THE CALDWELL TRAGEDY THE ENCOUNTER, AS DESCRIBED BY TUPPER AND MONTGOMERY.

A Materially Different Version of the Affair-The Movements of the Parties Previous to the Fracas-The Prisoner Claims that he Acted Strictly in Self-Defence-Condition of Major Morgan-General Butler Retained as Tupper's

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Tuesday Night, September 24. Upon the commitment of the coroner, Captain Geo. E. Tupper is still confined in jall for killing Captain Jno. D. Caldwell, of this city, last Saturday. It is rumored that efforts will be at once made to effect his release by an appli. cation for a writ of habeas corpus. brother from Charleston, and others of his friends, have arrived in the city. The Hon. C. W. Montgomery, one of the parties engaged in the fight, who was yesterday released from confinement, by his own option shares the tare of the cell with Tupper. Captain Tupper's ment of the facts of the affray differs widely from that which has hitherto been given. The reporter of THE NEWS, in an interview with the prisoner this evening, found him in as cheerful a state of mind as the circumstances permit. He occupies the roomy prison cell in the jall in which the alleged Ku-Klux of Union during the day. A cot, bench and two chairs make up the furniture of the room. Tupper expresses much grief at the fatal result of the rencontre, but claims that the trial will show that he acted in self-defence. The following is the verbatim statement made to your reporter this evening by Captain Tupper, which is confirmed by C. W. Montgomery, who was present during the interview in the presence of one other person. He says:

Colonel Charles W. Montgomery, his triend hira down more than once, and pressing him of long acquaintance in Charleston, where to the wall, giving him no quarter at all. they both formerly resided, called upon him Tupper states further, that his opinion is that at his residence on the night prior to the pub- he would have been killed if Providence had lication of his (Montgomery's) card in the not come to his aid. Daily Phoenix, which reflected severely upon Judge Saml. W. Melton, and requested that down from his lips in the prison. During the Tupper should accompany him to the Phoenix time of this fight, as stated by him, Melton office, and also that he should read the card and Montgomery were fighting on the floor, which he proposed to publish, and which was to appear the next morning. Tupper dressed himself immediately and went with Montgomery to the Phoenix office. On the way there Montgomery explained to him the article that had appeared in the Beaufort Republican, giving the language of Judge Melton in a recent speech at that place reflecting upon Montgomery. Upon arriving at the Phoenix office, Montgomery showed the card to Tupper, and the latter says he endorsed his course, and the card appeared the next morning in the Phoenix. During the day of the publication of Colonel Montgomery's card, Tupper states that he was informed by seve ral gentlemen that Captain John D. Caldwell had stated that he had telegraphed to several points for Judge Melton to return to Columbia immediately and meet Colonel Montgomery; also that Colonel Montgomery had asked Tupper to serve him as his friend in the matter, and he (Tupper) had agreed to do so. At about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Colone Montgomery came to Tupper's office and stated that Judge Melton was on Main street with his friend, Captain Caldwell, and asked him (Tupper) if he (Montgomery) had not better show himself on the same street and give Judge Melton an opportunity to approach him if he should have any desire to do so. The prisoner states that he acquiesced, and at two o'clock joined walked down Richardson street, the main street in the city, on the west side, for several squares, as far as Muller's, at the corner of Lady street, and there met Mr. James Brennan, editor of the Southern Celt, and secretary and treasurer of the State Central Committee of the Bolting wing of the Republican party, where a conversation was engaged in for about half an hour, when Brennan proposed that the party should walk to Pollock's Saloon for refreshments, which they did. There the party partook of beer. When they came out of the saloon on Richardson street again, Tupper states that he saw Captain Caldwell and Judge Melton on the opposite side of the street in front of George Symmer's grocery store, and he states that he observed they recognized Montgomery and him (Tupper.) The opposite party then walked up the street slowly, and when that party had reach ed the corner by Pelxotto's store, (the south east corner of Eichardson and Washington streets,) Tupper asked Montgomery to walk with him up the street, on the opposite side in the same direction. Montgomery said "yes," and they walked up the street slowly for the purpose of giving Judge Melton an opportunity to assail Montgomery, if he chose to do so. When Judge Melton and Captain Caldwell arrived at the Palmetto tree which stands on the opposite corner from Pelxotto's store they crossed Richardson street, and when they reached the opposite side, the two parties were but fifteen or twenty feet apart, both walking up Richardson street, Tupper and

