A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

THE HANGING OF FOSTER FOR THE MURDER OF PUTNAM.

The Story of the Crime and Its Penalty -The Law's Revenge After the Law's Delays-Foster's Family Exiled by

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] NEW YORK, Friday, March 21. The drama which was played out here to-day to its tragic end has more than a local or temporary significance. As the great metropolis stands in the estimation of the American people as the representative city of the country, so its example will have an influence over the length and breadth of the land. Red-handed crime everywhere will feel that society is awakening to a sterner appreciation of its duty to itself. To-day's act was the culminution of the struggle between lawlessness and law, and though the former has flourished unchecked until good men were almost in despair, justice has secured the final triumph. The story of William Foster, the "car hook

murderer," is as follows: THE CRIME. On the 27th day of April, 1871, the citizens of New York were shocked to learn from the morning papers that a gentleman, well known in business circles, Mr. Avery D. Patnam, floor merchant, at No. 68 Pearl street, and residing at No. 3 Cottage Place, had been mortally assaulted by a man named William Foster, the night before, on a car of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line. It appears that Mr. Putnam was an acquaintance of a Madame Daval, a fashlonable dressmaker at No. 762 Broadway, and on this evening had consented to escort her and one of her daughters, a young lady in her teens, to a ball in the upper section of the city. The party entered a car and took seats in the forward part. On the front platform was a man named William Foster, who had been a conductor on this line, but who was now riding as a passenger. He had been drinking hard during the day, and at this time was noisy and quarrelsome. Miss Duval, it seems, was a pretty girl, and her ball costume being in rather showy colors she was well calculated to attract the impertinent at-

time. When the car reached Thirtleth street FOSTER CAME INSIDE. and with an oath exclaimed, that he had paid his fare and had as good a right to a seat as any one. He thrust himself into a place next to Miss Daval, and behaved in a brutish munner, making a kissing noise with his lips and pushing his feet against her. She got up and killing Mr. Putnam --." Here he broke changed places with Mr. Putnam, who was down, weeping bitterly, and then resumed: thus brought beside the ruffian. Foster then said to Mr. Putnam :

showed her annoyance by turning her back

he deliberately pushed open the car door and

continued his insolent behavior. Mr. Putnam

at once arose and quietly but firmly closed the

door. Foster opened it again, and this opera-

tion was repeated several times, Mr. Putnam

closing and Foster opening the door each

"Say, what's the matter with you?" "Nothing is the matter with anybody but yourself," replied Mr. Putnam; "it is evident you have too much bad rum down you." Foster took no notice at first of the reply.

Then he asked, suddenly : "How far are you going up ?"

This question was repeated several times, but the patient and long-suffering gentleman, ter lying in the Tombs in the meantime. On which the rope was passed, the free end termihave a row with a drunken man in a street car, declined to say anything further and ceived his second sentence to death-the 22d turned away. Finally, Foster arose and going of March being the time fixed for execution. out to his former place on the front platform, Ingenious counsel, however, succeeded in

"Well, I am going as far as you go, and before you leave this car I will give you hell." He asked the driver for the car hook, which inch and a half in circumference, and is used for unhooking the horses from the car. He

said to the driver : " I'll learn him (meaning Putnam) his business when he gets off. I'll learn him to keep his place "

Mr. Putnam pulled the strap at the corner of Forty-sixth street, and got out at the rear platform, the ladies following. At the same his punishment. The wealth of the lather, driver, who tried to stop him, to "go to hell," jumped-off in front and ran around the outside to the rear of the car. Mr. Putnam was in the act of helping Mrs. Daval to alight.

