The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 2132. CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRE.

A NEW YORK FIREMAN'S VIEW OF THE CAUSES OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

No Danger of a Similar Calamity in New York City—Action of the Underwriters.

NEW YORK, November 13.

General Shaler, of the New York Fire Department, has inspected the burned district in Boston. He concludes that the fire was in consequence of the delay of the firemen in reaching the scene, the narrowness of the streets, which prevented effective work, and the great heat. He agrees with the Boston chief that the explosion of the buildings by gunpowder tends to spread conflagrations. He assures the people that in this city there is no likelihood of a similar occurrence befalling them.

At a secret meeting to-day the underwriters adopted the rates of 1870, which advance the present rates ten to fifteen per cent. The subject of Mansard roofs was referred to a special committee.

The Relief Committee Deprecating any Additional Issue of Currency.

BOSTON, November 13.

The following was issued this morning from the relief committee room:

It having been suggested that the secretary of the treasury might issue an additional amount of currency in view of our calamity,

Resolved, That this committee earnestly remonstrate against such issue as unwise, unnecessary and prejudicial to the whole country.

A preliminary meeting of the insurance adjusters of several leading American and English companies was held to-day at the Revere House, E. J. Bassett, of the Ætna, of Hartford, as the chairman, and H. Bowers, of the North British, secretary. No definite action was taken, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The Broken Insurance Companies—The Effect on the Leather and Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The Insurance Spectator has the following list of suspended insurance companies with the proportion of its liabilities that each will probably pay:

Massachusetts Companies—Bay State, fifty per cent.; Boston, sixty; Boyleston, fifty-six; City, forty; Eliot, seventy-five; Exchange, forty; Faneuil Hall, fifty; Fireman's, thirty-five; Franklin, twenty-five; Howard, twenty-five; Lawrence, fifty; Manufacturers', ninety-five; Merchants', seventy-five; Mutual Benefit, thirty-five; National, seventy-five; North American, fifty; People's, seventy-five; Prescott, fifty; Shoe and Leather, fifty-five; Suffolk, fifty; Tremont, twenty-five; Massington, ninety-five.

New York Companies—Humboldt, forty per cent.; International, seventy-five; Market, fifty per cent.

Providence Companies—Equitable, sixty per cent.; Merchants', sixty-five per cent.

It is estimated that two hundred and fifty thousand sides of leather were burned in Boston. Prices here have advanced on unfinished leather ten per cent., sole leather three and six per cent. Further advances are anticipated. Sheep skins are held higher. It is estimated that three million pounds of wool were burned, and the prices here have advanced ten per cent.

The suspension of Stonfield, Wentworth & Co., dry goods commission merchants of Boston and this city, is announced. It is expected they will resume soon.

A Big Haul of Thieves—Light in Dark Places.

BOSTON, November 13.

Twenty-one thousand dollars' worth of property has been recovered from thieves. The gas was turned on to-day after two nights of darkness. F. A. Hawley, banker and broker, has suspended.

A Crash in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 13.

The Equitable Insurance Company of this city has stopped, and the Merchants' Insurance Company has called a meeting of its stockholders to determine upon its future course.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

Rigorous Measures Against the Carlist Insurgents.

MADRID, November 13.

The court martial of the Ferrol revolters continues, and several ringleaders have been sentenced to death. Two bands of Carlists have appeared in Andalusia and cut the telegraphs and railroads. A large force of troops have been sent there.

King Cholera on his Travels.

ROME, November 13.

The Italian Government now quarantines vessels from southern Austrian ports, in consequence of the cholera there.

Peace Restored in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, November 13.

General Ceballos, military governor of Sinaloa, announces the pacification of that State without bloodshed, General Diaz having surrendered and given his parole to present himself at the City of Mexico. President Lerdo congratulates the country on the complete restoration of peace, and there are great rejoicings at the capital.

AN EPIZOOTIC RELAPSE.

The Horses in New York Getting the Malady Over Again.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The horse malady has again appeared in several of the large stables where it was believed that the horses were cured, and several fatal instances are reported. The disease seems principally to affect horses that are compelled to work. During the first stages of the disease the epizootical symptoms are manifested, but after the relapse the malady seems to take the form of dropsy, and it is accompanied by swelling of the legs and belly. The treatment adopted consists of rubbing the parts with a liniment composed of camphor, hartshorn and sweet oil.

CINCINNATI, November 13.

