# The Charleston Daily News.

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### LATEST FROM COLUMBIA.

**The Insurance Lobby at Work—Mysterious Policy of the Blue Ridge Railroad Managers—The Contract Probably Rescinded—How Tolbert was Killed.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, December 5.

Several representatives of the insurance interest arrived here to-night, for the purpose of offering a combined opposition to the insurance bill.

The Board of Directors of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company adjourned last night. Their action has not been made public, but it is understood that the contract with Crissvell, Patterson & Co. has been finally rescinded.

The particulars of the shooting of Tolbert have been received. It appears that Hollingsworth caught Tolbert by the collar while Tolbert was firing, when a colored man, named Emanuel, one of the guard, came up close to Tolbert and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, December 4.

Durant positively declines the Circuit Judgeship. The contest is now between Judge Erskine, of Georgia, and Judge Wood, of Alabama, with the chances in favor of Erskine.

The friends of Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, assert his chances as best for the Circuit Judgeship of the Fifth District.

A delegation of the Virginia Grant Republicans, representing the bolters from the recent Republican State Convention, thirty strong, are here. They have met with great encouragement from leading Republican members of Congress, and feel sanguine of Virginia's early admission.

Gentlemen interested in the full restoration of the Southern States, report the feeling of Congress quite favorable. They say the South need fear no further proscriptive legislation.

The reported disaster to the iron-clad Dictator is untrue. She left Tybee for Key West on Thursday, after ten days' detention in the Savannah River.

The effective strength of the Federal army is 34,000, though the paper force is 52,000. Sherman submits a plan for enlisting up to 42,000, of whom two-thirds in actual service, below which Sherman thinks reduction will be unsafe.

Belknap's report says the railway companies to which the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department was sold on credit, at the end of the war, increased a debt originally of $7,591,406. Interest has increased on this amount to $9,000,000, about one-half of which has been paid; but some railroads being in default, and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

There is a quorum of both Houses present. Virginians here say that the hopes of the early admission of that State are strengthening.

### THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, December 1—via Key West.

Authentic information, received from Santiago de Cuba, November 23, reports the landing of a filibustering expedition from the Cuban privateer Teaser, in Nipe bay, and that a great quantity of military stores reached the interior in safety. On the 20th, the Spaniards attacked the insurgents, who were intrenched at Magete. The attack commenced by shelling, and ended by a bayonet charge, in which the Spaniards were repulsed with great loss, many wounded being taken by the victors.

### THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

RICHMOND, December 4.—In the Board of Trade to-day, the question of specie payments was resumed. Mr. Hastie, of Charleston, S. C., did not think this was the time for specie payment. The South was not prepared for it, and it was to her cotton crop, he thought, that a resumption would at least be due. It was better to wait for this crop and the general commerce of the country to bring the currency to a good value. He offered a resolution to that effect.

Ropes, of Boston; Trezevant, of Memphis; Campbell, of New Jersey; Holton, of Wisconsin. Herbert, of Baltimore; Chittenden, of New York, and Cullen, of St. Louis, followed, and the whole subject was then referred to a committee of seven, to report at this session on all plans submitted. The committee consists of Kirkland, of Baltimore; Chittenden, of New York; Ropes, of Boston; Richards, of Chicago; Holton, of Wisconsin; Harper, of Cincinnati, and Hastie, of Charleston.

The following propositions were referred to this committee: By Parr, of Baltimore, opposing expansion of currency, and favoring legislation looking to contraction and early redemption; by Grubb, of Philadelphia, affirming that the establishment by government of a chartered fiscal head and regulator, combining private capital and endowed with privileges sufficient, presents the surest remedy for present currency evils; by Herbert, of Baltimore, to abrogate the three-fifths credit balance reserves, to prohibit payment of interest by national banks of creditor balances, to enforce redemption of national bank notes so they may be sent back to their localities for re-issue, and to require reserves to be held in the respective bank vaults in money and not in credit balances in other national banks at a distance, and finally a repeal of the ten per cent. tax on the circulating issue of national banks.

The twenty-ninth proposition, asking Congress to require all American vessels under register to carry one or more apprentices, so as to secure a supply of efficient officers and seamen for our marine, was taken up and the proposition adopted.

