BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

LONDON, June 4.- In the House of Lords this evening, Sir Stratford de Radoliffe moved for a copy of all the Alabama treaty. He said the government had shown the greatest conciliation in its desire to maintain peace, and trusted that when negotiations were resumed between the two countries a calmer spirit than that which succeeded Mr. Sumner's speech would show its influence. He hoped that negotiations would place their relations upon a satisfactory footing, and all would rejoice if that end could be attained by the able man

whom all loved. Lord Clarendon regretted the unavoidable delay in furnishing the papers called for. He traced the history of negotiations, and said that the House of Commons was not entitled to assume that the majority of the Senate and people of the United States supported Mr. intervention the sympathetic feelings and good sense of America would ultimately prevail. The friendly feelings of the United States were reciprocated. He would shrink fro n no sacrifice to maintain peace, but the national honor must be maintained. He was not aware of the nature of Mr. Motley's instructions, but he hoped what had occurred would promote and not hinder negotiations, as the terms that England was willing to accord or must refuse were well known.

London, June 5.—The temperate speech of Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, last evening, on the subject of the Alabama treaty, elicited the following comments from the London journals, this morning :

The Standard says : "Negotiations for the Alabama treaty failed because America never intended them to succeed. If England now admits that it is her duty to renew her efforts for a peaceful settlement, it is without hope. Our honest desire for such a settlement will not be appreciated but by a small section of the American people. Meantime, until the details of Motley's mission are known, we should fold our hands and limit our compliments to him as a great historian."

The Star says: "Americans can no longer doubt our willingness to do them right, or our determination to preserve our national char-

The Post says a new attempt for the settlement of the Alabama claims must come from America, and hopes that due precaution will be taken to secure England against accepting a treaty almost with humility, which will be rejected at last with contumely.

The Standard, after attributing arrogance and greed to America, says: "No English minister ever had to make any explanation so humiliating as that which Lord Clarendon bad uttered in the House of Lords. However conscious of the sincerity of his motives and the rectitude of his conduct, it was no less a humiliation to be obliged to treat, in the conventional phrases of diplomacy, with a country that has acted as the United States did in the Alabama case."

The Telegraph (Ministerial organ) says From what has transpired in the House of ada last night, Minister Motley can ascerthat in the country has gone far enough. The may solicit with success, he can find the articles of the rejected convention; and at it is hopeless even to suggest, he can find

Lord Broughton, formerly Secretary of War, is dead, aged 83.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Madaid, June 5 .- Admiral Topete read Dulce's telegram, announcing his resignation as Captain General of Cuba, before the Cortes last evening. Great excitement prevailed. Marshal Serrano asked for a suspension of judgment until the arrival of Dulce, and until particulars in the matter are known. It is removed that General Dulce was recalled on account of his lenity to the Cuban insurgents.

THE STATUS OF TEXAS.

Washington, June 5. - In the case of James Weaver, a citizen of Texas, tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to be hung by a military commission, the Attorney-General has given an opinion, in which he reviews the Reconstruction laws and the duties of command ing officers, and says: "As the State of Texas had not, in September, 1868, and has not since adopted a constitution in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, and has not become entitled to representation in Congress. the act was operative in Texas at the time the military commission was organized for the trial of Weaver, and the commanding general exercised the discretion entrusted to him by the third section, by deciding that it was necessary that a military commission hould be organized for the trial. If, thereore, the statute of March 2 1867, is a constiutional and valid statute, it then appears that the jurisdiction of the said military commission was complete, and that there is no legal obstacls to the execution of the sentence. The Attorney-General maintains that the right of wardi i not necessarily terminate with the cessation of active and actual hostilities, and not until the work of restoring the relations of peace shall have been accomplished, can it be so considered. It is for Congress to detern ne when the war has so far ended that the work can be safely and successfully completed. The Attorney-General sees no reason in law for withholding the President's approval of the andings." During bis argument, the Attorney-General said : "It is obvious that Congress tader the constitution, has no right in time of piace, to subject any citizen of a State to trial and punishment by military power."

A CUBAN REVERSE.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The Spanish Legation has a semi-official Cuban letter dated the John timo, reporting a second encounter with the flousters about May the 11th, capturing the onto recently landed consisting of twelve gins, oe hundred and fifty thousand cartridges, ith other amunaition, with many barrels of and bread and potatoes.

SPANUS FROM THE WIRES.

The French cansatlantic cable is completed. Two negro joners have commenced to work in the Washington Navy Yard.

Three thousand emigrants sailed from Liver pool during the week ending June 4. Charles Langston (colored) has been pointed to the United States Mission to Li-

General Thomas has assumed command the United States forces at San Francisco, vice Halleck, who has been transferred to the Department of the South.

