The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1021. CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1869. SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

REVISION OF CUSTOMS—RAILROAD MAIL TRANSPORTATION—MISSISSIPPI LEFT UNRECONSTRUCTED UNTIL DECEMBER—LONGSTREET'S NOMINATION—GRANT FAVORS THE RESTORATION OF NEGROES TO THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—SICKLES OFFERED THE MEXICAN MISSION—STONEMAN REMOVED FROM VIRGINIA—CONGRESS ENCOURAGES THE CUBAN REVOLUTION—THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—IN THE SENATE, the removal of disabilities appears more muddled than ever, and unless Butler's bill is passed there will be no action this session. The bill requires the applicants, for the relief of disabilities, to petition and swear to the reasons for the applications. The bill reviving the grant of lands to the Selma, Gadsden and Alabama Railroad and confirming the grant to the Selma, Rome and Dal on Railroad were passed. Sumner introduced a joint resolution postponing the elections in Texas. The Indian Appropriation bill was then discussed to adjournment without action.

IN THE HOUSE, the Committee of Ways and Means were directed to revise the tariff laws, the laws relative to customhouses and bonded warehouses, to sit during the recess at such times and places as they may deem best, and take testimony.

The bill relative to the transportation of the mails over railroads was adopted.

The consideration of the case of Mississippi was resumed, when a long and acrimonious debate took place. Marshall said that the Democrats did not oppose the bill from any love of military governments, but preferred even that to handing over the unfortunate people to the tender mercies of a set of robbers who represented no people, but merely sought to prey on the people of Mississippi. Dawes, Farnsworth and Schenck, who spoke in opposition to the bill, were reproached as Conservatives. It was finally postponed to December next, by a vote of 103 to 62, when the House adjourned.

In the Executive session of the Senate, a long debate took place over Longstreet's nomination.

John Allison was confirmed as Register of the Treasury.

General Stoneman has been relieved of his command in Virginia, and ordered to the Pacific.

The Texas and Georgia delegations visited the President. Reporters were excluded.

Members of the Georgia delegation, Radicals, say that the President, in responding to the Georgia Attorney-General Farrow, thought that Congress would take some action regarding Georgia before the adjournment; that he himself favored restoring negroes to their seats.

The Mexican mission has been tendered to General Sickles.

It is thought that Grant will veto the Tenure-of-office bill as not exact in its language.

It is reported that General R. G. Granger has been assigned to temporary comm and in Virginia.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously agreed to report the following: "That the people of the United States hereby declare their sympathy with the people of the Island of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure independence and establish a republican form of government, guaranteeing personal liberty and the equal political rights of all people, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government.

Boutwell has ordered the dismissal of special treasury agents.

The decrease in the debt is nearly two million six hundred thousand. The coin balance is one hundred and four millions, twenty-one and-a-half millions of which are represented by certificates. The currency balance is seven millions. The Treasury disbursements during March were twenty and-a-half millions.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE PERUVIAN MONITORS IN THE INTEREST OF THE CUBANS—BLOODTHIRSTY DISPOSITION OF THE VOLUNTEERS—RECENT LANDING OF ARMED EXPEDITIONS.

HAVANA, April 1.—Two volunteers convicted of excesses on Sunday have been sentenced to exile and imprisonment.

The New York Herald's special from Key West, asserts positively that the Peruvian monitors are in the interest of the Cuban revolutionists. The volunteers at Caibarien seized Raphael Frelero and Francisco Jeminese, as they landed from the steamer Jeff. Davis, and shot them. The captain and crew have been imprisoned. Two steamers and two schooners have landed men and arms at Cape Maize. The steamer Cricket and two schooners have also landed expeditions on the northwestern shore.

EUROPE.

NEW SPANISH LOAN.

MADRID, April 1.—The Cortes has voted a new loan. The conscription hostilities still continue and further outbreaks are apprehended.

ADVICES FROM INDIA—INTERVIEW OF SHERE ALI WITH THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, March 30.—Important dispatches were received at the War Office to-day.