The committee on the propositions relative to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers reported, recommending that Congress make appropriations for rendering navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers free of obstruction, especially at the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids; that bridges over these rivers should have one span over the channel, four hundred feet long and sufficiently high not to obstruct navigation; that in bridges built over the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri, there shall be one span three hundred feet long, and that the construction of the piers of such bridges be superintended by government engineers. The report was received, to be called up in its turn.

The twentieth proposition—the James River and Kanawha Canal—was taken up, with report of the special committee on the same, which sets forth that a continuous line of water communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard is imperatively needed; that the James River and Kanawha Canal, if extended to the Ohio, has special prominence, and that in this work all private and co-operate proprietorship should be first removed, then government should grant aid; then, after the canal has paid back the money spent on it by the General Government and State of Virginia, it shall be free, the canal collecting on tolls sufficient for its repair.

After advocacy by Wetherill, of Philadelphia; Trezevant, of Memphis, and Jones, of Iowa, the report and resolution of Mr. Monroe, for memorializing Congress to carry it into effect, were adopted by a vote of 50 yeas to 15 nays.

The committee on resumption of specie payment was charged by the addition of Grubb, of Philadelphia; Carrington, of Richmond; Taylor, of St. Paul, and Opdyke, of New York.

At night there was a dinner to the Board of Trade at the Exchange Hotel. About three hundred persons were present. The toasts began with "Our Country." Messrs. Fraley, Walbridge, Taylor and others spoke—all to the tune of no North, no South, no East, no West; the Flag of the Union forever.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Jersey City has been burned.

It is said that John C. Fremont has obtained a loan in Europe for his proposed Southern Pacific railroad.

More mercantile suspensions reported, including a dry goods house in New York, another in St. Louis, and a large clothier's house in Cincinnati.

Charles T. Rodgers, a travelling collector, was found robbed and murdered yesterday morning, on the road, four miles from Richmond. He had been shot dead in his buggy, and the body then dragged to a thicket and rifled.

### AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

**The Death-Bed Marriage of Richardson, the Fourierite Journalist, to Mrs. McFarland—Henry Ward Beecher Officiates—How McFarland Received the Announcement.**

To mend the morality of a recent notorious affair in New York, Hymen has been invoked. Mr. Richardson, as stated in our telegrams, was married just previous to his death to Mrs. McFarland by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. McFarland was unavoidably absent, or, perhaps, he might have forbidden the bans. Indeed, how the tie was loosened which bound him to his wife and made her second marriage lawful, was a point upon which the New York papers express some very natural curiosity. The Tribune, however, treats the disgraceful affair as legitimate and proper throughout, calling Mrs. McFarland by her maiden name of Sage. We quote from its account:

THE MARRIAGE IN THE SICK-ROOM.

The unfavorable symptoms set in about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and early in the afternoon his physicians thought it desirable that the wishes expressed by both Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Sage, and by their relatives and friends, for their marriage, should be no longer opposed, though heretofore, in view of the necessity of keeping the sufferer perfectly quiet, they thought it best that the ceremony should be postponed. The Rev. H. W. Beecher—who had promised on Monday evening to hold himself in readiness, when called upon, to perform the service—was accordingly sent for, and reached the Astor House between 5 and 6, in company with the Rev. N. M. Field, D. D., and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The physicians were also in waiting, and after Mr. Richardson had been made as presentable and comfortable as circumstances would permit, the clergymen were admitted to the sick chamber and stood by the bedside of the sufferer, while Mrs. Sage sat near, clasping the right hand of the patient, and the numerous personal friends and relatives present stood at the door and around the bed. The marriage service then followed.

THE CEREMONY.

The room of the sick man is on the first floor of the Astor House. It was nearly filled with witnesses. The doors and windows were open. Mr. Richardson lay partially propped up by pillows. Though very weak, he was not pale, and looked somewhat flushed. Mrs. McFarland occupied a chair at the head of the bed. Everything being in readiness, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham opened the services with prayer, after which the simple marriage ceremony of the Congregational Church was performed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as follows:

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Richardson.) Do you take the woman whom you have by your side now, in this hour, standing near the heavenly land, and renew to her the pledges of your love? Do you give your heart to her, and your name? Is she, before God, and before these witnesses, your beloved, your honored, and your lawful wife?