Montgomery walking behind Melton and

agreed that Judge Melton did not intend to

assault him. Montgomery believing the same

to be clearly indicated by the gentleman ag-

grieved, (Melton,) they concluded that Judge

Melton would address a communication to

Colonel Montgomery requesting a meet-

ing in Augusta, Georgia, or Charlotte, North

Carolina, and at the time, and as an evi-

dence of the fact, Tupper states that he had

made arrangements to obtain the same duel-

ling pistols that were selected for the Davega

dine at Pollock's, and the latter told Mont-

gomery that he had told his family that he

would probably not be at home to dinner, as

he had an important engagement. Tupper

and Montgomery then walked down to the

Pollock House, where dinner was immediately

ordered. They met there Mr. Theo. Stark, an

old citizen and former mayor of the city, with

whom a short conversation was held. Dinner

being announced, Colonel Montgomery and

Tupper went into the dining room. Colonel

head of the table, and the latter did so. NOTE.—The head of the table faces the door entering from the bar. A side door on the left of the table leads out of the dining hall between the head of the table and the entrance.] Just at this moment Messrs. F. H. Elmore, Fielding and Lawrence Taylor came in. Colonel Montgomery asked them to dine. They declined, saying they had ordered dinner. Colonel Montgomery then asked them to drink, and beer was ordered for five persons. The servant entered, and, at this moment, Tupper states he saw Captain Caldwell looking in at the door of entrance to the dininghall, and then close the same. He did no think it at all strange, supposing he was looking for some friend. Half a minute had not elapsed after this, when Judge Melton came into the room followed by Captain Caldwell and Major Morgan; and, before Colonel Montgomery had time to know of their approach he (Montgomery,) while sitting in his chair cutting a piece of meat, was violently assaulted by Judge Melton, several severe blows being inflicted upon his face, when Melton fell on him with his immense weight, causing Colonel Montgomery to reel from his chair on the floor, Judge Melton upon him, continuing his blows in rapid succession. The prisoner states further that before he could offer any assistance to his friend, Montgomery, he (Tupper) had received a severe blow in his right eye, inflicted with the fist of Captain Caldwell the latter having a pistol in were confined. Many people have visited him his right hand at the time, and remarking, as he struck him, (Tupper,) "By G-d, I am here." To which Tupper states that he replied, "So am I !" returning the blow, which staggered Captain Caldwell, when Major Morgan struck him (Tupper) a heavy blow over the left of the forehead, and then both Caldwell and Morgan rushed upon him very excitedly, grappling with him (Tupper) endeavoring to get him to the ground. Tupper avers that their treatment was very violent, forcing

> This is Captain Tupper's statement, as taken and continued to fight until separated, after Caldwell had been killed. The third shot which passed out of the side door, above de scribed, struck in the alley-way, and is presumed to have been fired at Melton.

> The condition of Major Morgan, who wa shot in the melee, is not so favorable as heretofore reported. The city is quiet. General M. C. Butler has been retained as counsel for PICKET.

A MULE THIEF PARDONED.

[ PECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, September 24. Governor Scott has pardoned Joseph P. Hill. sentenced last February to two years in the Penitentiary for mule stealing. PICKET.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Governor Curtin Takes the Field.

New YORK Sentember 24. Ex-Governor Curtin accepts the Liberal nomination as delegate at large for the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and declares unequivocally for Buckalew. He says he will meet the Presidential issue when the be will meet the Presidential issue when the proper time comes before the people and in accordance with his settled convictions.

Words of Truth and Soberness. Hon. Dan. W. Voorhees introduced Mr. idience here. Mr. Greeley announced as the watchword of the present ampaign, "Beconciliation and Purification. He said the country to-day was confronted with a deadly peril of corruption. A cancer is eating into her vitals, whereof the essence is purchased. Legislation bribed public ser-vants and the betrayal of the highest

Seventy Wise Men of Gotham.

NEW YORE, September 24.

At a meeting of the committee of seventy, held to-day, it was decided to continue the committees as at present constituted. No general plan of the campaign for the coming lection was adopted, but it was the genera opinion of the members present that the question of the national canvass should not be allowed to interfere with local politics.

THE OUTLOOK FROM WASHINGTON.

Political News and Gossip-Colonization of Colored Voters in Pennsylvania-Mr. Greeley's Prospects Now.

(Telegram to Baltimore Sun.) WASHINGTON, September 22.

Information of a trustworthy character was secoved here vesterday that colored men from Maryland and Virginia, in large numbers, had Maryland and Virginia, in large numbers, had been colonized in Pennsylvania during the last two weeks for use as Republican voters. They were taken there, it is said, under pretence of having been engaged as laborers on a new rallroad, and that their expenses and services are all paid out of an electioneering fund. The effort to carry that State in the administration interest is further illustrated by the declaration of a member of the Republican State central committee, who was in this city last week, the conception of the Republican State central committee, who was in this city last week, to the effect that the opposition of some Republicans to Hartranit for governor had already cost the regular organization a hundred

thousand dollars.
Political savices from leading Liberals in
New York, Ohio and Indiana are very encour-Caldwell, at a distance of about twen New 10rk, Unio and Indiana are very encour-aging for the Greeley and Brown ticket. The defection of the eminent German editor and orator, Fred. Hassourek, is having a disas-trous effect in Ohio, whence a general cry of alarm comes from the Administration side. ty feet. When they had reached the club-room door, about a square and a half from the corner mentioned, Melton and Caldwell stopped, and as Montgomery and Tupper passed them slowly, walking along, the other alarm comes from the Administration side.

Nearly all the leading speakers in the Republican party have been summoned there, and every Ohio official requested to come home and vote. From Pennsylvania word comes that Governor Curtin is writing a strong declaratory letter for the Liberal party. party faced outwards, when, Tupper states, that he saluted both gentlemen with the words, "Gentlemen, good-day," the relations between him (Tupper) and both Caldwell and Metton being of a friendly character. Colonel

claratory letter for the Liberal party.
A private letter received here from a prominent Alabamian says there can be no doubt as to the success of the Democratic State ticket, and the carrying of the State for Greeley. In Montgomery at this time simply bowed to Captain Caldwell. Tupper states that Montgomery and himself then continued on up any event, Senator Spencer will be relegated to a back seat.

Private dispatches from Louislana say that Richardson street, stopping at the Columbia Hotel about an hour and discussing the mat-

there is no doubt that State will give Greeley from ten to twenty thousand majority. ter. He and Montgomery both concluded and

L'ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Paris, September 24.

At a reception given to-day by M. Thiers in the Palace of Elysees, Count Ortoff, the Russion minister to France, said that the Czar of Russia would not have gone to some the country of the count Russia would not have gone to any meeting, the object of which was hostility to France. Count Orioff further said that the Czar had ordered him formally to state this fact to

The French Government to-day paid to Gering pistols that were selected for the Davegs and Johnston affair. At the Columbia Hotel many fifty-seven million francs, completing and Johnston affair. At the Columbia Hotel the fifth half milliard of the war indemnity.