THE FATAL BLOWS. Foster struck him twice on the head with the weapon in his hand, and then disappeared. Mr. Putnam fell to the pavement insensible. Amidst the terrifled cries of the ladies, he was borne to the nearest stationhouse, where he laid for several hours in a stupor. The police surgeons examined the wound, and pronouned it to be a tatal fracture of the skull. The dying man was subsequently taken to St. Luke's Hospital, and lingered until three o'clock, on the morning of the 29th instant. He revived sufficiently to make an antemortem statement, in which he fully inculpated Foster as his assallant. In his last moments, he was attended by his wife and his only son, aged thirteen years. Before the latter had arrived, the dying man, who had not spoken that Foster's crime was not murder in the for hours, asked feebly, "Where is Sydney ?"

the side of the bed took his father's hand and | the prisoner made a pathetic appeal, and two kissed it. The attendants fearing that the scene would overcome him, advised him to retire. Hearing the request, the dying father, too lar gone to speak, now raised his floger and beckoned the boy to return. Hands were clasped, and with a peaceful smile on his face, avery D. Putnam passed away.

The murdered man was a native of Worcester. Mass., and was forty-six years old when he came to his untimely end. He had amassed considerable wealth in his business, and was regarded by his associates with esteem and confidence. His wife was a Miss Ellen L. Smith, of Providence, R. I.

THE PURSUIT AND ARREST. When Foster fled he made his way to the residence of his father, No. 302 East Twentyfourth street. He was tracked there by the police, who at first had some difficulty in obtaining admission. By making the inmates believe they were his associate conductors, they got in. Mrs. Poster opened the door: the officers passed in and went up stairs, where they found Foster sitting in a chair, asleep. They awoke him, and telling him that one of the drivers was in trouble, got him to accompany them to the street, when they told him what they wanted of him. He remarked, "You have got the wrong man. I know who did it, but I would stand ten years before I would squeal." He was taken to the stationhouse and locked up.

POSTER'S ANTECEDENTS. The stories about Foster's antecedents are mewhat conflicting. Rev. Dr. Tyng, in his Tyng, and would spend several hours in son-

from childhood. "He grew up in the Sunday- doing any violence to himself. When not endustrious boy-he grew up an industrious and well behaved young man-he has never been a bad man or a drunkard." Mr. John Foster, the father of the murderer, wrote to Governor Dix: "No act of my son's life gave any indication that under any circumstance would be be led to commit an act of vio lence" These favorable accounts from For ter's friends, however, were contradicted by the man's intimate associates. They described him as one who had abandoned himself to s life of dissipation. His father, who is a per son of means, had made every effort to reform him, and had several times started him in business-once being in the livery business. He had, however, become disgusted morrow, but he only asked that as few people with him, and refused to have any more to as possible might be allowed to witness his do with him. FOSTER'S LAST SPREE.

Foster got a situation on the Seventh avenue and Broadway Line as conductor. On the deputy sheriff informed her that the time the Monday night preceding the murder he asked to be excused from duty, saying he was trying in vain to control her emotion, she burst going to a ball. He was again at the office of to run his car because he was intoxicated. From that time until Wednesday night he was embrace, Mrs. Foster swooned and was carcontinuously drunk. He had a wife, who appears to be an estimable woman, and four upon his bed, buried his face in his plilow and little children. His family was a very respec-

sheep" of the family, and like most human he went to sleep and slept sound-"black sheep," comes to a shameful end.; the murder, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Cardozo. District Attorney Garvin appeared for the people, and ex-Judge Stuart and Mr. Burtlett for the prisoner. Six days were occupied in empanelling a jury, the theory under the New York law being that no citizen who has formed a previous opinion of the throat. He refused all food at first, but the gullt of the prisoner is eligible for juryman. A crime so widely known as Foster's rendered it difficult to procure twelve unprejudiced men. The case, however, opened on "No, but very nervous." When Dr. Tyng arthe 23d instant, and the verdict of guilty, with tention of any one rendered brutal and reck- a recommendation to mercy, was rendered on which Foster begged him to watch over his less by liquor. As soon as Foster noticed her the 25th. The scene in court on the latter oche glued his face to the car window, and for casion was painful. Mrs. Foster, who was some minutes leered persistently. As she present, sobbed in a piteous manner. Foster did not manifest a great deal of feeling. He showed some nervousness and hung his head

for a moment, and that was all. THE SENTENCE.