Mr. Richardson (in an audible and clear voice.) Yes.

Mr. Beecher (turning to Mrs. Sage.) And do you accept him as your head in the Lord? And are you now to him a wife sacred and honored; bearing his name? And will you love him to the end of your life?

Mrs. Sage. I do, and will.

Mr. Beecher. Then by the authority given me by the Church of Christ, I do pronounce you husband and wife; and may the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit rest upon you and abide with you. Amen.

Short and simple, the ceremony was deeply impressive and affecting. At its close the ministers and friends withdrew after offering their silent congratulations and sympathies.

M'FARLAND ON THE MARRIAGE.

The intelligence of the marriage was communicated to McFarland last evening. He was lying in bed in his cell at the time, and his informant, not wishing to make the announcement too abruptly, asked him, after a few incidental remarks,

"Have you heard the news concerning Richardson this afternoon?"

"No, I did not, except that I saw in the News that he was worse."

"You did not hear of the ceremony?"

"No! What ceremony?"

"Henry Ward Beecher visited Mr. Richardson this afternoon, and—"

"*He married my wife?*"

"Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Sage were married."

McFarland threw himself back on his pillow without uttering a word. After a long pause, his informant gravely asked.

"Do you think that is hard?"

"Yes, I do think it is very hard," was the slow response. Nothing more was said on either side.

### THE LATEST LABOR NEWS.

**Important Labor Meeting in Washington—Ideas on the Currency.**

It is announced that following the Labor Convention of Colored Men, to meet in Washington to-day, the Advisory Board of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Union will come to Washington on the 3d of January, and remain during the session of Congress, with the view of influencing legislation upon financial questions.

It will be remembered that the National Labor Congress which assembled in Philadelphia last summer, adopted resolutions in favor of a paper monetary system and free banking. It is understood that their views were embodied, to a great extent, in the bill introduced by the Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, but have since been elaborated, and many details will be added to said bill to secure the more efficient working of their system. The committee having this measure in charge are enthusiastic in its support, and claim that a large majority of the people of the West is with them. They claim that it only needs discussion to succeed. It is held that the central idea in our present monetary system is that it gives Congress the power to control the rate of interest on the national bonds, and by this means to regulate in all business transactions, and this is the only way that the value of money can be regulated. The law declaring that 23¾ grains gold shall be a dollar does not regulate the loanable value of money; it only fixes the value of gold. The rate of interest, it is claimed, determines the value of money and gives it the power to accumulate property or the products of labor.

The Workingmen's Union favors the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the terms of the original contract, and would have greenbacks substituted for the national bank currency. Instead of funding the debt according to the terms of the Sherman bill, they would substitute General Butler's convertible bonds at low interest which, it is assumed, would forever obviate a scarcity of money. In support of these views the forces of the new labor movement will be marshalled, and they are already very powerful.

**Labor News in Brief.**

Berlin has a Woman's Labor Congress in session this week.

A meeting of the officers and members of the different trades organizations of New York was held on Thursday evening, and took action in favor of co-operation.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of Brooklyn have introduced a new feature into their association, to provide members and their families with medical aid, and in case of death a sum of $50 to be paid to the member's representatives.

During the thirteen working days ending on the 30th ult., the Castle Garden Labor Exchange found employment for 635 males and 412 females, at wages averaging $12 50 a month for the former, and $9 50 for the later. There were 1329 applicants for work, or 155 in excess of the total number of orders received from employers.

The report of the Second Union Co-operative Building Society of New York states that the income for the past twelve months amounted to $27,064, of which sum $22,400 had been advanced to eleven members for building purposes, and $3440 had been returned to withdrawing members. The balance in the treasury is $841. This would give $383 as the incidental expenses of the society. This amount seems high, and all building societies should carefully avoid petty expenses, since they reduce the savings to an almost incredible degree.

—The Sultan, according to a report in Paris, has presented Eugenie with a diadem worth six millions of francs.

### THE ANDERSON FAIR.

**Reports of the Committees.**

We take from the Anderson Intelligencer the following reports of committees at the Anderson County Fair, which, we are glad to say, was a highly creditable exhibition of the resources, natural wealth and improving prospects of the county:

FIELD CROPS.

