VOLUME X .--- NUMBER 2242.

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1873.

MID-OCEAN TRAGEDIES.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE OF LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

The Eventful Passage of the Ship Florello from Callao to Charleston-A Chapter of Tempests, Casualties, Manslaughter and Mutiny.

The American ship Florello, which is now lying off the bar of this harbor, having arrived on Tuesday from Guanape and Callao, appears to have had an eventful passage since she salled from Callao on the 8th of last November, and proves to have been during that long voyage the scene of more than one mid ocean tragedy. The log of the vessel, as published in THE NEWS of yesterday, concisely relates the first of the disasters as follows : "December 6, lat. 47 south, long. 85 west, Harry Stoben fell from the foretopsallyard overboard his head striking the starboard fore channels. and was drowned." A little less than a month from the date of this casualty a terrible storm was encountered, which the log records as

January 8, lat. 42 south, long. 32 west, experienced a terrible gale from north-northwest; took in all the sails, but the lower fore and maintopsail and foretopmast etaysail; shipped a heavy sea, which stove the main hatch house, and washed the tarpaulin from off the main hatch, moving everything about the decks, and filling the decks and cabin with water.

This, however, was not destined to be the last of the horrors, and to the terrors of sudden death by accident and the fury of the elements were added crimes arising from the ungoverned passions of the men. The log records the next casualty in the following words which, brief and commonplace as they are, prove to be the record of a tragedy, which as the circumstances are reported to us, appears to stop but one step short of murder: "On February 8, latitude south, longitude 3: west, S. H. Cromwell, a native of the United States, dled." The full details of this case, and of an attempted mutlny which is briefly recorded further down the log, were obtained yesterday from Captain Mears, who came to the city to turn over the mutineers to the United States anthorities. From the account of the captain of the killing of Cromwell, and the revolt of a portion of the crew, it appears that Cromwell being sick had been excused from duty, and was lying in his bunk in the forecastle on the morning of February 8th, when the watch was relieved, and the old watch went below to sleep. One of these men was a German sallor, named Wiesson, a powerful and brutal fellow, and he had no sooner entered the forecastle than he commenced abusing the sick man, accusing him of shamming sickness so as to shirk his duty, and insisting that he must turn out of his bunk and take his trick on deck. The sick man begged to be left alone, but Wieszon only became the more abusive, pulling him around by the nose and ears, and finally dragging him out of his bunk by the shoulders, and holding him up on his feet. At this Cromwell swooned away and fell heavily to the floor, and Wiesson. then becoming alarmed, ran att to the captain tor help to revive him. The captain came at his call, but by the time the two reached the forecastle Cromwell was dead. The captain was made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, but while he was considering as to the course to be pursued with Wiesson, he was informed by the cook of a more serious impending difficulty. This occurrence was on Saturday, the Sin of Pebruary, and on the evening of that day the attention of the cook was attracted by a whispered consultation which bility on these orders nor pay their debts was being carried on by four of the sailors in otherwise than by legal tender, unless a they supposed to be emptys He thus heard the details of a plot to stir up the crew to revolt, to murder the captain and first mate and take possession of the vessel. The ringleader appeared to be one Sylvester, who had been the second mate of the ship, but had been disrated for some fault, and who appeared to be actuated by revenge; and the other conspirators were three seam en, Wiesson, Green and Maxwell. The cook heard one of them say that he would "go att and fix the old man," or something to that effect. One of the others asked him if he had his knife, and he replied that he had, and he was going to "rip open the old ---." Then there was a slience for some time, until the first speaker, returned, and told the others, with a plentiful interlarding of angry oaths, that he had been puable to get into the cabin, and they would have to wait. The cook scon communicated his discovery to the captain, and that officer and the first mate formed a plan for the capture of the conspirators. They determined to call one of them into the cable, and there handcuff him, and end the other three into the hold on some stensible duty, when they would clap on the ratches, and allow them to come up only one at a time, so that they could be arrested in detail. The next day being Sunday, however, they postponed the execution of this plan until Monday morning, when they sent for Wiesson to come into the cabin. He obeyed the order, and, as soon as he had got inside, one loaded pistol was presented to his head by the captain and another by the mate. and he was commanded to hold out his hands for the "darbles." The sailor proved desperate, however, and, ducking his head, he ran

between the two and out at the cabin door,

the captain snapping his pistol twice at him. but without effect. He then run across the

deck and jumped on the spanker boom, work

ed his way out to the extreme end of the spar,

and stayed there for twenty-eight hours. In

the meantime the first mate, fearing an imme-

liate revolt of the rest of the crew, ran for-

rd to fasten down the companion way of

the forecastle. He was pursued by one of the

mutineers, who drew his sheath knile and

threatened to murder him if he touched the

forecastle, and the mate, drawing his pistol,

warned the man that if he came one step far-

ther he would do so at the peril of his life. The

sallor presed forward and the officer fired,

the ball taking effect in the flesh of the

shoulder. This checked the attack, and in fact

ended the musiny. The wounded sallor was

easily secured, the two conspirators who were

below were called up and placed in irons, and

their comrade who had all this time been

balancing himself on the end of the apanker

boom was finally starved into coming on deck

and surrendering. The ship, being thus ren-

dered short of hands, bore away for St. Thom-

ar, where she arrived on the 28th of February,

and where Captain Mears shipped a new

crew. The vessel then left St. Thomas on the

6th instant, and arriving here on Tuesday last,

the United States District Court.

THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

United States District Court. In the United States District Court, before Judge Bryan yesterday, the following business was transacted:

In the case of the petition of D. W. Lamb and A. S. Johnston, trustees, to establish a lien on the property of Wm. J. Mawxell, bankrupt, it was ordered that the report of Registrar Carpenter be confirmed, and that the lien of trustees be confirmed for \$41,078 93 against the said bankrupt upon the bonds secured by a mortgage of the Santee Plantation described In the petition.

The petition of S. C. M. Hood, in the case of Jones Crockett, bankrupt, was on motion of Messrs. Kershaw and Conners, counsel for the petitioners, referred to Registrar W. J. Clawson, the assignee to have due notice of such reference.

On the petition of H. C. Salmore, assignee in the case of J. Erwia King, bankrupt, for the sale of land, it was ordered, on hearing the report of Registrar Carpenter, that the assignee sell the real estate, (after advertisement of twenty days in the Camden Journal,) on the first Monday of May next, for one-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with bond and morigage.

United States Commissioner's Office. William Spaulding, another alleged violator of the internal revenue law, from Beaufort County, was yesterday committed for trial at the April term of the United States District Court by Commissioner Porteous.

Court of Common Pleas. The sealed verdict in the case of F. Kiinworth vs. the Carolina Mutal Insurance Company was opened yesterday morning, and was found to be in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of twelve hundred dollars, with inter-

The case of Mrs. C. Stackley vs. the Andes Fire Insurance Company occupied the remainder of the time of the court up to the hour of adjournment, and will be continued

Thomas Kavanaugh, for lying drunk on the streets, was fined one dollar. Francis Middleton, colored, for acting disorderly, was given twenty days in Jul. The cases of Francis Campbeil, Godfrey Bryan and Paul Ray, all colored, charged with the same offence, were referred to a trial justice. The case of Henry Baker, colored, charged with firing a pistol in t'.e streets, was similarly disposed of. Joseph Green, for being drunk and disorderly and breaking a window pane, was flaed two dollars, with the cost of repairing the damages. The driver of dray No. 488, for being disorderly, was fined two dollars. Michael Buckley, for being drunk and unable to take care of himself, was fined one dollar.

following decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Louis F. Martin against the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, in which Messrs. Chisolm & Whaley appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Pressley,

or orders on the company defendant, signed by their authorized foreman and agent, and issued by him to employees of the company for labor services rendered by them to the company. The plaintiff gave value for the checks, and sued as owners. The defendants admit their liability on the checks by their offer to redeem them in merchandise. These checks or orders are 1-sued for a debt due, and the defendants cannot restrict their liaspecial contract to that effect be she 169, March 13, 1872, p. 216.) These checks are payable to bearer, and are transferable by delivery, and no new restrictions can be imposed on third parties who hold them for value. The original liability follows the orders or checks. The above reasons alone support the plaintiff's case, without parole testimony in explanation of the notes or

and larceny.

entering a store, at the corner of Radcliffe and because the latter refused to sell him a drink tenced to pay five dollars and costs or go to luded to left the trial justice's office, after the Justice Dover, for trial on a charge of assault-

# DROWNING IN GOOSECREEK.

men, Brown and Moultrie, had been hired by above facts. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

# THE ST. JOSEPH'S LATIN SOCIETY.

tary; P. Jacobs, treasurer. The members through Meeting, Broad, East Bay, Market Croghan, after which the procession reformed Madame Torck.

the captain immediately proceeded to make an affidavit before Commissioner Porteous of the leading facts above stated, whereupon warrants were issued for the arrest of the four mutineers. The prisoners will probably be brought to the city to-day, and their trial is

THE COURSE OF COTTON.

ASPECTS OF THE BRITISH COTTON

Latest Circular of Smith, Edwards & Co.

