The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VIII.—NUMBER 1220. CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

All public and private business was suspended to-day.

The French Government has ordered a war vessel to accompany the English and American vessels conveying the remains of Mr. Peabody home.

General Hazen, commanding the district of lower Arkansas, apprehends trouble from Indians in the spring.

THE ILL-FATED HORNET.

NEW YORK, November 18.

The investigation yesterday into the case of the privateer Hornet shows that the coal was unfit for use, and vindicates Higgins.

THINGS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, November 18.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed. The churches were open and places of business closed.

Fifteen members of the Washington press arrived this morning and were entertained by the members of the press in this city at the Spotswood Hotel. They return to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, November 18.

The day was generally observed and most of the business houses were closed, and there was service in the various churches.

About eight thousand people are at the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair to-day. Pickpockets and sharpers were operating pretty extensively, and several were arrested on suspicion, but were released.

THE COMING MAN.

DON PIATT ON THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

The Chief Justice Again Looming up as a Candidate for the Presidency—Vitality of the Unterrified Democracy—How the Chase Movement was Throttled at New York in 1868, &c.

Don Piatt, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, thus spicily ventilates his views as to "The Coming Man:"

I have been at some pains since my arrival here to ascertain the force of what is now known as the Chase movement. Any one looking over a collection of exchanges, can get a glimpse of it; but in addition, it has been my fortune to meet and converse with men whose feelings, views and prejudices make unerring indication of the current.

The fact is the late elections have made the Chief Justice to the Democratic party what Grant was to the Republican—a political necessity. It has been defeated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, with so small a majority against them, as to bear the morale unimpaired—but with the fact demonstrated that as long as the party looks more to its history than its principles, such defeats are irresistible. The Democratic party, like Lot's wife, should be warned against looking back. There is death in the retrospective business. The people will not trust a party that is forever calling attention to its lack of character in the past.

You know that I have great faith in the immortality of the Democratic party. I believe it will be on hand ready to regard the last trump to judgment as a call to the polls, and come streaming up "to vote the ticket, the whole and nothing but the ticket." I have faith in the vitality of a party that can take into its arms Sam, Cary and Lew Campbell and survive. This is more trying to its constitution than was its infamous war record. I can bet on the longevity of an organization that carries successfully the Hebrew Belmont and the publican Tweed. But this grim devil, called defeat, must in the end demoralize, and, if not destroy the party, at least leave it in a deplorable minority. "The day drags on, though clouds keep out the sun," said the gentleman, whose morality old mother Stowe is at so much pains to doubt, "and Democrats defeated, yet defeated struggle on."

"We must have a new departure," cry the leaders, and they look longingly at the tall, imposing form of the Chief Justice, and wish that the everlasting colored man could be so buried under the wood-pile as never to be heard of again. There are live issues pressing upon the people for immediate solution, upon which the Democratic party could ride successfully into power, if they could be induced to leave their dead and dying in the rear. A gentleman of high political and social standing in the South, assured me, the other day, that Chase, placed on such a platform as that offered the Democrats at the celebrated Fourth of July Convention, would sweep the South, taking up in its support all parties.

The shrewder leaders rejoice over the defeat of Pendleton, as ending forever the monstrous greenback proposition, that, justly or unjustly, had been fastened on Ohio's unfortunate son. And, on the other hand, they dread these thieves and thimble-riggers of New York, whose success would not only be the death of the Democratic party, but a final winding up of the Republic. They find safety in the Chief Justice and the new departure.

By-the-by, I heard, not long since, from a gentleman who claimed to be behind the scenes at the time, that the Chase movement in New York came to grief through the unhappy condition, for the moment, of an eminent statesman who went from a wine party at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the caucus. Now, the Fifth Avenue Hotel drink, in bottles, does not make one drunk; it makes one powerful, and our solemn statesman made his appearance among the delegates like a roaring lion. He mounted the table, and, in a voice that sounded like rumbling thunder in the very bowels of the earth, proceeded to denounce the Chief Justice with more force than elegance. His remarks, indeed, were exceedingly profane. This coming at the very moment when the delegates had resolved to support Chase, and had, indeed, met on this occasion to devise means to secure his nomination, was, to say the least, embarrassing. To make it worse, the next day this great statesman, sober or sane, found it necessary to sustain himself, as he had been under the influence—and so the weeping Seymour was nominated on the pathetic appeal of the tender Vallandigham. But it may be only fair to say that Vallandigham was not the great statesman who passed through the experience related.

And, by-the-by again: Do you know that here, and in New York, where I was last night, the belief among the leading politicians is that Pendleton was beaten designedly by the disaffected in his own ranks? In a word, that he was stabbed in the house of his friends. In confirmation of this, they point to the very quiet condition of the canvass on the Democratic side, in which the once familiar voices were wont to thunder, while the windy Cary alone stumped the State. I can not convince them that this was in consequence of Mr. Cary's advice and high old strategy, looking to the further benefit of Gentleman George.