On the next day, however, when Foster was brought up for sentence, his demeanor was different. He seemed to be impressed with the seriousness of his position. He was his side, sobbed throughout the proceedings. When Judge Cardozo asked him what he had distance of about eighteen feet from the paveto say why sentence should not be pronounce ed, he said: "I had been drinking a good deal that day and night; I had no intention of "I did not know at the time what I was doing." He was sentenced to be hanged on

the 14th of July, 1871. Early in July the friends of Foster were stirring, and an application for a commutation to imprisonment for life was made to Governor Hoffman. On the 6th instant a writ of error was filed and a stay of proceedings grant d by the Supreme Court. The case was not reached for eight months afterwards; Foselling how useless it would be to the 21st of February the judgment was nating in a small iron ring, while the other affirmed at the general term, and Foster reprocuring another stay of proceedings on the 11th of March, and for ten months longer the case was leit in doubt. It was argued in January last before the Court of Appeals, and is a piece of iron about two feet long and an judgment was again affirmed, and the 7th of March appointed for the execution. Governor Dix granted a reprieve for two weeks, and that time expired to-day.

THE STRUGGLE TO SAVE FOSTER'S NECK. Ever since the commission of his crime, Foster's friends have labored incessantly to get him clear. When that hope vanished, they endeavored to procure a commutation of instant Foster selzed the car hook, telling the and not a little of the means of the other relatives, have been lavished to save the family from the disgrace which impended. A powerful effort was begun about six weeks ago to Influence Governor Dix, and the community at large, in favor of a commutation. Affidavits from a majority of the jurors were presented. declaring that some of their number did not believe that Foster intended to kill Putnam, ar ! that they would not have agreed to render a verdict of murder in the first degree if they had not been assured by one of their associates, who professed to have a knowledge of the law, that such a verdict, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, would insure a commutation of the sentence. Supplementing these affidavlis were letters from Rev. Drs. Tyng and Walker, testifying to the previone good character of the condemned, and opinions from such eminent lawyers as William M. Evarts, Judge Davis, Judge Leonard The boy came into the room, and going to a recommendation for mercy, the father of physicians testified that it was doubtful whether Mr. Putnam's death was really occasioned by the blow from the car hook.

MRS. PUTNAM'S INTERCESSION. The most effective of these papers, however, was a letter written by Mrs. Putnam, the In closing his prayer, Dr. Tyng laid his hand widow of the murdered man, imploring mercy for Foster. Probably no such enginery was ever before brought to bear upon an executive officer in favor of a prisoner. What made Governor Dix's position particularly distressing was, that while he was debating this matter in his own mind, he received the news of the death of a favorite son in Europe. And rope. As the sharp click of the steel the father of William Foster stood before him was heard a great shudder passed over pleading for his son's life. But the Governor was a Roman. He decided to let the law take body swayed to and fro as though he would its course, and gave his reasons therefor in an have fallen. At this instant Under Sheriff admirable letter to Rev. Dr. Tyng, which met Stevens gave the prearranged signal to the with the commendation of the great majority of the people of New York. The papers, like There was a second's pause, then a dull thud the Sun, which had espoused the cause of Foster, kept up their fire upon the Governor held the weights, and Foster was suddenly until the day of execution; and there were many sympathizers on the streets to-day who touch d the cross beam, and then dropped

THE LAST DATS OF EARTH. From the moment the Governor's decision a commutation and was terribly disappointed. During the last tew days he received visits | der was perceived, and from his father and his reverend friend, Dr.

of "Hangman Dix."

appeal to the governor for a commutation of versation with them. His faithful wife, clad | at twenty-nine minutes past life was extinct, Foster's sentence, described him as a young in black, was always with him, and two deputy and at forty minutes past nine the corpse was man who had been familiarly known to him sheriffs were near by to prevent him from school and congregation of my church here, gaged in talking, he would sit behind the added Dr. Tyng;" he was always a quiet, in- large stove in the prison corridor, with his head bowed and his arms resting on his knees. and thus bury himself in reflection. On Wednesday he had his photograph taken. All day yesterday his wife and friends were with him, and during the day Dr. Tyng had a long interview with the condemned man who sat upon the seat behind the stove in the corridor with his head bowed down and covered with his hands. His counsel made one more effort to obtain a brief stay of execution by appealing to different judges of the Supreme Court upon technical grounds, but this proved a fallure. Speriff Brennan visited Foster at five o'clock to ask if he had any suggestions to make regarding the arrangements for the death.