The malady is spreading, but only four or five deaths of horses attacked Friday are reported. The increasing freight is accumulating at the river and the railroad depots. The American Express Company are using oxen.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.

The city authorities are considering the propriety of quarantining horses to prevent the epizootic.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 13.

The malady here seems of a mild type.

BALTIMORE, November 13.

Dropsy has appeared in the stables, and has proved fatal in many cases.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPOSTS.

Everything Lost in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

A special dispatch from Little Rock claims Arkansas by nearly five thousand majority for Grant, and claims twenty-seven Republican majority on joint ballot in the Assembly, securing the election of a Republican senator.

A Spasm of Radical Virtue in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.

R. A. Benners was arrested to-day by a deputy United States marshal and taken before Commissioner Sharmon, upon an affidavit by J. H. Ingraham, charging him with conspiracy, deception and fraud in printing counterfeit election tickets in similitude to the Republican ticket printed and voted by the Republicans of the State. Benners gave bail for ten thousand dollars.

CHIT-CHAT FROM COLUMBIA.

The Criminal Calendar—New Appointments—Progress of the State Canvass.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 13.

Several of the escaped convicts from the Richland County Jail have been recaptured.

Two inquests were held here to-day. The first was on the case of the colored girl killed on the 4th instant by falling from a train at the Greenville and Columbia Railroad depot in this city. The jury found a verdict of accidental death. The second case was that of a negro woman who had a white child strangled and the body thrown into a vacant lot, and the verdict was wilful murder.

Dr. M. M. Sams was to-day appointed health officer at St. Helena, vice Dr. Ahern, to date from July 1. Dr. Ahern abandoned the position because he could get no pay for his services.

The official count in Marlboro' County gives Grant 1610, Greeley 107, O'Conor 38. The board of canvassers to-day confirmed the reports of the commissioners of elections for Kershaw, Barnwell, Horry and Fairfield counties.

SANTEE.

THE COVETED SENATORSHIP.

Congressman Elliott Declines to Sell Out.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 12.

To the Editor of the Daily Union:

My attention having been just called to the following paragraph, published in THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS of yesterday, I respectfully ask space in your columns for the purpose of replying thereto:

"Congressman Elliott (colored,) who is set down as a candidate, will probably withdraw at the right time in favor of one of the two other aspirants—most likely 'honest' John. In any event, look for an exciting time when the Senatorial fight comes on."

Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that there is not the slightest semblance of truth in the above paragraph. I am a candidate for the position of United States Senator from this State, and shall remain a candidate until the final vote shall have been reached by the General Assembly. Underlying my candidacy is a question of principle, right and justice, which I am determined, so far as I am able, to have asserted.

Again, Mr. Editor, I have been informed that the story is being circulated that it is my intention to withdraw in favor of Mr. J. J. Patterson. I do most openly brand this rumor as an arrant lie, set afloat for the purpose of strengthening the chances of others interested in the struggle. I defy any man to say that he has ever even dared to obtrude his miserable carcass upon my presence for the purpose of intimating in the slightest manner any such corrupt bargain. I am a candidate in good faith, and shall so continue to the end.

To those who know me, it is unnecessary to say anything; but I deem it a matter of justice to the public, as well as to myself, to at once brand this mendacious lie with the stigma that it deserves. I am determined to have the question at once settled as to whether the lack of money shall exclude men from office, or whether those qualities alone that can conscientiously appeal to the higher sensibilities of our manhood shall prevail. My every effort shall be to have the whole people of this State, as well as of the entire country, understand whether or not the performance of the pledges recently made by the Republican party shall be foreshadowed by the blighting influence of a purchased seat in the Senate of the nation.

Respectfully yours,

R. B. ELLIOTT.

THE ELECTION IN MARION COUNTY.

The Whites Apathetic and the Negroes Active.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MARION, S. C., November 12.

The Presidential election excited no interest among the whites, though the colored voters, and of course their few white associates, rallied en masse for Grant and Wilson. At some polls not a single Greeley vote was cast, and the falling off in our Conservative vote throughout the county is over 1900. The Republicans polled within 50 votes of the highest vote received by any of their candidates at the October election. The following was the vote cast: For Grant and Wilson electors, each, 2447 votes; Greeley and Brown 428; white vote 588; colored vote 2287. The majority of Greeley votes were polled at this town, though even here there was a much lighter vote by the Conservatives than was cast last October.