Liverpost, February 28, 1873. We are happy to report that the Manchester market has shown signs of decided improvement during the past month. For the first time during nearly two years it has remained firm in spite of a declining cotton market, and the margin of spinners and manufacturers has improved to nearly the extent of the decline in the cotton. Various causes contribute to this. Among these we would mention the increasing scarcity and dearness of coal, which is causing vanced considerably since the beginning of the year, and, compared with the cost two years ago, the average advance must represent one hundred and fifty per cent. or more. Taking this into account, as also the increased cost of labor and nearly all articles used in a mill, it may be asserted that the cost of pro-duction has increased by \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per pound in me-dium counts of yarn, and in cloth by 3d. to 4d. per piece. Producers have discovered that they under-estimated the cost of working last mill, it may be asserted that the cost of pro year, and the results of business were found to be so bad at stock taking that they are generally holding out for higher prices in relation to the cost of cotton than they did last year. There is also not a little anxle: y lest mills ma have to stop for absolute want of fuel. It is not so much the excessive price as the great difficulty of obtaining it that causes uneasidifficulty of obtaining it that causes the cases are reader ness, and this makes producers averse to taking contracts, and renders buyers at the same time rather anxions to place orders. We are glad to say, however, that there is a more bona fide cause of strength. The great Eastern markets for great are then they have of strength. The great Eastern markets for goods are better than they have been for a long time; Calcutta especially has improved materially, and China is following, though at some distance. The beavy stocks of goods in the East have been reduced to a moderate compass; the diministed shipments of last year have at last told a tale, and the of last year have at last told a tale, and the trade has got into a healthler state than for years past. This has caused a strong demand in Manchester for shirtings, and as many looms had ceased to produce than a real scarcity is found, and makers have succeeded in advancing their prices materially. Indeed. the production, as a whole, is now taken of without difficulty, and apparently in conseuence of bons fine consumptive demand, and the trade is becoming slightly prefi able, and promises to con inue so if cotion does not adrance. This is a cheering change from las during which most manufacturers were working at a ruinous loss. We trust it will continue, for it is sorely needed. No class in his country has shared so little in the general

prosperity as the mill-owners of Lancashire.

We find the general opinion to be that the consumption of cotton is scarcely larger than dast year, owing to the large production of the courts of yarn, and some are disposed to out it only at 60,000 bules per week for Great Britain. We reduce our estimate to 62,000 bules, including 32,000 bales of American, which represents a slight increase of weight on the average of the last two years. Very ittle addition is now making to the machinery in the cotton districts, with the exception of the spinning at Botton, which does not per-

cepubly increase the quantity used.

The excessive price of from is almost prohibitory of additional building, and it is gene rally calculated that a mill cannot be ted now and brought into work at les than £2 per spindle, as compared with £1 at the time materials were cheapest. We leve the check to expansion consequent upor the excessive cost of building, and the long continued depression of the trade, offer the cest guarantee for a more prosperous era; at the same time it is perfectly clear that an ade quate supply of cotton is indispensable to obof the American crop has enabled us to take this more repetul view of the future of the

The prospects of our market are assuming more definite character than they presented at the beginning of the year. The develop-ment of the American crop has all been in or of the large estimates, and we should say that the commercial community, both in america and in this country, has settled with tolerable unanimity on 33 millions, total growth. It is now pretty clear that the receipts at New Orleans were unusually delayed from the low water in the tributaries, as well as interrupted navigation from ice, the winter having been excessively severe to America. having been excessively severe in America; and the accounts now reaching us from that port are to the effect that a considerable quantity of cotton still remains in the interior, and that with good navigation liberal receipts may be expected for some time to come. There are some in New Orleans who are now disposed to estimate the crop at 3,800,000 to 4,000,000 bales; but against this it has to be said that the Atlantic States are now yielding small receipts and showing apparent signs of exthat the Atlante States are now yellular smarr receipts and showing apparent signs of ex-haustion; and remembering how much dam-age was undoubtedly don- from caterpillar in these States, we have difficulty in believing that the crop can materially exceed 32 millions. At the same time it seems hardly likely that it will fall much below it, though there remain a few who still believe in 3,600,000 bales or less. We think that the prospects of the crop are now narrowing, and the extreme uncertainty of the earlier estimates is passing

away. A considerable deduction, however, must be made for the poor quality of the crop—already a scarcity of the better grades is showing it-self here, and in America they are unusually scarce. We understand that a great proportion of the crop is sandy and mixed in color, and of low grade, and it would appear that our stock in Liverpool will after awhile largely consist of these sorts. On the other hand, the consumption is running almost exclusively on clean cotton. Whether it be that the difficulty clean cotton. Whether it by that the dimenty is with the workpeople, or that buyers of yarn pay more regard to quality than to prior, it is certain that spinners were seldom so averse to use inferior cotton. We therefore think it probable that, as the year advances, the dis-parity between the middling and the lower

grades will become very great.

Looking at the supply as a whole, there will not be too much cotton for European consumption; we hardly expect that a crop of 32 ons will furnish more than 21 millions to Europe, and we estimate that the average consumption of the past two seasons, ending 1st October, was 2,550,000 bales of American cotton. Then the Brazil supply is turning out cotton. Then the Brazil supply is turning out extremely short—the crop is said to be scarcely half last year's—and the import into this port so far is only 55,000 bales, against 128,000 bales last year. It seems probable that on a moderate computation Europe may receive 400,000 bales less Brazil cotton than last year, equal to 150,000 bales American; the excess of the Egyptian crop may nearly compensate for this, but taking the whole supply of long staple cotton we cannot see a greater supply for all Europe than the average of the last two seasons, and the consumption is running heavily upon that class at present. We include under the general designation of long staples, American, Brazil and Egyptian cotton, grouping East India, Smyrna and other kinds, generally a chart stables. Of these kinds generally as short staples. Of these atter it seems that the import into Europe will also be materially less than last year. The Bor oay crop is moving slowly, and though it is reported large, and the land under cultivation as \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent. more than last year, it is doubtful it more will be shipped before the monsoon. The dull state of our market discoverage spinners. The losses on importing courages shippers. The losses on importing last crop were so heavy that there is no eagerness to handle this one, and the natives are always slow to sell at reduced prices, so that we apprehend a considerable portion of this crop will remain in India till after the rains. From Calcutta very little cotton is rains. From Calcutta very intile cotton is snipping compared with last year. The price here is 4½d against 6½d a twelvemouth ago, and this, of itself, is a sufficient birrier against large shipments. The continued depression of this class of cotton exceeds anything we remember. It is now as low as any time since 1890, and it is almost insalable. crease upon last year, and taking the aggregate supply of all kinds or cotton to Europe, there appears to be sufficient. It is plain, however, that if spinners continue to use

