The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 1530. CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1870. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

GRAND LODGE A. F. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

Address of the Grand Master—Report upon the Masonic Temple.

The annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina commenced at the Masonic Hall, in this city, yesterday, at 12 M., General James Conner presiding as Grand Master, and Rev. A. Toomer Porter acting as Grand Chaplain. One hundred and fourteen lodges were represented out of the one hundred and fifty-five in the State. After the Grand Lodge had been opened in the Third Degree, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the reading of the minutes of the last regular communication be dispensed with (printed copies of the same being already in possession of the members.)

Resolved, That all Master Masons in good standing be admitted to seats within the Grand Lodge during the session.

It was also resolved that a list of the present indebtedness of the Grand Lodge be prepared.

The Grand Master then read his regular address. He briefly alluded to the happy relations existing with the sister Grand Lodges, the general prosperity of the Order, the dispensations which had been granted by him for the opening of new lodges, and the question whether parties who had sustained physical injuries should be allowed to take their degrees. The principal events of his administration were each in turn touched upon, and particularly the proposed building of the new Masonic temple. The address ended with a touching tribute to the memory of the M. R. Brother and Chaplain J. R. Pickett, and an expression of thanks for the harmonious relations which had existed between the Craft and their Grand Master during his term of office.

Brother Corbett then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to charters and dispensations, be referred to a committee of five.

That so much as refers to by-laws, be referred to the committee on by-laws.

That so much as refers to the death of Brother Pickett, be referred to a special committee of five, to prepare a suitable tribute to his memory.

That so much as refers to a new temple, be referred to a special committee of five.

That so much as refers to the Grand Master's decisions during the past year, be referred to a committee of five.

The Grand Treasurer then made his annual report, and it was referred to a committee of five.

The Grand Secretary then submitted his report on foreign correspondence, in print, (without reading) and copies were distributed to members.

The report made by the hall committee was then adopted.

The committee, appointed at the last session on the new masonic temple, now made their report, as follows:

The committee on the erection of the new Masonic hall beg leave to report:

That a meeting of the committee was held early in the present year, and the proper mode of action carefully considered. Before anything could be definitely determined, it was necessary to ascertain, first, how much money the committee could raise; and, second, how much the proposed building would cost. It was therefore resolved that an appeal should be made to the managers of the late Masonic Fair for the loan to the Grand Lodge of the proceeds of the fair, and that application should also be made to the subordinate lodges for loans.

In accordance with this resolution, the committee attended a meeting of the managers of the fair, and earnestly advocated a loan of the proceeds to the Grand Lodge. A lengthy debate ensued upon the proposition, and it was finally resolved that the proceeds should be divided among the several lodges which had participated in the fair.

This decision rendered it doubly necessary to appeal to the lodges for aid, and the Grand Master was requested by the committee to visit the several city lodges and solicit their aid in the form of loans to the Grand Lodge, bearing interest at 7 per cent., and for the payment of which the faith and funds of the Grand Lodge would be pledged.

The appeal was made and cordially responded to. All the lodges who were able to do so, subscribed to the loan as follows:

Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, (exclusive of proceeds of fair,)	$ 500 00
Union Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4	1293 13
Washington Lodge, No. 5	500 00
Friendship Lodge, No. 9	500 00
St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 10	500 00
Orange Lodge, No. 14, (exclusive of proceeds of fair,)	1000 00
Pythagorean Lodge, No. 21	500 00
La Candeur Lodge, No. 36	500 00
Walhalla Lodge, No. 66	500 00
Strict Observance Lodge, No. 73	750 00
Landmark Lodge, No. 76	500 00
Total	$7043 13

Every effort to borrow money on mortgage of the property was made, but without the slightest avail, except at rates of interest which the committee declined to pay.

With regard to the second object of inquiry, the cost of the proposed building, your committee soon ascertained that the cost of purchasing a suitable location, and erecting a temple such as was contemplated by the Grand Lodge, when it adopted the resolution of November last, would far exceed the sum of $45,000, then reported to the Grand Lodge as sufficient. The location must of necessity be central, and the lot at least sixty feet front by one hundred in depth. There was no vacant lot of those dimensions in any central locality. It would therefore have been necessary to purchase, at an increased cost, a lot on which there were buildings. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained by the committee, that the purchase of a suitable lot would require from $15,000 to $18,000, and that the cost of erecting the temple upon it would be from $40,000 to $45,000.