Much depression has been produced in this county by the result of the recent elections, but it is to be hoped that this will not last. None of the county officers elect have as yet qualified or given bonds. Nothing else of interest here.

JUVENIS.

THE ORANGEBURG ROAD QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

LAW OFFICE OF IZLAR & DIBBLE.
ORANGEBURG, S. C., November 12.

I observe in your issue of yesterday a communication signed "Paysan," concerning a public road across the Edisto, near Bamberg, which has been the subject of recent litigation. In the Circuit Court I had the honor of successfully advocating the cause of the defendants. I am also so fortunate as to own a small "lot in the corporate limits of Bamberg," and a "tract of land nearly contiguous to this road." "Paysan" imagines that I am the author of an article that has too much of "Fair Play" to suit him at present. For his satisfaction I would state that I saw the communication of "Fair Play" for the first time in your columns, and did not know who was its author until casually informed several days afterwards while travelling on the cars.

Since "Paysan" is a young man who really has some good points in his style, let me caution him against the fault so patent in his article, of being misled into the use of language decidedly unbecoming in one of his educational and social advantages.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL DIBBLE.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Crusades upon the gas officials are inaugurated in Savannah and Macon.

In two weeks of last month Key West shipped $84,000 worth of cigars and sponges—which the Dispatch of that place thinks is pretty good for a village of seven thousand inhabitants.

The horse disease has worked its way to Lake City, Florida. The Herald of that place reports one case in which every symptom tallies with descriptions in Northern exchanges.

Pensacola is clamorous for a fine hotel. Her railroad connections with the interior having been completed, a grand hotel is now the only thing needed to make her prosperous and happy.

J. Henly Smith retires from the editorial management of the Atlanta Sun, having disposed of his interest to Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, who is now sole proprietor. Mr. Smith is succeeded in the editorial and business management of the paper by Mr. Samuel A. Echols.

There is evidently going to be a lively race for United States senator in Georgia. General Gordon, Hon. B. H. Hill, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Judge Underwood, General A. H. Benning, General L. J. Gartrell and General A. H. Colquit are only a few of the numerous aspirants who are being urged by their friends for this important office.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held on Saturday, in Atlanta, a new bank called the Citizens' Bank of Georgia, was organized, and the following named gentlemen elected directors for the ensuing year: Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, Colonel John T. Grant, Mr. William Goodnow, Judge J. A. Hayden, Colonel W. C. Morrill, Messrs. W. A. Rawson and John H. Flynn, of Atlanta, Mr. J. W. Seaver, of Boston, and W. L. Walters, of Baltimore. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Colonel John T. Grant was unanimously elected president.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

WHAT THE LIBERAL JOURNALS SAY ABOUT GREELEY'S DEFEAT.

The Great Work of the Liberal Coalition Only Begun.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

There was a good deal of philosophy in the apparently absurd remark of the Irishman about his pig, that it did not weigh as much as he expected, and he never thought it would. It is not inapplicable to the state of mind of the more sanguine friends of the reform cause over the result of its first campaign. It has not done so well as they expected in July; but it has achieved all they ever had the right to anticipate from it. It encountered mistakes and misfortunes within itself; it was confronted by formidable prejudices and deep distrust and powerful interests from without. Its principles were more widely accepted than its candidacy. But even in the hour of its first defeat it is only just to say that the reform movement itself was not only a logical necessity of our political situation, but one of the most hopeful signs of our political life. As nature is always seeking to purity and regenerate itself, so a republic—unless in hopeless decay—must forever be striving for improvement without and purification within. The Liberal undertaking sought to give expression to the need and desirability, first, of the reorganization of political parties—the dissolution of those which represented the conflicts of the last fifteen or twenty years, and the creation of a new, in which the voters who had been so long and so often in bitter antagonism should find themselves in harmony on new questions of and cooperating for new objects. Second, as part and result of this, the reconciliation of the sections and of the races, that the dispute over slavery and the civil war have brought into such sharp conflict. The perpetuation of the divisions of the war and slavery is incompatible with the health and safety of the republic. They must be composed or the republic will suffer in integrity and in prosperity. The great body of the Liberals in this campaign are also pledged by their sincerity to help on this work in whatever field and in whatever form it presents itself. They have no reason to be otherwise than proud of the character of their position and the history of their efforts during the past year. But they have no right to perpetuate any personal or party animosities and rivalries that the campaign has developed to the damage of the reforms they have sought to gain. They will wait with interest, with hope and with sympathy the result of the faith and the labors of those who, believing with them in ends, yet have remained in the Republican party; and if these men fail, and their hopes turn to disappointment, they will give greeting and co-operation to the further division and the new reorganization of parties by which—as it now seems—this necessary reconstruction of our politics and these reforms in the administration of the government are to be achieved. The results are essential. The agencies are of little moment. Time will secure the one; occasion will develope the other.