Best sample ginned cotton, G. McLees.

Dr. W. C. Brown presented a beautiful specimen indeed—equal to the former, except in the fault of the gin—it was more moty.

Best half bushel white wheat, J. P. Moore, of Greenville.

Best half bushel red wheat, Col. C. S. Mattison.

Best sample of corn—70 bushels per acre—B. F. Crayton.

A number of excellent specimens were exhibited—the Crawford considered second best.

Best half bushel sweet potatoes, D. J. Sherard. Only one specimen exhibited.

Best half bushel turnips, D. L. Cox.

Best sample of tobacco on the stalk, ——McLees.

Best lot of beets, Mrs. Major Seaborn.

Best half bushel field peas, B. F. Crayton.

Best half bushel barley, S. M. Crayton.

Best half bushel oats, A. McLees.

Best half bushel carrots, G. W. Miller.

Best half dozen cabbage heads, Mrs. J. P. Reed.

Best sack of flour, Major T. B. Lee.

Second best sack flour, J. Prevost.

Best samples of brooms, J. D. Smith. A new article, manufactured in our own county, and should be patronized by every true-hearted Southern man.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

F. W. R. Nance, for best Durham bull under three years old. This is a handsome animal thirteen months old, very large and well formed.

Kennon Breazeale exhibited a fine grade bull over three years old, which, being the only animal of that kind exhibited over three years old, your committee beg leave to recommend that a premium be awarded to the owner, although none was offered by the Executive Committee.

F. W. R. Nance, for the best Durham cow over three years old.

F. W. R. Nance, for the best Durham heifer under three years old. This was a handsome, well grown heifer, eleven months old.

B. F. Crayton, for best grade cow over three years old.

B. M. Crayton, for best grade heifer under three years old.

B. F. Stairley, for best yoke of oxen.

P. A. Keys, for best merino buck.

The committe beg leave to say that there were several other animals exhibited, district raised, which does great credit to the owners.

Mr. J. W. Crawford's Devon bull, under three years old, was handsome, well-grown, compactly formed, with fine hair, and rather amiable countenance.

A Durham bull, two years old, exhibited by P. A. Keys, and bull calf, fifteen months old, by B. F. Crayton, were creditable specimens of what our cattle might be made on every farm in the county. D. S. Maxwell and B. F. Whitner exhibited some fine stock, which entitle them to credit as gentlemen of fine taste, and to the gratitude of the county for their public spirit in the improvement of the stock of the county. A. R. Broyles exhibited a fine, strong pair of oxen. J. B. E. Sloan exhibited a grade heifer, eighteen months old, which has been giving milk for several months. This is an animal remarkable for its deviation from the usual course of nature. It has a good-sized bag, and the milk makes good rich butter.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

For the best sample butter, Mrs. T. H. Russell.

For the best sample lard, Mrs. J. W. Earle.

Best jar preserves, Mrs. J. S. Murray.

Best blackberry jam, Miss M. A. Prevost.

Best tomato catsup, Mrs. J. B. McGee.

Best hermetically sealed fruit, Miss Emma Osborn.

Best Chinese syrup, George Stevenson.

Best loaf bread, Mrs. B. F. Crayton.

Best pickles, Mrs. B. F. Crayton.

Best sample of honey, Mrs. A. P. Cater.

WINES.

The committee on native wines beg leave to report that the best sample of grape wine was furnished by Mrs. Daniel Brown, and Mrs. W. F. Barr for best sample of blackberry wine. The wines were generally very fine, particularly that of Mrs. J. P. Reed and others. The committee would suggest that wine makers put less saccharine matter with their wine, as the committee think the most of the wines exhibited were too sweet.

### THE TAX TITLES TO OUR LANDS.

**The Uncollected United States Direct Tax—Southern State Debtors—Land Seizures and Forfeitures.**

A Washington letter, dated December 2, to the Baltimore Sun, says:

The uncollected portion of the twenty million dollars of direct taxes apportioned to the different States and Territories of the United States in 1861 to defray the expenses of the government, and the real estate which was acquired under the direct tax law of 1862, with its amendments, has been a matter long neglected, and had begun to be considered of little moment. Under the present administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau the matter is being thoroughly investigated, and the proper importance attached to it.