To raise the amount necessary for the purchase of lot and the erection of the building was simply impossible, and, even if the amount could have been borrowed, it would have imposed an annual burden for interest and taxes which it was beyond the power of the Grand Lodge to meet, while the principal of the debt would have paralyzed the Grand Lodge for many years to come, and, in all probability, have led to the sacrifice of the entire property of the Grand Lodge.

None were more anxious than the committee to carry out the intentions of the Grand Lodge, and to erect a magnificent temple on a new and suitable location. They had been earnest advocates of the project, had labored assiduously for its adoption by the Grand Lodge, and were, from every feeling of personal and Masonic pride, earnestly devoted to its successful execution; but we were deeply impressed with the responsibility which devolved upon us. The Grand Lodge had generously given to us the largest powers. It had given to us authority to burden it with debt, and to mortgage its entire property. The very magnitude of the confidence reposed, demanded from us the utmost prudence. The Grand Lodge was not present—it could not be consulted. It was for us to think and act for it, and we were bound in honor and duty to so watch over its interests, that its property should not be hazarded nor its prosperity imperilled.

To have yielded to the pressure which was brought upon us, and to have purchased a lot and laid the corner-stone, in the hope that the necessary funds would be in some manner raised and the building completed, would have been, in our judgment, an act of weakness; and while it was painful to us to differ from brethren for whom we entertained the highest respect, and whose zeal we admired, we felt that the responsibility was upon us, not upon them; and that if hereafter loss should ensue, and the Grand Lodge find itself with a heavy debt, a half-finished building and no funds to complete it, the censure would fall, and rightly fall, on those who had committed the Grand Lodge to an undertaking beyond its means.

As the refusal of the committee to carry out the intentions of the Grand Lodge, as expressed in the resolution of last November, has excited much feeling in the Craft, it is proper to show clearly the considerations which influenced the committee.

It is known to the majority of the brethren, that money has never been less than one per cent. per month in the city, during the past year, and frequently as high as one and a half per month on undoubted collaterals easily realized. But suppose, what is almost beyond supposition, we could have borrowed the money at the low rate of 7 per cent. per annum:

Say, $60,000 at 7 per cent	$4,200 00
Taxes on present hall	917 00
Insurance on present hall	215 00
Taxes on new hall	1,400 00
Insurance on new hall	350 00
Total	$7,082 00

Calculating everything at the lowest rate, and making no allowance for annual repairs, or other expenses, it would be necessary to raise every year the sum of $7082. Could the Grand Lodge do it? At no period since the war have the annual receipts much exceeded the annual expenditures, and taxes to the city, from which we have hitherto been exempt, are now levied on the property. As we could not see with any reasonable certainty how we were to borrow money at 7 per cent., or how we were to pay the interest if we should succeed in borrowing it, we declined to incur the debt.

The committee were, however, very unwilling to utterly abandon the enterprise. If we could not accomplish all that we wished, could we not erect such a building as would meet the actual necessities of the Craft, and furnish ample and convenient accommodation for the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges? This question received our most careful consideration, and after much examination of the ground, and many interviews with Mr. Devereux, an architect of this city, we finally instructed him to prepare detailed plans and specifications for a building to be erected in rear of the present hall, and so adapted to it that the two could be used together. The plans and specifications are submitted with the report. The estimated cost of such a building is about $23 000.

The committee, after adopting the plan submitted, resolved to advertise for thirty days for estimates, and to negotiate for a loan of $15,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum, on mortgage of the property of the Grand Lodge.

Much difficulty was experienced in effecting the loan at even these rates, but through the active and efficient aid of Brother W. G. DeSaussure, of the committee, to whom we are much indebted for this and other valuable assistance, the loan was effected, and $15,000 borrowed at ten per cent. per annum, for ten years. The first instalment payable on the 25th day of August, 1873, and the balance in seven equal successive instalments, with the right reserved to the Grand Lodge, after the first payment, to anticipate all or any of the other payments. The arrangement was closed, and the mortgage executed, and the money received.

This amount, together with the subscription of the lodges, made up the amount necessary for the work, and the committee congratulated themselves that the project of a new hall, so long delayed, was at last to be realized. It is with great regret that the committee are compelled to announce that their hopes were disappointed.

The action of the committee was seriously objected to by many of the Craft. So far as the committee are aware, the objections were, first, to the plan adopted by the committee, and second, to the architect employed by the committee to prepare the plans.

With regard to the architect employed, that is a matter of so little importance, and upon which individual opinions may so reasonably differ, that we do not feel it necessary to say anything more than that in the selection we exercised our best judgment, uninfluenced by any personal considerations.