Grant's Blunders and His Opportunity—Both Parties Liberalized.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

President Grant will not, perhaps, be much obliged to us for our good wishes, but we hope he will be able to repair in his second term the blunders that discredit his first. And we will venture, in our high capacity as a disinterested observer and independent well-wisher, to suggest to him that it would be the part of wisdom for him not to regard his re-election exclusively in the light of a personal triumph and vindication. He ought to be aware that his champions through this campaign have had a hard time in excusing the weakness and failings on his part which they have been constrained to acknowledge. The tone of his advocates has been in many respects necessarily apologetic. This has been especially so in regard to his personal vanities and indulgencies—his estimation of his election, in the first place, as a personal compliment—his view of the public patronage as an auriferous placer for the use and benefit of his relatives and favorites—his concern for mere personal acquaintances rather than for those who had done the State or the party, or both, some service.

The Liberal Republican movement is not a failure. It has liberalized the Republican party, and its influence will temper the Administration for the next four years for good. It has also liberalized the Democratic party, and put out of the way forever irritating issues and dogmas that were dangerous. The missionary labor of the campaign on both sides has been excellent. Much has been done in the removal of the asperities of party differences, and in harmonizing the antagonists of other days over the questions of this day toward the homogeneity of the American people—a work of inestimable beneficence.

The Party of the Future.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

We are Democrats, Jeffersonian, Jacksonian Democrats, and, therefore, we propose to adhere to Liberalism. On the success of that principle depend the restoration of local self-government, of nationality, and the reconciliation of the people of all sections of the Union. It would be treason to reject the co-operation of Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumbull, Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown, and the other patriotic Republicans with whom the campaign which is just over has associated us—treason against the people and against republican freedom; and we shall certainly be guilty of no such crime.

To go back to the old party alignments would be tantamount to assuring the continuance of the Radical party in power, and the country has already had a great deal more of that party's domination than is good for it. For twelve years the Democratic party has been constantly defeated, and without a change of base it would be defeated to the end of time. The questions which were at issue between the Democratic and Republican parties have all been settled, and there can be na good reason for their being reopened. We do not propose to reopen them. The Liberal party, with the platform of State rights and civil service reform, and in which the best and purest men of the old Republican party are ready to unite with the Democrats in the cause of patriotism, furnishes some hopes of ultimate escape from the wretched thraldom in which we are held, and we are not such idiots as to decline to avail ourselves of our last and only chance.

We propose no new party, no new organization, no new name. We propose simply to stand where we are. We have already a platform of principles and an organization. We do not propose to change them. They answer all our present needs, and will improve as we proceed.

The Northern Democracy Never Really Approved of Greeley.

[From the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.]

The rush of the prominent politicians of the Democratic party towards Mr. Greeley in the interval between the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions was an advent without a parallel for its seeming unanimity and spontaneity. There was a whirl of excitement, that carried away the hearts of a great many people. On the surface, everything looked like the upheaval of a political revolution. So it continued to look down to the time of the Baltimore nomination; but soon after that it became plain enough to those who were not willing to delude themselves that the movement lacked one great element of a revolution. While the masses of the Democratic party in those closely-balanced Middle States, whose votes were to decide the election, gave the approval of their voices to the action of their delegates at Baltimore, their hearts were never in the business. To them the nomination of Mr. Greeley, whom they had only known as the bitterest reviler of them and their organization, was an unnatural thing. In the States to which we have referred, and notably in this State, they never gave a genuine approval to what was done at Baltimore.

The Passive Policy Should have been Adopted at Baltimore.

[From St. Louis Republican.]