Colonel Montgomery invited him (Tupper) to German troops now in France, and the French authorities have agreed that the evacuation of the departments of Marne and Haute Marne shall commence on October 15th.

COAL AGAINST COTTON.

London, September 24.

The advance in the price of coal has caused an increase in the expenses of running the Lancashire cotton mills to such an extent that it has been decided to reduce the number of hours of labor in them while the present high Montgomery requested Tupper to sit at the price is maintained.

GREELEY IN THE SOUTH.

HIS RECEPTION AND SPEECH AS LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Bonfires and Illuminations—The Liberal Standard-Bearer a Visitor at the Exposition.

Louisville, September 22. Mr. Greeley arrived at 8.40 last night. He was met by a large crowd of citizens, and escorted by the committee to the exposition. His passage through the crowd was accomplished with difficulty. Judge M. F. Bullock delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the exposition, and Mr. Greeley responded in a short speech. He spoke of the previous devotion of the South to agriculture, and the present growth of manufacturing interests ere. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause. He closed his remarks with an oulogy on Henry Clay.

Mr. Greeley and his party were then conducted through the crowd to carriages, and proceeded to the Galt House, where the streets were filled with people awalting his arrival. Bonfires were built in the streets. and a number of buildings were decorated and some of them illuminated. A platform had been erected at the southeast corner of the Galt House, and a few minutes after his arrival Mr. Greeley appeared on the platform, and was introduced to the assemblage by Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal. when he spoke at great length.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

Citizens of Louisville, standing on this soil of Kentucky, I ask you, who are my associates in the great Liberal movement of the day, to ear testimony with me to certain tru he is it not true that we desire a government of just and equal laws, which shall ex-tend equal favor and equal protection to every American citizen? [Applause, and cries of "That's so."] Is it not true that while we demand the repeal of all distranchisement, of all proscription of all Americans because of the part they bore in our late strug-gle, that we desire that no man shall be disfranchised, that no man shall be proscribed, but that every man shall stand on true that we have no expectations, no pur-pose, no understanding that the rebel debt shall be paid, or rebel soldiers pensioned, or the slaves emancipated by the result of the war paid for? Is it not true that we have no purpose or expectation or understanding that any of these things shall be done? [Applause, and ories of "You are right."]

Now, fellow-citizens, I wish to call your at-

Now, fellow-citizens, I wish to call your attention to an aspect of this struggle which has not yet been presented. There is no class of our citizens, no part of the American peeple, who have so real and great an interest in the success of our government as the colored people of this country. Though they know that we all admit their rights are perfectly secured by the constitution, and that no one can go back; that it is still their real interest that their rights shall not be only accorded, but their rights shall not be only accorded, but that they should be fully accorded; that there shall be no opposition, no objection to their enjoying just the same political and civil rights do la their interest more than your that we do, is their interest more than yours or mine, that all contention concerning black men or white men shall absolutely cease? that every individual shall be judged and estimated according to his worth, with no respect whatever to color or condition? If our government succeeds, there is no party, no considerable faction—there is nobody left in the field engaging or objecting to their standhe field opposing or objecting to their standlatform of American nationality. Applause.] I say, then, it is their clear in [Applause.] I say, then, it is their clear interest that our government shall be welcomed and ratified and approved by the enlire American people, and yet it is a very discouraging fact presented to us, that there is no other class so generally and so bitterly opposing us as they are. There is no other class, as a class, who insist so thoroughly or misapprehendingly in misrepresenting us. I say not this to excite prejudice against them. They are ignorant, and their ignorance is not their own fault, though it is their and our mistortune. They are misled, and we are calumnlated in their ears.

I have been repeatedly asked to contradict assertions that I have been a negro trader. Even on my way to this place one quadroon girl, on hearing me speak, said: "I would like to stick a knie into his heart. He sold my mother into Richmond, Va." [Laughter.] my mother into kichmond, va. Laughter. I can imagine no reason why lies like that should be told. I can imagine no reason why good men and women should not everywhere discountenance and refute them.

It is, I say, the misjoriume of the colored

cople—a misfertune of our people—that they a class are steeled against us. They will not hear us; they do not believe us. They are cold this movement is a contrivance to get them enslaved again, virtually, if not abso-lately, and that all the pretensions of the Cincinnati platform and the Baltimore enare lies. "If this party succeeds," says Mr. Wendell Phillips, "you must conceal your property and take care of your arms." property and take care of your arms."
Now, fellow-clitzens, I state these facts
here not that I would have you think any
worse of these misguided people. I state
them because I want you Kentuckians to re-

alize that ignorance is public peril; that you cannot well afford to have part of your people growing up in that dense unacquaintance with public men and public affairs that they can be deceived and misled as this people are. You must take care that they shall be educated so that they shall be too wise, too well informed to be thus misinformed and misguided. Felto be thus misinformed and misguided. Fellow-citizens, if our movement should prevail, as I trust it will prevail, we will sweep away all this refuse of lies in three months. We will say to the colored men: We proffer you nothing except the protection of the laws the same for you as for us. You have your living to earn as well as we. You will have to apply the protection of the laws the same for you as for us. You have your living to earn as well as we. You will have to apply the protection of the same for your properties all your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the protection of the same for your pages of the yo all your abilities, all your energies, all your faculties, and make the most of them you can.

The laws do not favor you, but they The laws do not favor you, but they will thoroughly protect you, and in three months, if we succeed, the colored people will be so disabused that the same men can never deceive them again—never again. But suppose we fail and, we may fail. If the colored men did not believe that the power was against us—that money was against us—if they did not realize that the treasury, the army, the one hundred thousand office-holders, were all banded against us in force, which they believe we cannot overcome, they certainly would not be so universally hostile to us. Why, they think we cannot succeed, and they want to be upon the winning side. That is part of it; but they are also deluded in regard to our purposes. We say we are not your enemies; we will not be say we are not your enemies; we will not be your oppressors; we will not, though you have done us an injustice; we will try as well as we

ightened, so that the mistakes you have made cannot be made over and over again. That is where we stand. cannot be ma where we stand.