With regard to the plan itself, it was urged that the committee had departed from the plan authorized by the Grand Lodge; that what was contemplated by that body and by the subordinate lodges, when they subscribed to the loan, was the purchase of a new site, and the erection thereon of a temple worthy of the power and dignity of the Order, and that the substitution by the committee of a mere addition to the present building was not in accordance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge or the wishes of the Craft. Acting upon these views, some of the lodges revoked their subscriptions.

The objection was unquestionably well taken. The idea of the Grand Lodge was the erection of a spacious temple on a new site, and that was the idea presented to the subordinate lodges by the Grand Master when the aid of the subordinate lodges was requested, but it had become apparent to the committee that they could not carry out the idea. The want of means offered an insuperable bar, and the original idea was abandoned, not voluntarily, but from necessity. The real question for the committee was narrowed down to this: shall the project of a new hall be entirely abandoned, or shall we adopt and carry out a plan which is within our means?

Believing that a fair and full explanation of the facts, and of the motives which had influenced the committee would remove all objections, the Grand Master convened the Masters and Wardens of the city lodges on the 17th September. The committee attended the conference, and solicited a statement of all objections, and gave all the information and explanations necessary. The result of the conference was the adoption by the committee of a resolution to rescind the resolution adopting a plan, and to call for additional plans and estimates, and also for estimates on the plan submitted by Mr. Devereux—all plans and estimates to be sent in to the Grand Secretary by the 20th October. Advertisement to this effect was made in the Charleston, Columbia and Greenville papers.

The result of the conference was gratifying; all the lodges which had subscribed, with the exception of two, adopted resolutions sustaining the action of the committee and renewing their subscriptions.

On the 21st of October, the committee met. No additional plans had been handed in, and only one estimate on the plan submitted by Mr. Devereux.

In view of the session of the Grand Lodge, to be held in less than twenty days, the committee deemed it advisable to take no definite action by which the Grand Lodge would be irrevocably committed to the action of the committee, but simply to report proceedings, and leave it to the Grand Lodge in the fullness of its wisdom to determine what should be done.

The committee have reported their proceedings thus fully, because they desire that their entire action and the reasons which influenced them should be fully understood. What the Grand Lodge itself may assume the reponsibility of doing is one thing. What the committee, as mere agents and trustees, could properly and prudently do, is another. Throughout the entire proceedings, the committee have had but one object in view—faithfully to discharge the trust committed to them. It has been at times a painful duty, for it has forced them to oppose the wishes and opinions of those for whom they entertained the highest respect, and with whom they are in daily association; but the committee could not forget that they represented the entire Craft, and were bound to watch over the interests of all. The committee may have committed errors, but there is great comfort in the reflection that nothing has been done which is irreparable. No detriment has come to the Grand Lodge from the action of the committee, but the whole subject, without hindrance or qualification, is before the Grand Lodge, where all differences of opinion can be fully discussed, all errors corrected, and a conclusion reached which will be satisfactory to the entire Craft.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CONNER,
W. K. BLAKE,
H. W. SCHRODER,
B. R. CAMPBELL,
W. G. DESAUSSURE,
F. A. CONNOR,
R. S. BRUNS,
N. LEVIN.

This was referred to a committee, and made the special order for 10 o'clock to-day.

Brother Henry Buist then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, In the opinion of this Grand Lodge, That the only feasible plan for the erection of a new Masonic temple in Charleston, is to build one on Meeting street, between Calhoun street and the Charleston Hotel, and that when a suitable lot shall be procured and the temple built, the present property on King street shall be sold, and the proceeds applied, as far as practicable, to the payment of the cost of the erection of the new temple.

This resolution was referred to the committee on the new hall, and was made the special order for this morning at 10 o'clock.

The committee appointed at the last communication, to propose a plan for the appointment of district Deputy Grand Masters, made a lengthy report, which was made the special order of the day for this morning at 11 o'clock.

After several amendments to the constitution had come up and been disposed of, the Grand Lodge called off from labor to refreshment until half-past 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor on the Third Degree in ample form at half-past three P. M. Present, the officers and representatives as in the morning.

A petition from Salem and one from Chester Lodge, asking relief from dues, was referred to the committee on relief.

A petition was made by a constitutional number of brethren at Kingstree, asking for a charter to establish a lodge at that place. Referred to the committee on charters.

A petition from Orangeburg Lodge, No. 28, requesting to allow the brethren to renew said lodge, was referred to the committee on charters.