To return to the Chief Justice. The rock upon which his prospects are likely to go to pieces is this Yerger case. It is drifting into a general consideration of the reconstruction acts, and this venerable court of ours, with Chief Justice Chase at its head, is as independent as swine on congealed water and as plucky as bull terriers. Now the country is sick of agitation of this sort, and hoped to be near the end of it. This is especially the case at the South, where the cotton crop, now on its way to market, has been unusually abundant, and commanding a high price. The poor people are getting a taste now of the peace and prosperity so long strangers to their country.

It is a little curious that the Democratic party, that now stands at the back of the court, arging on such adjudication, was the first to question such power, and, under Jefferson, denounced the tribunal dangerous to our liberties. But, then, a Democratic platform is only a spring board to turn somersaults from.

The Supreme Court is made up of aged gentlemen. I meet them frequently, in their postprandial vibrations, or morning constitutionals, and they shake as they walk, in a way fearful to look on. This is true of all save the Chief Justice. I saw him last Thursday. He ages slowly. What a superb physique he has! such a trunk, and such a massive, intellectual head! and, withal, a very winning smile when he talks to you.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE WAR.

Convention of Delegates from the Several Districts—Organization of a State Survivors' Association.

In response to an invitation from the Survivors' Association of Charleston District, delegates from similar organizations throughout the State met in convention at noon yesterday in South Carolina Hall.

The convention was called to order by Colonel E. McCrady, Jr., who moved that Gen'l J. B. Kershaw be called to the chair and Messrs. T. Pinckney Lowndes and Pierre Bacot be requested to act as secrptaries.

The motion being adopted, General Kershaw took the chair. He said that to hold the humblest position in an association like this would be regarded as a privilege to be prized, and that to be called to preside over its deliberations was an honor indeed. He had hoped that his gallant comrade, General Wade Hampton, the representative man of South Carolina in this connection, would have been present; but as he (General Kershaw) had been called to preside over the deliberations of the meeting, he could only promise that he would do all that he could to conduct the proceedings with proper regularity and harmony. As explaining the business before the convention, and the purposes for which it was called, he read a circular from the Survivors' Association of Charleston District, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted by that association on July 13, last:

Whereas, The late war between the Confederate and United States of America are now fresh in the minds of its survivors, and many records do now exist which time and neglect will certainly destroy, it is highly desirable to have these records and these recollections put in such substantial form as to resist the ravages of time; and whereas, we have no government which will collect and preserve the history of those transactions of which we are proud, it is therefore the duty of all South Carolinians to place the history of the late war in its true light before the world, in order that those who fought and died for their country may have, not only the reward of their distinguished patriotism, but the *justice* which their achievements deserve; and whereas, the survivors' association of any single district may do much in collecting and preserving these records, yet because of the intimate association existing during the war between all the troops of the State, the work will become proportionally less onerous and much more effective if the survivors of the whole State were to unite in a common effort; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That the Survivors' Association of Charleston District earnestly invite the survivors of each district in the State, where associations of record do not now exist, to form district associations composed of the survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy, to collect and preserve the records of the late war.

2. That the various district associations be invited to send five delegates to a convention to meet at our hall in Charleston, on Thursday, November 18, 1869, to form a State Survivors' Association, for the purposes set forth in the next resolution.

3. That the primary object of the proposed State Survivors' Association is the preservation of all matters of history connected with the late war; that the proposed means of accomplishing this object is the establishment of a State Bureau, under the control of the State Association, where all original matter shall be regularly and conveniently filed away for the reference of such persons as the association may see fit; that a competent person shall be employed to take charge of this bureau; that the expenses shall be defrayed by an assessment of the district associations; that the secondary object of the proposed State Association, the future development of which is left to the action of the State Association, is the preparation of a standard Southern history and smaller school histories, in which the part the Confederacy bore in the late war may be properly related to the world, and that the rising generation may be taught that their parents were not the vile traitors that the common school histories now prepared by our enemies assert.

4. That a committee composed of the president, secretary and five members of the association be appointed to correspond on the subject of these resolutions, to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the convention, and to take such measures as they may deem essential to the full accomplishment of the intentions of the preamble and resolutions.

Under the foregoing resolution, the following committee was appointed: Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., president; Colonel C. Irvine Walker, Colonel B. H. Rutledge, Major T. G. Barker, Colonel J. M. Kinloch, Captain F. K. Huger; Captain James Armstrong, Jr., secretary.

On motion of Major Barker, delegates were requested to register their names, and survivors in good standing, from districts not regularly represented, were invited to act as delegates.