Now, fellow-citizens, why do we condemn proscription? They are mistaken who say there are only two or three hundred left now. orbidden to exercise the common rights o American citizens. It is not so. There are thousands. There are five thousand disfran-chised in the State of Arkansas alone, and the men who hold them disfranchised expect to carry that State against us by virtue of that disfranchisement. But it is not the number of prescribed men who, as not under this ban, feel themselves proscribed because others are, for an off-nce which was their offence as well. So long as you have a proscribed class in the country, men all around them, honorable, generous men, will feel I ought to be proscribed the same as that man. The difference vas only by accident. He happened to take an oath or fill an office before the struggle that I did not. His guilt was no more than mine. Accident only makes him proscribed, mine. Accident only makes him prostrict, and leaves me free. So that, so long as there shall be a proscribed class in this country, proscription will rankle in the hearts of millions of Americans, who feel that they themselves are condemned and banned in the act

an to have your children educated and en

which dooms their leaders. It is not for the sake of the proscribed alone that I speak. Every community has the right to the best services of all its citizens. Men say to me, "Why, you don't want to elect Toombs, or someoody else, do you?" No, I don't want to elect any of those men; but sup-pose other people do? Who are you, and who

am I to say whether they shall or not? It is not a question for me, but whether American citizens, whom you say have the same rights to vote and hold office as you, shall be at liberty to vote for men they prefer, or shall be compelled to vote for men you prefer.

CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

The question reaches not several hundreds, but several millions of our people. W. II, they say, what do the people care about this? The banks are making money, the people are prospands are making money, the people are pros-pering, manufacturers are thrifty, who cares that a few hundred or thousand men are dis-franchised? I care. I say a war which ended nearly eight years ago ought to have had nearly all its bloody traces wiped out before this time.

all its bloody traces wiped out before this time.

[Applause.]

I say that while we have often been amused with promises of general amnesty, the government of the country has practically been controlled by men like Senators Morton and Chandler and General Butler, one of which senators is saying: "Well, then, all may forgive rebels if they will, but I never can.' Now that spirit is not one which should rule a republican country. A Republican should be Now that spirit is not one which should rife a republican country. A Republican should be generous and faithful—generous to errors whereof the very last evil consequences have long since faded away. Grant that it was wrong, indefensibly wrong; grant that the whole Confederate movement was as helpous

whole Confederate movement was as neitons as you please, still it was utterly defeated.

It became a lost cause, and there is no more probability, and I may say no more possibility, of another serious attempt to divide the American Union than there is of an attempt to disican Union than there is of an attempt to dis-rupt and destroy the solar system. Never be-fore did the Union stand so strong as to-day, never was its future so assured as to-day, and never did any movement result in a more complete and utter discomfiture than the Con-

complete and utter discomfiture than the Confederate movement. Then, I say seven and a half years after the last shot was fired in behalf of that movement, it is time for amnesty, complete and perfect; it is time for oblivion of off-ness that so long since passed away.

Fellow-citizens, we stand on the principles embodied in our platform. Those principles our adversaries do not assail. They confess judgment, but they insinuate that a purpose is therein declared which is not our real purpose and that we mean something uiterly different. therein declared which is not our real purpose and that we mean something uiterly different, and, therefore, proceed to attribute to us purposes which we never cherished, which we positively disavow, and which they ought to know are utterly absurd. The most important of them are utterly forbidden by the constitution, and they know it. No man can go to Congress or be chosen President without taking a solemn oath to sustain the constitution, which absolutely forbids the payment of rebel deuts or payment for emancipated slaves.

I commend my case to the sober judgment of the American people. Lask them to judge us without prejudice, without passion, and with a spirit uninflamed by wrath and venwith a spirit uninnamed by wrath and ven-geance. I ask them to judge us as clizens who are sincerely trying to do what we be-lieve best for our country, and I do truet that passion and prejudice will not prevail, that we shall be judged as we are and not as we are represented, and a beneficent triumph, which will increase the value of every acre of land in the Southern States, which will increase the product of these States, make their people harmonious, black and white, and make them live in a more trustful, peaceful and fraternal relation than they have hitherto held toward each other, will be second 1 trust the result will be attained. hitherto held toward each other, will be se-cured. I trust this result will be attained,

oured. I trust this result will be attailed, and that generations to come shall rejoice over the inception, progress and triumph of the Liberal movement. [Applause.]
Friends, I bid you good night.
At the close of his speech Mr. Greeley retired amid cheers.

VENICE AS IT IS.