Brother Blake, Deputy Grand Master, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That at each annual communication the Grand Master shall appoint a committee of three to act with himself, as chairman *ex officio*, to be styled "a committee on jurisprudence," to whom the Grand Master, in his discretion, may refer any question of Masonic law and usage proposed in the meeting during the session of the Grand Lodge, by the representatives of the several subordinate lodges.

Resolved, That the report of said committee, if concurred in by the Grand Master and adopted by the Grand Lodge, shall be spread upon the minutes as recorded law within this jurisdiction, upon all questions therein decided.

The following committees were appointed by the Grand Master:

On Dispensation—Brothers James Birnie, W. J. Glenn, J. J. West, W. J. Reed.

By-Laws—Brothers W. G. Mays, S. D. Glenn, J. D. Roach, J. L. Warren, H. W. McMillan.

On Appeals and Grievances—Brothers W. G. DeSaussure, J. S. Wofford, W. C. Bailey, J. E. Burgess, J. C. McKewn.

On Mileage and per Diem—Brothers M. W. Trezevant, Wm. Elliott, H. D. Floyd, J. M. Brown.

On Grand Treasurer's Books—George H. Walter, J. A. Hoyt, Zimmerman Davis, B. W. Kitchen, M. O. Roland.

On Hall—R. Thompson, J. A. Hudges, C. C. Fleming, A. D. Cohen, J. McLeish.

On Relief—S. A. Durham, F. P. Jameson, H. Culpepper.

On Masonic Jurisprudence—R. S. Bruns, S. W. Maurice, J. T. Berg.

Subordinate lodges were allowed to abolish their by-laws and accept as their by-laws the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

An invitation was extended to the Grand Lodge by the Board of Trade, to visit their rooms.

Brother DeSaussure moved that the special order for 11 o'clock to-day be reconsidered. Adopted.

The report of the committee on the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters was taken up, and after some discussion laid over until the next annual communication.

The valuable jewel ordered at the last annual communication, to be procured by a special committee for the purpose, was then presented to Past Grand Secretary R. S. Bruns, Brother Zimmerman Davis, of the committee, speaking as follows:

R. W. Brother Bruns—I need not assure you with what unfeigned pleasure I proceed to the discharge of the duty imposed on me.

This Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, as you are aware, at its last annual communication authorized the appointment of a committee to procure a suitable jewel to be presented to you as a token of the grateful appreciation in which she held your valuable services as Grand Secretary for the three preceding years. At that communication you had signified your unwillingness longer to perform those arduous duties, and retired from the position, leaving the Grand Lodge in a condition of unexampled prosperity. We remembered that when you first assumed that office in 1866, only some thirty-eight lodges were represented, while one hundred and twenty were represented in 1869, nor did we forget that your indefatigable labors contributed in no small degree to the large increase. It was during your term of office, also, that upon the Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction first devolved the preparation of the annual report on foreign correspondence, and we could not fail to realize that your copious and able reports not only added much that was valuable to Masonic literature, but tended to elevate still higher in public esteem, at home and abroad, the beautiful tenets of our Order, and aided in placing this Grand Lodge among the foremost in the world, as an intelligent and faithful exponent of pure Masonic law and principles. We, therefore, feel ourselves under great obligations to you; we owe you a debt of gratitude we can never repay, nor do we expect to do so.

This jewel, which I hold in my hand, does not do it; it cannot do it, but it is simply intended as a reminder of the obligation. Accept it, then, with brotherly love of the Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina; wear it upon all suitable occasions, and, whenever your eyes rest upon it during the progress of your journey upon the "Level of Time," towards that final "Bourne whence no traveller returns," may it recall this moment—this scene—these surroundings—and may your thoughts turn towards each one of us with the same tender feelings of fraternal regard which we now entertain and profess for you.

Brother Davis then attached the jewel to the person of Brother Bruns, who replied as follows:

Brother Davis—It is with undisguised gratification that I accept at your hands this splendid gift of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Coming from so high a source, it is not merely a distinguished testimonial to the satisfactory performance of my duties as Grand Secretary for the three preceding years. At that communication you had signified your unwillingness longer to perform those arduous duties, and retired from the position, leaving the Grand Lodge in a condition of unexampled prosperity. We remembered that when you first assumed that office in 1866, only some thirty-eight lodges were represented, while one hundred and twenty were represented in 1869, nor did we forget that your indefatigable labors contributed in no small degree to the large increase. It was during your term of office, also, that upon the Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction first devolved the preparation of the annual report on foreign correspondence, and we could not fail to realize that your copious and able reports not only added much that was valuable to Masonic literature, but tended to elevate still higher in public esteem, at home and abroad, the beautiful tenets of our Order, and aided in placing this Grand Lodge among the foremost in the world, as an intelligent and faithful exponent of pure Masonic law and principles. We, therefore, feel ourselves under great obligations to you; we owe you a debt of gratitude we can never repay, nor do we expect to do so.