The Fresident has appointed Chas. R. Mobley attorney for the Southern District of Floride, and John Lynch Surveyor-General of the Detrict of Louisians.

THE RECENT COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The returns of the recent county elections given in our State exchanges, are somewhat fragmentary and unsatisfactory, but indicate generally a great lack of interest among our people in the result. We give below such additional particulars as have reached us: COLLETON.

An esteemed correspondent of THE NEWS, writes from Walterboro', under date of the 3d

On the 25th inst. an election was held for Probate Judge, County Commissioner and Coroner of Colleton. As usual here the Radical nominees have been elected. There was no attempt made on the part of the whites to nominees have been elected. There was no attempt made on the part of the whites to nominees have been elected. There was not the Radicals, but a part of the collection to the Radicals, but a part of the collection to the Radicals, but a part of the collection to the Radicals, but a part of the collection to the Radicals, but a part of the collection to nominees for Probate Judge, Jesse S. Craig, (formerly member of negro convention) and nominated C. B. Farmer, Esq. ex-Judge of the District Court, as an independent candidate. The white beople of this county, from their past experience of the punic faith of the negroes, did not believe that they would vote against the nominees of their party, and therefore remained at home and left this little band of well-measing freedmen to fight out their battle almost alone. Out of three hundred votes for Farmer, two-thirds were colored. The Radicals were indifferent at first, but fearing Farmer would be elected the leading county officers attended the different polls, and by intimidation and threats, and, in some cases, by open volence, took away the Farmer tickes and compelled the negroes to vote for Craig. The result was the election of the following Radicals: Prebate J. die, Jesses S. Craig, County Commissioner, G. P. Jacoby; Coroner, J. J. Halford.

Abbeville.

The Abbeville Press of Thursday last says : The Commissioners of Election, after receiving the report of the various boards of managers, concluded (after a three days' deliberation,) to adopt the same without addition of modification or comment. This report differs in various particulars from the imperfect returns which we oublished last week, and is substantially as follows:

	FOR THE SENATE.	
	James S. Cothran	1408
	Lemuel L. Guffin	1403
	FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
	W. H. Taggart	1407
	Edward Westfield	1408
	L. P. Guffia	103
	A. P. Conner	1333
ı	A. P. Corror	72
ı	FOR CORONER.	(VAVVE
ı	Robert Jones	419
ä	The state of the s	TTO

It will thus be seen that Jas. S. Cothran (Democrat) has been elected Senator—Wm. H. Taggart (Democrat) one of the County Commissioners; whilst there is a tie between Edward Westfield (Democrat) and L. P. Guffin (Radical) for the other vacancy; and some seventy-two votes are claimed by A. P. Conner. (which were polled for A. P. Corror) which if conceded would give him a majority. And Robert Jones (a Democrat who was run upon the Badical ticket without his consent) a very acceptable man to all parties, has been elected Coroner.

Coroner.

We think no better proof could be offered of the fairness of an election than this report of the Commissioners, who, after three days in-vestigation, could find no ground for impeach-ANDERSON.

The result in Anderson County was as follows: For School Commissioner-W. H. Haynie, Independent, 718 votes; J. M. Carlisle, Democrat, 405. For Coroner—George Hammond, no opposition, 868. The Intelligences remarks:

remarks;
air. William H. Haynie, independent candidate, who was voted tor by both parties, has been elected school commissioner over the regular Democratic nominee, Rev. John M. Carlisle. The vote is scarcely more than one-third of the whole number of persons entitled to vote in this county, and we are not disposed to attach much importance to the result, although it is to be regretted that there is not more unanimity in the Democratic ranks.

PICKENS. An election was held in Pick ans County on Tuesday, the 25th ult., for a member of the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of W. T. Field, resigned, and for coroner. We believe there was no party spirit or excitement in the election, and the candidates run mainly on their personal popularity. The Courier states that J. E. Hagood was elected to the first, and J. W. Major to the second position. They

are both Democrats. EDGPWIELD. Philip Eichelberger, (Republican,) receives

for Coroner 1057 votes - Abraham Jones, (Dem-In Fairfield, W. M. Nelson is elected Judge of Probate, W. J. Crawford, County Commismissioner, and Robert Hawthorn, Coroner-

all Republicans.

Darlington County gives, for Clerk of County, W. E. Charles, (Republican,) 1635; E. B. Brunson, (Democrat,) 608; Coroner, John C. Gatlin, (Republican,) 1674.