The Venetian women have long enjoyed the reputation of being among the handsomest in Southern Europe, and they still deserve it. And their present modes of dressing are very becoming. I am not apt at descriptions of toilettes, and shall not undertake it; but their tollettes, and shall not undertake it; but their bonnets, when they wear any, are such loves of cunning little things that I shall not soon lorget them; and when they do not wear them their veils are wreathed as defly and flutter as gracefully as they did in the times of which we used to read when we were children. Considering there are neither horses nor wheeled vehicles of any kind to carry them bosnets, when they wear any, are such loves of cunning little things that I shall not soon lorget them; and when they do not wear them their vells are wreathed as defly and fluter as gracefully as they did in the times of which we used to read when we were children. Considering there are neither horses nor wheeled vehicles of any kind to carry them about, one sees more of them than you would suppose practicable. In the softer parts of the day they make excursions to the Lido, an attractive resort by the sea, and in the evenings they promenade the Grand Square—a place which has no peer in the extent of its broad pavement, the grandeur of its architecture. place which has no peer in the extent of its broad pavement, the grand-ur of its architectu-ral surroundings, the brilliancy of its shops and cafes, to say nothing of the scenes it has wit-nessed and memories it recalls—where they enjoy the music and each other; for among themselves the Italians are a sociable and apparently an affectionate people, to our northern natures sometimes a little too much so, as it is not uncommon to see surray men kissing on both sides of their mouths, with as hearly a smack as Petruchio gives to Katherine in the play. Since we have been here we have kept the gondoller—he is anything but gay in it is not uncommon to see sturdy men kissing his normal fustian suit—in pretty constant requisition. It is, indeed, delightful to loll quisition. It is, indeed, designful to foll under a canopy and glide about with an almost imperceptible motion over clear wa-ters and through picturesque avenues. It would be so anywhere; but in Venice, where would be so anywhere; but in Venice, where every structure almost has a history, and every nook suggests a romance—it is ineffably charming. And in the narrowest ways you feel a sense of absolute security from even trifling accident—of danger there is never any. It is amazing with what facility these boats turn the sharpest corners, and pass and repass within a hair's breadth without so much as touching, much less colliding; and this in the darkest night as well as the brightest sunlight. On his own element, the gondoller has as complete control of his craft as the most skilful Jehu on the land ever exhibits, and makes his way through sinuositles which it would puzzle the other to overcome.

[Venice Letter.

[ Venice Letter. A PORTABLE RAILWAY .- There is now being constructed at the works of a wagon builder at Ivry, near Parls, a kind of portable railway, intended for the conveyance of material in a sugar factory, the lightness, simplicity, and low price of which render it a model example of portable railways. The way consists of a series of treatles about seventeen feet span. These are placed on the ground without leveling it in any manner, and the spans are counted together at their ends by a pin passing for the conveyance of material in pled together at their ends by a pin passing through an iron box at each end of every trea-tle. A flat iron bolted to the upper part of the horizontal bars of the treatles forms the of the horizontal bars of the treates forms the rails. Each span of seventeen feet weights only about forty-five pounds, so that they are easy to take up and lay down. By them a temporary iron road can be rapidly established which follows the natural contour of the ground over which it passes. The cars, intended to carry each from one hundred to two tended to carry each from one hundred to two hundred and twenty pounds, form a series of of rolling platforms. They are articulated one to the other, and carry baskets on each side, in which the material to be moved is deposited. They are attached to the platforms each by four Iron brackets. By this there is obtained for about fifty cents a yard a fron road on which a horse can haul on a level about ten

Muscular Expression.—In an admirable chapter on the relations of the mind to the body, Professor Mandsley says: Those who would degrade the body in order, as they imagine, to exalt the mind, should consider more deeply than they do the importance of our muscular expression of feeling. The manifold shades and kinds of expression which the lips present, their gibes, gambols and flashes of merriment; the quick language of a quivering nostril; the varied waves and ripples of emotion which play on the human countenance, with the spasms of passion that disfigure itall which we take such pains to embody in art, are simply effects of muscular action. When all which we take such pains to emound in art, are simply effects of muscular action. When the eye is turned upward in rapt devotion, in the ecstacy of supplication, it is for the same reason as it is rolled upward in faintthe same reason as it is rolled upward in fainting, in sleep, in the agony of death; it is an involuntary act of the oblique muscles when the straight muscles cease to act on the eyeball. We perceive, then, in the study of muscular action the reason why man looks up to heaven in prayer, and why he has placed there the power "whence cometh his heip." A simple property of the body, as Sir Charles Bell observes—the fact that the eye in supplication herves-the fact that the eye in supplication takes what is its natural position when not acted on by the will—has influenced our con-

THE ORANGEBURG RIOT.

A SAMPLE OF RADICAL DISCUSSIONS.

The Negroes Refuse to Hear the Bolters -Ciubs, Pikes, Pistols and a Rough and Tumble Fight-Bread Instead of Blarney.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] ORANGEBURG, September 24.

The particulars of the negro riot in this own, which has alread; been reported by elegraph to THE NEWS, are as follows:

While the Bolters' meeting was being addressed by Tomlinson and Davis, Jamison endeavored to interrupt the speakers and draw off the crowd. A scuffle ensued between a young white man and a negro, and clubs were freely used by the blacks in attempting violence to the white man. Mr. Cannon, the marshal, bravely rushed in, and, with the aid of several gentlemen, rescued the young man and placed him in a store for safety. An attempt was then made to storm the store, both in front and rear, but it was promptly and effectively resisted by a few whites. The marshal struck at a negro with his pistol, which exploded in such close proximity to the head of the black that a general scamper ensued, but the crowd rallied, and seemed bent on mischlet until the stores all closed. Then the band of music in attendance marched up the street to draw off the crowd, and the leaders cast loaves of bread among the crowd to pacify them. The fighting afterwards amounted to a general rough and tumble, but was confined to the negroes, both men and women actively participating. To-day is the date for the convention for county nomina-QUELQUEFOIS.

DEATH OF A SOUTH CAROLINIAN ABROAD.

David Camden DeLeon.

The Savannah Republican informs us of the death, at Santa Fe, New Hexico, of Dr. David Camden DeLeon, who at one time was acting surgeon-general of the Confederate States The Republican says:

He was little more than fifty years old, but his career had been a most active and event ini career had been a mont active and eventual one, and his blography would give the military history of all our wars from the Seminole, in 1837, past the Mexican, and through our late civil war—in each and all of which he our late civil war—in each and att of which the bore his part manfully and patriotically. It is a curious fact that the iamily was also repre-sented in the only other var this country has had since the Revolution—for the name of his uncle, Dr. Abram DeLeon, will be found on

uncle, Dr. Abram DeLeon, will be found on the army lats of 1812.