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I trust it will not be deemed immodest in me to say that no event of my public life has been to me such a source of pure and unmixed pleasure as the early and stable reorganization of the numerous lodges throughout our State—left in mourning and ruin, as almost all of them were, by the event of our unhappy civil strife. And as one by one those ancient temples rose again from the dust, and my brethren knelt once more around their rebuilt altars, my heart has been filled with deepest thankfulness that in that pious work my hands were permitted to take an humble part. That justice and peace may dwell evermore within those fanes, and that my brethren may earnestly strive to hasten that blessed time when the principles upon which our order has been immemorably founded shall everywhere prevail, and the dreadful sounds of war cease throughout all lands and among all people, is my heartfelt prayer.

Let us blend patience and endurance with zeal and hope, faith and courage, and we shall yet rise to the possession of those grand heights on which our temple shall yet be placed, and we shall ere while behold the shining portals of that temple unfolding its mystic doors for our reception, and passing beneath its consecrated pillars, we shall once more kneel together before its sublime altars in a pious humility, which shall be equally free from shame and fear. We have but to will it, my brethren, and persevere, and the very winds of Heaven shall give us the wings for flight and that soul which makes the aspiration itself a living certainty of success.

To the promotion of this end, and to the diffusion of all kindred Masonic virtues, stimulated by the proud acknowledgement of past labors, I dedicate anew to your service the best agencies and endeavors of my future days.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 10 o'clock to-day.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.

The Frankfort has arrived from Bremen, with 894 passengers, mostly emigrants, 500 of them for Texas.

The trial of the Baton Rouge prisoners commenced this morning. The Picayune says that it is asserted that nine-tenths of those prisoners are well known, quiet, responsible citizens, who were in no way connected with the riot.

David Fisher, of Donaldsonville, has been arrested for killing Mayor Schaunburg. Judge Laws, in default of bail, sent him to the parish prison.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 15.

The schooner S. P. Harris has arrived here from Pensacola for New York, leaking badly, and with a loss of part of her deck load. A northeast storm prevails.

The steamer Regulator, from New York for Wilmington, lost her rudder last night sixty miles off the coast. She is coming into Norfolk for repairs.

NORFOLK, November 15.

The schooner Annie Carroll, laden with lumber, from Georgia, is here, leaking badly. She has lost her main boom and been ashore on Sand Island.

NEW LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO TEXAS.

NEW YORK, November 15.

Commodore C. K. Harrison, James A. Raynor, W. S. Williams, and others of this city, largely interested as stockholders in and managers of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, have established a line of steamers between the port of New Orleans and the Texas coast. The Thomas Kelso, an iron steamship of light draft, about fourteen hundred tons burthen, the first ship of the line, will leave this port during the present month, going immediately into the service on her arrival.

NORTH CAROLINA FAIR.

WILMINGTON, November 15.

The entries largely exceed those of Cape Fear Agricultural Exposition. It bids fair to be the finest exhibition ever held in the State. The city is thronged with visitors, and several thousands are expected to-morrow. The fair closes on Friday.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, November 2.

Cholera is raging at the port of Minatitlan, brought there by a vessel in July. The government has closed the port of Merida and opened Port Progress instead. The health of Juarez and his wife is improving.

Bandits are plundering towns and settlements in Sinaloa. The trial of Canto for assassination is again deferred.

General Negrete has been enthusiastically received at Puebla. The journals publish furious articles against Americans having claims against Mexico. The chances for Porfiero Diaz being a candidate for president gains ground.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, November 15.

The court martial in session here has condemned to death all leaders of the rebellion, the members of the various juntas, and all other persons who have been instrumental in rebellion, but who are now absent from Cuba. The estates of all such are declared confiscated.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

DOUBTFUL REPORTS OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

Palladines Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire—Von der Tann Relieved — Frederick Charles on the Yonne with 150,000 Men—Dijon Captured.

LONDON, November 15.

Dispatches from Tours and Blois are somewhat confused, and to this hour is unverified the report that Von der Tann, advancing southward from Toury with reinforcements, was furiously attacked by the French near Arthenay, who captured many prisoners and twenty-six guns.

Balloon documents recently captured by Prussians seriously compromise the neutrality of Switzerland. A note from the French Government thanks neutrals for their intervention in behalf of peace. The note adds: "The acceptance of harsh Prussian terms would be virtually subscribing to our own subjugation."