this kind will run very bare in the autumn, and it will be absolutely necessary, when the new Surat crop arrives, that they should largely resort to it. This will probably do, as the quality is believed to be good, and the little that has arrived compares most favorably in spinning value with last crop, which was the

vorst we remember. We submit an estimate of probable supply to Europe for the season ending October, 1873, based upon a total American crop of 32 milions, including Southern consumption, and this we contrast with the average consumption

of 5 per cent. upon the average of the two previous seasons, which included, it must be remembered, four months of war.

The actual consumption of Europe in the two great anxiety to the trade. Prices have ad- years ending October 1, 1872, was nearly as

Total annual consumption......5,300,000 Suppose the consumption of 1872-3 is 5 per cent. larger, it will reach 5,565,000 bales of same size. We estimate supply for year ending 1st Oc-

Tct.il short staple.....

We estimate suppose tober, 1873, as follows:
American Bales.
Bales. Stocks in ports of Eu-rope Oct. 1, 1872... 195.00 217.000 Es: Im. of imp. 1872-3..2,500,000 600.000 Total supply......2,695,010 817.000

ing Oct. 1, 1873..... 193,040 167,000 Leaving for consump tion. 1872-73......2,500,040 650,000 The average consumption for two previous years Was......2,550,010 750,000

Indian. Sundries. Total. Bales. Bales. Bales. Stocks in ports of Eu-rope October 1, 1872, 947,040 74,000 1,486,000 Estim. of imp. 1872-3, 1,400,040 400 000 5,800,000 Bales. Total supply......2,347,0.0 474,000 6,786,000 ppose stock remain-

ing Uc ober 1, 1873. 697,010 74,200 1,186,000 Leaving for consumption 1872-18...... 1.855,000 400,000 5,600,000 The average consumption for two previous

than the average of the last two years; in other words, the weight of long s aple cotton available is almost exactly the same as the average of the last two years, and will leave stocks of long staple in Europe at the very low obb they were on the 1st October last. But of about staples we can allow an increased consumption of 380,000 bales, which, reduced to average weight, just gives the increase of 5 per cent. in the total consumption we assumed above, and yet we will retain a large stock on 1:1 October next. The total stock in ports then will be 1.186,000 bales against 1.486,000 bales the year before but with a larger pathing in the hands before, but with a most nothing in the hands of spinners.

## PIO NONO ON AMERICA.

The Catholic Review, of New York, gives in full the reply of the Pope to an American deputation, headed by Mr. Glover, of New York, which recently waited on him and presented him with an address. The Pope said: The beautiful and touching expressions of devotion and fidelity which I am after hearing, bring to my heart a conscience or much the greater because they express not only the sentiments of those here present, but also those of all the Catholics of America. In truth, threse protestations, so sincere and energetic, render me profoundly obliged to the nation which offers them. Yes, I leel the the nation which offers them. Yes, I leel the obligation of being specially mindful of it. obligation of being specially mindful of it, and at the same time of praying for a country so particularly blessed by God—blessed as well in the fertility of its soil as in its industrial prosperity. Be assured that I beg God to increase all these blessings, and to fructify them more and more, but without omitting, let it be understood, to advise everybody that these godes and the second of the control of th these goods ought not to be the only love of those who possess them. North America is richer than every other country, but its riches ought not to form its only

In conclusion, he asked his hearers to pray that he might receive strength and courage in the midst of the dangers which threaten the church on every side.

reasure.

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

- The schooner Joseph Garland, reported ost, is saie with all on board at Portland, Me.

There was a heavy snow yesterday in Maine and on the lakes.

-The United States steamer Guard with one thousand packages for the Vienna exposition sailed from New York yesterday.

—The Pittsburg postoffice was robbed early yesterday morning of one thousand dollars.

worth of stamps.

—The Tennessee Legislature has passed : bill allowing each town to decide for itself on the question of licensing dram-shops.

—Bloodgood & Ostemore's Elastic Belting
Factory in Brooklyn, New York, is burned.

The advance in the price of pork is at tributed to the demand from Europe to make bacon for army purposes.

—The remains of Mr. Hyatt, the commercial

traveller, were found yesterday in the ruins of the St. James Hotel, Montreal.

—A man named McDonald was arrested upon the arrival of the l'ouringia at New York

yesterday, charged with the late forgery upon the Bank of England.

—There was a large fire, yesterday, at Lake City, Chicot County, Ark., in which six stores, twenty dwellings, and other property was de-

stroyed The New Jersey Senate yesterday passed unanimously the general railroad bill already passed by the House. The local option bill has been indefinitely postponed.

