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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

DEBATE ABOUT ADJOURNMENT AND GEORGIA—SHARP WORDS BETWEEN SUMNER AND ANTHONY—THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE DIFFICULTY SETTLED. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS ON HIS DEATHBED.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—IN THE SENATE, during a discussion in regard to adjournment, Sumner said that it was wrong to discuss it until the Georgia question was settled in all its franchises. Howe retorted that Congress had already had enough time, and that, moreover, something else was needed besides time and Congressional action, namely good sense. Anthony said that he had come to the conclusion that it was best to let Georgia take care of herself. He didn't think it was necessary to do anything for Virginia, Texas or Mississippi this session. Those States did not seem willing to come in, and he did not think Congress could help it. Sumner said then that he supposed Anthony intended to abandon those States. To which Anthony replied that he only proposed to abandon them in the same manner as he proposed to abandon Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other States.

The conference report on the Tenure-of-office bill was adopted.

IN THE HOUSE, Whittemore introduced a joint resolution postponing the Texas election. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising and enforcing the direct tax in the lately rebellious States.

The conference report on the Tenure-of-office bill was adopted, and the bill goes to the President.

Butler presented a bill for removing political disabilities from loyal people. In answer to questions, Butler said that it applied to everybody, to every loyal man. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The bill requires a petition to the United States Courts in which the applicant says that he admits and believes that the Confederate General and State Governments were rebellious and treasonable, and that he truly repents all acts done in maintenance thereof.

The Mississippi bill was discussed at great length, Farnesworth, Schenck and Davis urging postponement.

A private dispatch from Macon, Ga., announces that Alexander H. Stevens is on his deathbed.

The Tenure-of-office bill, as passed, uses the word suspension in the sense of removal, and requires the President to nominate for vacancies within thirty days after the meeting of Congress.

The Attorney-General decides that George A. Holsey, being a manufacturer or trader, is ineligible as registrar of the treasury, under the act creating the treasury department.

EUROPE.

GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL REVIEW AT DOVER, ENGLAND—A SNOW STORM INTERFERES WITH THE EXERCISES.

LONDON, March 29.—A great review of volunteers was held at Dover to-day. Over thirty thousand men were in the ranks, and an immense multitude of people witnessed the spectacle. The weather was squally and snow fell in the morning, in consequence of which the execution of the manœuvres was delayed until after noon. Some accidents happened, and several persons were hurt, but no one seriously. A portion of the channel fleet was off the shore and went through movements of naval review, exchanging salutes with the batteries on land.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Blodgett has been reappointed postmaster of Augusta, vice Summers, removed.

The Democrats have carried Sing Sing, New York, by 250 majority, a gain of 130.

The American consular agent, who was carried from Gibara to Havana, in irons, has been released.

The tracks of the Hudson River Railroad at Poughkeepsie are flooded. Ten cars ran into the river yesterday, but nobody was hurt. All the trains were behind time.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Grant's Unfriendly Friends—Washburne's Skilful Manipulation of the President—A Man and His Master.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World writes:

It now appears that in the original plan of the Cabinet, Fessenden was to have been Secretary of State; but when that came to Washburne's ears, he dictated the substitution of himself. Grant now asserts that the arrangement only covered a nomination to the Senate, and that Washburne was never even to qualify for the office. But once confirmed, Washburne demanded his commission, which the abject President gave. Then, as premier, Washburne began to parcel out the offices. Appreciating the pecuniary greed of Grant, the Secretary of State rapidly found eligible places for the Grants and Dents, to the remotest generation, and thus narcotised his victim, while the chief appointments at home and abroad were distributed about in the interest of the Washburne family. Thus Gibbs, Sickles, Ford, and a hundred others, were made secure of Grant's promise.

At last public opinion began to force its way through the President's cranium; he made an effort to throw off the shackles, but Washburne soon brought the former to a realizing sense of his dependence. At last, however, public opinion began to tell upon Washburne himself. He saw that the country was jeering at him as the head of the Department of State—him, an ignoramus in international law, and incapable to define the mere geography of Europe. The jeering hastened his determination to leave the department earlier than he had at first intended, and set off at once for Paris, provided he could at first bully Grant into the needed committals for controlling the distribution of offices.