In Chester there seems to have been no opposition to the Democrat nominee. Dr. E. Cornwall is elected Coroner. Only 126 votes were LAURENS.

The Republicans figure out the following as the result in Laurens: For School Commissioner, Nathaniel Freeman, (Republican,) received 175 majority, and for coroner, W. Fowler, 176 majority. The Laurensville Herald says the most shameless frauds were practiced

by the Radicals. OCONEE. In Oconee the election of J. W. Holliman, (Republican,) is claimed. The vote polled was

RETURN OF Ex-GOVERNOR REYNOLDS.—By a lately arrived steamer the Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, formerly a native of Charleston, returned to his home from Mexico. An interesting incident occurred soon after the arrival of Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds in St. Louis. He surrendered to Governor McClurg, of Missouri, the original great seal of the State, which he took with him when he went to Virginie during the way. In doing so went to Virginia during the war. In doing so he states that all objection he may have had to its surrender is removed, because in November last, for the first time, State offi-November last, for the first time, State officers were chosen in profound peace, the Governor replies in a polite letter, in which he says he but expresses the feelings of every good citizen in saying, "It is gratifying to witness not only the return of the old soal to its original and legitimate place from which it had unwarrantedly strayed, but the return of an old and influential citizen to his legitimate duties."

More Viorims of Kerosene.—A horrible accident occurred at the Superior Mine, Wisconsin, recently. Mrs. Dwyer, while attempting to light a fire in the cook-stove, resorted to the karosene can; and, while pouring oil is among the coals it exploded. Her clothes were gaturated with oil, and the fire enveloped her entire person. She ran outside of the house and nearly anceceded in extinguishing the fire, when, all of a sudden, the thought struck her that two of her little girls, one two and the other twelve years oid, were still in the house; whereupon she rushed to the children, took fire a second time, and burned structs to a crisp. She succeeded in rescuing the oldest from the flames, not until badly burned, but the other little girl was burned to ashes. Nothing was found after the fire except some bones. More Victims of Kerosene.—A horrible ac

S. P. CHASE, PRESIDING.

The court opened at ten o'clock Saturday morning, Chief Justice S. P. Chase and Judge Bryan on the bench.

Chief Justice Chase delivered the following opinions: TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS OF MOLASSES

AND OTHER MERCHANDISE VS. THE UNITED STATES—IN ADMIRALTY. This cause comes here on appeal from a decree of condemnation pronounced by the District Court against certain merchandise, as forfeited to the United States, by reason of attended frond from the Court against certain merchandise, as

tempted fraud upon the revenue.

The decree of condemnation is issued against the whole cargo of the British schooner Aid, mentioned in an invoice of goods consigned to Salas & Co., and imported into Charleston on the second of July, 1866, from Matanzas in the Island of Cuba.

quarter casks of wine and the whole remainder of the cargo, consisting of two hundred and fifty barrels and twenty-three tierces of molasses, one hundred and thirty-one barrels of sugar and a large quantity of other goods, such as maccaron, olive oil, sugar, syrup and the wine, seem to have been truly entered upon the invoice. The whole invoice was consigned to Salas & Co., of Charleston. The evidence excludes all reasonable doubt that the goods, except twenty bags of coffee, were purchased by or for account of Salas & Co. in Cuba, either through DaCosta & Madan or with funds furnished by that firm. The whole cargo was shipped by BaCosta & Madan, under the direction of F. P. Salas, and bills were drawn by them on Salas & Co. for the amount of it.

of it.

The claims put in by other persons are unsupported by the proofs. It is remarkable that Salas & Co. disclaim ownership and claim only Salas & Co. disclaim ownership and claim only as consignees. As consignees, however, this firm, through one of its members, F. P. Salas, represents the invoice as true, made an entry of the goods by reason of it, at the Custom-house, Charleston, and obtained the usual permit to land part of the goods, for which he was prepared to pay the duties. A part of these goods were landed and conveyed to the house of Salas & Co. While the Ald was being discharged under the permit, it was d scovered that a part of the goods were falsely entered on the invoice. The entry and permit were, therefore, revoked, and all the goods mentioned in the invoice, whether remaining on board the schooner or landed, were seized, and the bill now before us was filed for condemnation. Two grounds are relied upon for the reversal of the decree of the District Court.

Court.

First, that the seizure of part of the goods was upon land, and that as to this portion there is no jurisdiction in admiralty. Second, that the foreiture contemplated by the statute is of the fraudulent packages only, and not of the goods.

is of the fraudulent packages only, and not of the whole invoice.