—The Modoc situation is unchanged. General Camby's plan is to starve out Captain

Jack. Six hundred troops surround the lava a heavy defalcation is reported from the

Bull's Head Bank, of New York City, and the bank is closed and gnarded by policemen, while crowds of anxious depositors surround the building.

Thomas J. Blackwell, a dry goods merchant of Eiberton, Ga., while en route to New York on the train, lett a friend with whom he travelled at Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday

to go into the smoking car, and has not since been heard from. Considerable money was or his person at the time.

The United States fixet has left Rio Janerio on account of the yellow lever, where seventy cases are reported dally. The epidemic had extended to B this and Pernambular or the person of the person o ee, where it was confined to the shipping. Cholera was very fatal at Para. The United States school-ship was at St. Thomas on the

# THE MACON FIRE.

States school-ship was at St. Thomas on the 14th, and two of the crew had died of yellow

tever.

The fire in Macon, on Tuesday morning last, turns out not to have been so disastrous as at first supposed The Telegraph reports that sixteen buildings were desiroyed. Two of them were small two story brick buildings. The property was recently assessed by the city assessor at \$13 000—the lots, with improvements thereupon; bence, the loss in buildings was small. There was no insurance on any o the property, except in the case of Bill John-American and other long stapled cotton as largely as they are doing now, the supply of had a small policy.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

lession of 1872-73-Published by Au. thority.

AN ACT

TO REVISE AND AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REDUCE ALL ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS TO DETERMINE AND PERPETUATE THE HOME-STEAD INTO ONE ACT, AND TO AMEND THE SAME."

House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Asembly, and by the authority of the same:

family residing in this State, such homestead consisting of dwelling house, outbuildings and lands appurtenant, not to exceed the value of thereof, shall be exempt from attachment evy or sale, on any mean or final process issued from any court upon any judgment obarising previous or subsequent to the ratifica-Carolina; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer before executing any process against the real estate of any head of a family resident in this State, to cause a homestead as above stated to be set off to said person 53,000 in the manner following, to wit: He shall cause three appraisers to be appointed, one to be named by the creditor, one by the debtor, and one by himself, who shall be discreet and disinterested men, and in no wise related to either party resident in the county, and who shall be sworn by a trial justice or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, to impartially appraise and set off, by metes and bounds, a omestead, not to exceed in value one thousand dollars; and said appraisers shall make return of their action in the premises, under their hands and seals, to the sheriff or other officer, within ten days after the assignment and set off is made, for record in court, giving the metes and bounds, as well as the value of the homestead so set off, for which purpose they shall be author zed to call in the aid of a surveyor, if they or a majority of them deem it necessary. And it no complaint shall be made by either party, within thirty days after the return of the appraisers has been filed, the proceedings in the case shall be final: Provided, That upon good cause shown, within thirty days after filing the return of said appraisers, the court out of which the process praisers appointed by the court : And provided, further, That should the creditor or debtor neglect or refuse, after ten days' notice from the officer in whose hands the processes lodged, to nominate an appraiser, then

debtor, according to the provisions of section corded in the office of the register of mense conveyance of the county in which the same is located; and upon such return being so recorded in thirty-three days after the pr ceed ings have become final, the title to the homexisting or thereafter contracted.

SEC. 3. That whenever, in the assignment of a homestead, as provided in section 1 of this or sale. act, the appraisers shall find that the premises, including the dwelling house and outhouses, exceed the value of one thousand dollars, and that the same cannot be divided without injury to the remainder, they shall make and sign, under oath, an appraisal thereof, and deliver the same to the sheriff, who shall deliver a copy thereof to the head of the family claiming the homestead, or to some member of the family of suitable age to understand the nature thereof, with a notice attached, that unless the person so claiming the homestead shall pay to said sheriff the surplus of the appraised value over and above one thousand dollars, within sixty days thereafter, such premises will be sold, and on failure to pay such surplus in the time limited, the sheriff. shall advertise and sell the said premises, and, out of the proceeds of such sale, shall pay into the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court, one thousand dollars, which shall be applied, under the order of the circuit judge, upon the application of the head of the family, in the purchase of a homestead of that value. The residue in the hands of the sheriff, if any, after paying all expenses incident to the appraisement and sale of the property shall be be applied by him to any executions in his hands, according to law: Provided, That no sale shall be made unless a greater sum than one thousand dollars stall be bid therefor: Provided, further, That if, after notice, the party claiming the homestead pays, or causes to be paid, the surplus over one thousand do:lars, he shall, upon recording the return and receipt of the sheriff for such surplus, endorsed on said return, as provided in Section 2 of this act, hold the property so appraised and set off, freed and discharged from all debts and demands then existing against such party; but as to such surplus not from debts thereafter contracted, like proceedings to the foregoing being in such case allowable for the recovery

praised, by appraisers appointed and sworn for that purpose, as provided for in section one of this act, shall vest absolutely in the party freed from all debts of the debtor then existing, or thereafter contracted, whether such debtor retain or sell the property: Provided, further, That a debtor being the head of a family, as hereinbefore stated, and not being the owner of any homestead, shall be entitled to a like exemption of personal property, as herein allowed to the owner of a homestead, to be ascertained in the same

