railroad companies; an act to fix the salary and define the duty of the Attorney-General; a joint resolution providing for the publication of the acts.

An act repealing the charter of the Town of Hamburg was read the third time; also an act relieving Mr. Ijzen, of Charleston.

The State Constable reports the arrest of six negroes engaged in armed organizations in Colleton.

The Governor has received complaints that the civil process cannot be executed in York District.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SO-CALLED GENERAL ASSEMBLY—THE CASE OF LESLIE—PEN AND INK BARBERS OF BURNT DISTRICT BANGLED AND BARRER BAINBY—OPENING THE DOORS OF THE PENITENTIARY, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
COLUMBIA (S. C.), September 21, 1868.—Having already telegraphed you all that was actually accomplished by both Houses beyond the second reading of a few bills and some other unimportant and uninteresting matters of detail, it is not worth while to tire your readers with a formal record of the proceedings of that intelligent and dignified body, veylet the General Assembly of South Carolina.

The only matter of dramatic interest that occurred to-day was the discussion in the Senate on the suspension and virtual expulsion of Leslie. As you yesterday served up the arguments on this delicate topic *ad nauseam*, I shall confine myself to the manner and air of some of the orators (?). That the situation may be understood, clearly, however, let me state how the matter was brought up. Hoyt (white), from Colleton, refused to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to expel Leslie on Saturday. He said that he had voted against Leslie's expulsion before, but his speech on Saturday night had been the straw that broke the camel's back, and he would bear with him no longer, and much more to the same effect. Of course this opened the whole field of discussion again, and there were not lacking those, fond of the sound and fury of their own voices, to take advantage of the opportunity. Donaldson (white) defended Leslie in a quiet, sensible speech, in which he warned his brother ribs against the odium which they would bring upon themselves and their party by interfering with free speech. He said that to-morrow morning it would be heralded in every town and village of the Union that the Senate of South Carolina had expelled a man because he uttered sentiments disagreeing with their own.

This allusion to the power of the press kindled the dormant wrath of the Burnt District. The smoke and flames broke forth in suffocating fury. In fact the Burnt District was in its most flaming condition. Lying rebels and rampant disloyalty were the staples of his irate harangue. But the speech cannot be properly appreciated without some idea of the appearance of the poor devil of the act of uttering it. There he stood, not square, fleshy and saddle-colored as he was familiar to the citizens of Charleston before the renowned adventure that gave him his sobriquet; but long, lank, cadaverous, loosely jointed, his leather colored skin surcharged with bile and clinging dark, his discolored to his high cheek bones, his long black coat hanging from his shoulders as if from two pegs, his beard unshaven for three days, a proportionate amount of dirt unwashed, his left hand holding the lapel of his coat, his right arm pumping up and down in the favorite gesture which he learned in his boyhood in his efforts to procure the water which he carried on his head in the streets of his native Mad Town. To add to the absurdity of this Senatorial caricature, the unfortunate wretch has been expending his *per diem* in castor oil, in the vain effort to straighten out the kinks of his wool. His whole head cover has been stretched to an unnatural length, and on about one-fifth of his head the kinks have been straightened into a wave and the surface shines like a newly polished boot. The *tout ensemble* is irresistible. I defy any man with the least sense of the ridiculous to behold it and keep his countenance. The amount of malice that animates this scarecrow can only be accounted for by supposing the heart (?) to be as hideous as the body. Although he hates Leslie as a mad dog does water, yet he protested most solemnly that he was not actuated by any personal motives. It is a pity the scene was not laid in South America, for assuredly the earth would have opened and swallowed up such a brazen-faced hypocrite.

Rainey also took occasion to work himself up into a fine frenzy. This unfortunate mutant has "dignity of the Senate" upon the brain, and, of course, his vivid imagination digested

THE FATAL SHOOTING AFFAY AT FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Town of Fayetteville, N. C., was the scene of much excitement on Friday last, growing out of a shooting affray at the Fayetteville Hotel between Mr. R. W. Steadman and Dr. W. H. Morrow, which resulted in the death of both parties. Politics was the cause of the difficulty, Mr. Steadman being a warm Democrat, and Dr. Morrow, though formerly a Surgeon in the Confederate army, a native North Carolina Radical—one who had taken the test oath, and who held the position of a United States Deputy Marshal. The facts of the affair are these:

Both Mr. Steadman and Dr. Morrow were at Jonesboro' on Friday to hear the discussion between Cole, McKay and Dockery, the Democratic and Radical candidates for Congress from this district. While returning on the Fayetteville Hotel, they encountered an altercation, during which Dr. Morrow either drew, or threatened to draw, a pistol. Mr. Steadman was unarmed, and remarked to the fact that the time had come for the settlement of the affair until after their arrival at Fayetteville. Mr. Steadman, it seems, armed himself with a pistol, and after proceeding quietly up the street until he arrived at the Fayetteville Hotel, he there encountered Dr. Morrow, who immediately on Mr. Steadman's approach, drew his pistol. Mr. S. then in turn drew his weapon, and while Dr. M. was still in the act of aiming, he fired, and the body of his antagonist just below the heart. Dr. M. then fell to the floor, but raised himself up to fire. Three shots each were exchanged, the second shot fired by Mr. S. taking effect in his antagonist's right side, and the first missing him altogether. The first two shots fired by Dr. M. missed the object entirely—the third, however, passed through the right lung of Mr. S., who, after receiving this wound, turned upon his antagonist, and fired a second time, when he was again wounded in the face, when he staggered and would have fallen, but was caught by some one standing near. He was then taken in the Hotel and died in about fifteen minutes. Dr. Morrow lived until the following morning, when he also died.

The affair of course could not transpire without excitement. A leading Radical negro in the crowd, named Jim Downum, was heard to exclaim: "Selling that he was trading on his dangerous ground, he took care to retire rather hurriedly."

Mr. Steadman was a native of Fayetteville, and was esteemed by those who knew him, and being a man whose high sense of honor and cool personal courage gained for him great respect. His course during the war was such as to give a reputation which, any man would prize. He was killed in the first Federal soldier known to have fallen in the war. Afterwards at Battery Wagner, while in Captain Ramsey's Company, 51st North Carolina, he was killed by the Rebels. He was a man of high moral character, and was a man of high moral character, and was a man of high moral character.

THE PROSPECT IN GEORGIA—FIFTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Brunswick, Ga., under date of yesterday, says:

I should not be at all astonished if the Radicals are beaten in Georgia by fifty thousand majority. Predictions regarding what vote of a State will be are not generally safe to be relied upon, but I venture to predict that in the next election, to wit, on the 23d of August, the white element, at least eight-tenths of which will vote the Democratic ticket. This will number not less than ninety thousand votes, and may reach a million. The Radicals, on the other hand, are not likely to exceed ten thousand votes, and may be reduced to five thousand. The result, therefore, will be a decisive victory for the Democrats. The Radicals, on the other hand, are not likely to exceed ten thousand votes, and may be reduced to five thousand. The result, therefore, will be a decisive victory for the Democrats.

THE FATE OF MR. JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION—DR. GOULD, OF DUBLIN, ATTIVED IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK, FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS, AND GIVES SOME INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF HIS RESEARCH EXPEDITION.

THE FATE OF MR. JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—Dr. Gould, of Dublin, arrived in New York last week, from the Arctic regions, and gives some interesting particulars of his research expedition. Captain Hall, it is said, has ascertained definitely the circumstances of the death of the last two survivors of Sir John Franklin's party. Captain Crozier and a man named a wandering man, died in 1854, near Southampton Island. Captain Crozier's watch and other relics are in Mr. Hall's possession, and he was to start in February or March last with an armed party of natives and Eskimos, to secure accurate records of the Frankli's men in King William's Land.

THE ST. LOUIS BARBERS.—THE "SUNDAY WAR" AMONG THE BARBERS OF ST. LOUIS HAS ENDED IN A MANNER WHICH WILL BE REMEMBERED BY THEIR SHOP ON SUNDAYS.

THE ST. LOUIS BARBERS.—The "Sunday war" among the barbers of St. Louis has ended in a manner which will be remembered by their shop on Sundays. The end of the war has been brought about by the acquittal of one of the defendants, who was charged with the death of a man who died in the shop on Sunday. The acquittal was a surprise to many, as the man was charged with the murder of a man who died in the shop on Sunday.

OUR EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

[PER ASIATIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE WAR IN EUROPE—A MORE PACIFIC REPORT.

LONDON, September 20.—The apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts of the Paris press to extract warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel have proved a failure. It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the governments and people of Europe, with the exception of the Emperor of France, whose purpose is unknown and perhaps undetermined. A growing indignation is manifested in the south: is this ambiguity and indecision.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.
LONDON, September 21.—The following has been received from Spain: The resignations of Mouselas Bravo and his Cabinet have been accepted. A party has been held between loyal officers and some rebel leaders, the result of which is unknown. Fourteen thousand rebels are gathered near Valladolid to await the Queen's return to Madrid, and the revolutionists hold the whole of Andalusia. It is stated that the revolutionists are acting in support of the Duke de Montpensier.