To the first objection I think it is a sufficient answer that no objection to the jurisdiction is taken in the claim and answer of Salar & Co. But if the objection were not too late, it would be difficult to sustain it. The goods were in the act of being discharged. The discharge had not been completed. A large portion was still on board the vessel. The fraud was not discovered until a part had been lanced. Under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to regard that portion of the goods which had been put on shore as still a part of the cargo of the vessel, and the whole as subject to the cargo of the vessel, and the whole as subject to the cargo of the vessel, and the whole as subject to the cargo of the vessel, and the whole as subject to the cargo of the vessel, and the whole as subject to the cargo of the vessel, and the whole as subject to the cargo of the vessel, and the whole as subject to the cargo of the vessel.

gressive severity with which companies the payment of mittles on imported merchandise, first providing for the forfeiture of the particular articles imported in violation of law, afterward by forfeiture of the package in which those articles were contained, and finally enacting the law of March 3, 1863.

This last act provides that no goods, wares or merchandise imported after July 1, 1863, shall be admitted to entry unless on production of the required invoice and compliance tion of the required invoice and compliance with the other terms prescribed, and that if any owner, consignee or agent of any goods, wares or merchanduse shall attempt to make entry of them by false invoice, said goods shall be forfeited.

What goods? The particular articles fraudulently imported. That will hardly be contended, for it would mitigate the already existing penality; and the policy of Congress, in view of the exigencies of the revenue and of imaginary fraud, was to retain, not diminish, the former gurety. Was it the packages in which the iraudulent articles was concealed? This construction would leave the former law, in this respect, unaltered, while it was the manifest purpose of Congress to alter it, and augment

respect, unaltered, while it was the manifest purpose of Congress to alter it, and augment the penalty. No construction will carry out the obvious design except that which the words of the law manifestly suggest, and which make the penalty apply to the whole invoice, owned or shipped by Salas. This construction condemns all the goods included in the invoice, except the twenty bags of coffee belonging to Gonzales. The decree of the District Court will, therefore, be affirmed. . H. BALDWIN VS. CAROLINE A. LAMAB, ADMINIS-

This was originally a suit on which a verdict was obtained the 9th of May, 1859, by the plaintiff against the defendant, for \$25,350. On motion, this verdict was set aside, and a new trial was ordered. On the 18th of May, 1860, and the was rendered against the desertion was rendered against the desertion. another verdict was rendered against the de-fendant for \$14.666.66. On the 4th of June, the time for filing the bill of exceptions was extended for two months. On the 8th of Au-gust, the time for filing exceptions was again

the time for filing the bill of exceptions was extended for two months. On the 8th of August, the time for filing exceptions was again extended to the 1st of November, 1860.

The civil war, which soon followed, prevented any further action at that time. On the 18th of February, 1867, the plaintiff proposed to file a transcript of the proceedings of the Curcuit Court in this case, and also in the case of Baldwin vs. C. A. L. Lemar, and others. A rule was ssued upon the administratrix. Lemar, to show cause why the order prayed for should not be made. The rule was only served and returned, and on the list of May, 1867, the order was made and the transcript filed.

A motion is now made for a judgment upon the verdict evidenced by this record. The statute of the State, which has been practically adopted as the rule of proceeding in this court, provides that the transcript of a record lost or abstracted, when proved and filed, shall have precisely the same effect as if the record had never been disturbed.

The question then is: What would be the right of the plaintiff if the verdict, obtained in May, 1860 had remained on the record of the court during this whole period, and now, for the first time, a judgment was asked upon if? Undoubtedly a judgment ought to be entered upon the verdict; but it cannot be entered nume pro time. The accidents and events of the wir must be regarded as causing inevitable delay. A judgment will only be rendered when asked. The plaintiff spears to have taken for granted that the issue of the rule to show cause why the order to file the transcript should not be entered made the administratix a party to this record. We do not trink so. We think that the record stands precisely as it would be made in this case especially; the administrativi is proper that she should not be entered made the administrativi a party. This could be done in various ways, according to the soir facials. We do not know that any plea will avail tief. We do not propose to go into an examination of any question of jurisd

made.

The case will be continued, in order that the administratrix of the deceased defendant may be made a party to the record.

ALEXANDER MCLEOD VS. T. C. CALICOTT.

This is a motion for a new trial. The grounds assigned are that the verdict was contrary to the charge of the court. The court left to the jury the question of the good faith of Calicott as an officer of the government intending the honest exercise of his functions in the senzure of the cotton. We also left to the jury the question whether the cotton iself was part of that surrendered by the military authorities of the Confederate Government upon the termination of hostilities.

authorities of the Confederate Government upon the termination of hostilities.
Upon the second question, we think the fluding was clearly right. It is not impossible that this cotton was in fact the property of the Confederate Government during the rebellion, and included in the surrender made by the Generals of the Confederate armies at the conclusion of hostilities. It is enough to say that no evidence to this effect was offested to the jury. But there was some of a contrary tendency.