The Stewart fiasco, the message thereon that was rejected by the Senate, the contempt of his friends, and the derision of his enemies, had brought President Grant to his marrow-bones. An arrogant, and some say insolent recital by Washburne, of the labors and trials, "individually" of him who had inspired and upheld Grant's career from the tannery to the White House, and by influence over the administration of Lincoln had destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, one by one, all the commanders of the army of the Potomac, and by hurrying on the reserves during the terrible and needless slaughter of the Wilderness had made possible for Grant what otherwise would have been an impossibility—this recital, I say, had the effect of a loaded revolver at the head of an unarmed man.

Grant broke down. His answer was, "Anything, anything you ask, Washburne, provided you leave the country at once."

Thence came a lot of promises extorted with a purpose, on Washburne's part, to make himself a sort of American vicegerent in Europe, and his friends supreme at home in the Treasury Department. From this came Grant's backing away from A. T. Stewart.

The President now sees how like a whipped spaniel he has behaved, and seeks to lay down the cross, but Washburne is relentless. And here comes in one explanation of Grant's playing fast and loose with the Tenure-of-office law. His real motive is to have an excuse for not sending just now to the Senate the appointments promised to Washburne. If some Cabinet officer would stand between Grant and Washburne, it would be all serene, but no one volunteers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Letter from Senator Robertson—The Soil, Climate and Natural Productions of the Palmetto State—Political and Social Status of the People.

The following letter was recently forwarded by U. S. Senator Robertson, to a lady residing in Whiteside County, Illinois, who addressed him, asking his advice in regard to the desirability of emigrating to the State of South Carolina:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1860.

Madam—In reply to your letter, inquiring as to the inducements to emigration to South Carolina, I beg leave to say:

As to geographical division, the State may be considered in a three-fold aspect—

First. The mountain or Piedmont region, embracing the counties of Anderson, Oconee, Greenville, Spartanburg and Pickens. This part of the State being in altitude a thousand feet and upward above the sea, is more northern than southern in its climate and productions. It has a fine bracing climate without the long winters and deep snows of the Northern States. This region is adapted to the grapes, grains, corn, &c., but is not so favorable for cotton as other portions of the State. The lands are cheap in this section. The water power is very great.

Second. The middle country, being the region lying between the low flat lands of the sea coast and the above described counties bordering on the mountains, embracing, among others, the counties of Fairfield, Kershaw, Sumter, Darlington, Orangeburg, Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, and portions of adjoining counties. This is the part of the State with which I am best acquainted, and, therefore, of which I will principally speak.

Third. The sea coast and low country, the choicest part of the sea coast, consist of the islands that produce the sea island cotton. This beautiful production of fine grade now commands one dollar and fifty cents a pound. The climate on these islands is made delightful and healthful by the sea breezes, so that in summer residences near the beach are perfectly salubrious. The lands here are fine and capable of constant improvement from the quantity of marsh mud lying within convenient reach of the farmers. The roads are excellent. Every luxury of the land and the sea is to be found there—the choicest wild ducks, quantities of the finest game, birds and deer, with an endless supply of fish, crabs and oysters.

These islands are the garden spots of the United States, and physical existence is absolutely delightful there. They realize in perfection the ideas of climate we have of Tahiti and other islands of the Sandwich group in the Pacific.

These islands in time will become what the islands along the Mediterranean coast were to the luxurious Romans. Lands with fine old family mansions can be bought cheap on these islands, and the enormous price the cotton produced here brings, insures the accumulation of great fortunes to the cultivators. To make money, to enjoy life, these islands present advantages that exist hardly anywhere else.

I return now to the middle country embraced in the second division above mentioned. This part of the State has an altitude of about five hundred feet. This gives it a delightful climate. It is bracing in winter and pleasant and healthful in summer. It abounds in running water and cold springs. The land in its natural condition is covered with magnificent forest of pine, oak, hickory and dogwood. In the spring the woods are gay with brilliant wild flowers.

This is a superior cotton region, and the cotton crop is almost a certainty; it is free from the invaders and uncertainties which attack it in the Southwest. By proper cultivation a farmer may count almost certainly on making five bales of cotton to the hand or laborer. This, at the present price, is five hundred dollars to the hand in the single item of cotton.

Besides, this is a fine region for corn, wheat, oats, &c. I have known, on trial lots, as much as two and a half bales of cotton, over one hundred bushels of corn, and over fifty bushels of wheat raised to the acre.