Bravo, the Spanish Minister, who has resigned, has fled. The Queen was at St. Sebastian, and the roads are infested with Revolutionists which prevent her return to Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed in Spain. Later telegrams state that Spain is disordered in every direction, and the news received is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Prim and DeRoda are at the head of the insurgents, and are marching on the capital.

IRELAND.
DUBLIN, September 20.—At a meeting of Roman Catholic clergymen at Galway a resolution was adopted pledging those present to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Gladstone's resolves for the Eisteddial support of the Irish Church.

HUNGARY.
PESTH, September 20.—The Hungarian Diet proposes universal religious toleration throughout the kingdom.

TRENTY WITH BAVARIA.
MUNICH, September 19.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and Prince Hohenzollern, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bavaria, to-day formally exchanged the ratification of the treaty relative to citizenship.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Commissioner Rollins has designated the store of Wm. Marchant, on Eighty-first-street, New York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section seventy three of the new tax law.

Surratt's counsel have set forth the amnesty in his defence, claiming safety under the clause pardoning all who were not then under indictment for treason or felony in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. The counsel claim that Surratt at that time was under an indictment for murder, and not for treason or felony, and was, consequently, entitled to the benefit of the proclamation. The prosecution demur, and the argument is progressing.

There was a full Cabinet meeting, all being present except Brooking.

Howard received the report of the Camilla riot, which he communicated to the Secretary of War. Subsequently Schofield had a prolonged interview with the President on the subject, the details of which have not transpired.

Butler yesterday filed papers in the House regarding the Kimberly suit, claiming that it was a breach of his privileges as a member.

CONDENSED NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IT IS REPORTED THAT GEORGE PEABODY WILL SOON PURCHASE A LARGE ESTATE IN HUNGARY.

John Sefton, a well known comedian, died suddenly in New York on Saturday.

The oil refinery of Richards & Verplancks, in Jersey City, exploded yesterday, killing two persons and fatally wounding two others.

The Board of New York Aldermen have voted a reception to General McClellan in the Governor's room on his arrival.

According to the tenor of the last advice from Central Asia, a resumption of hostilities by the Russians in Bokhara is expected in October.

The steamship Charleston, from New York

POLITICAL.

THE LETTER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS—A STATESMAN'S VIEW OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The synopsis which the telegraph has already given us of the letter of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and an imperfect idea of the force and significance of that many and statesmanlike document. After deploring the condition to which Radical rule has reduced our national finances, and commending the demand of the Democracy for a sound and honest currency, Mr. Adams proceeds to say:

But even if I differed with you on this subject, and saw any relief in the party chiefly responsible for our present deplorable financial condition, I regard the second or vital question of such moment, that my own action would be determined by the attitude of the opposing parties in reference to that alone. The issue which, in my mind, dwarfs all others is, shall the constitution or shall a party maintain the supreme law of the land? Fidelity to the constitution should be the final test of political affiliation to-day. But to act with the party which has ruled the country with supreme dominion for three years past, and to contemplate an ultimate absorption of the most important functions of the Executive Department by Congress, that is, its fair construction will authorize that body to extend its jurisdiction to any State or Territory in cases where its judgment upon constitutional questions of the first magnitude may possibly conflict with that of a majority therein, I must stand ready to fix my vote against the measure.

Mr. Adams' speech was a masterpiece of statesmanship, and was received with great applause. It was a masterpiece of statesmanship, and was received with great applause. It was a masterpiece of statesmanship, and was received with great applause.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON GOOD DIGESTION.—"WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH" IS THE SOURCE OF MORE ILLS THAN WERE CONTAINED IN PANDORA'S BOX.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON GOOD DIGESTION.—"Weakness of the stomach" is the source of more ills than were contained in Pandora's box. Debility, headache, nervous tremors, palpitation of the heart, and local pains innumerable, are its direct consequences. It obscures the intellect and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business, and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. It is a source of more ills than were contained in Pandora's box. Debility, headache, nervous tremors, palpitation of the heart, and local pains innumerable, are its direct consequences. It obscures the intellect and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business, and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. It is a source of more ills than were contained in Pandora's box.

YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER COUNTRY HOME, AFTER A TOUR OF A FEW MONTHS IN THE CITY, WAS HARDLY RECOGNIZED BY HER FRIENDS.

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THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE, published by G. F. TOWNS, Editor; J. C. BAILEY, Proprietor. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published in the County of Pickens, and is read in the Counties of Anderson, Oconee, and Laurens, and is well repaid by the Charleston merchants to advertise in its columns. Terms as usual. Address as per above.

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THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMBERLAIN, LOCKWOOD, Commander, will leave Agent's Wharf on Saturday, 26th instant, at Three o'clock.

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