G. A. PEEDICARIS VS. THE CHARLESTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY ET AL.

The bill in this case was filed by the plain-tiff in his own behalf, and in behalf of any others who might come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit.

It is staced that the shares in the Charleston (Realight Company's stock belonging to the It is stated that the shares in the Charleston Gaslight Company's stock, belonging to the plaintiff and others, were sequestered under an act of the Confederate Government, and sold during the civil war. It is also stated that in lieu of those shares, other shares of a corresponding amount were delivered to the purchasers, and the prayer of the bill is, that the certificates thus issued may be declared invalid; that they may be ordered to be delivered up to be cancelled:

to the United States and prejudicial to the rights of cutzens of States adhering to the Union, are void, and convey no title.

Perdicaris is a cutzen of an adjoining State. It is proper to add that the Gaslight Company has acted upon the principle just stated. It is true that it erased from the books the names of the original stockholders whose stock was sold under the sequestration act, and issued new certificates to the purchasers. But this was during the war. Since the war ended, it has reinstated the names of the original stockholders, and recognized fully their right to dividends. The certificates issued to the purchasers from the Confederate receiver are, however, still outstanding.

the interposition of the court against the de-fendants, who, in virtue of their purchases from the receiver, assert a claim to be recog-nized as stockholders upon an equality with

It is very clear that Mr. Perdicaris has good sase in equity. If the whole stock had belonged to stockholders residing in other States, and had been sold under the sequestrabelonged to stockholders residing in other States, and had been sold under the sequestration act, and it can be maintained, after the war, that the purchasers are entitled to recognition equally with the original stockholders, it is very clear the value of the stock, to the latter, would be reduced just one-hall.

The shows very clearly the equity of Mr. Perdicaris. There is no way by which he can be relieved except by a Court of Equity.

But it is insisted that the company itself should bring suit, and that Pardicaris being only a stockholder, cannot be heard in this court. We do not agree to this view. It is not denied that if the company had refused to institute proceedings the stockholders might do so. There is no principle of requity administration which denies to a stockholder protection in a Court of Equity. It is true that the corporation represents the corporate interests, and in this case it would, perhaps, be most appropriate that the corporation should bring a suit for its own protection, and for the protection of the rights of the original stockholders. But it has at least neglected and omitted to do so. Under such circumstances any stockholder may proceed. We think the bill filed in this case by the plaintiff for his own benefit, and for the benefit of his co-stockholders, is properly conceived, and that upon the case made case by the plaintiff for his own benefit, and for the benefit of his co-stockholders, is properly conceived, and that upon the case made by it, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief asked. The demarrer must be overruled, and the motion to dissolve the injunction must be denied. The defendants will have leave to answer under the rule.

E. W. BAYNARD, EXECUTOR, VS. THE UNITED E. W. BAINARD, EXCURDE, VS. THE UNITED STATES COTTON COMPANY.

Several ques ions of much interest were very well and very earnestly argued in this case; upon all of which, except one, we shall refrain from expressing an opinion, since the decision of that one must determine the con-

with a view to the commencement of a suit With a view to the commencement of a suit against the United States Cotton Company, a corporation created by the laws of New York, and having its principal place of business in New York, process was sued out against the United States Sea Island Cotton Company. This process was returned with an acceptance of service by the agent of the United States Cotton Company having charge of its business in South Carolina endorsed upon it.

There was no other service before the company, nor did the company ever appear to the suit. Every step taken in it was by the plaintiff alone, and against the defendant as in default.

fault.

The fundamental question in the case is, therefore, was the United States Cotton Company made a party to the suit by the acceptance of service by its agent?

No proof of authority to the agent to accept service of process in behalf of the company is in the case. Acceptance, therefore, has no other legal effect than simple service upon the agent.

possession of the land, or, if he and it unoccupied, may take possession under his claim of title and put the adverse claimant to his legal remedy.

The several motions made in behalf of the plaintiff must be denied.

CAROLINE CARSON VS. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

CAROLINE CARSON VS. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON ET AL.

In this case the only question is as to parties, and we are called upon to meet it at the inreshold. The objection of the want of parties may be taken at any time in the progress of a cause, and even in the appellate court. The objection will be disregarded whenever taken, if it appears that the parties are not necessary, or if, although convenient and under some circu astances necessary, they cannot be made. without depriving the court of jurisdiction. On the other hand, when it appears that no final decree can be made without material prejudice to the interests of parties not before the court, the court will not proceed without them, even though such parties are beyond the reach of its process, or cannot be made without ousting the jurisdiction.