The Lord Mayor of London received Shere Ali with great splendor, and presented him with his own sword, and assured him the British would always be friendly. Shere Ali was very much gratified with the interview, which inaugurated an era of peace and good will.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steamship Alaska has arrived and brings three hundred and fifty thousand in specie.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of Columbia reported against Cushing's treaty for the Isthmus Ship Canal.

Yellow fever is spreading on the south coast of Peru, and appeared on the United States steamer Tuscarora. Paymaster Cushing is dead.

—The chief cook at the Tuileries is an old man who officiated in that capacity when Louis Philippe occupied that place. He is an eccentric old man, who is allowed to talk in terms of ardent admiration of the epicurean tastes of the Orleans Princes, which he thinks plainly show that they must be embodiments of human perfection. Of the present Emperor he evidently does not think very highly; for, he says, "His Majesty cares very little for the good things of the table. A slice of roast beef, a few potatoes, a bit of salad, a glass of Burgundy—there, is that the food of an Emperor? And yet, that is all his Majesty cares for. But Louis Philippe—ah!" And then follows an enthusiastic description of the delicacies which had every day to be prepared for that pear-headed old epicure, the *Rio-bourgeoise*.

"THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE."

A SPANISH OUTRAGE IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

REIGN OF TERROR IN HAVANA.

Full Particulars of the Capture of the American Brig Mary Lowell by a Spanish Man-of-war—Bloody Work at Havana—Terrible Excitement among the Populace—Violent Scenes on Palm Sunday—Murders and Executions—Dulce's Cowardly Conduct.

The Havana correspondent of the New York World, writing under date of March 24th, says:

The British gunboat Cherub came into port yesterday evening from Nassau, N. P., and brought news of some tional importance, since they toll of a great insult to and outrage upon the American and British flags by a Spanish man-of-war. I have told you of an American sailing vessel having shipped on arms and ammunition and a number of Cuban passengers from an American steamer, that had been disabled in her machinery, at or near Nassau, and of her having put into Ragged Island port, Bahamas, where she was closely watched by a Spanish man-of-war, the Andalusia. By the arrival of the British schooner Margaret, at Nassau, from Ragged Island, the startling announcement was conveyed that the vessel in question had been captured in an English port of entry by the Andalusia, in direct violation of international and British laws. By the Margaret there came as passenger to Nassau Mr. Walter Wilson, the Customhouse officer at Ragged Island, who had had charge of the American brig Mary Lowell, the vessel in question, in the capacity of pilot and custonghouse officer, for a per od of eighteen days, and who had the hatchways sealed down with the seal of her Majesty's customs. To one of the officers of the gunboat Cherub I am indebted for the following copy of Mr. Wilson's official report of the capture of the Mary Lowell, he having been on board of her at the time:

On the afternoon of the 15th, at about 4 20 P. M., I was in the act of removing the brig Mary Lowell from Man-of-war Anchorage to a safer place known as the "Harbor," when I was ordered to heave to and lower my sails by the commander of the Spanish gunboat Andalusia, who, finding that I did not do so at once, gave the order three times, in a loud voice, to fire into us. Upon this I immediately hove to, when a boat came alongside containing fifteen men, well armed, under the command of two officers, one of whom demanded permission to come on board. I replied that he might do so as a private individual, but not in an official capacity, upon which he came on board. We had not, however, been in conversation more than a minute or so, when an order from the captain of the gunboat was given to the men in the boat to board the brig, which they accordingly did, and immediately took formal possession of the vessel. I may here mention that the order, three times given, to fire into us, was prevented from being carried into execution by an officer who placed his hand on the cap of the gun to prevent its being fired.