Along with the corn, quantities of pumpkins and cow peas can be raised without any additional labor of cultivation, except the slight trouble of planting the seed.

This region is remarkable for fruit. Peaches, pears, figs, plums, apricots, nectarines, grapes, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries flourish remarkably well.

The grape is peculiarly at home here. The famous grape of North Carolina, the scuppernong, grows as in its native locality. Every farmer, if he chose, could have a vineyard and make wine.

Horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats do well here. In raising stock it is difficult to make those understand who have not made the experiment how much easier it is to carry stock through the short, mild winters of the South than the long winters of the North. The sunshine of the South is worth, in supporting animal life, untold millions of dollars.

The early spring, the summer, the late fall, furnish so great a supply of green food that it is a small matter to carry the stock through the short winter. In the winter the evergreen canes keep the stock in a thriving condition.

A farmer, unless he tries it, has not the faintest idea how much less work it takes to live in a mild climate like South Carolina than in the colder North. If the small farmers North fully realized this difference they would fly from their austere homes Southward.

Labor here is abundant and cheap. The farmers are making money, and will soon be richer than they ever were before.

Any sagacious farmer who will settle at the South and learn how to raise cotton, can, on a capital of a few thousand dollars, make a handsome fortune.

To illustrate, a farmer, with a capital of five thousand dollars, settles in the South. On this capital he can rent lands and work twenty hands. Each of these hands ought, at the present price of cotton, to bring him in five hundred dollars, half of which should be clear money, and with an income of five thousand dollars a year clear, he can soon have a fine estate around him. It must be noted that a good farmer ought, in addition to his cotton crop, to make provisions sufficient to support his farm for another year, thereby diminishing the expenses of the next year's farming.

Never, in my opinion, was there such an opportunity for farmers of small capital to make fortunes as is at the South now.

Lands are very cheap, ranging from two dollars to fifteen dollars an acre, with farm houses and farm buildings. They have been selling for a much less price. They are now, however, rising in value, and will continue to rise from year to year. To instance the immense profits of cotton planting at the present time, I will state that, in some of the counties of the middle country, the farmers have more money now than they ever had before.

Churches abound, and good schools are in almost all villages and towns, and in many neighborhoods.

As to the people of South Carolina, I believe by nature there are no kinder, more honest, hospitable and better generally than the mass of our citizens. In some parts of the country there has been considerable demoralization almost as a natural result of the war. But the general condition of society, and especially of late, is rapidly improving, and I believe that I speak for all classes of our people in saying that we are anxious to see harmony, peace and prosperity restored, and are not only willing but desirous, as a means to secure this result, to have strangers come and settle among us, bringing their capital to build up the material prosperity of our State; and though not representing myself an undivided political sentiment in the State, I think I can safely assure those who desire, like yourself, to come among us, a favorable if not a cordial welcome from all classes of our citizens. I would be glad to see thousands of our Northern friends settling in South Carolina. There is plenty of land and plenty of resources there for ten times the present population. It would be a suicidal policy on our part to refuse a welcome to all who wish to share them with us, developing by their presence the wealth and industries of the State. We invite you and your husband and all others of a similar disposition. The beautiful South invites the people of the North to her pleasant seats. Why should you exclude yourselves from her delicious climate, her fertile soil, her beautiful skies?

I am, madame, very respectfully,

T. J. ROBERTSON.

—The Atlanta people broke ground on the Air Line Railroad one day last week, commencing near the old rolling mill. There were no spades or shovels used on the occasion—cork-screws were the only implements.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Official.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DEFINE THE JURISDICTION AND REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PROBATE COURTS."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That section 23 of the act entitled "An act to define the jurisdiction and regulate the practice of Probate Courts," be amended by inserting between the words "any" and "ordor," on the first line, the word "final."

In the Senate House, the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.
Approved the 23d day of March, 1869.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

AN ACT TO EMPOWER THE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT TO GRANT RELIEF IN CASES OF ERRONEOUS JUDGMENTS OBTAINED DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assemoly, and by the authority of the same: That in case a judgment or decree has been, or hereafter shall be, rendered by a Court of Common Pleas or Equity, it shall be lawful for either party, plaintiff or defendant, to move, before the presiding judge of the circuit in which said judgment was obtained, to vacate or set aside such judgment, upon satisfactory proof being made to said judge that said judgment is erroneous and ought to be set aside; and, upon such proof being made, the presiding judge is hereby authorized to vacate and set aside said judgment, and to order a trial *de novo*; Provided, That, except as to causes arising under the Provisional Government of South Carolina, no motion shall be entertained for a new trial in any cause unless the motion be made within two years after the judgment rendered.