On motion of Major Barker, the presidents of sister associations, present by invitation in the convention, were requested to enroll themselves as members of the convention.

The following delegates registered their names:

Abbeville—J. T. Robertson, G. M. Jordan.
Anderson—Colonel James A. Hoyt, A. J. Sitton, Dr. E. M. Brown.
Barnwell—Robert Aldrich.
Beaufort—Captain William Elliott, Dr. John A. Johnson.
Charleston—Colonel E. McCrady, Jr., Major T. G. Barker, General James Conner, Colonel B. H. Rutledge, Captain G. H. Moffett. Alternates—Colonel C. I. Walker, Colonel P. C. Gaillard, Dr. J. F. Prioleau, Isaac Hayne, Lieutenant T. P. Lowndes.
Chester—John A. Bradley.
Chesterfield—Theo. F. Malloy.
Darlington—J. Jonathan Lucas, E. W. Lloyd.
Edgefield—Captain T. W. Carwile, Captain O. N. Butler, Captain F. L. Smith.
Fairfield—General John Bratton, Captain Pierre Bacot, J. Macfie, A. S. Gaillard.
Greenville—W. L. Mauldin, John Ferguson.
Kershaw—General J. B. Kershaw, Captain W. L. DePass, Wm. Clyburn.
Lancaster—B. J. Witherspoon.
Laurens—H. Legare Farley.
Marion—S. A. Dunham, D. E. Gilchrist.
Marlboro'—Dr. W. J. David.
Richland—Colonel F. W. McMaster, General Wm. Wallace, Warren Adams.
Spartanburg—C. E. Fleming.
Williamsburg—J. Furman Dargan.

The following officers registered their names as presidents of sister associations:

Colonel Z. Davis, South Carolina Rangers Charitable Association.
Colonel A. Rhett, Moultrie Association, 1st S. C. Regulars.
A. James Mims, Charleston Riflemen Society.
Major G. L. Bulst, Palmetto Guard Charitable Association.

Major Barker read the following letter from General John A. Preston, which was ordered to be preserved with the minutes:

COLUMBIA, November 18, 1869.

My Dear Sir—It is a painful regret to me that I cannot be present at the preliminary meeting of the State Survivors' Association. Up to this hour I had set my heart on being there to join in its organization, and aid in giving the first impetus to its honorable and holy work, and to meet again many who I had known, honored and loved in the field. I am very, very sorry that it is so that I cannot be there. Will not you have the kindness to make known to our comrades my profound and entire sympathy? We are all survivors of our brothers and sons who died gloriously for their country and for liberty, and we have survived that liberty and that country for which they died.

We now associate ourselves to keep alive in our hearts, by solemn rites and good deeds, the memory of the virtues and the great deeds of those who perished, that thereby our spirit may be so inflamed as never to forget the cause for which they died, although that cause did seem to die with them. It does seem to me that this is a duty near to and very close upon our duties to that God in whose presence the justified spirits of our comrades are living forever—past all survivorship. It is quite equal to our duties to their and our posterity, and to our own present.

Let the initiatory performance of this sacred duty be made with the profoundest impression of all its solemn relations. In dictating the terms of our association strive to do justice to all the heroic dead and to all the living whom God has blessed (although condemned to survive their liberty) by having made them soldiers of the army of the Southern Confederacy. Many of our fathers have been soldiers of liberty for centuries; but we may say with proud humility that we have given a new blazon to their shields, by adding to them the quarterings of soldiers of the Southern Confederacy. It is as noble a title of honor as was ever won by man. Let us, then, build for it not only monuments of marble and brass, but those everliving memorials which will dwell in the human heart as long as there lives one drop of Confederate blood.

This association, then, is meant to perpetuate our own honor and that of our brothers who won it at the price of death.

We assume thus the gravest obligations, and I do trust that the organization will be as pure and free from living passion as if our hands were joined over the graves of our comrades, and that with earnest and patient deliberation it will be so constructed as to bind us in a holy brotherhood, and as our Charleston comrades have already expressed it, bring comfort and blessings to many of the "survivors of the Confederate army and navy who are disabled by wounds received and disease contracted in the service from earning a livelihood for themselves and their families, and many widows and orphans left destitute by the death of their husbands and fathers in the cause of their country."

Pray communicate to the meeting, in such wise as you may choose, this expression of my earnest and active sympathy.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN S. PRESTON.

To Major BARKER.

On motion of Colonel E. McCrady, it was

Resolved, To appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and nominate permanent officers.

The chair appointed as the committee: Colonel E. McCrady, General Conner, General Bratton, General Wallace, and Colonel McMaster.

The convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at half-past 4 P. M., with a full attendance of the delegates.