THE PARTING WITH HIS WIFE

at eight o'clock was deeply affecting. When had come she turned deathly pale, and after into tears and exclaimed, "Good bye, darling. the company on Tuesday, but was not allowed | This is our last good bye." The next moment, while the two were clasped in each other's ried away by her brother. Foster fell back went long and bitterly. He then sat alone in table one, and one of his uncles was a man of his cell, absorbed in bluer meditation, large wealth. Wm. Foster was the "black until two o'clock this morning, when ly until awakened by the keepers The trial began on the 15th of May following at seven o'clock. Then he was quite unnerved, and it was evident that his physical strength was fast deserting him. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Walker arrived at eight o'clock. Foster was then sitting on the bed, weak and trembling, dressed in a black frock coat, black pantaloons and a black vest buttoned up to took a cup of coffee, which, however, he immediately vomited up. The sheriff asked him, "Are you sick ?" and Foster replied, rived he had a private interview, during wile and children, and Dr. Tyng, who was affected to tears, promised that he would. Foster afterward asked for a little brandy. but it was denied.

THE SCENE OF THE EXECUTION.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, a force of deputy sheriffs marched from the City Hall to the Tombs, and took up their position in the jall yard. This is a narrow courtyard, surrounded by the lofty walls of the male prison on the west, the female prison on the very nervous, and his poor wife, who clung to south, and the Tombs Police Court building on the east. Across this courtyard, at a disment, is the "bridge of sighs," across which prisoners are conveyed from the Police Court to the main prison. A strong cordon of police had already been stretched across the yard, almost under this bridge, to keep back the spectators, of whom about one hundred and filly had been admitted on black-edged tickets issued by the sheriff. The scaffold, which has been in use at the Tombs for some years, and on which twelve murderers have already been hanged, consists of two upright beams, eleven feet high, with a cross-beam about fourteen feet in length, all painted a dark drab color. In the centre of the cross-beam is a hole through end passed behind a temporary board fence proprietors of the New York a which concealed the executioner and the heavy weights which were attached to the rope, but upheld by a second rope until the signal should be given for the latter to be cut by the keen hatchet which the executioner held in his hand.

THE WALK TO THE GALLOWS. At nine o'clock the sheriff said, "William the time has come, and this has got to be. Be a man and brave it out." Foster bowed his head and said, "I will." His arms were then pinioned by cords passed around them above the elbews and behind his back, leaving the fore arms and bands free; a black slik cap was placed on his head, but not drawn down so as to cover the eyes, and the noose was placed loosely around his neck. The procession then formed and marched into the prison yard, the expectant crowd exclaiming, "Here he comes !" First came Foster, supported by Sheriff Brennan and Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens; next, Rev. Drs. Tyng and Walker and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, chaplain of the Sing Sing prison, and then the deputy sheriffs, with their batons and shields covered with crape. These formed a line fronting the gallows, and all hats were doffed. Foster was unshaven, his hair was untrimmed, and his face wore a deathly pallor. The sheriff walked with him until they came under the fatal beam, then he placed nim with his back to the prison and his face to the throng, and fell back. Dr. Tyng and Dr. Walker then began the service for the dying used in the Episcopal Church, Dr. Tyng reading the service while Dr. Walker recited the responses. These prayers occupied seven minutes, which seemed as many hours to the spectators. Foster stood with his head bowed. and Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, to the effect and with his left hend shading his eyes, as well as his pinioned arms would allow. He first degree. Many prominent citizens signed trembled visibly, and at length his emotion increased so greatly that the sheriff