Born and reared in South Carolina, shortly after obtaining his medical diploms at the Philadelphia school, he entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, and went through the Seminole war, after which he was stationed for several years at outposts on our Western frontier. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he went with General Taylor to the Rio Grande, was present at most of the battles which led the victors to the gates of Mexico, and entered that city when it surrendered, riding at General Scott's left hand. For these services, as well as for gallautry in For these services, as well as for gallantry in action (when commanding officers were killed or wounded and he took their place) Dr. DeLeon twice received the thanks of Congress; but was again assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great energy

and hardihood. When secession took place he ranked very me returned nome, pagget his truck, and immediately started for the Bouth and reported to Mr. Davis, then provisional president of the Confederacy, who assigned him the difficult but important task of arranging the medical department, at the head of which he acted for several months, until the resignation of Dr. Morre, (who renked him in the old he acted for several months, unit the resigna-tion of Dr. Moore, (who ranked him in the old army,) under Mr. Davis's rule, gave that gen-tleman the highest post. Transferred to another department, and to various places during the war, until it closed in disaster and defeat, he shared the struggles and the suffer lings of his brethren. When all was over, with several other officers, he passed from Texas into Mexico, vowing he never would return to the conquered South until she was free. After a year's trial of Mexico he left it in disgust, and returned to New Mexico, where he had been stationed for many years, and owned property—there he planted and practiced his profession until his death, greatly beloved by

that primitive people.

His last years were darkened by exile, disease and suffering—and death came to him as a deliverance. He was but one of the many unnoticed and unrecorded martyrs of "the Lost Cause"—those "unrepentant rebels," so denounced at the North, who having sacrificed profitable positions, and an assured future to their convictions of honor and duty, never received even the recompense of public recognition from the people for whom they made these sacrifices—but have sunk silently into maknown grayes, and been forgotten. Yet, these sacrinces—out nave suns sheuty into unknown graves, and been forgotten. Yet, if at some future and happier day, the full history of that struggle shall be written out in full, and each man shall have his true place assigned him, independently of the political or military gilter which have dazzled the public eye—on the muster roll of Southern patriots, who made all sacrifications are selected for the processor of the proce fices and asked no recompense from the peo-ple, during or since the war—the name of David Camden DeLeon must find a conspicuous place. Personally no man had more de-voted friends, and fewer enemies than he: and both as a surgeon and man of science he and both as a surgeon and man of sectors stood high in his profession. His literary culture was also high, and as a terse and vigorous writer he had few equals, whether writing on professional, political or literary topics. In all many sports also he excelled—his favorite all manly sports also he excelled—his favorite amusement in the West being to break in the wild "Mustangs." He never married, but has leit two brothers and three sisters to mourn his loss and cherish his memory.

## ENGLISH CHARACTERISTICS.

England is a mellow country, and the Eng lish people are a mellow people. They have hung on the tree of nations a long time, and hung on the tree of nations a long time, and will, no doubt, hang as much longer, for windfalls, I reckon, are not the order in this island. We are plitched several degrees higher in this country. By contrast, things here are loud, sharp and garish.

In England, every thing is on a lower key, slower, steadler, gentler. Life is, no doubt, as full, or fuller, in its material forms and measures, but less violent and aggressive. The buffers the English have between their cars to break the shock are typical of much one sees there.

ne sees there.

ands are softer in England; the sur face of things is less hard. The eye of day and the face of nature are less bright. Everything has a mellow, subdued cast. There is no abruptness in the landscape, no sharp and violent contrasts, no brilliant and striking violent contrasts, no brilliant and striking tints in the foliage. A soft, yellow, pale sunlight is all one sees in the way of tints along the borders of the autumn woods. English apples (very small and inferior, by the way) are not so highly colored as ours. The blackberries, just ripening in October, are less pungent and acid; and the garden vegetables, such as cabbage, celery, cauliflower, beet and such as cabbage, celery, cauliflower, beet and other root crops, are less rank and fibrous, and I am very clear that the meats also are tenderer and sweeter. There can be no doubt about the superiority of the mutton, and the tender and succulent grass, and the moist and

English coal is all soft coal, and the stone is soit stone. The stone with which most of the old churches and cathedrals are built would not endure in our climate half a century; but,

in Britain the tooth of time is much binnter, and the ancient architecture stands half a millennium, until it is slowly worn away by the gentle attrition of the wind and rain.

At Chester, the old Roman wall that sur-counds the town, built in the first century and repaired in the ninth, is still standing without

repaired in the ninth, is still standing without a break or a swerve, though in some places the outer face of the wall is worn through.

The timber also lasts an incredible long time. Beneath one of the arched ways, in the Chester wall above referred to, I saw timbers that must have been in place five or six hundred years. The beams in the old honer also, fully exposed to the weather, seem incapable of decay; those dating from Shakespeare's time being apparently as firm as ever. I noticed that the characteristic aspect of the clouds in England was different from ours—soft, fleecy, vapory, indistinguishable—never the firm, compact, sharply defined, deeply--80ft, fleecy, vapory, indistinguistable—never the firm, compact, sharply defined, deeply-dyed masses and fragments, so common in our own sky. It rains easily but slowly. Storms accompanied with thunder are rare; while the crashing, wrenching, explosive thunder-guests, so common with us, deluging the heavists and convulsing the heavists and convulsing the heavists and convulsing the heavists and convulsing the heavists. the learth and convulsing the heavens, are

never known.
In London the boot-black salutes you with a respectful bow, and touches his cap, and would no more think of pursuing you or an-swering your refusal than he would of jumping to the Thames. The same is true ing to the Thames. The same is true of the newsboys. If they were to scream and bellow in London, as they do in New York or Washington, they would be supplessed by the police, as they ought to be. The vender of papers stands at the corner of the street, with his goods in his arms, and a large placard spread out at his feet, giving in big letters the principal news-headings.

principal news-headings.