I remonstrated with the officer who bearded me (who, by the way, could speak English fluently) in as energetic a manner as was consistent with my duty, asking him whether he was aware of the illegality and gravity of the act which he was about to commit, and whether he knew that the brig Mary Lowell under my charge was an American vessel, and that she was in British waters and under British protection, and, moreover, that I was an officer in the employ of her Majesty's government of the Bahamas, to which he replied, "that he was only obeying the orders of his superior officer." He then ordered me to get into the boat and go on board the gunboat, as the commander wanted to see me. I then, with the six men that were with me in the brig—four of whom belonged to her, and the other two of whom I had brought from the shore—got into the boat and proceeded to the Spanish man-of-war. On going on board I asked the captain what his intentions were, and what he wanted with me, to which he simply replied that I must at once go on shore. To enable me to do so, he gave me the boat belonging to the Mary Lowell, in which my brother, George W. Wilson who was on board of the man-of-war, together with myself and the two men from the shore, reached the land. The other four men belonging to the brig, who were all British subjects, were detained as prisoners on board the Spanish gunboat. During the entire of the above proceedings, as narrated by me, the American flag was flying from the main deck of the brig, until I was obliged to lower my sails, when it was carried to the side of the vessel and spread over the rail. On our leaving the Mary Lowell, the American flag was removed, and almost immediately afterwards the brig was made fast to the gunboat, which proceeded with her to sea in a southwesterly direction.

The captain of the Mary Lowell had left her at Ragged Island some time before the capture of the vessel, and her Cuban passengers had all gone off ashore, many of whom came back to Nassau in the schooner Margaret with Customhouse Officer Wilson. The good people of Ragged Island were thrown into a high state of excitement by the capture and consequent insult to their flag, and have sworn vengeance against Spaniards, and the first Spanish vessel that puts into their port is likely to get a warm reception. In Nassau the capture also created no small excitement. Governor Walker at once pronounced it an outrage, wanton and unpardonable in its nature and execution, which demands prompt and vigorous measures in vindication of the honor and integrity of the British Empire. With this view of the case, his Excellency forthwith prepared dispatches for the home government, and sent them to Havana by the Cherub for telegraphic transmission. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General here, the Hon. James Graham Dunlop, has taken the matter of the capture in hand with zeal and energy. Yesterday evening he was to have had an interview with Captain-General Dulce on the subject. The capture of the Mary Lowell is likely to lead to serious diplomatic complications between Great Britain and Spain, in which the American Government will necessarily have to take a part against the latter power.

The same correspondent writes under date of the 23d ult. as follows:

On Sunday evening a government transport left for Fernando Po with two hundred and twenty-five political prisoners on board, having for escort the war frigate Lealtad. Until within a day or two of this, four hundred prisoners had been selected to go, but representations made to Captain-General Dulce induced him on Friday to reduce the number, and retain one hundred and forty-five of the prisoners for fuller consideration of their cases. The two hundred and twenty-five who went were embarked from Fort Cabanas, and although very many of them belonged to the first classes of society, embracing wealthy sugar and tobacco planters, able jurists, talented lawyers, professors and physicians, merchants of note, fervent priests and affluent bankers, all were taken on board, ironed and chained. Their embarkation was witnessed by several thousands of persons assembled on the wharves. Most of the spectators were Spaniards, attracted there by curiosity, and to rejoice over the misfortune of the embarking prisoners.

All the prisoners had been embarked before half-past one P. M., and the vast crowd had began to leave the wharves when a very respectable Spanish merchant, Senor Veguier, (an officer of volunteers but then dressed in citizen's clothes), caught a man trying to pick his pockets, and had him arrested. The crowd noticed this, and some one having wickedly stated that the man was arrested for shouting, *Muera Espana!* (Death to Spain!) a general demand for his life was made, and cries of "Shoot him! kill him!" resounded on all sides. Just then a half-witted Cuban, named Francisco Noy, who is known by a thousand persons to be an irresponsible being, defiantly responded to the cries of the Spaniards with the shout of *Viva Cespedes! Muera Espana!* He was immediately knocked down, and would have been killed on the spot had not the courageous Deputy-Commissioner Romero, who knew the man, rescued him and then started with him and the pickpocket for the prison. The crowd followed the Deputy-Commissioner, shouting and yelling like demons, and increasing in number every second. Arrived in front of the barracks that adjoin the city governor's palace and face toward the Plaza de Armas, the deputy commissioner realized that his prisoners would soon be taken from him and killed if he continued any further, so he had the barrack gates opened to him; passed in with the prisoners beyond the yard, and soon lodged them safely within one of the rooms of the barracks. The crowd following endeavored to also enter the yard, but the sentinels at the gate were too quick for them, and succeeded in shutting them out. Hundreds of men thereupon began scaling the iron fence, but were intimidated from going over by the officer on duty within, who placed two companies in line of battle in front of the fence, and thus kept the crowd on the outer side.