The result would have been different but for one fatal mistake. That mistake was the renomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. That renomination should never have been made. We argued against it at the time, because we foresaw its evil effect. It did not bring Mr. Greeley a thousand Democratic votes that he would not have received without it, and it repelled half a million Republican votes that he would have received but for it. The Democratic renomination not only made him a Democrat, but it made him—using the partisan language of the canvass—a traitor. From the Republican partisan point of view he had not only suddenly become a traitor, but he had done so to secure a Democratic renomination. * * * Before the Baltimore event a wide and formidable revolt in the Republican party seemed inevitable; after Baltimore, it became impossible. Before Baltimore, it was an independent rebellion supported by the Democratic masses; after Baltimore, it seemed to be a prearranged desertion to the Democracy, and for that reason it was permitted to dwindle to the insignificant proportions which it exhibited in the canvass. The Baltimore Convention did not intend to kill the movement; but it did effectually kill it. * * * The Democracy should not have made a nomination at all; it should have formally and conspicuously withdrawn from the field, announced its resolution not to make a contest for the Presidency, either with its own candidate or any other candidate, and thus yielded fighting ground to any foe of the administration that might take its place. This was the "passive policy." It should have been adopted before the Cincinnati Convention. Had it been so adopted and strictly adhered to, the Liberal opposition to President Grant would have burst into the proportions of a powerful popular movement, and its nominee, whoever he might have been, would have been elected over Grant as certainly and decisively as Brown was elected Governor of Missouri over McClurg in 1870.

The Business Men's View of Greeley.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The first thing that occurs to the reflecting mind, in reviewing the recent campaign is, that the business men of the country took an early dislike and almost an alarm at Mr. Greeley's candidacy. There were some notable exceptions to this rule. The three or four wealthiest men in the country were his supporters, and a respectable body of merchants and bankers in every city could be counted among his friends. But, with few exceptions, they were against him. They feared that his election would produce hard times—that he would do something with the currency—that he would cause some precipitate action to be taken regarding specie payments. They feared a change. Things were well enough in a dollar-and-cent view, and your genuine business man does not look deep into questions of reform unless the reform programme tallies with the dollar-and-cent programme which he has in his mind's eye. In this case it did not. So the business classes "lay down" on Mr. Greeley at the outset—lay down hard on him—made little noise about it, but said to each other, "Grant is bad enough, but anything is better for us than Greeley." No reasons were given for their antipathy to Greeley—reasons are seldom given for a commercial scare—there were no reasons. The hard times they dreaded have come without any Greeley in them. They might as well have predicted horse disease or hog cholera to come in with Greeley. But we are now stating facts, and it is an obvious fact that the business men of the country generally were alarmed at Greeley, and when, in the month of July, his election seemed probable, and the Grant party got into a real panic, they proceeded to "shell out" to prevent it. * * * * We esteem this factor of opposition to Greeley in the recent campaign, on the whole, the most important one in it—at least equal to the solid negro vote which was cast against him, and, perhaps, stronger even than that.

Hotspur Critics.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

We have been surprised and mortified at the tone of a few of our Southern Democratic contemporaries in commenting on the disastrous result of Tuesday. We say "a few" because most of the criticism has been eminently impartial, unclouded and just. Our journals, as a general thing, rightly assigned as causes the recalcitrancy of the Northern Democrats, the general indifference of the people to reforms and governmental perils, and the gigantic patronage and money power of the government. But some papers, giving way to feelings of natural disgust at the unmanly attitude of many Northern Democrats who refused to support Mr. Greeley, have rashly attributed the result to sectional animosity, and charge that the North still cherishes against the South feelings of the bitterest hatred. Now we deprecate this sort of criticism not only as being unjust to the Northern people, but as misrepresenting Southern sentiment. It is the criticism of Hotspurs, unreasoning, rash, foolish and hurtful. The Southern people do not believe that the Northern people deliberately re-elected Grant for the purpose of wreaking spite upon us. Some of their leaders—shining lights of Radicalism, like Chandler, Butler and Morton, hate us; the great body of the people are rapidly forgetting the narrow, illiberal and harsh issues of the war. True, broad overtures made by us for peace and amity were seemingly slighted in the re-election of a man who has done us nothing but harm since he has been in office. But we are loth to believe that this is the real signification of last Tuesday's work. We unhesitatingly say, we do not believe any such thing. And we think the expression of such opinion is imprudent and tends to damage us in the eyes of reflecting men everywhere. On this subject THE CHARLESTON NEWS has a sensible and timely article.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

[From the Harrisburg, Pa., Journal.]