Even their locomotives are less noisy than ours, having a shrill, infantile whistle that contrasts strongly with the loud, demonlac yell that makes a residence near a railway or depot, in this country, so unbearable. The trains themselves move with wonderful smoothness and celerity, making a mere fraction of the racket made by our flying palaces as they go swaying and joiling over our hasty, ill heliested reads. Il-ballasted roads.

It is characteristic of the English prudence and plain dealing that they put so little on the cars and so much on the road, while the reverse process is equally characteristic of American enterprise. Our railway system, no doubt, has certain advantages or rather conveniencies over the English, but, for my part, I had rather ride smoothly, swiftly and safely, in a luggage-van, than be jerked and joited to destruction in the velvet and veneering of our palace cars.—John Burroughs..

A WESTERN DELUGE.

MILWAUKIE, WIS., September 24. The heaviest rain storm ever known in this vicinity has prevailed here from midnight to noon. The country is flooded. Four persons were killed by lightning and many structures

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, September 24.
For the South Atlantic States easterly to outherly winds, and cloudy weather and rain.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-President Grant visited New York yes

—President Grant visited New York yesterday.

The United States marshal at Providence, B. I., sold the Cuban vessel Pioneer for four thousand eight hundred dollars.

A negro horse thief was yesterday lynched and hanged nesr Louisville.

Grant is expected to leave Long Branch to-day, speak at Philadelphia to-morrow, and reach Washington on Friday night.

The yacht Meta yesterday beat the Vision and Gracie in a race of twenty miles to windward from Sandy Hook and back.

Mrs. Mary Francis Wade has sued ex-

ward from Sandy Hook and back.

—Mrs. Mary Francis Wade has sued exMayor Kalbfielsh, of Brooklyn, for one hundred and fitty thousand dollars damages for
bresch of promise of marriage.

—Agents of the Cubans have applied to Attorney-General Williams to reopen the case of
the Cuban war vessel Ploneer. Mr. Williams
says that nothing can be done.

—Thos. Cunningham, who is charged with
+frauding the State of Mississippi, by means
of lorged warrants, was examined in New
York and remanded to prison till Friday,
when a number of legal points which have
arisen will be discussed.

A SEA FIGHT ON THE STAGE

A French correspondent of the Orchestr gives some details of the working of the won-derful ship scene in the Galete drama of "La Fils de la Nuit." We are told the stage is entrely cleared, and three long lines of re tirely cleared, and three long lines of rais are laid down—one coming straight down from the back towards the foolights, and another from the left wing, while the last traverses the stage at the first grooves. The big vessel, mounted complete upon a platform furnished with rollers, remains illi wanted at the extreme back of the stage, and is pushed down the stage of the stage. the rails and turned to the left ready to enter The painted cloth, representing the ocean, in then laid down, and the first row of "waves" then laid down, and the first row of "waves" take their place. They are little boys, who, armed with semi-circular canes, creep under the canvas, and, pushing their covering, imitate the movement of the sea. There are fitty of these useful aids in all; the second row being composed of juligrown men on their knees, and the last and most stormy undulations of the main are formed by the movements of auxiliaries who stand erect. The electric light plays upon the vops of the waves, and the brig appears. It soon reaches the middle of the scene, where a turn-table is fixed, supported by the robust shoulders of twenty-five men, who, by moving

shoulders of twenty-five men, who, by moving up and down in measure, imitate the rolling and pitching of a ship in a gale of wind. The and pitching of a ship in a gale of wind. The attacking boats now come along the horizontal line of ralls, and the vessel is boarded and taken after a hot hand-to-hand fight. When the piece was first produced some years ago Mr. Fechter was playing in Paris, and his presence averted a contretemps. The cloth representing the sea gave way in one part, and the head and bust of one of the "waves," who, for the sake of coolness, had divested himself of his upper garments, came through, and remained inly exposed to the gaze of the audience. Mr. Fechter, who represented the pirate captain, and was supposed to command on deck, did not lose his presence of mind, but immediately cried out, "A man overboard!" Aided by the not lose his presence of mind, with material cried out, "A man overboard!" Alded by the crew the amazed super was hauled on board amid the applause of the gratified spectators who fanoted that this rescue from a water grave formed part of the play.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following directory of the Health Department has been prepared by Dr. George S. Pelzer, the City Registrar, and is published for the information of the public: Office of Board of Health and City Registrar at

BOARD OF HEALTH. Hon. John A. Wagener, residence No. 54 Philip street, Mayor, Chairman. General W. G. DeSaussure, Ward No. 1, residence No. 27 East Battery. George H. Monett, Ward No. 2, residence No. 10

Legare street.
Thomas M. Hanckel, Ward No. 3, residence No. 47 Hasel street.
Captain Jacob Small, Ward No. 4, regidence No. 4 Bull street.
Thomas D. Dotterer, Ward No. 5, residence northeast corner Henrietta and Meeting streets.
Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss, office King street, oppo-

site Citadel Green. Thomas D. Eason, Ward No. 7, residence No. 78 America street.
William L. Webb, Ward No. 8, residence No. 37 Medical Committee

George S. Pelzer, M. D., City Registrar, residence No. 48 Cannon street.
Eil Geddings, M. D., residence No. 16 George Street.
J. P. Chazal, M. D., residence No. 6 Wentworth Standing Committees.

On Hospitals and Dispensaries—Drs. Pelzer Geddings and Chazal.
On Low Lots, Drainage and Nuisances—The Mayor. Dr. Pelzer and Messrs. Hanckel, Small and Webb.
On Borial Grounds, Sextons and Hearses—Dr. Chazal, General DeSaussure and Mr. Mofett.
On Public Institutions—Dr. Geddings and Messrs. Eason, Dotterer and Oiney.
On Epidemics, Public Hygiene and Quarantine—Drs. Geddings, Chazal and Pelyer.