Unable to reach the men whose blood they thirsted for with tiger-like ferocity, the thousands of Spaniards forming the mob, shouted and yelled louder than ever, every minute hundreds being added to their ranks. The day was Palm Sunday. Most of the mob had attended church that morning, and borne off palm leaves, and other leafy emblems, which are in all countries given that day to attendants at Catholic services. Many of the infuriated men still bore these palm leaves and leafy emblems in their hands, and gesticulated wildly with them. The crowd in front of the barracks and the City Governor's Palace soon became immense, and filled also in part the Plaza de Armas. General Dulce repaired to the barracks, and at the same time the officer on duty at the Captain-General's palace detached a part of the guard there to clear the plaza of the crowd. This order was not to be fulfilled without bloodshed. One of the men in the plaza, who was not participating in the riotous demonstrations, was rather slow in leaving, so one of the guards (a volunteer of the second battalion) struck him a side blow with his gun to accelerate his pace; but this had a contrary effect, the man getting angry and remonstrating with the volunteer. This one thereupon struck him a second time with the side of the gun, which was at once snatched. A lieutenant of volunteers seeing this, ran up, and without saying a word, shot the man with his pistol in the head, killing him instantly.

The killing of the man in the plaza immediately drew most of the mob there, and it feasted its sight with the bloodshed, and lauded the murdering lieutenant, who took good care to claim the credit of the killing, very much under the false impression that the victim was a Cuban. The viewing of the lifeless body, all covered with gore, was but an appetizer to the mob for more blood, and soon the surging, shouting, yelling mass was again in front of the barracks. About this time courageous deputy commissioner Romero appeared on the street, and was hooted at, which led him to address those nearest him, telling them they knew not what they were about; that they did not understand the cases of the two prisoners and had better go home. This caused considerable disorder for a short while, during which the deputy commissioner was killed, a volunteer in uniform, said by some to belong to the fifth battalion, but this is not positive, shooting him through the head, and declaring at the same time he was no better than an insurgent. This murder created a visible commotion, and General Dulce was led by it to appear, and announce that the volunteers should have justice. This, however, did not satisfy the mob, and their clamor for blood continued as violently as ever, at least a dozen cries of *Muera la Dulce!* ascending from the crowd, and one of the loudest-voiced individuals shouted to the Captain-General so as to be extensively heard: "Decide at once whose head we are to have, yours or that of the man." In the face of this very unflattering reception General Dulce retired, and afterwards many officers of volunteers circulated among the mob and told all hands that General Dulce had ordered a military commission of volunteers to try one of the men, who was to be condemned and shot in less than an hour.

The prospect of more blood and of the sight of an execution, delighted the mob, and at once the shouting and yelling ceased; and additional troops coming up, including General Dulce's body guard, the crowd willingly moved off from in front of the barracks and the plaza, and anxiously awaited the feast of blood promised it. This was indeed to take place. General Dulce had truly succumbed to the brutal demands of the mob, and a human being was to be sacrificed as the price of quietude. A commission composed as promised, entirely of volunteer officers, some of whom had been also clamoring for blood, was told to try the pickpocket for treason. This commission commenced its proceedings in the peculiar Spanish style of first ordering a priest to confess the accused, and a hearse to bear his body to the grave, and then called the pickpocket before it, together with half a dozen witnesses. These last were not sworn, but were simply asked what they knew about the case, when about one-half said they thought they had heard the accused shout "Muera Espana," and the other half were positive he did use the words, probably confounding him with Noy, who was not tried because he was wounded, and was known to be half-witted. Not a question was the poor pickpocket allowed to ask the witnesses, nor to say a word in his own behalf. Without writing a line, or even taking a vote, the man was declared by the fiscal, or judge-advocate, to be sentenced to death, and was at once turned over to the preordered cares of a priest for confession and preparation for death. Whether the pickpocket's sins were few, or whether the priest, being a Spaniard, did not deem the poor fellow worthy of much attention, the confession business did not take up much time, but was over in a few minutes. Afterwards the condemned man was given up to those detailed to shoot him.