Most all the Northern States assumed the payment of this tax and were allowed a deduction of a small per centum for so doing, in accordance with the law. As stated by one of your correspondents a day or two ago, the tax has been paid by the following: All the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Minnesota, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Washington, California, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The Southern States were in a state of insurrection, and additional legislation was found necessary to provide for the collection of this tax in these States. In June, 1862, Congress provided a method of collection in the Southern States, under the direction of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as protection could be given to the officers charged with the duties of assessment and collection by the military authorities, by levying upon the lands against which it was provided the tax should be charged. In this way nearly half the tax apportioned to the eleven insurrectionary States was collected and the remainder is uncollected.

In prosecuting this collection it became necessary to sell the lands for non-payments of the tax, and the United States became the purchaser of a large amount in some of the States, and much of the same never having been redeemed, the titles have become absolutely vested in the United States.

These lands, amounting, as is supposed, to several hundred thousand dollars, were being lost sight of, and the original owners have, in many cases, taken possession of the same, as the government was putting them to no use whatever, except in South Carolina and a few other exceptions. This initiatory movement to ascertain what property belongs to the United States, derived from this source, is resulting in a development of facts which were hardly anticipated.

Most of these permanently forfeited lands, and improvements thereon, are situated in the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee.

### THE CARDIFF COLOSSUS.

**The Explosion of the Imposture—Proof of its Recent Origin—Letter from Professor Marsh, of Yale College.**

Professor Marsh, of Yale College, writing from Rochester, N. Y., under date of November 24, says of the mysterious stone giant:

By especial permission of the proprietors I was allowed to make a more careful examination of the statue than is permitted to most visitors, and a very few minutes sufficed to satisfy me that my first suspicions in regard to it were correct, namely, that it is of very recent origin, and a most decided humbug.

The figure is cut from a block of gypsum, similar to that found in Onondaga County and at other localities of the Salina formation in the State further west.

The peculiar position of the body and limbs, which has occasioned so much remark, was apparently determined in a great measure by the form of the block of stone, which was water-worn on at least three of its sides, before the sculptor began his work. These rough water-worn surfaces were not entirely removed in cutting. Portions of them still remain on the sides of the head and on the limbs and feet, and have erroneously been regarded as indicating for the work a high antiquity.

The tool marks are still very distinct on different parts of the statue, especially where they have not been obliterated by the imperfect polishing which evidently completed the work. On the more prominent portions of the figure these marks appear as small pointed depressions, but in the less exposed places, where the polishing was more carelessly done, or omitted, they are nearly as distict and fresh as when first cut. In several places they are very near or immediately surrounded by the water-worn surfaces (e. g., in the opening of the right ear,) and therefore are evidently of subsequent formation.

Now, as gypsum is soluble in about four hundred parts of water, a very short exposure of the statue in the locality at Cardiff would suffice to obliterate all traces of tool-marks, and also to roughen the polished surfaces; but these are both quite perfect, and hence the giant must have been very recently buried where discovered.

* * * Altogether, the work is well calculated to impose upon the general public; but I am surprised that any scientific observers should not have at once detected the unmistakable evidence against its antiquity.

### THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

THE MONSTER IN THE GULF STREAM WITH A RECRUIT.

**A New York Skipper Encounters the Serpent off the Delaware Bay—A Young Serpent in Company—The Captain's Account—Superstitious Horror of the Sailors.**

The sea serpent still lives, and has an heir for the protection of his race. Captain Allen, of the ship Scottish Bride, which arrived at New York on Sunday, brings the latest intelligence from his marine snakeship, the captain having encountered the monster on the 23d instant, in latitude 38.16, longitude 74.08. The remarkable feature of the meeting was that the old, familiar serpent, fifteen or twenty feet long, and as big around as a hogshead, was accompanied by a juvenile monster of the same species, only about five feet in length. This meeting, as will be seen by reference to the charts, was on the edge of the Gulf Stream, about two hundred miles off Delaware Bay. But as Captain Allen is a credible witness, well known by the shipping merchants of New York, and everywhere conceded to be an intelligent man, his own narrative of the singular meeting will be read with greater interest than any more studied account:

CAPTAIN ALLEN

Is a thorough type of an American skipper—sharp, shrewd, blunt and honest—and has followed the ocean from boyhood; rising by his own energy and merit from a cabin boy to the command of one of the finest clipper ships sailing from New York.