These are general rules, and they apply to courts of the United States as fully as to the courts of the States. In administering these rules, however, the courts of the United States are always careful to see that no citizen of a Stata, other than that, in which the defendants feside, shall invoke their in the defendants in their decrees. In 3 only question here is whether there is any such obvious impossibility in this case. It is objected, in the first place, that the partners of the defendant, McBurney, are indispensable parties. But it is plan upon the bill and answer that in all the transactions

clusion of hosabilities. It is enough to say that no evidence to this effect was offseed to the jury. But there was some of a contrary tendency.

It was, therefore, clearly a seisure unwarranted of law. The only question was whether Mr. Calicott was protected by his off stal character. We thought he was, if he was acting in good faith, in the exercise of his authority is supervising agent, though mistaken as to the character of the cotton. The question of good faith, in the exercise of his authority is supervising agent, though mistaken as to the character of the cotton. The question of good faith of hope the cotton of the pury. Withought the exercise of his authority to the evidence have been quite satisfied had such a verdict have been quite satisfied had such a verdict here was that Calicott without the court will not proceed without onsting the purisductor. These are seen to exist the court will not proceed without onsting the purisductor. The cortes of the sate of the transparent of the cortes of the sate of the transparent of the defendant of the pury withought the province of the cortes of the sate of the absence of the cortes of the cortes of the sate of the absence of the cortes of the cortes of the cortes of the sate of the absence of the cortes of the sate of the cortes of the cortes of the sate of the absence of the cortes of not appear that either he or his assignee in bankruptcy have any interests which will be prejudiced by a decree. At all events, as it seems to us, a decree may be made so as to do complete justice between the parties before the court, and at the same time protect any rights which he or his assignee may appear to have. We cannot regard him, therefore, as a neces-sary party.

during the civil war. It is also stated that in lieu of those shares, other shares of a corresponding amount were delivered to the purchasers, and the prayer of the bill is, that the certificates thus issued may be declared invalid; that they may be ordered to be delivered up to be cancelled; that the defendants may be restrained from bringing suit for transfer, and that the company may be restrained from allowing such transfer, and from the payment of dividends.

To this bill there is a general demurrer, filed by part of the defendants, and a motion to dissolve the injunction already granted.

The only question in the case is whether the parties are entitled to any relief in this court, upon the case made by the bill. This or with is aworfid first any vary the constitutional right of citizens of the several States, to sue the citizens of the several States and the several

A COTTON FACTORY FOR DARLING-

In another column of THE NEWS will be found notice that application will be made for a charter for a cotton factory on Black Creek, near Dove's Depot. This is the first effort that has been made for a cotton factory on that stream, although the idea is not a new one. Alluding to the new project a correspondent writes to the Darlington Democrat over the

signature of "Progress," as follows: signature of "Progress," as follows:

I believe the day is not far in the future, when Black Creek will have a factory at every accessable point, as it has many advantages over many other streams. It is healthy at any point—is convenient to transportation—runs through the most attractive section of country in the State, and is a reliable stream at any season of the year, which is of vast importance in manufacturing. It would be a very serious matter to the stockholders for their mills to stand idle, and four or five hundred operatives waiting for rain. Black Creek would not suffer this runous inconvenience. A cotton factory at the point about to apply for a charter would probably at this time be the most desirable location, owing to the convenience of transportation. It would not even be at the expense of a dray. Cars on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad could be loaded and unloaded from the door. Taking in consideration other similar advantages, a factory at this point could compete with any portion of the world. With capital and men of energy there would be no tailure. Factories pay at the North, and here we have the advantage of climate—length of days—transportation—rents or a very large capital invested in the power. The saving in light required in a large factory at such times in the year, necessary to work out the ten hours per day, would be a large item. The fuel to warm a large factory, not necessary here, is snother item. I will not attempt to point out another advantage, in manufacturing our own cotton. We ship our cotton to Charleston and from there to all parts of the world, in Charleston the drayage, wharfage, commissions, & ., rubs off something for that city, New York the same, and the same in Europe or any other point on its way to the factory. For all we consume, we then have to pay the manufacturing a good profit, with all his taxes attached, in running the gauntlet back to us. In addition to all the above, overagin, it has to help pay enormous rents—city and many other taxes—clerk hire profits. &c. sgain, it has to help pay enormous rents—oit and many other taxes—clerk hire, profits, &c of he wholesale dealer. These expenses woul give stockholders here a good profit.

FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.-IN 1858 we purchased the entire stock of a BOURBON WHIS-KEY then three years old. We now offer this brand at \$5 50 per gallon and \$1 50 per bottle, or \$15 per

this the finest Whiskey of the day. Buy it and be convinced. Constantly on hand other brands, from 22 50 to \$5 per gallon. WM. S. CURWIN & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Fine Brandles, Whiskles, Wines, &c., No. 275 King-street Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York,

AG PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE .- A arded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing : ECRETABY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO-

BATCHELOR'S HATE DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantsn its agent here?

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neous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; rem
edies the ill effects of hed dyes; invigorates and
leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown,

bold ty all Druggists and Fertumers; and properly

applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond
tion of trespass Married.

PARKER—TROOST.—At Christ Church, on the verning of May 4th, by Rev. John Fulton, D. D., FRANCI S. PARKER, Esq., to Miss LILILE B., daughter of Lewis Troost, Esq.

Wbitnarn.

LEGARE.—Died on the 1st inst., at Rockville, Wadmalaw Island, Mrs. SARAH J. LEGARE, relict of the late Dr. Thomas Legare, aged 61 years. *

GREADY.—Died. in New York city, May 21st, 1869, JAMES R. GREADY, aged fifty-three years, six months and ten days, a native of Charleston, but the recent months of life a resident of the above place. After a short, painful illness he was summoned to the Heavenly city. A kind Providence had so arranged it that his much loved partner of life and one of his children were with him in his last moments. Truly has a large family been afflicted. A beloved wite, children and stop children, which latter loved him as an own father, other relatives and many friends will long respect his memory. But he is not dead; that pure spirit has only been changed from this earthly frame to the body fit for the spirit world. Resting his every hope on the blood of Jesus, whom he did strive to serve faithfully, his soul passed from earth to God peacefully and caimly. When asked if he had any message for his absent children, he answered, "Tell them to live for Christ."

Now he walks the golden streets:

Special Motices.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHARLESTON.—The net proceeds of the assets of this Company, being Four Dollars and Twenty wo cents per Share, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THIS DAY, at the office of Mr. A. M. MORELAND, No. 8 Broad-street, (formerly th office of the Company.) Certificates of Stock must JOHN H. HONOUR.

NOTICE.-THREE MONTHS AFTER late or under the existing laws, application will be made for a CHARTER for a Cotton Mill at the mos oligible point on Black Creek in the neighborhood of 1amo3

NOTICE.-THE CREDITORS OF MR. GEORGE H. GRUBER, whose accounts have been rendered to us, are hereby informed that a dividend their claims for the present, which will be paid at our office on and after this day. June 7 3 . H. GERDTS & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES PER SIEAMER SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the steamer is This Day discharging her cargo at Pier No. 1. Union Wharf. All goods not taken away at

sundown will remain on the wharf at consignee's MORDECAI & CO., ATTHE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a

new and large assortment of material of the finest

quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at

PRINTING of every description. Cast and examine the scale of prices before giving

OREDITORS' NOTICE. -ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requeste Mesers. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness amplied will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate. n order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible

EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE .-- NO-TICE is hereby given that on the SECOND DAY OF JULY ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate of Charleston EBENEZER H. RODGERS.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS, GEORGE A. RODGERS,

HOME QUESTIONS FOR THE SICK-LY AND DEBILITATED .- Is it worth while to endure penal torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as HOSTET-TER'SSTOWACH BITTERS?

Does it pay to be compelled by debility and lan grior to abandon active business, when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up, and the whole system restored to a healthy condition by a course of HOS-TETTER'S BITTERS ?

Why approach the dinner table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest fare s created by the use of HOSTETTER'S BIFTERS? Is it wise to live in this bright world as if it were a dungeon, gloomy, di-contented and miserable, when the worst case of hypochondria can be cured in week by such a pleasant and wholesome exhilarant AS HOSTETTER'S BITTERS ?

Can it be possible that any person of bilious ha hit will run the risk of remittent fever or bilious colle, when he can tone and regulate the great se-Is it not a species of moral insanity for any mer-

chant, farmer, mechanic or traveller to be without the best known antidote to the effects of poisoned of the functional derangements to which woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the cebler sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief forded in such cases by the gental operation of HOSTETTER'S BIFTERS?

These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political dogmas of the day, and those whom they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought. Dac 6 June 5-ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Esrly Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphis, Ps. May 22 Smos

CHAMBERLAIN & BEABROOK. ATTORNEYS AT LAW SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

Office in the Courtheuse. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Atty-General .. E. B. SRARR Special attention will be paid to the Prosecution of liaims held by parties outside of the State. May 4

Charleston, S. C.