Mr. F. L. Frost, of Georgetown, Warren Symmes, of Oconee, and Myer G. Moses, of Sumter, enrolled their names as delegates.

Colonel McCrady moved that the delegates seat themselves around the tables.

General James Conner, from the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the convention, reported the same. On motion, the constitution was considered as a whole, and adopted unanimously.

General Conner, from the committee appointed to nominate permanent officers for the convention, proposed the following names, which were adopted by the convention as the officers for the ensuing year: Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton, president; Lieutenant-General R. H. Anderson, first vice-president; Major-General Jas. B. Kershaw, second vice-president; Major T. G. Barker, fourth vice-president; Colonel A. C. Haskell, secretary; Captain W. R. Bachman, treasurer.

The chair then appointed the following Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year: Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., Colonel W. W. Wallace, General Ellison Capers, Colonel J. H. Rion, General James Conner, Colonel C. I. Walker, Colonel J. McCutchen.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the constitution be printed, together with the report of the proceedings of the meeting of organization.

General Conner said that he had been instructed by the president of the Charleston Association to state that they would assume charge of the printing and distributing the pamphlets.

Colonel McMaster moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to assess the district associations $50 each for the current expenses of the year, and that they be urged to pay promptly.

General Conner spoke of the great importance of collating carefully the historical material and records of each district, and stated that the services of a competent man as librarian would be required to properly arrange the data sent from the district associations. His salary would be paid from the assessments made on those associations.

Major Barker stated that he had been requested by some noble ladies who were engaged in a work of charity to appeal to the convention for aid for their institution. The Home for the destitute widows and children of the Confederate soldiers was the name of the charity, and one that appealed to the warmest impulses of every soldier's heart. He showed that it was not a sectional charity, but was for young and old over the broad State. Major Barker closed in an eloquent and earnest appeal to the convention to give its support to this Home.

Mr. Berkeley Wilkins seconded Major Barker in a few feeling remarks, and moved that a list be opened.

Major Barker objected to the members present bearing the exclusive burden, but suggested that they should treasure up the subject at their homes, and represent the charity to their own associations, and urge them to extend the aid.

General Conner, General Bratton, Captain DePass, Colonel McMaster and Mr. Robt. Aldrich participated in the discussion, the last four mentioned gentlemen taking the position that a list should be opened, and that the members present could either give or pledge themselves for any amount they felt disposed. The speakers were anxious to relieve the Home from any embarrassment in its career of usefulness, and stated that Charleston should not have all the honor of supporting so noble and deserving a charity.

General Bratton moved that a list be opened, and Colonel McCrady, Jr., moved to lay that motion on the table, which was carried.

General Conner then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention do cordially recommend the "Widow's Home" to the attention of the district associations in the State, and the members here pledge themselves to use their endeavors to obtain contributions thereto.

Mr. William Elliott moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to the Survivors' Association of Charleston for their zealous efforts in behalf of the cause which brought them together.

No further business being brought to the attention of the convention, on motion, it stood adjourned.

—There is a *papier-maché* church, says the Churchman, actually existing near Bergen, Germany, which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relievos outside, and statues within; the roof, the ceiling, the corinthians, capitals, are all *papier-maché*, rendered waterproof by a saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey or the white of eggs.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

—The Church of the Madeleine, in Paris, one of the finest and richest in Europe, cost $3,000,000 to build.

—M. Jules Loyson, brother of Père Hyacinthe, and a Professor at Sorbonne, is about to publish a historical work entitled "*L'Assemblée du Clergé de France en 1862.*"

—The question whether free churches can be supported is answered by the fact that of the twenty-eight Episcopal parishes in the diocese of Maine, twenty are supported by the offertory alone.

—In 1789, there were but 52,000 members of the various monastic orders in France. In 1861, there were 168,119 persons of both sexes, bound to conventual life and distributed among 14,032 houses.

—Latin will be the language of the Ecumenical Council, and a uniform pronunciation is to be fixed, in order that the assembly, owing to the diversity of accents, need not degenerate into a second Tower of Babel.

—The Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy protest in their report against the regulation which requires the cadets to pursue their secular studies on Sunday, which rule is "stringently enforced."

—The Manchester Guardian says that the Pope is a great smoker, "invariably taking a cigar after every meal." He was lately presented with several thousand cigars by the manager of a large tobacco manufactory.

—The body of German Lutherans, formerly known as the Missouri Synod, has now assumed the official name of "General German Lutheran Synod of the United States and Canada." The organization embraces four particular synods.

—There are two gentlemen, each of whom will be one of one thousand to give $1000 each for the establishment of a college or university somewhere in the West, to be under the control of the General Assembly, as a memorial of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church.

—In Liverpool two Low Church dignitaries, the Bishop and Dean of Chester, have been giving addresses in favor of the appointment of deaconesses—women are to engage in religious work in schools, hospitals and penitentiaries—only there must be no vows, no confessions, no peculiar costumes.