FIRST VIEW OF HIS SNAKESHIP.

Captain Allen says that on the 23d of this month, he descended to his cabin after a fruitless effort to get a meridian observation, the sky being too much overcast. He was just about eating his dinner when his second mate descended the cabin stairs, and, in an excited manner, told him his presence was required on deck. Thinking the ship had sprung aleak or that some other dire mishap had befallen them, he dropped the tempting morsel before him and rushed up. When he arrived on deck he found the crew assembled on the starboard side of the vessel, looking with awe-stricken countenances into the water. Not knowing the meaning of their strange conduct, he also went to the ship's side, and a sight met his eye the memory of which will never fade.

THE SERPENT ON SECOND VIEW.

The weather had been thick and nasty all the morning, the heavens heavily overcast threatening to pour forth a deluge at any moment, and the wind blowing from "all quarters" at once. But now there was a dead calm, and the surface of the sea undisturbed by a ripple. On approaching the side of the vessel, the captain saw in the water beneath a monster such as he had never seen before. It was about twenty-five feet in length, and proportionately thick; its head was very large and flat, while at each side, on the extreme edge, were set two bright, scintillating eyes, which, he says, looked dangerous and wicked. Its back was covered with large scales, like the crocodile, about three inches in length, which hooked together and formed an impenetrable armor. Its belly was of tawny yellow color, and altogether hideous. It was accompanied by a smaller specimen of its own species, and may have been its offspring. This was but a few feet in length, but in shape and color, closely resembled the larger one.

THE EFFECT UPON THE SAILORS.

All the efforts of the captain to have the sailors make some attempt to capture it were abortive. They looked upon it as something supernatural, and were not disposed to meddle with it. The thing was about four feet from the vessel, was lying but a few feet below the surface of the water, and was easily discernible to all on board. The captain gave orders to have a boat lowered to attack the monster, but in the meantime the attention of the smaller one was called to the presence of the vessel. It raised its head a few inches above the surface, and then went toward its larger friend, and seemed to tell it of the circumstance; but whatever transpired between them the larger one raised its head as though to investigate its surroundings, and then, with an easy motion it dropped into the ocean. In disappearing, it went head downward, and its body described a circle like a hook, its tail rising out of the water, which, the captain says, tapered off to a sharp point.

THE STORM THAT FOLLOWED.

The calm that had beset the vessel in the morning now gave way to a strong northwest breeze, that as night closed around, burst into a storm, accompanied by vivid lightning and rolling thunder. The ship was tossed about by the waves which ever and anon broke over her with relentless fury, and during the whole of this fearful night the sailors would not go on deck without lanterns, such was their fear of meeting the monster. Now and then they would go to the captain and ask his opinion on the probability of that occurrence; but he being no wiser than themselves, would laugh at their fears, and bid them go to their work. About morning the storm died away, but until the following day, when they came in sight of land, the brave men entertained an unexpressed dread of the reappearance of the monster.

THE CAPTAIN'S THEORY.

Captain Allen thinks that the monster came from the regions of Florida, where he has often heard of similar creatures from other shipmasters, and by following the warm current of the Gulf stream it reached the position where he found it. In his opinion, it is a deep water animal; and he accounts for its appearance so near the surface by the fact of the dark day, and the monster not knowing how high up he was.

### ANOTHER ABBEVILLE OUTRAGE.

The following letter from several of the most prominent and respectable citizens of Cokesbury is published in the Abbeville Press:

Is there a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue? Yesterday evening one Tom Williamson and another negro rode into our village and called at the residence of one of our most quiet and inoffensive citizens, Dr. Newton Sims, and, asserting that he was their prisoner, attempted to lay hands on his person. The Doctor walked into his house and shut the door, when Williamson actually burst open the door and seized the Doctor (a very feeble man) and held him fast, until the cries of his daughters, who supposed him to be in the hands of a murderer, and frightened almost out of their minds, alarmed some gentlemen near. On their approach Williamson released the Doctor, left the house and retired to the street. Upon being asked by a gentleman upon what authority he committed such an outrage, he produced a warrant and asserted that he had acted according to law and instructions from headquarters. The warrant was not produced or spoken of until after the outrage was committed.