SEC. 2. That, upon service of notice of motion for the purpose hereinbefore stated, and satisfactory security given for the payment of said judgment in the event a new trial shall not be granted, the said security to be approved by the clerk of the court for the county in which such judgment was obtained, the presiding judge is hereby empowered to order a stay of all proceedings until the hearing and decision of said motion.

In the Senate House, the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHAS. W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.
Approved the 16th day of March, 1869.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE ATTACHMENTS."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That so much of sections five, six, seven, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of the act entitled "An act to regulate attachments," ratified the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D., 1868, as relates to the seizure, upon a warrant of attachment, of real and personal estate, books of account, vouchers and papers relating to the property, debts, credits and effects of the debtor, together with all evidences of his title to real estate, and the practice and mode of procedure upon such attachment and seizure, including collections, and the commencement of suits and legal proceedings, shall be, and the same is hereby, extended to the attachment and seizure of property and choses in action under and by virtue of execution or other final process.

SEC. 2. That no execution or other final process upon a judgment, order or decree rendered on a writ of *mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus*, or prohibition, shall be stayed by, or in consequence of, a writ of error or appeal taken therefrom.

In the Senate House, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.
Approved the 19th day of March, 1869.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

THE COTTON TRADE OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Manchester, England, Guardian, March 15.]

A series of consular reports issued on Friday contained some facts furnished by Mr. Consul Walker on the trade and commerce of North and South Carolina for the year 1868, showing the present condition of the cotton industry in that part of the American Union. As regards the port of Charleston, the trade consists of the transactions rendered necessary in the shipment to other ports of the products of the interior, which find their way to Charleston for that purpose, and to the receipt of such supplies as are required by the producers in return. It is remarkable that the cotton exported last year was less in quantity and value than in the two preceding years. In 1866 the value was £5,343,046; in 1867, £4,286,840; and last year, £4 185,000. It seems that while South Carolina has largely increased its production, that of North Carolina has diminished. In the former case the quantity rose from a little over 51,000,000 lbs. or 113,686 bales, of 450 lbs. each, in 1866, to 106½ millions lbs. or 237,009 bales last year; while in North Carolina it declined from 29,000,000 lbs. in the first period to less than 19,000,000 last year; but this was slightly in advance of the quantity, though not in value, over the preceding year. It is impossible, however, that these figures may not represent the actual produce of the States; for New York has become a cotton mart, and has constant facilities for shipping, and an abundance of capital, of which the South is almost destitute. These circumstances, in combination with the competition in which the various rival transport companies indulge, Mr. Walker admits, have superseded, to a very great extent, the resort to Charleston as a cotton mart; and instead of the product being sent there for sale, it is so dealt with in the interior, and then transported by some railway company, or specified firms, to be delivered at New York, Liverpool, or elsewhere. By this mode of forwarding the product, at least three fifths of the quantity brought to Charleston proceeds, partly coastwise, to Northern ports, and partly by steam to Liverpool; and from that proportion the merchant at Charleston derives no profit. The crops of the spring season of 1868, being the crops of the current year, to end 31st August, 1869, are now reaching market, and the following conclusions are drawn as to their extent: As to cotton, there have been received at Charleston as appears by the commercial statement published on the 11th December, 69,006 bales of upland, against 86,777 bales at the same time last year; 1605 bales of sea islands, against 1088 bales; and 10,546 tierces of rice, against 8684 tierces. The conclusion is that the area planted in upland cotton in the States of North and South Carolina has been diminished; and, notwithstanding the past favorable season, Consul Walker remarks, "the disuse of artificial manures, which the planters have been unable to afford, will be found also to have seriously affected the yield."