—We hear from Rome, says the Pall Mall Gazette of November 1, that at the approaching Council red, blue and white balls will be employed to represent the votes in the following manner: "The red will be affirmative, the blue negative, the white will express doubt or dissent, hesitation or skepticism."

—Sir Moses Montefiore, the celebrated Jewish philanthropist, has just inaugurated a Beth Ham-midrash, or house of learning, at Ramsgate, England. It is said to be a splendid edifice, with a large lecture hall, synagogue, and ten suites of rooms. Ten thorough Talmudical scholars from Russia, Bohemia and Poland have been appointed teachers.

—The Church Times hails the practice of the invocation of saints, lately introduced among the Methodists in America, as "a step in the right direction." It was at a camp-meeting, where Rev. J. S. Inskip, with both hands raised, "invoked the spirits of Wesley, Fletcher, and all the redeemed saints to help them accept the truth in all its length and breadth."

—A writer in the Church Times (English) says that the rubric declaring the absolution is to be said by the priest alone, does not mean that the priest alone shall say it, it only means that the congregation are not to join in it; and further adds that there is no absolution at all in it—it is merely an earnest prayer for forgiveness—which a layman may use as well. There is, it says, no absolution without auricular confession.

—A Conference of the Free Religious societies of Northern Germany was held at Brunswick on the 19th ult., which was attended by the representatives of twenty-six congregations. The assembly declared their assent to the proposition that body and soul, force and matter, God and will, cannot exist separate from each other. A new petition to the Prussian Landtag for the separation from Church and State was proposed, and Mr. Ulich was requested to attend the Council of Freethinkers at Naples, as delegate of the Conference. The assembly resolved that in consideration of the "backward condition of the great mass of the people the progress of religious reform must be moderated."

—The Roman Catholics are organizing in Philadelphia an association under the title of "The National Institute of America." Its object is affirmed to be "the cultivation of every species of learning, as well as every social, political and financial interest which can be rendered subservient to the cause of the church in America." The "Institute" is to be divided into twelve schools, each giving attention to a particular branch of study. Its object is thus defined in the printed prospectus: "This academy will devote itself with unremitting zeal to the extension of Catholic ideas in the education of the people. While acting with prudence, determination and a just respect for national institutions, it will lose no opportunity of combatting the false and disastrous educational system which is at present favored by our authorities."

—A London letter to the New York Times says: "At this moment two clergymen are being tried for heresy—an advanced Rationalist, Mr. Voysey, for denying the Incarnation and Atonement, and an advanced ritualist, Mr. Bennett; for teaching the Real Objective Presence, sacrifice offered by the priest, and adoration of the Real Presence. The case, as all such cases are, will be carried to the court of last resort. But the decision of that highest court will not be, in the slightest decree, accepted by either party. If the Queen in Council declare these doctrines heretical, they will be preached all the more defiantly; if they are declared orthodox, the Protestant party will all the more violently anathematize them; and if her Majesty in her wisdom decides that each party may believe as it likes, both will condemn her decision, and pray to be delivered from the yoke of an heretical government. There is nothing for them but to fight it out, and the sooner the State withdraws from such a contest the better."

—The same correspondent writes: "The Catholic Weekly Register says a large body of Anglican clergymen have determined to submit to the approaching Council the question of the validity of Anglican orders. If the Council should decide that they are invalid, they will then pray to be received into the Roman Catholic Church, ordained as priests, and that those who are married may be permitted to so remain, but not to hear confessions. Many English Bishops, (Roman Catholic) the Register says, will support this petition, and, if granted, the result will be an accession to the Church of Rome of an immense body of the very best among the Anglican clergy. This is the story; and, in the absence of any special information, I am in equal wonder that it should be true, or published in a paper of such standing if not true. There are, no doubt, two or three hundred Roman Catholic priests in this country who were once clergymen in the Church of England, and, but for the marriage question, there would be many more—still the idea of such a movement *en masse* is startling and almost incredible. But, if Earl Shaftesbury and the Evangelists succeed in driving the Ritualists out of the Church of England before disestablishment, we may still see a still more formidable movement; and what is the object of the *Eirenicon* of Dr. Pusey and of the English Church Union but to carry over to Rome the great body of the English clergy?