The chosen place of execution was on the ground facing the office of the captain of the port, in front of the bay, and only a few paces from where the man was supposed to have committed the tremendous crime of shouting "Muera Espana!" With wonderful calmness and fortitude he marched from the barracks to the fatal spot, and met death fearlessly and bravely. The discharge that terminated his existence was the signal for prolonged cheers from the thousands of Spaniards that witnessed the execution. The shouts were so great and numerous and exultations so loud, that one ignorant of their characters or of the events transpiring, would have been deceived into supposing they were celebrating some mighty triumph, instead of being occupied in disgracing themselves by unmanly, unchristianlike, and brutal rejoicings over the killing, after a farcical trial, of a poor, unprotected, friendless pickpocket. After the execution, the mob dispersed, satisfied for the time being, and with the exception of the killing of a negro man on Sunday night on Oficios street, by a detachment of volunteers, upon the pretence that he had shouted *Viva Cespedes*, no further disturbances have occurred here.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Official.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE MANNER OF DRAWING JURORS."

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 section five of the act entitled "An act to regulate the manner of drawing juries," ratified the 25th day of September, Anno Domini 1868, be, and the same is hereby, amended by the addition of the following at the end of the section: "Provided, always, That the list, when completed, shall be such that the number of names of white voters thereon shall bear to the number of names of colored voters, as near as may be, the same proportion as the whole number of white voters bears to the whole number of colored voters in the township, city or county, as the case may be."

SEC. 2. Section nineteen of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "cities," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the City of Charleston."

SEC. 3. That the following be substituted for section twenty, to wit: "The Mayor and Aldermen and Clerk of the said city shall have and exercise all the powers and duties with regard to drawing, and all other matters relating to jurors therein, which are in this act required to be performed by the selectmen and town clerks of their respective towns, and all *venires* for jurors to be returned from said city shall be served on the Mayor and Aldermen.

SEC. 4. That the proviso to section twenty-five be stricked out.

SEC. 5. That section forty-two be stricken out, and the following substituted, to wit: "This act shall take effect from its passage."

SEC. 6. That immediately after the passage of this act, if any one or all of the townships of any county shall not have been duly organized and a jury list made therefor according to law, the Sheriff and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county shall, in connection with the County Commissioners, or a majority of those in office, make up a jury list for the county, according to the provisions of this act; exercising for this purpose all the powers conferred upon selectmen of towns: the list, when prepared, shall be posted up at or near the courthouse door by the said clerk and commissioners for ten days at least, after which they shall have power to revise, correct and adopt the same, of the list adopted by the clerk and commissioners, they shall cause the names to be written, each one on a separate paper or ballot, and shall roll up or fold the ballots so as to resemble each other as much as possible, and so that the name written therein shall not be visible on the outside, and they shall place the ballots in a box to be kept by the clerk for that purpose. This box shall be securely locked and sealed and only opened at the time and for the purpose of drawing jurors. The list of jurors and the box as thus made up shall be the list and box out of which jurors shall be drawn, until the organization of the townships is effected and the jury list therefor is made up, and one term of the court thereafter.

SEC. 7. The County Clerk, in the presence of the County Commissioners, or any one of them, if they or any one of them on notice fail to attend, then in the presence of the Sheriff of the county, shall, at the time mentioned in Section 8 of the said act for issuing writs of *venire facias* for jurors and in the manner provided, Selectmen and Town Clerks in Section 14 of said act, proceed to draw the jurors and issue writs of *venire* therefor.