The Times, in an editorial to-day, is disposed to believe that the French feeling is so intense that the war would not end by any means with the capture of Paris. The Telegraph says it is certain that Russia has sixty iron-clad gunboats in the Black Sea ready for action.

Reports from Tours.

TOURS, November 14—Evening.

The journals announce that the material benefits of the battle at Coulommier are greater than at first supposed. Many Germans were found hiding themselves in the woods and outbuildings. Several cannon were found and many horses captured. The French general who neglected to surround the woods as ordered, whereby five thousand Prussians escaped, was dismissed the army upon the battle-field. A number of colonels were promoted to generals.

A map captured upon the person of a superior officer, indicated the cities to be occupied by the Prussians; neither Tours nor Blois were mentioned. Von der Tann narrowly escaped capture at Orleans.

Thiers publishes an account of his negotiations with Bismarck. The armistice turned upon victualing Paris. Thiers says: "Bismarck, speaking in the name of the military leaders, pronounced against revictualling unless he received a military equivalent. I demanded what he meant. He answered, 'A fort; perhaps more than one.' I immediately stopped Bismarck, saying, 'It is Paris you ask—Paris; our force, our hope, which you are not able to vanquish after fifty days' siege.'" "Arrived here," adds Thiers, "we could go no further."

The resolve of Russia to withdraw from the treaty of 1856 creates a profound sensation. It is said an English Envoy has gone to Versailles to demand King William's view of the matter.

The French camp between Arthenay and Orleans is strongly fortified. This is the base of the army of the Loire. The Francs tireurs and Prussian scouts are constantly skirmishing in the vicinity of St. Perany.

Russia and the Crimean Treaty.

LONDON, November 13.

New York World Special: The Russian Minister here has read to Earl Granville a letter from Prince Gortschakoff, stating that Russia now demands the modification or abolition of the provision signed at the convention in Paris on the 30th March, 1856, in articles eleventh and thirteenth in the treaty of Paris, 27th of April, 1856. These provisions forbid the Russian fleet from entering the Dardanelles and Bosphorus from the Black Sea, and limit the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to ten small steamers. They also prohibit Russia and Turkey from maintaining on the Black Sea coast any military or marine arsenal, and generally neutralize the Black Sea by the interdiction from its waters of any vessels of war belonging to powers possessing its coast, or any other power. This declaration on the part of Russia, being simultaneously made in London and to the Cabinets of Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin, is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of her claims by force.

An official journal at Constantinople says the Sublime Porte is now able to resist any attacks, and that it has 600,000 men and twelve armed frigates.

Count Von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, arrived at Munich on the 8th, and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet two days.

Gambetta's Proclamation.

TOURS, November 13.

Minister Gambetta, in his proclamation to the army of the Loire, congratulates the soldiers on their victories of the 9th and 10th. He says: "Your courageous efforts recall victory to our cause. France owes her first ray of hope to you, and I offer you public praise and gratitude for your reward. Recovering strength with discipline, you have retaken Orleans, inaugurating a glorious offensive. You are on the road to Paris, which awaits you. Our honor hangs on your loosening the grasp of these barbarians. Redouble your constancy and ardor, and you will overcome your enemy's superority in cannon with French elan and patriotic fury. So will the Republic issue victorious from the struggle. The condition of the army is satisfactory."

The Patriotic Clergy.

TOURS, November 13.

The Archbishop of Tours preached a patriotic sermon at the Cathedral to-day, urging a general rising for the national defence. The Archbishop of Augers, in a circular letter to directors of seminaries, advises young clergymen to seek service as chaplains or nurses in the army, and all who have not taken orders to enlist.

German Unity.

BERLIN, November 15.

German unity negotiations are still progressing. Prussia proposes that regulations for the press and public meetings shall belong exclusively to the Federal Parliament.

The Post of Berlin charges that Gladstone interfered in the interest of peace just long enough to place the new French loan.

VIENNA, November 14.

Great enthusiasm was created on the Bourse upon the announcement that the Prussians had evacuated Orleans.

HAMBURG, November 15.

The Westphalia, for New York, is refuged at Cuxhaven, owing to the movements of the French fleet in the Elbe.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Battle Near Arthenay.

NEW YORK, November 15.