—An Archdeacon made a speech at Exeter the other day, which sounds rather odd so near 1870, and in a country becoming every day more governed by newspapers. He was speaking at an anniversary meeting of some Christian Knowledge Societies, in the report of which it was said that, though less books had been sold than usual the past year, they were of a better quality. The venerable Archdeacon considered this a good sign, and rejoiced in the decadence of "a light, feeble, frothy literature." "I say this," said he, "especially with reference to newspapers. I hate newspapers. There were no newspapers in St. Paul's time; but had there been I believe he also would have hated them. I think they are some of the most injurious things possible; not because they spread abroad a parcel of rubbish, but because they are such feeble things. Then there are the magazines. A magazine to me is simply a rubbish hole, in which a large quantity of goods is stored up, but out of which you can't find anything that you want. Nothing in them is sorted ready for use. There is nothing solid in them. A man reading newspapers and magazines is very much like a Brahmin living on rice pudding, enfeebling his intellect, and lowering the tone of his mind. We ought to get people to read good solid books, which tell them something, instead of books which really tell them nothing—such, for instance, as Tristram's Geology of the Scriptures, instead of silly tales about 'Goody' this and 'Betty' that, who never lived. Speaking of these kind of tales, a man said to me once, 'Why I don't believe them—I am told they are not true, and I think it very wrong in you to give them to me;' but when I gave him Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ he read it for three years night and day, and never stopped."

NATIONAL POLITICS.

President Grant's Message—A Devout Exordium—Nothing Distinctive to be Expected in the Message—Boutwell's Labored Report—The Western Members of Congress and the Taxes—The Revolutionists in Hayti Demand "Recognition"—The Elections in Mississippi and Texas—Bayonet Rule to be Enforced.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes:

All accounts, official and unofficial, agree as to the probable length of the forthcoming "message" of President Grant. It will be very brief, and (as stated some days ago in these letters) will be a mere compendium of the reports of the several secretaries of the departments. Mr. Hoar has finished the exordium, which I learn, is very devout. The conclusion is not yet completed. Secretary Fish has furnished his quota, in respect to our foreign relations, the main features of which consist of a broad avowal of friendly relations with all foreign governments, and the manifest impropriety of detailing the individual incidents pertaining to all particular unfinished negotiations. The public will, therefore, be disappointed, if it is expected that any definite information will be communicated in reference to the negotiations with England, as to the imprisoned American Fenians, the Alabama claims, or the Reciprocity treaty. The same may be said about Cuban affairs. It *must not*, on this account, be inferred by incredulous Irishmen, suffering merchants, or Cuban patriots, that the government has been at all derelict. Doubtless, an amazing bulk of correspondence, containing any amount of generalities couched in the customary pompous and senseless phraseology of polite diplomacy, might be forthcoming. Of one thing we may feel assured, and that is that the despot of Russia will come in for a large share of fulsome panegyric. His accomplished minister at this court has already commanded his serfs throughout our land (there are probably a couple of dozen yet in Alaska) to pray for the prosperity of the United States on the 18th of the current month. It is a riddle hard to solve, this *excessive* cordiality between the greatest and most despotic government in the world, and the greatest and claimed-to-be the freest republic. Extremes sometimes meet. Is Russia to become another model republic or America another model despotism?

But the chief interest just now seems to be concentrated in the "report" of the Secretary of the Treasury. This dignitary has again suddenly departed for his "home" in Massachusetts to revise his labors of last summer, some screw seeming to be loose. He has already thus spent about three months upon his voluminous "report." It is said he cannot methodize and put into language the thoughts of his ponderous mind anywhere except in a certain room of his own domicil, "fixed up" in a peculiar manner, and hence his frequent exits from the metropolis. It is known that he thus prepared his tremendous effort delivered with so much effect in the great impeachment trial. It may be thought by some that this apparent singularity is without a parallel. Not so. Biography furnishes many examples of very great men being unable to express their vast or beautiful ideas except in certain situations and under special circumstances. Goldsmith could not for his life make a rhyme except in a garret, with a mug of beer and the remains of a leg of mutton before him. Byron was inspired by Bohea, and wrote always in the breakfast room, and it is said that the most pithy and most elegantly expressed speeches of General Grant himself have been composed under the inspiration of a sixth cigar, and in the solitude of his own bed chamber.

It is not probable, however, that the elaborated views of Mr. Boutwell, or any of his compeers, or even of the President himself, will influence Congress in the slightest degree this winter. The election in Minnesota has scared the very life of Radicalism out of Western members. They see in it a warning not to be unheeded. The people of the Great West demand to be relieved from at least a part of the burden which oppresses them unendurably—*and the taxes will be reduced, or the Radical faction dismembered.*

Our adjourned Alabama difficulty with Great Britain threatens to be further complicated by the peculiar condition of things in Hayti. The revolutionists or "patriots" there insist upon a recognition of belligerent rights. Sumner would seem to be cornered in this matter. Two petitions have been received here from merchants *in Boston* and New York insisting upon "recognition." The petitioners assign as a sufficient reason for the government's compliance with the petition, the long continuance of the war, and the fact that the following important towns are in possession of the revolutionists: Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie; Miragoane, St. Marc, Gonaives, and Acul; while Salnave holds but three: Port-au-Prince, Port au Paix, and Cape Haytian. This precise argument was used by the Confederate Government to Great Britain and France, together with others, founded upon facts still more weighty.