SEC. 7. That the exemptions contained in the preceding sections of this act shall not extend to an attachment, levy or sale on any mesne or final process issued to secure or enforce the payment of taxes or obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead or obligations contracted for the erection of improvements thereon: Provided, The court or authority issuing said

process shall certify thereon that the same is issued for some one or mere, and no other, of sald purposes: Provided, further, The yearly product of said homestead shall be subject to attachment, levy and sale to secure and enforce the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same, but the court issuing the process therefor shall certily thereon that the same is issued for said purpose, and no other.

estate or right of homestead as hereinbefore provided, and no process has been lodged withany officer against such homestead, the party or parties entitled to such homestead may apply at any time, by petition, to the judge of the Probate Court to have the same appraised and set off. The judge of probate shall thereupon, after giving public notice by advertising the intention of such party or parties to have his or their homesteads set off for thirty days, in a paper published in the county where the land lies, and in case no paper is published in the county, then by posting the notice on the door or his office, and in three other public places, for a like length of time, appoint three dislaterested persons, resident in the county who, having been duly sworn, shall proceed to appraise and set off, by metes and bounds, such homestead, and make return to him. 11 no complaint shall be made by any creditor or other person interested, against sald appraisal and setting off of the homestead, within thirty days after the return of the appraisers, the same shall be condirmed by the judge and ordered accordingly: Provided, That no appraisement shall be made or return filed until the notice has expired. Personal property to the extent and of the kind hereinbefore stated, may be exempted and set off in like manner.

SEC. 9. That one-third of the yearly products of every person, not being the head of a family, of every avocation, without regard to valuation, character or condition of products or earnings, shall be exempted from attachment, levy and sale, except to enforce the

officer, whose duty it is to enforce executions, shall proceed in any other manner than is prescribed in this act; and should any officer sell any real estate, or sell or remove any peronal property, in violation of the provisions of this act, and of Section 32, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for the first offence, be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, (\$500.) nor more than one thousand dollars, (\$1000,) and, upon conviction for the second offence, his office shall be discharged from all debts of said debtor then | deemed vacant; and, in either case, he shall e liable, in damages, to the parties injured, for all injuries by reason of his wrongful levy

SEC. 11. Appraisers appointed to set off the

emption. SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts incon sistent with or supplied by this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE,

Abbeville is to have a reading club

—Abbeville is to have a reading cluo.

Eight car loads of lumber reached the Abbeville depot on Monday.

—Mr. A. H. Aycock, of Lexington, is to establish a turpentine factory near that place.

—Mr. Slias Bay, an old and respected citizen of Abbeville, died on the 13th.

—Mr. Thomas Eakin, an old citizen of Abbeville, died on the 14th latent. ture and will be opened on the 1st proximo.

—St. Patrick's Day was fitty celebrated in

Sumter.

—The Pine House and Ninety-six Railroad is in a fair way to be built.

—A new turn-table is to be built at the depot

In Abbeville.

—Meningtis is said to be in Abbeville, but chiefy among the colored people.

— the shoeshop of Mrs. E. C. Ballenger, on Tyger River, was burned on the 7th instant,

-Messra. Strobel, Aldrich & Co., of Orange barg, gave a pleasant entertainment to their friends last Saturday in their new flat.

The stock in the Spartanburg Building

cakes.

—A large fire prevailed in the woods north of Sparianburg last Esturday and Sunday mights.
—Mr. Edward Scott, of Newberry, has

of the Stale University, delivered a lecture before the Sumter Lyceum upon the theme of "Observation and Reflection as the Source of

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

GLADSTONE AND HIS COLLEAGUES RESUME OFFICE.

Reception of the Announcement in the

House of Commons. London, March 20.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, which was crowded to suffocation, Gladstone announced that the opposition having declined to form a new government, he and his colleagues would resume office. The an-

and thus leaving the status of the ministry unchanged.

Francisco Salmeron was to-day elected. president of the National Assembly, and Sandoval and Lopez as secretaries.

The Carlist bands are becoming more numerous and troublesome in Andalusia.

THE DOOMED MURDERER.

The erection of the scaffold for Foster's exscution on Friday began this morning, and the final preparations will be completed by sunset. It is probable that the last scene will take place between 9.30 and 10.30 to-morrow. Foster's family left to-day by steamer for Edrope. His children at his own request have not been allowed to see him since his incarceration. Foster's counsel are making a final effort to delay the execution on the grounds

est from April 19, 1872.

Mayor's Court.