Speculation resorts to many and singular, even mean subterfuges, to justify its plundering of the consumer. In no business more than that of selling money is this imposition practiced with greater brazen-facedness than that of selling coal—disposing of it to the retail men of the country. The excuses for increasing the price of coal have always been shallow. Heretofore, when a ring or corner desired to make a good round sum from sales of this product, men were hired to get up a strike for an outrageous demand of some kind. It could be proved, without much trouble, that the parties who owned collieries, and who had shipped large amounts of coal to the wholesale markets, connived at the intrigues to get up strikes, and actually paid cash prices to their creatures who managed such movements. The instant effect of such strikes was to produce a panic; consumers of coal who did not understand the real state of affairs, rushed into market to buy or make contracts, and allowed themselves to be misled by the supposition that the supply would be short on account of the strike. It did not take long to reveal the rascality of these schemes, nor did it require any more time for the coal operator to devise some new scheme by which to continue preying on the purse of the consumer. The next subterfuge was to mine less coal, and thus claim that on account of the deficiency in the supply prices must go up. In the meantime railroad companies were drawn into the intrigue and induced to raise their freights, in order that the high price of coal could be justified. There was a time when it cost more to carry a ton of coal from the mines in Schuylkill County to Philadelphia than the article was valued at the mouth of the mine. The last dodge in this speculation is the justification for last week's increase in the price of coal sixty cents per ton, that the English mines were failing, and that European steam vessels are now coaling exclusively in this country. The shallowness in this trick is at once apparent. Double and treble the amount of new coal territory is developed in this country for all the coal fields of England which are discovered to be failing; and if our mines are fairly worked it would make no actual impression on the quantity used, so far as the American consumer is concerned, if all the steam vessels in the waters of the world coaled on the American coast. The entire object of the wholesale coal trade and those who move it seems to be to plunder the consumer. The watering of stock and the payment of princely salaries for sinecure services demand this increase of price, and not the scarcity of supply or the want of proper facilities to produce it, and it is thus made an imposition in business at once criminal in those who practice it, and disgraceful to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—Colonel Grosvenor has assumed the editorship of the St. Louis Evening Dispatch.

—The shipments of specie from New York yesterday were nine hundred thousand dollars.

—The Waterford Bank, at Albany, N. Y., has been robbed of four hundred thousand dollars, with no trace of the thieves.

—The broad silk weavers in Messrs. Tilt & Son's Phœnix Mills, Paterson, N. J., struck yesterday in consequence of a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in their wages. The strikers number two hundred and fifty.

OUR HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

An Address by the United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the one hundredth year of American independence shall be celebrated by an international exhibition of the arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, and has appointed a commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a national commission, and designed as it is to "commemorate the first century of our existence, by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of our progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations," it is to the people at large that the commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the centennial celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the birthday of the great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this "celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being international. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting, for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the centennial celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States centennial commission has received no government aid, such as England extended to her world's fair, and France to her universal exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share to the expenses and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophecy that the centennial celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Temporary Secretary.

MORE MARINE MISHAPS.

LONDON, November 13.

Heavy gales prevail along the English coast to-day, and much damage to shipping is reported.

NORFOLK, VA., November 13.

The schooner Eclipse, from New York for Savannah, with a cargo of lime and guano, has put into this port leaking badly. Her cargo will have to be discharged.

THE HIGHWAYS OF COMMERCE.

CINCINNATI, November 13.

A dispatch from Parsons, Kansas, says that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is now completed to within eleven miles of the Red River, and the bridge across that stream is rapidly building. The Texas Central Railroad will be completed to Denison by the first of January next. The gap between the two roads is now only forty miles, and the business this season will exceed 100,000 head of cattle and 30,000 bales of cotton.

A BRTUAL ASSASSINATION.

A Party of Disguised Men Deliberately Murder a Young Georgian.

[From the Atlanta Sun, November 12.]