FEARED HE WOULD PALL. and stepping forward to Dr. Tyng, he said: "Doctor, you must cut this short." Then passing to Foster, he said: "Foster, I though you would stand this like a man," Foster bowed his head lower, but made no reply, on Foster's shoulder, and said in a deer voice, "Amen" Then pressing his hand, he exclaimed, "God bless you, my brother," and all fell back. A deputy sheriff then drew the black cap over Foster's eves, adjusted the noose, and fastened the snap at the end of the noose to the ring hanging from the Foster's frame, he trembled violently, and his executioner by placing his hand in his bosom. was heard as the axe severed the rope which jerked up into the air until his head almost angrily bestowed upon the Governor the title like a lump of lead until his feet were about three feet from the earth. His neck was instantly broken, but the feet moved spasmodically and the fingers clenched. After this became known, Foster resigned himself to his there was no struggle, and the body swayed fate. He had evidently been very hopeful of in the light wind, clowly turning to and fro, for nearly five minutes. Then a slight shud-

ALL WAS OVER. The drop fell at eighteen minutes past nine,

gently lowered from the gallows into a mahogany casket bearing no plate or inscription whatever on the lid. The face looked natural. the eyes were tightly closed, and a few drops of blood trickled from the mouth, but there was no perceptible disfigurement. The sheriff empanelled a jury of inquest, and a verdict of death from asphyxla was rendered. The coffin was afterwards removed from the Tomba by Foster's relatives, the yard was cleared. and the immense mob which bad assembled on Centre street gradually dispersed.

There is much excitement in the city to day and great sympathy for Poster is expressed. Newsboys are flying about with extras containing the details of the hanging, and selling them by thousands. During the execution the prisoners in "Murderers' Row" in the Tombs were very quiet. Stokes was cheerful, and told the reporters that he was sure of a new trial and an acquittal. George Francis Train said : "The difference between Dix and Foster is that Foster, while drunk, killed Putnam, and Dix, while sober, killed Foster." Several papers condemn Dr. Tyng for holding so long a service at the gallows. He promised that he would not be longer than half a minute. During the services Foster must have suffered the agony of a hundred

AN EXILED PAMILY. Several of Foster's relatives sall for Europe to-morrow. It is said that Mrs. Foster and her three children will accompany them.

THE CHARLESTON AND NAVANNAB

The great success and unequalled popularity which the superior steamships employed on the New York and Charleston lines always enjoyed placed them, we had supposed, so high in the estimation of the business and travelling public that even the spirit of detrac tion arising from a sharp competition would refrain from an attempt to take away their high character. With a record of favorable voyages unequalled by any but the famous Conarders, they certainly may be considered as above any lasting injury from misrepresentation. These remarks are drawn forth by the character of an article which appeared in an obscure publication known as the Grocers Prices Current, and which was copied by Savannah journal. It is headed "A Hint to Travellers," and represents that an English gentleman, connected with one of the European steam lines, entered a New York insurance office and said : "A party of us are going to Florida, and we wish to take the salest and best boat. Will you please tell us, sir, the comparative rating of the Charleston and Savappah steamers?" After the books had been consulted, it is said, he and his family "concluded to take the Savannah boat, and did not afterward regret their choice." The unavoidable conclusion of the uninformed public would be that the Savannah steamships rated higher than the Charleston boats, and were

consequently safer and better vessels. We can say, after some inquiry, that this conclusion has no basis in fact, as both lines, on the books of the underwriters, run from 1; to 1; and are all considered safe and

staunch ships. This untair attempt to lessen the high repu tation of the New York and Charleston steamers cannot but recoil on the heads of the inventors, and gives reason to suppose that the cause which requires such measures for its support is rapidly losing patronage. The public may rest assured that the agents and steamships intend to keep their boats up to the highest state of efficiency.

THE COURTS.

Court of Common Pleas. The court was occupied with the case of Catherine Stackley vs. the Andes Insurance Company. The taking of the testimony was

concluded, and the arguments were com-

menced. The case will probably be decided to-day. Trial Justices' Courts.