Trial Justices' Courts. Trial Justice Levy yesterday rendered the

Lord & Inglesby for the defendants: This action is founded on negotiable checks

Henry Parker, colored, was held to bail yesterday by Trial Justice Malony for trial at the Inferior Court on a charge of burglary

Gabriel Pinckney, colored, was tried before Trial Justice Levy and a jury on a charge of Smith streets, and knocking down the clerk, of whiskey. He was found guilty, and senfall for thirty days. As soon as the clerk altriai, he was arrested on a warrant from Trial

A brief appouncement was made in THE News several weeks ago that a rumor of a drowing in Goosecreek had reached the coroner's office. The person drowned was a colored man, about twenty-five years old, named Baruch Davis. Davis, with two other colored a gentleman living on Goosecreek to bring a wood flat to the city. They reached the mouth of the creek on a very dark and stormy night. Fearing to risk the dangers of the river on such a night, they concluded to cast anchor in the creek. In performing the act, Davis fell overboard and was not seen again. His body was not recovered until a few days ago, when an inquest was held, which elicited the

The second anniversary of this flourishing organization of Italian residents of Charleston was appropriately celebrated last Wednesday by a street parade, religious services, a supper and the annual election of officers. The annual business meeting of the society was held at Hibernian Hall in the morning, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year : R. Rugero, president; Angelo Jargatia, vice-president; R. Ruggiero, secrethen formed in procession and marched and Wentworth streets to St. Joseph's Church, where mass was celebrated and an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. C. J. and marched back to Hibernian Hall. The celebration of the day concluded with a pleasant supper at the Hibernian Hall, provided by

-Owing to the high price of coal in Eng-land, the directors of the railroad companies have not only stopped all fires in the waiting and other rooms of stations and depots, but they have even carried this economy a ster further; for the signalmen have not been allowed any fires in their boxes. This abridgeexpected to take place at the April term of ment of the comfart of travellers and railroad employees excites considerable complaint.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and The family homestead of the head of each

one thousand dollars, and yearly product tained upon any right of action, whether tion of the Constitution of the State of South ssued may order a re-appraisement and reassignment of the homestead by other ap-

the said officer shall appoint the same. SEC. 2. That when thirty days shall have elapsed after the filing the return of said appraisers, setting off a homestead to any t of this act, and no good cause has been shown, or exceptions filed against such return, each debtor may have such return restead so set off and assigned shall be forever

of all after contracted debts. SEC. 4. If the husband be dead, the widow and children; if the father and mother be dead, the children living on the homestead whether any or all such children be minors or not, shall be entitled to have the family homestead, exempted in like manner as if the husband or parents were living; and the home stead so exempted shall be subject to partition among all the children of the head of the family in like manner as if no debts existed: Provided, That no partition or sale in that case shall be made until the youngest child becomes of age, unless upon proof satisfactory to the court hearing the case, such sale is deemed best for the interest of such minor or minors. SEC. 5. No waiver of the right of homestead, however solemnly executed, shall be bluding upon the head of the family, or, in case of his or her death, his or her heirs, so as to defeat the homestead herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The personal property of the head of any family, residing in this State, consisting of the yearly products of his or her homestead, and of the property subject to exemp tion under the constitution, shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale: Provided, That, in case the right of such exemption be disputed by the creditors, the officer in whose hands the process is lodged, shall cause the same to be ascertained and appraised, and all all Knowledge."

SEC. 8. Whenever the head of any family, widow or children shall be entitled to an

payment of taxes. SEC. 10. That no sheriff, constable or other

homestead under this act shall receive as compensation for such service two dollars each per day, and five cents a mile for every mile of necessary travel. The sheriff shall receive five dollars for all services incidental to setting off the homestead, but exclusive of all necessary disbursement. The trial justice or other officer who qualifies the appraisers, shall receive for such service twenty-five cents, and five cents a mile for every mile of necessary travel. The foregoing fees shall be paid by the officer executing the process, out of the property of the debtor, or, in case of the homestead set off to the widow or minor children, out of the estate of the deceased, by the executor or administrator thereof: Provided, That the officer, before setting off the homestead and exemption, in any case, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the plaintiff in execution, in advance, a sum of money sufficient to cover the necessary fees and costs herein allowed. Whenever a homestead is set off, as provided in section 8 of this act, the probate judge shall receive as compensation five dollars for all services, including the record of the proceedings, but excluding the advertising, which shall not exceed five dollars, and which fees and costs shall be paid in advance by the party claiming the homestead and ex-

Approved February 22, A. D., 1873.

beville, died on the 14th Instant.

—Aboeville is enjoying an influx of street
musicians, with their irrepressible monkeys.

—Bpartanburg's new bank is a model struc-

n Abbeville.

with its contents.

The office of John K. Witherspoon, Esq. of Camden, was robbed recently of two hun-

riends last Saturday in their new nat.

-The stock in the Spartanburg Building and Loan Association is going off like hot

appointed postmaster of that place, vice D. R. Phifer removed.

—A little son of Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Sumter, was severely injured recently by a kick

from a mule.

On the 11th instant, Professor Reynolds,

exempted property so ascertained and ap- THE ENGLISH CRISIS OVER.

nouncement was received with cheers. Queen Victoria has signified to Gladstone her approval of his course in reconstructing the cabinet, retaining the former members,

MADRID, March 19.

" NEW YORK, March 20.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

The Financial Policy of the New Administration.

that a reprieve requires resentence.