SEC. 8. All acts, or parts of acts, relative to the qualifications and manner of drawing jurors heretofore passed, except the act to which this is an amendment, are hereby repealed.

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 tem.*
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.
Speaker House of Representatives.
Approved the 23d of March, 1869.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Spartanburg.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice during the recent session of the court in Spartanburg: O. E. East, of Laurens; W. M. Foster, John Earle Bomar and G. W. H. Legg, of Spartanburg.

The Spartan says: "Heavy rains have fallen in these parts recently, swelling the waters to such an extent as to render them impassable. Little damage has been done but to those farmers who had plowed their bottom lands preparatory to planting. The bridge across Pacolet river at the Rolling mill, was washed away. We are now having clear, pleasant spring weather."

Edgefield.

Governor M. L. Bonham has been appointed State Director by the Piedmont Life Insurance Company, to represent the interests of that company in this State.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "As we go to press we hear of a very fearful and shocking occurrence. Well known throughout this part of the country was Mrs. Harriet Lundy, an aged widow lady of standing and means, who, ever since we can remember, has lived seven miles below our village, on the old Augusta Road. On last night (Monday 29th) her dwelling was entirely consumed by fire, and—horrible to relate!—the unfortunate lady with it. In the absence of all information save the bare fact, we forbear to make any surmises or comments."

Newberry.

The Newberry Herald says: "Thousands of tons of guano and other fertilizers have come into our district for the next crop of cotton. The like has never before been known. Cotton and guano—guano and cotton—are the absorbing thoughts now. It would be calamitous should the ensuing supply of cotton prove so great in the South as to bring the staple to its minimum price."

The same paper says: "The subject of immigration is somewhat quiet just now. But few new engagements will be made during the ensuing summer. The indefatigable business agent, Mr. F. W. Bruggemann, is at present engaged in visiting the various plantations of our district, where the German laborer is employed, for the purpose of adjusting any difficulties that may have arisen between employers and employees. Mr. Bruggeman is making preparations for a large business in the fall; he is confident that the results of the present year will warrant an extensive introduction into our district of the German laborer. The natural prejudices overcome, on both sides, a daily increasing interest must ensue. Every intelligent person is aware of the prejudice that existed among the European peasantry towards the South, because of her peculiar institution and exclusive staple products; but one of those causes no longer exists—and the principal difficulty is experienced by the employer, who has to combat against the laborer's unacquaintance with his language, which necessarily forces the employer to forego much ease, &c., in his effort to explain and instruct. But the obstacles of the first year overcome, the tide of immigration will flow in greater volume. We are glad to learn that, as a rule, the laborer is well treated. In many instances they take their meals from the employer's table, while some are supplied with rations, which they dress themselves. They are well sheltered. In some places they have new houses, while in others the negro quarters have been very comfortably fitted up for them. The wages of farm hands are $10 per month (with steady employment.) Everything depends upon the issue of the present year. We have a country nicely adapted to white labor, and should the German prove himself 'master of the situation'—making 'two blades of grass grow, where only one grew before,' great and mutual prosperity will accrue—to the proprietor in the enhanced value of his lands, and increased supplies, and to the laborer, better pay, more comfortable living, &c. The amount of wages now obtained is quite as much as circumstances warrant, but properly appreciating 'all things' we look forward to the near future with a well grounded hope for large successes to our people."