Now let us recapitulate: A few days ago a quiet gentleman, one whose social position is second to none in our community, was torn from his buggy by violence, his life threatened, kept in jail for hours, and at last released under bonds, and for what offence? Because he asked Mr. Hoge what he supposed were fair wages for an able-bodied negro fellow. The representative in the Legislature threatens to murder us and burn our houses over the heads of our families, and now the constabulary, without exhibiting authority, burst open our houses and violate our persons in the presence of our families.

White men of Abbeville, is there a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue?

THE BARNWELL RACES.—The Journal says: "We are gratified to learn that the track, buildings, &c., on the Sherwood Course are in a very forward state of preparation, and that everything will be in complete order for race week. We also learn that several gentlemen of the district, and from other parts of the State, have horses in training, so that fine sport may be reasonably expected.

"The club is in a very flourishing condition, and the cups and prizes to be run for has been largely increased in value since the last meeting.

"General Hagood, the president of the club, is a great horse man and has spared no pains on this his favorite amusement. Rumor says that he has made a match race on his favorite mare, Saluda, and Mr. Hal Richardson's horse, Agate. It will be remembered that both horses made a very favorable *debut* at the last races—the race is mile heats."

—A wood-sawyer, who was piling wood near the railroad track at Edgerton, Ohio, one day last week, noticed, while standing on the pile as the lightning train approached, a large stick lying upon the rail. Without a moment's hesitation he leaped directly before the train and grasped the stick. At that instant the engine struck him and hurled him some distance forward. He fell to the ground mangled and lifeless, but he had saved the train.

—An immigration agent states that he has settled eighty families of Danes near Okatona, Miss., and is confident that within the next ten years he will have introduced twenty thousand Scandinavian families in Mississippi and Alabama. An immigration society has been formed among the planters at Okatona, and fifteen hundred acres have been given to the company to be sold at a low price to actual settlers.

—On the last appearance of Patti, before going to St. Petersburg, the receipts were 22,000 francs besides the regular subscriptions. Seats were sold on that occasion for sixty dollars each.

### THE STATE SENATE.

On Saturday the Senate assembled at 12 M., President pro tem Montgomery in the chair. Prayer by the chaplain.

Senator Owens and the senator from Marion obtained leave of absence.

The petition of Mrs. Martha H. Pratt, praying renewal of certificates of the fire loan stock for those lost or destroyed, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of citizens of Williamsburg County, praying for the repeal of an act entitled "An act to organize townships," was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a House bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of this State," reported back the same, with a recommendation that the bill do pass. Ordered for consideration on Monday.

A resolution to authorize the Committee on Incorporations to employ a clerk was laid on the table.

A concurrent resolution to appoint proxies to represent the State stock in the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company was amended by striking out the names "E. S. J. Hayes, George W. H. Legg, Alfred Tolleson," and inserting in lieu thereof the names of "W. R. Hoyt, W. E. Rose, Joseph Crews."

Swails introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the Columbia Canal."

At 2:35 P. M., adjourned.

The House was not in session.

—The Governor of Washington Territory vetoed over one hundred bills passed by the Territorial Legislature at its recent session. The Republican party of the Territory being disorganized, this action of the Governor is supposed to be a political movement.

## Married.

RIVERS—BUTLER.—On December 2d, by the Rev. T. E. Wannamaker, Mr. WM. T. RIVERS to Mrs. M. A. BUTLER, all of St. Matthew's, S. C. *

HORRACH—WATTS.—On December 4th, 1869, by the Rev. C. P. Gadsden, J. P. HORRACH to Mrs. MARY C. WATTS, both of this city.

EMANUEL—ALEXANDER.—On Wednesday evening, December 1st, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James H. M. Chumaceiro, Mr. SOLOMON EMANUEL, of Georgetown, to Miss ESTHER, daughter of the late A. A. Alexander, of Columbia, S. C. No cards.