WASHINGTON, March 20. The National Republican of this morning contains the following important announce-

ment:

Notwithstanding the very explicit letter of the President to Mr. Boutwell, approving the past financial policy of the secretary of the treasury, it appears that doubts have been expressed as to the course that will be pursued by the new secretary of the treasury, Judge Richardson, in the future. These doubts came in the form of letters of inquiry and otherwise, and the attention of Mr. Richardson having beet called to them yesterday, he teresty disponent. and the attention of Mr. Richardson having beet called to them yesterday, he tersely dispo-sed of the matter by saying, first, that he would, not, if he could, depart from the well established, policy of this department through Mr. Bout-well; and second, he could not if he would de-viate from it, because he regards the letter of the President to Mr. Boutwell as mandatory. the President to Mr. Boutwell as manuacry. It appears what has been done and what was proposed to be done in the future, by Mr. Boutwell, is presumed to be the correct line, and he assumes that the people have approvingly passed upon Mr. Boutwell's policy. The conclusion which Judge Richardson deduces from this correspondence is that the President' does not want any alteration, whatever in the does not want any alteration whatever in the treasury department, but desires that the same shall go on as though the head of the department had not been changed; and that no mere ripple even, shall disturb the finan-cial and commercial interests of the country, by reason of the action of the administration.

The new secretary, Mr. Richardson, states that be will have little or no departmental news for the journalists. These gentlemen are referred to the President for any jnforma-

Appointments Confirmed. The following confirmations took place today : Spence, assistant attorney-general; Parker, marshal, of Eastern Texas; Badger, attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina; Reeves, collector fifth Virginia district; Smith, third; Duval, first district, West Virginia; Harris, fourth North Carolina; Murat, collector of

THE WEATHER THIS DAY. WASHINGTON, March 20. Probabilities for Friday: In the Western Galt States continued northerly winds and cold cloudy weather clearing away during the day. For the Esstern Gulf States rising bar-ometer, northwest winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States southwest winds veering to northwest, and increasing to brick for a snort time.

Cautionary signals continue at all the stations on the Middle and East Atlantic

THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD. Its Regular Opening on Wednesday-Bright Prospects.

(From the Augusta Chronicle, March 20.) The up train on the Port Royal Railroad quite a number of passengers to the city. The first train from Augusta over the new route to deep water left the Union deach new route to deep water left the Union depot at 6.15 octoor yesterday morning. The train consisted of a locomotive, a first and second class passenger coach and a baggage car, and was in charge of Conductor M. M. Hutson. In addition to the regular, day passenger trains of the conductor of t of Conductor M. M. Hutson. In admitted to the regular day passenger train, a through freight train, to which will be attached a passenger coach, for the especial accommodation of local travel, will be run over this road. The first train on this schedule let the road. The first train on this schedule left the city at 6.10 o'clock yesterday atternoon, which is to be the regular starting hour. With the early adequate equipment of the road its business promises to be developed far beyond anticipations. We understand that ao less than one thousand tons of irright are been engaged for shipment from Charleston to Augusta over this road, and ninety tons from Savanuah—the latter to be shipped through direct to Atlanta.

HOTEL ARRIVALS-MARCH 90

Charleston.

W F Manson, Baitimore; Mrs W H Thompson, Illinois; T A Schiffen and lady, Master Schiffen, New York; J R Schuyler, the Misses Schuyler; Bergen Point, N J; S V C van Renssaler, Newark; J W Parmele and lady, South Carolina; James Tucker and lady, Boston; S R Smith, F C Nicodemus, Baltimore; T L Janeway, M D, New York; H L Je way, New Brunswick; P Rhine, New York; J F Brown, Fall River, Mass; W L Mauldin, Greenville; Chas Monnier, E B Cowell, W D Cowles, New York; J W Fountain, E C Barker, Darlington; S S Howland and lady, New York; O F Fisher, Boston; Geo P Baker, Providence.

Pavilion. W D Goodwin, W H Johnson, Greenville; & G Rice, South Carolina; R J Barnett, Sumter; H Ball and lady New York; Miss is Nichols, Mrs H M French, Springfield, Mass; Charles A Cole French, Springheid, Mass; Charles A Cololough, South Carolina; Joseph Steele, Brooklyn; B Holls, lady and child, Maine; Mrs Pierce, Philadelphia.

Married.

KENT-OOSGROVE, On the 25th of February, 1873, by the Rev. O. J. Oroghan. Mr. James Rent. of Boston, Mass., to Miss Julia Coschove, of this

WISE-OTT.-In Lexington, on the 18th, by Rev. W. Berly, Mr. JACOB WISE and Miss MARGA-SIMPSON-KIRLER.—At Newberry, March 11th, by Rev. J. A. Sligh, Mr. John Simrson and Miss. F. Kibler.

NEEK-UALL-At Abbeville, March 3d, by Rev W. M. Walter, Professor WM. NEER and Miss. FANNY HALL. MARTIN-ROWLAND.-At Donaldsville, Peb-uary 27th, by hev. J. W. Hurray, Mr. J. C. MAR-

ruary 27th, by key. J. W. Murray, Mr. J. C.
Tin and Miss anna Rowland.
HARVEY—MCOMB.—At Abbeville, by Rey. E
F. Mil er, Mr. GEO. A. Harvey and Miss Employ