In Glascock County, near the line dividing Glascock and Washington Counties, is a bridge known as Kitchen's Bridge. About one hundred yards from this bridge, a young man named Reuben Armor has recently erected a small storehouse, where he has been keeping a small stock of goods suitable for the country trade. For two or three weeks past Mr. B——, a friend of Mr. Armor (we withhold his full name for the present) has been on a visit, staying in the store, and sleeping in the back room with Armor, which was occupied as a bed-room. On Saturday afternoon Armor, who was drinking, had a difficulty with some persons—the particulars of which our informant does not know—at a house in the neighborhood. When he came to the store late in the afternoon there were marks and bruises on his face, which would indicate that he had been fighting. He stated to his friend that he had had a difficulty, giving the names of the parties, and that he had been maltreated, there being several of them against him. A little past twelve o'clock Saturday night some negroes passing called at the front door of the store, awaking the two men, who were asleep in the back room, stating that they wished to make some purchases. They were informed that the hour was unseasonable, and they could not get what they wished. A few minutes later a gentle rapping was heard at the door, and a voice, which was recognized as that of a man living near by, asked admittance. Mr. B——, who had put on his pants, opened the door, when a man in a black hood and gown, covering completely his body, with a navy pistol in hand, pushed himself inside, past Mr. B——, who, though much startled, demanded his business. No reply was made, but the pistol was turned from Mr. B—— and pointed at Armor. Two other men in similar disguise now came in; Armor was seized forcibly, being totally unarmed, and carried out the door. A fourth man in disguise, armed with a musket or carbine, pointed it tow[illegible] B——, who grappled with his would-be murderer. In the scuffle the gun was fired, and the third finger of Mr. B——'s left hand shot off. Another one of the disguised men coming up just at this juncture, Mr. B—— was very wisely "seized with a leaving," which he effected by means of a window in the back room, which the little negro boy who slept on the floor in the office had already opened to effect his own escape. Mr. B—— ran from the house some distance, and lay out in the woods until day, when he called for some of the neighbors to go with him to the store, where they found Armor dead, his throat cut from ear to ear, and his head crushed and mangled. A coroner's jury was summoned, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death by the hand of some unknown parties.

BLOODY WORK WITH THE PISTOL.

A Negro Assassin in Savannah—A Woman Fatally Injured.

The Savannah Advertiser, of yesterday, reports a murderous affray which happened in that city last Tuesday evening between two negroes named Josiah Lloyd and Richard Jarvis.

It appears that they had quarrelled during the afternoon and shortly after dark Jarvis, accompanied by a friend, approached Lloyd's store. Both of them were armed, and after some loud talk outside, they entered and demanded drinks. Perceiving that they were already under the influence of liquor, Lloyd declined to sell them any more. They then went outside and became very profane and abusive—Jarvis flourishing a pistol, threatening to kill Lloyd, and declaring that he would have satisfaction. The intended victim at this time sat upon a stool, and his little boy, about ten years of age, was playing near by. Suddenly Jarvis raised his weapon, and deliberately taking aim, fired, but the charge did not explode. At this instant Lloyd's mother, attracted by the noise, came to the back door, and believing that Jarvis intended to murder her son, hurried through the yard, out of the gate on East Broad street, and begged him not to shoot. At this moment, as Lloyd stood at the door, Jarvis again took aim and fired. The ball grazed Lloyd's person and struck the foot of his little son. Lloyd, who was entirely unarmed, stepped aside, and before he could re-enter the store the desperado fired again. The ball missed the intended victim, and struck Mrs. Lloyd, who threw up her hands, and uttering a piercing shriek fell to the ground. The son rushed to her and carried her into the house, while the cry of the wounded woman was taken up by the horrified women in the neighborhood until the place resounded with their screams. The murderous villain seeing his bloody work walked away, and stood at the corner opposite his victim's house. Officer Conahan, who resides near by, was startled at the uproar, and rushing to the place seized the assassin and took him to the barracks. It is probable that the woman will not recover.

THE PICKENS MURDER.

Further Details of the Horrid Deed.

[From the Columbia Union.]