Cyrus and John Fraser, colored, were sen tenced yesterday, by Trial Justice McKinlay, to thirty days in jail, for beating Edward White, colored, and cutting him on the shoulder with a rock. John Fraser displayed much reluctance to go to jail, and made several unsuccessful attempts to escape while being carried thither.

John W. Bennett, for assaulting and resisting a policeman, was bound over for trial before the Inferior Court.

Benjamin Campbell and Joe Gorden, colored, for attempting to rescue a prisoner from a policeman, were also bound over for

Mayor's Court.

Romeo Smith, William Alston and James Wood, for petty larceny and breaking windows, were sent to the House of Correction for ten days. Michael Buckle, for lying drunk in the street, and abusing the police, was fined one dollar. The case of Sirus Fraser, colored, charged with acting disorderly and assaulting a companion, was referred to a trial justice. James Brown and John Fraser. colored, for disorderly conduct, were fined two dollars. William Gadsden and Daniel Scott, for lying asleep in the streets, were sent to the Orphanhouse.

HOTEL ARRIVALS-MARCH 91.

D Tyler, - Bollendorf, New York; C A Larendon, Geo-gla; Mrs A M Kunkel, Mrs J J Kunkel child and nurse, Maryland; C Williams, Philadelhia; Mrs T W DeForest, New Haven; Mrs 1 ucas wo children and nurse, N Witander, New York: J Q Wilson, Mrs J F Cake, child and nurse, the Mises Cake, J B Bagiey, Jr, Washington City; Jas Phelan, California; F W Mitchell, L Lillie, New York; C P Edwards, New Jersey; R M Caylor, Savannah; Maj :r-General McDowell, J H Jones, U S A; S D Doar, W N Simons, Sumter; Wm Beach, F Reynolds, New York; H Hale and lady, St Paul; H A Bodine, New York; R H Barnwell, Beaufort; W Grahem, Augusta; F Larjoy and lady, J H Breslin and lady, Miss E Bresiln and maid Mise F Landon, M J O'Lurn, New York; T W Leary, Baltimore; C L Covel, Springfield, L W Gregory and lady, Berlin, Conn; Mrs Thum, Miss T Vonrmeselle, Philadelphia; J H McAllister and lady, St Paul; C D Dickey, New York; W H Lord, J W Coburn, J H Symonds, Eoston; J P Howard. Pavilion.

M M Graham, Lee's; B Greig, Monck's Corner W N Jones, Bonneau's; D Glanding, Baltimore J C Buler, South Carolina; ST Jenkins, Bamberg W Heins, Ridgeway; Mrs C H Walker, Augusta; J F Brockinton, south Carolina; J H Earle, Sum ter; E Snowden, Baltimore; W W Cloud, Doko; C Massengale, Augusta; A Knox, Mount Pleasant; C P Strohicker, ---; S P Matthews, lady and child, Kingstree; W S Parnell, J W Fohols, Phila delphia: J U.Lee, Smithford; L Pauling, Brooklyn CPiffany and lady, Bristol; S Frannell, lady and three children, Miss Frannell, Ottawa.

ERIE'S LAST MISFORTUNE. THE FERRY AND DEPOTS AT JERSEY

CITY DESTROYED.

[PER SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

News and Gossip from New York-Another Probable Murder.

NEW YORK, March 21. About noon to-day a fire broke out on Long Dock, Jersey City, where the freight and passenger depots of the Erie Railway are located. The whole fire department of Jersey City was summoned, but the efforts of the firemen were partly unavaling on account of the scarcity of water, and the fire soon spread to the Pavonia Ferry House and Taylor's The loss is roughly estimated as follows: Passenger depot, \$15,000; ferry building, \$12,000; ferry bridge, \$10,000; new freight building, \$20.000; cotton, \$40.000; old freight depot, \$15,000; treight, \$50.000. The loss on buildings and slips falls on the rail-way company, and that on merchandise falls

on the shippers and consignees.