The Texas and Mississippi elections are to be carried at the point of the bayonet, *if practicable.* The Memphis Avalanche of Wednesday (according to a telegram,) publishes a list of persons residing in that city, who, it asserts, have been imported by General Ames into Mississippi as managers of the election there, in the interest of the Radical party, and calls upon the authorities at Washington to interfere. The authorities at Washington *have already interfered.* At the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the Secretary of War submitted General Ames' regulations and details of officers for the election in Mississippi, which are approved by the President.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Asheville Railroad Extension.

In accordance with previous announcement, a meeting of the friends of the extension of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad to Asheville, North Carolina, was held in the courthouse on Tuesday night, the 16th instant. Delegations from Charleston, Columbia, Union and Asheville, North Carolina, were present. On motion, Colonel Gage, of Union, was made chairman of the meeting, and R. W. Shand, secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which letters from Asheville and Columbus, North Carolina, were read, expressive of the deep interest felt by the people of Western North Carolina in the extension of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, and appointing delegates to attend the meeting in Spartanburg.

By request, Colonel Blake, of Asheville, made some interesting remarks in relation to the enterprise, showing that there are but two gaps to be provided for to make the connection between Louisville and Charleston complete. The one between Morristown and Cumberland Gap—forty miles—is already partially provided for, leaving only the gap between Spartanburg and Asheville—seventy miles—to be built. An extract from a letter, written by Colonel Fink, superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Road, was read, in which the writer expressed the liveliest interest in this extension, which, if built, would influence the building of a branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Cumberland Gap.

Mr. Jeter, president of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, being called upon, made a long and interesting speech, in which he proposed a plan to remove the present indebtedness of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, and then mortgage the road to secure and to complete the extension.

Dr. Winsmith then made some very interesting remarks as to the great benefit this extension will prove to the State at large, and advocated applying to the Legislature for State aid.

Dr. Vandiver, in a few interesting and amusing remarks, advocated immediate action, offering the enterprise a subscription of hand.

On motion of Colonel Cannon, our members of the Legislature were requested to act as a committee, and the directors were authorized to appoint a committee to co-operate with them in an endeavor to secure State aid for completion of this enterprise.

THE WINTER IN WASHINGTON.

Society Gossip—The Arlington and the Fashionable Quarter—The Palace of Congress and its Luxuries.

A gossipping Washington letter, alluding to the preparations for the coming winter in the capital, says:

Members of Congress are thickly here, setting their houses in order for the session. Whether it is so or not, everybody believes that we are to have a festive winter. The belief comes in part from the fact that the session is to be one of that longer order not limited by the fatalities of March. Every day we are hearing either of some new notable who will entertain, or some parvenu who will become a notable through entertainment. Fish and his Assistant Secretary, Fernando Wood and a score or more, are among the number. Then Corcoran's new hotel, the Arlington, is to become a grand centre of attraction. The whole town is cantering up around that. All about there for a square or two, under the shadow of its lofty eaves, will make such a court circle as Washington has not known formerly. For a beggarly Italian to get his peanut stand in the edge of it will be to be good society; at least it is likely to be so regarded here, where society regulates itself by very strange caprices. I have spoken with half a dozen gentlemanly elephants already, who, by the right of long purses, propose to take winter quarters at the Arlington. Great business shrewdness was evidenced in the choice of this euphonious name. It rolls under the tongue like an aristocratic morsel, and to Mrs. Pastediamonds will be irresistible. Inside of this huge show temple there will be gathered, from January to April, more members of the Veneering family than ever knotted together in one Washington hotel before. "*Vive les bagatelles*, vanity and velvet trains!" will be the motto of that house.

Meantime, at the other end of the capital is heard, these two weeks, the unceasing sound of hammer and trowel. The last repairs are being put upon the capitol, and the carpets are being laid in the legislative chambers. This laying of carpets is the last touch to the capitol before the coming of a Congress. A Brussels carpet lasts the House of Representatives just three years; the Senate four or five years. In proportion to size, the two chambers have about an equal populousness of members. But your Congressman in the Lower House is always walking the floor, shuffling his feet, expectorating on the carpet, and uneasy generally until he gets into the Senate, where they have better poised manners, if not morals. This accounts for the difference of time in wear of carpets. They are putting down a masterpiece of new English Brussels in the Representative hall, a massive green, threaded with gold. This carpet is expected to last a year longer than usual, as Washburne, who was always snorting and pawing there, is happily shifted to Versailles. Let *l'Empereur* look out for his *tapet*. On the whole, the capitol will never have been plastered and polished so elaborately as for the coming session. It has been repaired inside and outside during the summer, with a cost without stint. Taking everything into consideration, it is now the completest palace in the world. All a man's bodily and mental needs can be furnished inside of it. Sleeping on the luxurious sofas of his committee room, by the light and warmth of hickory-wood fires, drawing for his intellectual wants on the great library, and for those of the stomach on the splendid saloons below, a bachelor Congressman, with quiet tastes, would not have to go out of the building from December until May. It might be well if the constituents of some of them would swear them before coming here to keep within such prudent limits.