On Friday evening, the 8th instant, R. M. Hughes, a white man, son of Larken Hughes, who lives in Pickens about three miles from the Courthouse, while on his way to the cotton gin was murdered by Julius Durham, a neighbor living about one and a half miles from the murdered man. The circumstances of this cold-blooded murder are related to us as follows: Mr. Hughes was taking a load of his cotton to be ginned. He was sitting on the rear of the load, a colored man driving the team. When they arrived within about a mile and a half of the Courthouse, according to the testimony of the driver before the jury, they met Durham, who was on horseback, coming from the town, considerably under the influence of liquor. Durham said "Good evening, Dick, won't you take a drink of brandy? I have some of the best you ever tasted." Hughes thanked him, remarking that he never drank. Durham then urged Hughes to return home with him and accompany him to a corn shucking, which was to take place in the neighborhood that night. Hughes replied that he was obliged to go on and see to the ginning of his cotton. Durham said, "Make that damned nigger take it or shoot him;" and at that snapped his pistol at the colored man. The cap snapped, but the pistol was not discharged. Hughes asked if the pistol was loaded, and on being told that it was, said to Durham that he ought not to do that, as it was dangerous. Upon this Durham turned to Hughes and fired, the ball severing the large artery on the left side of the neck. Hughes sprang from the wagon and said, "Why did you shoot me?" These were his last words. He died in about thirty minutes. As soon as the deed was done Durham put the colored man on his horse and sent him to the Courthouse for a physician. When the man returned with a party of citizens, Durham had fled, but was soon captured. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. We learn that Hughes was a very peaceable, unoffending young man, of about twenty-two years of age, and unmarried. There had never been any quarrel or hard feeling existing between the parties, and no cause is assigned for the atrocious deed, except that Durham was in liquor, and was rather a reckless young man. He was about nineteen years of age. This is stated to be the seventeenth murder in Pickens since the war, and not one of the murderers has suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This tragedy adds another to the long list of crimes to be charged to the abuse of strong drink.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

A Woman's Stratagem and Its Results.

A story comes from Athens about Greek brigandage very refreshing to honest people, and suggestive of the question whether women might not govern Greece better than its men. One of the curses of modern Hellas, as everybody knows, is the unextirpated guild of brigands, who infest the land, defying the government, suppressing commerce, demoralizing the peasantry, and robbing and murdering strangers or rich natives. One of these unhanged villains lately captured the youthful son of a widow woman of property, well known upon the border. The usual message was sent down from the hills: the brigand chief must have one thousand drachmas by a certain day, or the life of the boy—he was only twelve years old—would pay the forfeit. As usual, too, the last hope which a mother could cherish in such a frightful position was the chance of government help. The wretchedly weak administrations which play at "in and out," in Athens, still allow these scoundrels to hold the roads and passes of the country; and this poor woman had to trust to her own courage and wits. Neither were wanting; there was some true old Odyssinean blood in her, and she hit upon a plan for saving her child and her drachmas. She had a brother, a young fellow of perfect pluck, though his cheeks were as smooth as the Delian Apollo's, and him she dressed up carefully as a Greek girl. Having appointed to meet the robber chief in a certain spot, she took up two hundred drachmas and a present of cakes and fruit, the "Greek girl" going with her as a "guide." On reaching the place they found the scoundrel waiting, with the captive lad bound hand and foot beside him. The woman first ascertained by cunning questions that the man was really alone, and then offered, with many supplications, her money, and the present of cakes and fruit. The villain took the latter, and munched while he counted out the drachmas; then, with a fierce oath, he said it was far too little, that she must go back and send enough to make up a thousand, or the head of the lad would be sent down to her without delay. While the woman clung supplicating to his knees the "Greek girl" suddenly flung a grip of iron round the robber's arms, and as the fellow was thus pinioned the outraged mother drew a loaded pistol and shot him dead. The pair lost no time in liberating the lad, nor did they forget to cut off and wrap in a cloth the head of the "chief;" and as a reward of three thousand drachmas had been set upon this precious article, they made quite an excellent day's business of it on arriving safe and sound at their own village.

A NEW BROOM AT WORK.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The Sun reports the new district attorney as having decided to take all the indictments for murder from the pigeon holes and try them at once. There are one hundred pigeon-holed indictments for homicide and various grades of manslaughter. The bondsmen are mainly politicians. In addition there are about twenty prisoners awaiting trial for homicide and manslaughter.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

The barometer will probably continue falling over the lower lakes, and thence over the entire sections of the Middle States and New England, with southeasterly to southwesterly winds. Threatening weather and rain to-morrow in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

THE ASSEMBLIES ASSEMBLING.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.

The special session of the Indiana Legislature convened to-day.

BOSTON, November 13.

At a meeting of the governor and executive council held this afternoon, the Massachusetts Legislature was ordered to assemble next Tuesday.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 13.

Rumors having appeared through the columns of the Norfolk Journal, Raleigh Sentinel and Wilmington Journal that Governor Caldwell would issue a proclamation forbidding the assembling of the State Legislature on Monday next, the agent of the Associated Press this morning held an interview with the Governor relative thereto. The Governor replied in substance that, like many other statements made by the State press in regard to his official career, this was totally unfounded and devoid of truth, and that he is now busily preparing his annual message for the General Assembly