Erastus Lyman, at one time president of
the Knickerbooker Life Insurance Company, has been arrested at the suit of that company, charged with the Irabunion use of over twenty thousand dollars of its funds. Judge Faucher held Lyman to ball in fifteen thouand dollars.

Judge Faucher, of the Supreme Court, to-

day issued an attachment against Austin Bid-well alias F. A. Warren on affidavit in a suit of the Bank of England against him, which charges that McDonald, who was arrested yesterday, and Bidwell are implicated in for-geries whereby the Bank of England lost four pundred and pinety-seven thousand dollars. undred and ninety-seven thousand dollars. Chas. Goodrich, a wealthy real estate dealer brother of Hon. W. W. Goodrich, was found to-day in the basement of one of a row of new brown stone houses which he had just erected in Degraw street, near lifth street, Brooklyn, with a pistol builet wound through his head, leaving little doubt that he had been mur-His watch and pocketbook were gone The Special Assembly committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Eric Railwaj Company, commenced its session here to-day at the Fith avenue Hotel. The greater part of the day was occupied to examining Arch-dall O'Dougherty regarding the Er.e coup detat, former issues of bonds, &c. Another Serious Fire.

Baltimors, March 21.

A fire broke out early this morning, in the gentlemen's furnishing and shirt store of Stratton & Hafflicke, No. 155 West Baltimore street. The stock was nearly all destroyed. The loss is estimated at about ten thousan dollars, and is covered by lusurance.

DUSTY AND SANDY COTTONS.

We invite the attention of our friends in the country to the following article from the New Orleans Price Current. The excessive supply of dusty, sandy and mixed cotton sent to this market, the present season, has been the cause of much complaint and serious annoyance. Charleston, alike with New Orleans, Memphis, and other markets, has suffered greatly from this evil: One of the principal features of the market

as indicated by our celton report, is the ex-cessive supply of these dusty and sandy cot-tons. Moreover, it is not New Orleans alone that suffers from this evil. It prevails at

lemphis and other markets as well, and has

mempins and office in a factor of the dry and dusty spell during the picking season, but mainly by carelessness in picking. Negro laborers, working on shares, foolishly suppose that the heavier the cotton, from sand or dust, the greater will be the returns, when the contrary is the case. Every dollar of increase by weight is offset by two dollars in the diminished market price. Of the 125,000 bales now unsold in this market, a considerable portion consists of cotton which cannot be disposed of unless at a concession of 2c. per pound from the ruling rates for clean cotton of the same grade. In these cases there is a net loss of 124 per cent. in prices, or \$9 per bale, against a gain in additional weight equal to not over \$4 per base. So far as these considerations may induce more careful handling next season, they will be of the most importance when the picking season approaches, but in the meantime, to prevent disappointment, the matter should be fully understood by planters and country mer-chants. An interior shipper, who is confident that his cotton should class here as ordinary or good ordinary, and from our market quote or good ordinary, and from our market quota-tions is led to expect 15½ 15½c. if the former, or 18½18½c. If the latter, is dissatisfied with returns of 13½14c. in the one case, or 16½17c. in the other. And yet he constantly urges his factor to sell. The factor finds the cotton dusty or sandy, and to effect a sale is willing to make concessions of ½1½c. per pound, but can find no buyer who will give it a moment's attention at such figures. His constituent again advices him t ealize, and he is then willing to give way fa lc. per ib. Still no one will touch it. Again omes a letter more emphatically urging him sell, and from showing the table when bro kers visit his cotton room, he buttonhole them on the street and in the Exchange, offer ling bargains, but even when he cousents to a reduction of 2c. per lb. he flods very few who are willing to touch it. The constant reply is, "we have cubled to Liverpool, offering to put such cottons iree on board at 7d., and received the prompt reply, 'not wanted.' We have cabled to Havre with no more success." Occasionally, tempted by the low price, a buyer will come forward and take 50 or 100, or perhap; as much as 200 bales, on a basis of 14c or what, if it were clean, would be 160, otton, but the demand is limited, and to force sales is simply impracticable, unless at ruin-ous concessions. Our friends in the country must, therefore, be prepared to receive very masalistactory accounts-sales, but they must blume their own carelessness, or the negligence or intentional fraud of their laborers. In the or intentional traud of their laborers. In the meantime the accumulation of such cottons presents not only an intolerable load for factors to carry, but drags down the entire market. We have had serious thoughts of giving two sets of quotations—one for clean cottons and the other for dusty. In their efforts to unload their excessive supplies of the latter factors endeavor to work them off gradually in mixed lists, but with very little success We have heard of cotton losing 100 lbs per bale and more, from dust or sand. Independently, moreover, of the check to the move nent by dusty and sandy cottons, it is also re