—Morganatic marriages are quite common among the royal families on the continent of Europe. The word morganatic is said to be derived from the Gothic *morgian*, to curtail or limit, and is used to indicate a lower sort of matrimonial union, which, as a civil engagement is completely binding, but fails to confer on the wife the title or fortune of her husband, and on the children the right of succession. This explanation is necessary, to understand the intelligence from St. Petersburg, that the newly married wife of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the nephew of the Czar, Alexander II. had received for herself and her descendants the title of Countess of Beauharnais. The decree conferring this title sets forth that by the organic law of the Empire the Duke's title cannot pass to his children, nor can the title of Duchess be borne by his wife. It adds, however, that the marriage took place with the full consent of the Czar. This, it is asserted, is the first instance of the formal sanction of a morganatic marriage in Russia, and it is conjectured that the imperial recognition will be given to similar marriages that have heretofore taken place. Thus, the Grand Duchess Mary, the mother of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who was the eldest daughter of the Czar Nicholas, after the death of her first husband married morganatically Count Gregory Stroganoff. This latter marriage, it is asserted, will now be recognized.

—There is no shock more positively disagreeable than one's first view of Louis Napoleon on foot, and near enough for accurate criticism. He sits tall, and in a carriage or on horseback appears at his best. But on foot, his short, thin legs and long body make up an awkward figure, below the medium height, and one looks in vain at the retreating forehead, weak chin, narrow, drooping shoulders, and broad lips, for any of the well-known and distinctive marks of the Bonaparte family. One raises hopelessly into the dull, glazed eyes, that have an unpleasant resemblance to those of a deceased mackerel, at his red bottle-nose and retreating chin, to find evidences of intellect and character.

—Defrees, defeated for the public printing, had previously named his son Schuyler Colfax, and when Colfax failed to support him, it is reported that he sent back the silver mug and the grateful letter which Colfax had bestowed upon the boy at his baptism.

EDWARD DALY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 83 Warren-street,
NEW YORK.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE of all kinds of MERCHANDISE. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Trunks, and Straw Goods a specialty.

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January 26 pac 6mos

JESSE C. LYNES,
(Formerly of Charleston, S. C.)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
New Orleans, La.,

Gives prompt attention to business. Postoffice Box 491.

REFERENCES—Messrs. McCRADY & SON, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. G. E. BRAUGHN, Hon. L. MADISON DAY, New Orleans, La. th4 March 26

Married.

GRADICK—BEHLING.—On the 23d March, by the Rev. JOHN BACHMAN, Mr. JNO. G. GRADICK to Miss BILLIE H., second daughter of L. F. BEHLING, all of this city.

WATSON—WANNAMAKER.—On the 25th March, at the residence of Mrs. M. K. WANNAMAKER, by Rev. T. E. WANNAMAKER, Mr. A. B. WATSON, of Edgefield, to Miss ANGIE R. WANNAMAKER, of St. Matthew's, S. C.

Funeral Notices.

Died, in this city, on the morning of the 1st inst., at the residence of Mrs. ROBERT MACBETH, Miss M. G. RAMSEY, in the 70th year of her age.

☞ Her Relatives and Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at St. Michael's Church, THIS MORNING, at Ten o'clock, without further invitation. April 2

☞ Ashley Fire Engine Company, No. 9.—You are hereby summoned to appear at your Hall, No. 188 Meeting-street, THIS DAY, at Two o'clock P. M., in full uniform, to attend the Funeral of your late Brother Fireman, WILLIAM HEMMETT.

By order of the President.

P. BOLAEN PICKENPACK,
April 2 1* Secretary A. F. E. Co.

Special Notices.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense.

JAMES ADGER & CO.,
April 2 1 Agents.

☞ NOTICE.—AT THE LAST SESSION OF the Legislature of the State, a Charter was granted to the "EPHRATH BURIAL GROUND AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY," of Charleston, and said Charter was accepted by the Corporators, and the following officers elected to govern said Burial Ground and Society, viz:

HAMLET MURLY, President.
WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.
ISAAC TAYLOR, Treasurer.
JOSEPH M. DUNCAN, Secretary.
JOHN B. WRIGHT, Clerk.
Trustees.—JONAS BYRD, GEORGE WATKINS, PETER MAYZICK.