RAILROADS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.—We have the following from a Northern correspondent:

Some weeks since the Erie Railroad announced a determination to do its own express business, and notified the United States Express Company to withdraw from the Erie Road and its branches. This movement was by some regarded as a radical change from the old system, whilst many supposed it was another stock jobbing operation of the "Erie Ring." Be that as it may, the express company made its arrangements to retire, and the railroad companies prepared to carry out the project, but we have since learned that new arrangements have been effected whereby the Erie relinquishes the proposed express, and have renewed contracts with the United States company, whereby the latter will not only continue to do the express business, but have also been authorized by the Erie to transact its entire through freight business. This latter feature will no doubt occasion much surprise, but when it is considered that the fast freight lines North and Northwest, in the interests of express companies, succeeded, by their systematic agency, to secure the larger proportion of business, it is not to be wondered at that Jay Gould, "the railroad king," has seen fit to effect such an arrangement.

PERSONAL.

—A young lady of Mobile is to marry a baron in Paris and a fortune of six million dollars.

—General Robert E. Lee has lately visited New England, and has returned to the South.

—Anneke Jans' heirs have paid their lawyers $25,000 to keep pogging away at Trinity Church.

—The belle of Staten Island (whoever she may be) is to be married April 14th to an ex-Confederate General.

—Henry Ward Beecher returns an income, for 1868, of $21,178. H. B. Claflin, the great dry goods man, returns $350,000.

—"A Brave Lady" is the name of Miss Mulock's new novel, soon to appear in the magazine of her husband, Macmillan.

—The beauty of Queen Victoria's family is developing in her Majesty's grand-children. The eldest son of the Prince of Wales bids fair to be a perfect Adonis.

—Isabella is reported to have invested eight hundred thousand dollars in arms for that imaginary force of loyal Spaniards who are to reinstate her upon her throne.

—Forney writes to a Southern man that his "whole object is to see the South not only return to its past prosperity, but to see it embarked upon a career of renown that will place it in successful competition with the North." Forney has land to sell.

—Sprague is said to have been correct when he styled himself "no orator." He is represented as speaking with his hands in his pantaloons pockets, with his arms akimbo or his hands clasped under his coat-tails. Also that he turns his back upon the Vice-President and talks to the galleries, while twisting, and jerking, and pounding his empty chair.

—Mr. James F. Casey, who has just been confirmed as Collector of New Orleans, is married to a sister of Mrs. Grant. He was formerly a merchant at St. Louis, but removed to New Orleans about three years since to establish himself as a cotton factor. Last winter, there not being much to do, Mr. Casey accepted a place as weigher at the New Orleans Customhouse.

—Mr. Burlingame and the Emperor of France are said to be great cronies. At a recent ball at the Tuileries the Empress begged Mrs. B. to accept a splendid brooch set with pearls and diamonds, and the Emperor went with Mr. B. for half an hour into the smoking room, where he handed him one of his own cigarettes, and laughed and jested with him. When the two left the smoking room, Napoleon III patted the American Ambassador of the Chinese Empire very cordially on the back.

—The religion of the members of the new Cabinet is stated to be as follows: Attorney-General Hoar is a Unitarian; Secretary of the Interior Cox is a Swedenborgian; Secretary of the Navy Borie is a Catholic; ex-Secretary of State Washburne is a Universalist; Secretary of State Fish is a Dutch Reformer, and Postmaster-General Creswell eschews churches altogether. The religious faith of Boutwell and Rawlins is not yet known to fame. Grant's family are Methodists, and that is the church which he usually attends.

—M'lle de Murska, the [illegible] Hungarian prima donna, who [illegible] weeks since, a decided hit at the Italian Opera in Paris, was cruel enough to refuse poor old M. Auber the customary kiss which he exacts from all young and pretty *debutantes*, upon congratulating them upon their success. M'lle. de Murska laughingly assured the old *maestro* that she did not allow herself to be hugged and kissed by any man, but if he wanted to kiss something very bad, there was her gloved hand. Auber adroitly concealed his confusion by saying it was the smallest and shapeliest hand he had ever seen.

—Mr. Seward wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to attend the Baltimore banquet in honor of Andrew Johnson: "Your kind note, which invites me to a banquet to be given by the authorities of Baltimore to the late President, Andrew Johnson, has reached me at an hour too late to allow of my acceptance of the courtesy if it were otherwise in my power. I cordially thank the authorities for so kindly remembering my association with the great statesman of Tennessee during the period in which emancipation was gained, while the integrity of the Union was saved, and the constitution was not lost."