## Funeral Notices.

McLOY.—Departed this life on Saturday, 4th instant, JANE, beloved wife of Alexander McLoy.

☞THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of the family, of Mrs. C. M. Goodrich and family, of Mr. and Mrs. John McKeegan, and of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McAllister, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mrs. McLOY, at the Cathedral Chapel, Queen street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. dec6

☞THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mr. NICHOLAS W. DARRELL, and of his sister, Miss Adelade Darrell, and Mr. Geo. P. Artope, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, at St. John's Chapel, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. dec6 *

## Special Notices.

☞FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE COMMITTEES appointed by the several Fire Companies, in reference to reorganizing the Firemen's Charitable Association, are requested to meet at the Phœnix Engine House, at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, December 6. B. M. STROBEL,
dec6 1 Clerk B. F. M.

☞TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES and TAN from the face, use PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. dec6 3mos

☞PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY positively cures Comedones, (Bald Heads or Grubs;) also Red, White and Maltcrated Pimples on the face. Depot No. 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
dec6 3mos

☞PREPARATORY MEDICATION.—The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every ones, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equalled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to belong to the same class, that has ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of Dyspepsia, and all its complications, it may be said to have lived down competition and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold. dec6 6DAC

☞NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston, S. C., for RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE No. 4759 for twenty Old Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, standing in the name of the late O. L. Dobson, the original having been lost. N. R. DOBSON,
nov5 1amo3* Executrix.

☞JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE BUSINESS ENVELOPES, NOS. 5 AND 6, Which will be furnished to our customers with Business Card neatly printed thereon at $4 to $6 per 1000. CALL AT THE NEWS JOB OFFICE AND SEE SAMPLES.
nov10

☞GO TO J. LOMBARDO'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON, No. 114 Market street, and have your Hair Cutting and Dressing done in the latest style before you go to the Academy of Music, or at his branch Saloon at the Mills House.
nov30 6

☞USE JOHN DWIGHT & CO.'S SUPER-CARB. SODA, the best for housekeepers. Established 1846. sept 27 m6mosDAC

☞THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and single.

No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.
DOWIE & MOISE,
oct11 3mosDAC General Agents.

☞WORDS OF CHEER—ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia Pa. sept25 3mos

## Special Notices.

☞CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per brig HAMPDEN, from New York, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Brown's Wharf. All Goods not called for before sunset will be stored at their risk and expense. No claims allowed after Goods leave the wharf. WILLIAM ROACH & CO.,
dec6 1 Agents.

☞NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Steamship MAGNOLIA is THIS DAY discharging Cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed at sunset will remain on wharf at owner's risk, or, if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee. RAVENEL & CO.,
dec6 3 Agents.

☞NOTICE.—ALL DEMANDS against the British Ship DUKE OF WELLINGTON, R. Allen Master, must be presented at our Office THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, or they will be debarred payment. RAVENEL & CO.,
dec6 1 Agents.

☞NOTICE.—STEAMER CITY POINT will hereafter leave for Florida on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, instead of SATURDAY, as heretofore. J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
nov24 Agents.

☞NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the assigned Estate of Mr. GEO. H. GRUBER are hereby informed that their accounts have been placed into the hands of Messrs. SIMONS & SIEGLING, Attorneys, (office, Broad street,) for collection, and if settlements are made before the first December next, no costs will be incurred. H. GERDTS & CO.,
nov13 1mo Agents for Creditors.

☞NOTICE.—J. N. M. WOHLTMANN for the present occupies the store of Messrs. FARRAR BRO., corner East Bay and Cumberland streets, and will be pleased to see his friends.
nov13

☞NOTICE.—THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK of South Carolina are prepared to take deposits on MONDAY, the 6th instant. W. E. HASKELL, Cashier.
dec4

☞PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1869.—This Bank having resumed business, is now prepared to redeem its outstanding bills.
By order. JAS. S. GIBBES,
dec2 President.

☞MANHOOD.—A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, &c.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."—Medical Times and Gazette.

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington, D. C. sept1 1yr

☞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 dreadful 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. nov9 3mos

☞A CARD.—A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the