Special dispatches from London state that intelligence from Blois and Tours confirm the rumors that a battle has been fought near Arthenay. The extent of the Prussian loss not yet ascertained, but thought that another French victory has been obtained. It seems to be without doubt that the conflict originated in an attack upon General Tann, along the road leading from Chevilly and Orleans, and the fight has been evidently very desperate. Indications of the hurried and complete retreat of the Germans are reported to be everywhere visible in the neighborhood of Orleans, and a subsequent dispatch will, no doubt, confirm what at present seems to be indistinct rumors, furnished on the information of stragglers and villagers. The French are following up their recent victories with considerable fervor and dash, and the latest reports from the interior of Paris, where the news of the victories have been officially published, have given a silver lining to the cloud that seems to hang over the doomed city.

Executions.

TOURS, November 15.

A dispatch from Lyons announces that mutinous soldiers of the Garde Mobile had been tried, and three executed.

Audonne, in the department of Cote de Or, has been nearly invested by the Prussians.

Movements in the East.

DOLE, November 14, via TOURS, November 15.

The Prussian force at Chevigny, about forty-eight hundred strong, has been recalled to Graz, in the department of Haute Saone, owing to the recapture of Dijon by the French. Three hundred Prussians attacked the place yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed by the National Guard.

Vessel Captured.

LONDON, November 15.

A French gunboat captured the German vessel Fena Johanna.

The French Elections.

MARSEILLES, November 15.

Returns from the municipal elections foot as follows: Republicans, 29,000; Communists, 8000. The city is perfectly quiet.

Hungary and Russia.

PESTH, November 15.

In the Hungarian diet, to-day, Deak urged the government to resist the Russian pretensions. The opposition, however, desired to effect a peaceful arrangement.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Palladines Commands the Army of the Loire.

TOURS, November 15.

It is reported that the Bavarians of Tann's command are deserting in great numbers. The peasants capture and bring them into the towns.

The government, in the Moniteur, thanks the National Guard of the Seine et Marne for their gallantry in capturing a body of Prussian cavalry.

There is nothing official from Paris or the army of the Loire.

General Palladines is, by decree, appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Loire. In addition to the forces already in the field, it is ordered that four entrenched camps be formed where a half million of men may drill. A dispatch from Gieu reports the enemy at Seins. The German prisoners captured and arrived at Orleans have large quantities of French jewelry and gold on them.

Position of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 15.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular concerning the Paris treaty of 1856 is dated October 21st. It recapitulates the successive alterations and violations of European treaties, among them that of 1856. He is unable to see why Russia should observe the latter when it has been disregarded by others. Therefore Russia disavows its obligations to a limited enjoyment of the Euxine Sea and invites the Sultan to enjoy equal rights with her. She has no wish to rekindle the Eastern question, and only aims at increasing her defensive strength. The goverment has prepared as a compromise a substitute, which is an equitable and therefore a probable basis of settlement.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, November 15.

The Vienna Cabinet is dissatified with Mr. Gladstone's dispatches to Russia's note, and likens him to Lord Aberdeen. In view, possibly, of a movement southward by Russia, the British fleet of observation will be established in the Mediterranean, with Malta as a rendezvous. Belgium replies to the Prussian complaint of the tone of the Belgian press, that the Belgian press is free.

Prussian Movements.

LONDON, 11 P. M., November 15.

Dispatches to-night report Prince Frederick Charles moving southward. His troops now occupy Dollvant, Trages and Sens.

Von der Tann Relieved.

LONDON, November 15.

The capture of Dijon is confirmed. Prince Frederick Charles has reached the River Yonne with 150,000 men to relieve Von der Tann.

Bismarck denies the authenticity of the dispatch reported sent by him to the North German Minister at Florence.

The Prussian authorities in Strasbourg have discovered and broken up a recruiting office for the French, which was conducted with great secrecy, and had sent to the field two hundred and seventy Francs-tireurs. A Prussian column from Rheims threatens the army of General Cambriels.

German Reinforcements.

VERSAILLES, November 15.

The rear of the armies investing Paris is protected by the arrival of fresh troops.

The Pope in Ireland.

CORK, November 15.

There was a great demonstration of sympathy for the Pope here to-night. The Bishop of Cork presided. There was an address by the members of Parliament from the Cork district. Resolutions expressing sympathy for the Holy Father, lamenting the destruction of the temporal power as detrimental to the peace of Europe, and in favor of memorializing the government on the subject, were adopted by acclamation.

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

LONDON, November 15—Evening.

Consols 92¾. Bonds 82¾.

NEW YORK, November 15.

Money more active. Gold being active all day, price declined to 10⅞, but rapidly advanced. Governments quiet all day, but very firm, especially on 81's and 68's. Forties steady, with few transactions. Virginias 65; new, 64. Levees 71. Eights 89¾. Alabamas 101; fives, 70. Georgias 80; sevens, 90. South Carolinas 65; new, 71½.