This is to notify all other persons to cease exercising any control or trespassing upon the property of the said Corporation. All persons found trespassing on said Burial Ground, or attempting to control any of the property or benefits of said Corporation, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

HAMLET MURLY, President.
Attest: JOSEPH M. DUNCAN, Secretary.
April 2 2*

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING bills against Steamer "EMILIE," to 26th instant, inclusive, are requested to hand them in to us.

SHACKELFORD & KELLY,
March 29 pac Agents.

☞ OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY-STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 30, 1869.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE 25-100 (1 25) DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, and the same will be paid on and after THURSDAY, April 1st, on application at the Office of the Company.

S. W. RAMSAY,
March 30 4 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ 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

☞ 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.

☞ 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 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 pharmacopoeia. 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. DAC 6 March 27

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
February 8 3mos

☞ ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—ON THE Errors and abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 20

Insurance.

INSURE
YOUR LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LIFE IN
THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS and Surplus over.....$24,000,000
DIVIDENDS have averaged over 50 per cent. annually.
RESPONSIBILITY.—For every $100 of Liabilities, it has $154 of Assets.
PREMIUMS.—Notes taken for 50 per cent. of same.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ASSETS over.....$7,000,000
PREMIUMS.—Notes taken for 40 per cent. of same.
DIVIDENDS paid annually on the Contribution plan.

PROPERTY IN
THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS.....$5,150,931

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS.....$2,039,640

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS.....$416,132

THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS.....$342,613

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

ASSETS.....$324,943

Mr. W. C. COURTNEY, of the firm of W. C. COURTNEY & CO., No. 9 Boyce & Co.'s Wharf, will, in connection with this Agency, take risks on COTTON, RICE AND PRODUCE generally.

A. H. HAYDEN,
No. 272 KING-STREET.
January 29 fmw3mo

CHARLESTON BRANCH
LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA.

A PURELY MUTUAL WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

OFFICE OF CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT,
No. 40 BROAD-STREET.

Net Assets of this Department Invested in this Community,

THIS ASSOCIATION WAS ORGANIZED ON THE 23d of June last, only nine months ago, and has already secured an annual revenue from premiums on existing policies of nearly $500,000 (Five Hundred Thousand Dollars). Its new business for the month of December was $72,393 36, insuring the amount of $1,157,000. Its new business for the month of January was $86,524 71, insuring the amount of $1,649,000.

One month's business being greater than that done by the largest and wealthiest Life Insurance Companies in the United States during the entire first year of their existence.

The Association was first started by the most wealthy and influential citizens of St. Louis, for the purpose of changing the current of Life Insurance and Life Insurance capital from the East to the West and South, and as its plan is liberal and just to every section, State and district, the wealthy men of the West and South generally are insuring their lives in it, to the exclusion of other companies.

This is shown by the fact that the policies issued during the months of December and January are of an average amount of $7,368 42, drawing an average annual premium of $418 20.

The largest average attained by any other company in the United States is about $40.0 to each policy, while the average size of all policies existing in this country is only about $2500.

These facts speak for themselves.

Officers.

H. G. LOPER, President (Cashier People's National Bank).
W. GEO. GIBBES, Vice-President (W. G. Whilden & Co.)
E. E. JENKINS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

Directors.

JOHN B. STEELE (of North, Steele & Wardell.)
C. IRVIN WALKER (Walker, Evans & Cogswell.)
G. W. AIMAR, Druggist.
H. T. PEAKE, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.
C. F. PANKNIN, Druggist.
JAS. E. SPEAR, Jeweller.
D. H. SILCOX, Wholesale and Retail Furniture.

N. P. CARTER, Secretary and Agent,
March 20 1yr No. 40 Broad-street.

MARINE INSURANCE.

RISKS TAKEN FOR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ports in the PHENIX, MANHATTAN AND ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Cash assets and security, $4,000,000.

Losses made payable in Gold and Sterling when desired.

S. Y. TUPPER, Agent.
March 12 fmw1mo

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York,
Capital and Surplus, $1,700,000.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York,
Capital and Surplus, $1,600,000.
MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York,
Capital and Surplus, $1,203,000.
INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York,