—General Freissard, the governor of the Prince Imperial of France, is an excellent chess-player, and takes pains to imbue his little pupil likewise with a taste for the noble game. The prince's father is also a good chess-player, but he avoids the game for a very singular reason. Though the command which Napoleon the Third has, as a general thing, of his temper, is almost wonderful, he gets vexed and angry whenever he loses a game of chess. As soon as he sees that he is likely to lose it, he begins to twirl his moustache, his face becomes flushed, and he commences speaking to himself in a low tone, which is always a sure sign that he is a prey to unusual agitation.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The visitor who saunters along the much frequented causeway by the river side, between Hoboken and the Elysian Fields, will occasionally meet a modest looking little gentleman walking leisurely alone, or sometimes attended by a bright-eyed boy of five or six summers, to whom the cares and responsibilities of this life seem no more than the sunshine that dances on the water. Beneath the meek garb and unostentatious manner of the stranger, he will hardly recognize the soldier of the Peninsular, or the man upon whose shoulders a great political party would have cast the mantle of the Republic's Chief Magistrate."

—Baron Erggeleth, who has enjoyed a high reputation at Vienna as a portrait painter, lately made an extraordinary blunder, which would be rather amusing if it had not led to the unhappy man's disgrace. He had the honor of painting a portrait of the Emperor, and the likeness was considered to be particularly successful. As soon, however, as the Emperor saw it, he turned away with the greatest indignation. The artist had painted the Emperor in a field marshal's uniform, and had placed the sword on the right side instead of the left. The mistake is the more inexplicable, as the Baron has previously served in the army, though even a civilian might have been expected to know better than that. The Baron has left Vienna in consequence, and has taken up his residence at Paris.

—The salaries paid to good, though not very brilliant local editors, in Paris, are from five to eight thousand francs a year. First-class chroniqueurs receive at least twelve thousand francs a year, for which sum they have to work only four or five hours a day. Albert Wolff, Alberit Second, Jules Noriac and other popular localists, receive twenty-five thousand francs a year, and make about as much more by republishing their most attractive articles in book form. In 1862, Rochefort, the Lanterne man, was so anxious to get a situation that he offered to write for the Opinion Nationale for twenty-five hundred francs a year. Guerolt employed him for a week, on trial, and discharged him then, saying that there was not enough piquancy about his articles, and that he wanted sprightlier writers.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

ZION CHURCH, RICHLAND.

Wardens—T. B. Clarkson, Jr., Allen J. Green. Vestrymen—Colonel T. B. Clarkson, J. S. Hanahan, R. H. Clarkson, George T. Wickes, James Trumble. Delegates to the Diocesan Convention—Colonel T. B. Clarkson, George T. Wickes, R. H. Clarkson, J. S. Hannahan.

TRINITY CHURCH, COLUMBIA.

Wardens—Dr. M. LaBorde, A. R. Taylor. Vestrymen—General J. S. Preston, General Wade Hampton, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, Dr. William Reynolds, Colonel A. C. Haskell, Colonel J. B. Palmer, Thomas Taylor, J. P. Thomas, E. H. Heinitsh, Thomas E. Gregg, Thomas Davis, Dr. E. B. Smith, M. B. Gulick, Clark Waring, C. J. Iredell. Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Dr. Wm. Reynolds, Colonel J. B. Palmer, E. H. Heinitsh, John Preston. Alternates—J. P. Thomas, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, General A. C. Haskell, Thomas E. Gregg.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Darlington.

Thursday last, being the anniversary, was duly celebrated by the Phœnix Fire Company, of Darlington Courthouse, assisted by the colored Hook and Ladder Company. At the regular annual meeting the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, B. A. Early; Vice President, John Floyd; First Director, Thos. Gillespie; Second Director, H. Hymes; Secretary and Treasurer, A. Weinburg; Engineer, R. Dewit; Surgeon, C. M. Parker, M. D.; First Axman, S. Jordon; Second Axman, J. E. Russell.

The Democrat says: "On the night of the 29th instant, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. Oliver Parrot's barn and stables were destroyed by fire. Mr. Parrott lives about six miles from the courthouse on the Camden road—the neighborhood was thickly settled, and there seems to be no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Parrott had some trouble in settling with one of his hands a few weeks since, and though the case was decided in Mr. P.'s favor by a magistrate of the new *regime*, the man was not satisfied, but abused and threatened Mr. Parrott, both at the courthouse and at home. The evidence is very strong against this man, and after a hearing before Magistrate Welch, he was committed to jail on last Saturday."