Closing for the present this sketch of Washington winter preparation, the perspective now indicates that Arlington House and the capitol building will be the two model points of our society—the former for a display of the vanity of women, the latter for the vanity of men.

THE FUTURE OF LABOR.

[From the New York Times.]

Organization for the protection of class interests is rapidly spreading among the various ranks of artisans. Like other divisions of society, they have discovered the strength which results from combination, and the wisdom of that policy which makes the welfare of the individual identical with the welfare of the mass. As society itself is but one organic whole, there seems, however, to be a growing danger of sectional reforms being prosecuted to the neglect of more comprehensive measures, which equally elevate, and ought, therefore, equally to interest all. The truly regenerating forces of society are those which tend to break down the barriers which mark the divisions of rank, and more closely to assimilate all classes with the ideal of that perfect organism whose gradual increase is shared by all its parts. The first requisite of cordial co-operation is a conviction of identity of interests; the second, a belief that the existing relations of one class to another are as they ought to be. The declared aims and purposes of labor organizations, cast a doubt on both these facts. Their constitution presupposes, with greater or less distinctness, that the interests of employers or capitalists are opposed to theirs, and their pervading tendency is to rectify the unequal distribution of profits, which, it is maintained, at present exists. Without attempting to determine the relative justice of these positions, it must be remarked that their existence cannot be too steadily kept in view by all who endeavor to cement the bonds of human fellowship, or aim at effecting any comprehensive scheme of social elevation.

Antagonism of classes has hitherto been found inseparable from human progress, and it is highly probable that it will be a very long period before it is eliminated. Kept within proper limits, it is by no means so much opposed to general advancement as might at first appear. We are familiar enough with the political vitality which results from party strife, and contending social influences serve a similar purpose of causing motion between them. Their consequences are to be dreaded, however, when nothing less than the extinction of the one will satisfy the other. Nothing can be more obvious than that labor is indebted to capital for one-half of its power. Left to its own resources it can neither be properly diffused, nor profitably directed. Its results are wasted in a place where they are not required, while in another locality they would find their natural value. A large portion of the grain of the Mississippi valley would be as useless as the carcasses of Australian sheep, were means of transport equally wanting to convey it to the proper market. A truth so obvious is only needed to show the suicidal tendency of all movements which would exalt any one interest of society by the extinction of another.

The growing intelligence of workingmen, and the rectifying influence of practice over theory, will doubtless prevent the diffusion of such errors as we have alluded to. Meanwhile the extension of facilities for international communication, and the gradual weakening of international jealousies, may reasonably be expected to counteract the deadliest evil which labor has to undergo—its aggregation in excessive masses. It has been remarked, that as the struggle for existence becomes less intense, the society thus relieved assumes a higher level which it does not readily lose. In our Eastern centres of population we are already beginning to experience some of the industrial phenomena which have already been felt by older communities. The recoil from such a pressure, which may naturally be expected, will leave society free to attain a further stage of development which will serve to prevent the recurrence of such an evil. And so by successive stages, the gradual elevation of the status and dignity of labor will be found to be accomplished.

THE FOREIGN CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Interesting Statistics.

According to statistics furnished by Mr. Trumpler through S. H. M. Byers, United States Consul at Zurich, the following are the number of bales of cotton consumed in Europe during the year ending 30th September, 1869:

Years ending September 30.	No. of bales from America.	No. of bales from all sources.
1869	1,432,000	4,563,000
1868	1,735,000	4,604,000
1867	1,548,000	4,147,000
1866	1,247,000	3,935,000
1865	256,000	3,055,000
1864	242,000	2,593,000
1863	133,000	2,146,000
1862	562,000	1,993,000
1861	3,443,000	4,388,000
1860	3,407,000	4,272,000

It will be seen that, according to Mr. Trumpler's statement, the lowest ebb was in 1863.

The impression that the cotton manufacturers are suffering through a decline in the demand abroad is not correct, the demand being greater now than ever. The three years immediately before the American war, 1859, 1860, 1861, were exceedingly favorable to English cotton interests; but the return for three years, 1866, 1867, 1868, have a still better aspect. The following are the returns of the exports of cotton manufactures of all descriptions