ALABAMA STATE FAIR.

MONTGOMERY, November 15.

The State fair opens with fine prospects. The weather is fine. There are many entries. The horse show is unprecedented, and includes many notorious thoroughbreds. There will be a tournament on Wednesday, and base ball matches by Lone Star, of New Orleans, and Mutuals, of New York, on Thursday and Friday.

THE ELECTION.

MONTGOMERY, November 15.

The Democrats carry the State by three to five thousand majority. In the House there will be sixty-five Democrats to thirty-five Republicans, of whom fifteen are colored. The last House was composed of seventeen Democrats to eighty-three Republicans. The Senate holding over stands two Democrats, thirty-one Republicans. The majority on joint ballot is doubtful.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

The President has appointed H. C. Hicks district attorney of Texas; James R. Beckwith district attorney of Louisiana; William Hunter appraiser of merchandise at Mobile.

The revenue supervisor for Tennessee telegraphs that three hundred distilleries will start and run in that State all winter, under the decision regarding purifying and refining whiskey.

DEATH OF A PUBLISHER.

CINCINNATI, November 15.

W. Starbuck, founder of the Evening Times, of this city, is dead, aged forty-eight, of disease of the heart.

—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has just issued a most extraordinary proclamation. He declares that his former proclamations declaring the counties of Alamance and Creswell in a state of insurrection are "hereby revoked, and shall have no further force or effect;" and then proceeds to express his "gratification" "at the peace and good order" prevailing in those counties, "and generally throughout the State." He trusts that partisan rancor and bitterness may abate, and that the whole people of the State, without respect to party, may unite fraternally and cordially to build up North Carolina, and to elevate her to the proud eminence which she once occupied as a member of the American Union. Governor Holden has been a long while coming to his senses—but better late than never.

DEATH OF COLONEL HAGOOD.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 15.

Colonel Hagood died this morning, at six o'clock. His remains will be sent by the train to Barnwell.

Seven deaths have thus far resulted from the Greenville Railroad disaster—four killed on the spot, and three mortally wounded, since dead—viz: Smith, Lomax and Hagood. CORSAIR.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

A BLUE LOOKOUT FOR WHITTEMORE.

A Plot Against Corbin—The Whittemore Business—Electing a Senator—The Best Man Wins.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, November 14.

The approaching session of the South Carolina Legislature promises some developments of special interest to a few senators and State officials, and of interest to the citizens of the State generally.

Among the first duties of the Senate will be a reorganization of that body. In doing this, it is understood that an attempt will be made to prevent the official polygamist, Corbin, from retaining his seat as senator from Charleston. Also, to deny the right of the perjured scoundrel Whittemore to a seat as senator elect from Darlington County; to order a new election for senator from Charleston County, rejecting the claims of Mr. Bates; also a new election in Abbeville and Horry Counties to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Hon. H. Buck and Hutson J. Lomax.

It is claimed, by the senatorial opponents of Corbin, and they are numerous—his ridicule of their arguments and defeat of their plans by his untiring energy not being calculated to inspire friendship—that he is no longer entitled to his seat, he having forfeited it under the law debarring any one from a seat in the Legislature who holds a State or Federal office.

As regards Whittemore, there are five Radical senators who will vote for his rejection. The seven Conservative senators will vote solidly with them, making twelve votes. It is believed that several more of the senators will be induced to vote the same way. Altogether the prospects for the kicking out of the reverend rascal are favorable. His opponents take the true ground, that he is more entitled to a stone-breaking position in the State penitentiary than a seat in the Legislature.

Franklin J. Moses, Jr., the great warrior who has cried for blood under two banners, yet under neither has he spilled any nor sought the places where there was a prospect of its being spilled, will doubtless be re-elected speaker without any opposition to speak of.

Daddy Cain still aspires to a seat in the Senate, and the profits accruing from the chairmanship of the committee on printing and on stray bills after getting "leave of absence" for three days, and "seeing the capitalists of Charleston." As the vote for Cain was much larger than his opponents dreamed of, it has been thought best by the ruling faction to conciliate him by some stray bit of patronage. As he is well acquainted with the "inside workings" of the land commission, the chief position in that political machine is spoken of for him. However, in this connection it would not be out of place to state that there is a growing feeling among the legislators looking to the abolishment of this costly swindle.

The election of an United States senator will be a fruitful source of trouble to the General Assembly, and will result in the pockets of the influential members being incre