THE HAREMS OF THE EAST.

The Sultan and the Sultana—Court Life at the Turkish Capital.

The following are extracts from a series of Constantinople letters published in the Perseveranza of Milan:

The Sultan is an indolent man, of lymphatic temperament; he has not had much education, and understands no European language but French, of which he can speak a few words. His favorite occupation is to look after his poultry-yard, which contains the rarest specimens of hens, ducks, geese, swans, &c. He gives enormous prices for rare birds, and passes hours in feeding his hens and watching his cocks fight. Among the higher officials of his court there are a few able men, but the great majority of them, like the general body of the employees of the State, are ignorant and inefficient. All the places under government are given by favor, which is usually gained by services that cannot be openly acknowledged. But the inefficiency of the administration and the nullity of the sovereign are a small evil compared with the influence exercised by foreign diplomacy and foreigners in general. * * * There are really at Constantinople as many governments as foreign representatives, each of whom gives his countrymen far more protection than they would be entitled to at home.

The power which exercises the greatest influence is Russia. She is the real promoter of the demands of the various nationalities, and especially of the 100,000 Greek inhabitants of Constantinople, who still dream of the restoration of the Byzantine empire. Even in outward appearance the Russian Embassy is easily distinguished from all others. It occupies a magnificent palace, which, being built on the heights of Pera, commands the whole of the capital, and looks down upon the residence of the Sultan, the Golden Horn, and the distant roofs of Stamboul, as its wide portals only awaited the entry of the Czar. During the winter season the palace is opened to all the higher society of the town, and in the brilliantly lighted rooms balls and concerts are frequently given. At Constantinople an ambassador is respected and feared in proportion to the magnificence of his surroundings.

Though the interior of a harem is still—notwithstanding the spread of European notions among the Turks—strictly closed to all male visitors, the society of foreign ladies is eagerly sought by the wives of all the higher functionaries. The rooms they occupy, even in the wealthiest houses, are low and dark, and furnished in very bad taste, chiefly owing to the mania of Turkish women for tawdry ornaments from Vienna or Paris. By the sides of the finest specimens of Oriental art may frequently be seen a vase of common Bohemian glass, with dusty wax flowers, which they prize more highly than many of the beautiful ornaments of their native manufacture. The same is the case with their dress * * * which is a caricature of the fashions of Paris. They have discarded the velvet jacket and trousers, for stays, shiny boots, long trains, and chignons. * * * It has also become the fashion to learn music, and a teacher on the piano forte (of course a lady) has made a fortune by giving lessons in the harems. Another fashion is to have your portrait taken. Their favorite artist is an English woman—a Miss Curtis. Some time ago this lady was commissioned to paint a full-length portrait of one of the Sultanas. The Sultana was short and stout, and Miss Curtis painted her accordingly. This, however, gave great offence, and the Sultana insisted on her being made a foot taller, saying that, as she was only nineteen years old, she would be sure to grow to that size. But instead of growing taller, the Sultana only grew stouter; so that at the end of a twelvemonth the portrait was almost unrecognizable. Miss Curtis was then requested to paint the picture a third time, and it is now nailed up to the ceiling of the harem.

Special Notices.

OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, CHARLESTON, APRIL 1, 1869.—On and after this date the last Car on each Line will leave from the Old Postoffice, Broad-street, at 10 o'clock P. M.
S. W. RAMSAY,
April 1 1 Secretary.

"FAR-FETCHED AND DEAR-BOUGHT," is not always proof of value. The medical world is becoming alive to the fact that our common Dock Root of the fields is an important remedial agent, and one of the most effectual alteratives known. It has always been a favorite medicine with the wise mothers of the country, for ulcers and sores and for purifying the blood. This root which grows so abundantly around us everywhere, is now known to be one of the ingredients of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which is attracting public attention by its extraordinary cures of cutaneous and ulcerous diseases. Each country produces the antidotes for its own disorders, as was said of old "and upon the banks thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose flowers shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine."
April 1 1 (*Northfield (Vt) Herald.*

OFFICE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHERAW, MARCH 30, 1869.—The INTEREST COUPONS, due on the 1st April, 1869, on the first MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Northeastern Railroad Company, in Charleston, or at my office in Cheraw.
(Signed,) JOHN H. McIVER, Treasurer.
March 31 6

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING bills against Steamer "EMILIE," to 26th instant, inclusive, are requested to hand them in to us.
SHACKELFORD & KELLY,
March 29 D&C Agents.

CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION—FINAL SETTLEMENT.—In accordance with the decretal order of the Court of Equity, the second and last instalment of four and seven-tenths per centum will be paid on and after THIS DAY to depositors, at the office of the Institution, No. 92 CHURCH-STREET.

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS will be specially devoted to the payment of females. Males will be attended to on the other week days.

The Deposit Books must be surrendered, as this is the final settlement. The office will be opened every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'clock A. M. to Two o'clock P. M., and no payment will be made out of business hours. The payments will continue daily until every depositor is settled with.
HENRY S. GRIGGS,
March 29 10 stuth10 Treasurer C. S. I.

WATER LEASE FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.—THE PRIVILEGE TO USE AND SUPPLY THE SHIPPING FROM THE McLEOD PLANTATION ON WAPPOO CREEK, JAMES' ISLAND.—A LEASE FOR TWO YEARS will be entered into from first April, 1869.

The shipping in this harbor have been, for many years, supplied from the fine spring water at this convenient landing, one mile from the foot of Tradd-street.

Proposals in writing for its lease will be received by WILLIAM M. LAWTON, Executor,
March 30 3 No. 10 Boyce's Wharf.

OFFICE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 24, 1869.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after MONDAY, 5th proximo.

The BOOKS OF TRANSFER will be closed from this date to 5th proximo.
W. J. HERIOT,
March 24 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH PLANTATION BITTERS have become a household necessity throughout the civilized nations, is without a parallel in the history of the world. Over five million bottles were sold in twelve months, and the demand is daily increasing. Rich and poor, young and old, ladies, physicians and clergymen, find that it revives drooping spirits, lends strength to the system, vigor to the mind, and is exhausted nature's great restorer. It is compounded of the choicest roots and herbs, the celebrated Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, etc., all preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. It is sold by all respectable dealers in every town, parish, village and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and all the Islands of the Ocean.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.
March 30 tuths

CHEROKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely Sugar-coated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife and Mother in the land.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists, at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sold in Charleston, S. C., by A. W. ECKEL & CO., G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SKRINE, RAOUL & LYNAH, ED. S. BURNHAM and E. H. KELLERS & CO.
February 16 D&C tuthsecow3mos

THE TRYING SEASON.—THE searching winds, the cold, drizzling rains, the heavy fogs, and occasional warm and moist days of March, render it, upon the whole, the most unhealthy month of the year. Its depressing influences are especially unfavorable to invalids, and thousands of persons with feeble constitutions, who have borne the winter bravely, break down in the first month of spring. The variations of temperature and cold east winds are a serious trial to the dyspeptic and bilious, whose symptoms they invariably aggravate. Intermittent fever is also rife wherever there is evolvable poison in the water or the soil. To enable the system to combat these evils, there is nothing like a good vegetable tonic, and among this class of medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. Medical men prescribe it in preference to any of the tonic preparations of the pharmacopœia. They are aware that the ordinary tinctures and extracts are all based upon cheap alcohol, which is surcharged with an acrid essential oil, and absolutely poisonous. They know, on the other hand, that the rectified essence of the finest rye grown in this country is the sole spirituous ingredient of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and that the vegetable medicinal elements of which it is composed are of rare efficacy. Hence, it has the confidence of physicians, and finds its way into hospitals where no other proprietary medicine is sanctioned.

A course of the BITTERS is especially recommended to persons of delicate habits, of both sexes, at this season. In the fever and ague districts of the West and South, quinine has been almost universally discarded as a chologogue, and this invaluable antidote to malarious disorders adopted in its stead. A double gain is realized by the change, for the Bitters, unlike that dangerous alkaloid, are agreeable to the palate, and their curative effect is much more permanent.
D&C 6 March 27

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart and all Nervous Diseases. It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, restoring Manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle $2; Three bottles $5.

Sold in Charleston, S. C., by E. H. KELLERS & CO., A. W. ECKEL & CO., G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SKRINE, ED. S. BURNHAM and RAOUL & LYNAH.
February 16 D&C tuthsecow3mos

Special Notices.

OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY-STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C., M