T. T. HUMPHHEYS, BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS-SION MERCHANT. SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCES, BONDS, SE-

CUBITIES, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ATTENDED TO. No. 37 BROAD-STREET CHARLESTON, S. C.

BEFRENOMS.

HOD. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Esq.

eneral JAMES CONNER, T. B. WARING, Req. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 83 Warren-street.

NEW YORK. PERSONAL STEENTION GIVEN TO THE FUB-CHASE of all hinds of MERCHARDISE. Boots, Shoos, Hate, Ca.s and Trunks, and Straw Goods a specialty. rielty.

Oneignments of all limits of Staple Articles and articles and small Produce rolletted.

FOWARD DALY.

Late of Charleston, S. O.

emi-Weekly Price Currents sent free by post, empary 25

Shipping.

VESSELS WANTED.
WANTED, 'EVERAL GOOD VESSELS to load Phoephate and Lumber for Northern Ports. Cargoes ready.
H. F. BAKER & CO.
June 7 3 No. 20 Cumberland-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE A1 BRITISH BARK DALKEITH, CHARLES S. ANDERSON Master, having a large portion of her cargo on board, will meet with dispatch.

EXCURSIONS: EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the Clampion of the South,
is now ready and prepared to make regular
trips, thus affording an opportunity to all
who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful harbor.
For passage, apply to the Captain on Union
Wharf.
Imo May16

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharfdaily at Ten A. M. For Passage apply to Captal, on board.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTOR STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, M. S. WOODHULL Commander, will self from adger's bouth Wharf on SAT-An extra charge of \$5 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

All No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

As Through Bills Lating given for Cotton to.

Boston and Providence, R. I.

As Marine Insurance by this line % per cent.

As The Steamers of this line are first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents,

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs,

June 7

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMBHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, Captain N. P. DUTON. will sail for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 9th inst., at half-past Three o'clock, from Pier No 1, Union Wharf.

BY Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of Freight to BOSTON, PHILADEL PHIA, WILMING-TON, DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTH-WEST.

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE HVERY WEDNESDAY. PASSAGE \$20.

THE STEAMSEIP SARAGOSSA, Captain Ryner, will leave Vander-horet's Wharf, on Wednesday, June 9th, 1869, at 7 o'clock A. M., HAVENEL & CC., Agen.s. THE STEAMSEIP SARAGOSSA.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CUMPY 8 THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS! STRAMFRS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and 1st of every month (except when these dates fallen Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central Americas Transmission of 1th topic at Mananillo.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francis One nundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
For Passage Tickets or further information apply
at the COMPANYS TICKET OFFICE, on the whart,
foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.
March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. FOR SAVANAH-INLAND ROUTE. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. PASSAGES REDUCED. To Savannah \$5. To Beaufort \$4,

FARE INCLUDED. THE STEAMED PILOT BOY, CAPmodation Wharfevery Mondax Monsing at 8 o'clock.
Returning will leave Savannah every Wednesdax
Morning at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FERGUNON,
May 31
Accommodation Wharf. FOR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE, ENTER-PRISE AND BEAUFORT.

THE STEAMER PILOT BOY, Captain FERR PECK, will leave Accommodation Wharf, every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and Edisto at 2 P. M. JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA BAVANNAH, FEBNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE. THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLASS
STEAMER CITY POINT, Captain
GEO, E. MCMIELAN. will sail from Charleston every
TUESDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the above

points.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savanna's for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point siesmers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Penesacola, Rey West and Havana.
Through Bills Lading signed to New Orleans and Mabile.

obile.
All freight psyable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at annet will be stored at risk J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, South Atlantic Whari

TOHN D. ALEXANDER. ACCOUNTANT. NOTARY PUBLIC AND GENERAL AGENT,

No. 16 Broad-strept RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS BUSINESS IN AB-JUSTING ACCOUNTS of Merchants and others, and in WRITING UP AND POSTING their BOOKS,

HEARD, YOUNG & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 247 Washington-street,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF

POTATOBS, &c.

W. D. Reynolds & Bro., Morfolk; E. G. Ghio, Super-I. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Rsq., Wilmington; H. K. Thurber & Co., Langhran & Egbert, New York; Bernard O'Nelli, Charleston; Alexander & Rusself.

Cotton Fasters

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 125 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE. CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, BICS, SPECTFULLY solicited, and liberal advan-incream. Orders for CORN and BACON incream. Specific and Second with our and stepation.

NEW YORK.

EARLY VEGEGABLES, PRUITS,