On Accounts-Drs. Pelzer, Geddings and Cha-

COMPLAINT BOOKS are open at the upper and lower wards Guard-houses, and citizens are requested to report all nuisances prejudicial to the public health as promptly as possible, at either of the above named places.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Mazyck street, above Queen street. Surgeon in charge, J. S. Euist, M. D. Residence and office, No. 205 Meeting street. Marine Department, City Hospital, Mazyck street. Surgeon in charge, J. S. Bulsi, M. D. HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 1.

Bounded on the north by centre of Calhoun street, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by South Battery, and on the west by centre of Meeting street.

Physic'an in charge, Dr. Manning Simons.
Office and residence, Church street, above Broad,
next to the Charleston Library building.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 2. Western Division, Shirras' Dispensary. Bounded on the north by centre of Calhoun street, on the east by centre of Meeting street, on the south by

South Battery and Ashley River, and on the west by Ashley River.
Physician in charge, Dr. Joseph Yates. Office at Snirra's Dispensary, Society street, between King and Meeting streets. Residence No. 14 Librty street.

The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Lower Wards Guardhouse

when called upon.

Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by contre of Calhoun street, and on the west by centre of Meeting street.

Physician in charge, Dr. J. L. Ancrum. Office and residence No. 10 Mary street, opposite Euszbeth street.

The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Almshonse when called upon.

HRALTH DISTRICT NO 4.

Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by centre of Smith street to Cannon street, then by centre of Cannon to Builedge avanue, then by centre of Entledge avenue to George street, and then by a line running in the same direction through to City Boundary, on the south by centre of Calhoun street, and on the west by Aabley River.

Ashley River.

Physician in charge, Dr. T. Grange Simons.
Office No. 18 Ashley street, opposite United States.
Arsenal. Residence No. 21 Butledge avenue, opposite Haddliffe street.
The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Old Folks' Home when

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. S.

Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by centre of Meeting street, on the south by centre of Calkoun street, and on the west by centre of Smith street to Cannon street, then by centre of Cannon street to Rutledge avenue, then by centre of Rutledge avenue to Grove street, then by a line running in the same direction to City Roundary.

by a me tamen as the Boundary.

Physician in charge, Dr. Isaac W. Angel. Orfice and residence, St. Philip atreet, opposite the Neck Market.

The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Upper Wards Guardhouse when called upon.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 8 to 9 morning; from 2 to 3 afternoon.
All dispensary patients who are able shall be required to attend at the office of the health district in which they may reside during the above specified office hours. The physicians in attendance will afford medical and survical relief and medicines gratuitously to all destinute sick, poor persons, residents of their respective districts applying for treatment, who may, in their opision, be entitled to dispensary relief.

It is recommended that office patients attend punctually at the beginning of the office hours. Calls may be left on, the slatest any time during the day at the respective offices, and at night at the residences of the physicians in charge. The number and street must be carefully given in all applications for attendance at home.

Inneral Motices.

ROACH. Departed this 11%, on the morning of the 24th september, 1872, B. Manly Boach, aged 41 years and 3 months.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of the deceased, and their families, are invited to attend his Funeral Servives at the First Baptist Church, Church street, at 10 o'clock THIS MORK-

Obitnarn.

DEAS —Died at South Is and, on September 7, 872, after a long and painful illness, Dr. SEAMAN DEAS, in the 63d year of his age

Farewell I all thy pains are banished.

Special Notices. ... . .... NOTICE TO DRAY OWNERS. n consequence of daily insults given by driver

special notice is hereby given to all owners and drivers of drays, carts and wagons, (except those belonging to West Point Mills, or those going to or returning therefrom,) that they are positively prohibited from passing through our Mill Yard r coming upon our premises unless on business with us, and in doing so will be considered as trespassers and prosecuted to the fullest extent-

R. R. HUDGINS & CO., of the law. Mills foot Lucas and Bull streets. Charleston, September 20, 1872.

LEAF will present the same at No. 12 Amherst atreet before 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 25th instant, or be debarred payment. sep24-2\* THE BRITISH BARK GRANTON. wlands, Master, from Liverpool, is THIS DAY entered under the Three (8) Day Act, and will

SPECIAL NOTICE.-ALL PER-

SONS having claims against the sloop GREEN-

commence discharging, under General Order, at accommodation Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 26th natant. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the above : named vessel, as debts of their contracting will

not be paid by the Master or Consignee. HENRY CARD, Agent. DR. TUTT'S PILLS CURES DYS-PEPSIA and its associate disorders-Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Jaun-

dice, Dropsy, Bilious Fever and Skin Diseases. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF-FICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the under signed, it has been made to appear that the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, in the City of Charleston, in the County of Charles ton and State of South Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirenents of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a piedge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has compiled with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking un-

Now, therefore, I. JOHN S. LANGWORTHY, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, in the City of Charleston, in the County of Charleston and State of South Ca is authorized to commence the business of Bank.

ing under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 10th day of September, 1872.

J. S. LANGWORTHY. Acting Comptroller of Currency.

[No. 2044.] sep18-2mos SEAL. MESSES. KING & ROSBOROUGH

WALDO, FLORIDA: DEAR SIRS-YOU WILL find enclosed sixteen (\$16) dollars for two cases of your SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND OR LIVER CURE. This medicine sells readily, and every one who uses it likes it. Since I have commenced its use I am better in health thank have been in several years. My wife thinks there TURNER JACKSON. is nothing like it.

Bronson, Fla.

DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, For sale by Wholesale Agents for & C. sep20-fmw3