stricted by the excessive supply of the lower grades, including low ordinary, ordina-ry and good ordinary. All of these are negected and slow of sale, and cannot be forced off except at liberal concessions.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, March 21.
Probabilities for Saturday: In the Western Gulf States there will be a rising temperature, southerly winds and cloudy weather. Is the Eistern Gulf and South Atlantic States westerly winds and partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic coast general cloudy weather, clearing saturday saturday saturday saturday saturday. during Saturday evening, with cold northwest and easterly winds for the lower lakes. For New York and New England rising barometer to brisk westerly winds and cloudy weather for the upper lakes and the Northwest, fal-ling barometer, followed by southerly winds For the upper with somewhat higher temperature.
Cautionary signals continue at all stations on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. They

vill be displayed at the lake stations from and

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The strike on the St. Louis, Kansas and —The strike on the St. Louis, Kansas and Northwestern Railroad is over. —The government has prohibited the ex-portation of war material to Spain. —James McEbeny, the wife murderer, was hanged at Boston, yesterday.

—Bark Josephine, for Buenos Ayres from

Boston, with a cargo of wool and hides, has gone to pieces.

There has been a serious run on the Salt
Lake City National Bank. All demands, how-

ever, are prompily met.

The steamer Jane Lolson, from London for Pulladelphia, ran ashore in Indian River Inlet, D-laware. The cuptain's wife and daughter, together with the first and second mates, and two seamen, were lost.

"KEEP TO THE RIGHT."

This rule of the road, which is as old as the hills, and as necessary as the road itself, does not appear to be recognized in all its impor tance by the pedestrians who throng the side walks of our city, and the result is sometimes awkward. It is an axiom of physical science that no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time, and it was Jim Fisk who chronicled the fact that "you can't run two engines on the same track, if they're going to meet." So with two persons approaching each other on the eldewalk, though there may be plenty of room for both, and each may have the most amiable willingness to let the other pass on either side he wishes to, yet, as neither knows the exact intention of the other, they oftentimes have recourse to an awkward chassez movement by way of experiment, and skip wildly from side to side for some seconds, to the diversion of the by standers but to their own unspeakable embarrassment. Al this is to be avoided by the very simple rule of the road above mentioned, and it is obvious that if one always keep to the right he must always be about right, and tretemps that we have felt it a duty to writ

BULWER AND HIS WIFE.

The Story of their Marriage and their Misery.

Edward Bulwer Lytton, seys Appleton's Journal, seems to have combined, in character and good fortune, all that, as men are apt to suppose, produces earthly happiness. Yet Bulwer was far from being a happy man, even in the giddy eminence of his youth; and his old age was spent in morose seclusion, which indicated that permanent gloom had settled down upon his soul. Casting a glance back along his remarkable and really romantic career, but one cloud seems ever to have cast a shadow upon it, and that was the cloud which lay always between sunshine and home. Bul-Wer's separation from his wife, and the open, and public, and long-continued quarrel which succeeded it, were certainly well calculated to embliter the most flourishing worldly good fortune.

He appears to have met the young lady who became his wife at the house of Miss Spence, an odd sittle malden lady, at whose mansion, in Little Quebec street, Mayfair, a select literary colerie was wont to assembl select literary colorie was wont to assemble weekly. Mrss Spence had written, in conjunction with the luture Lady Bulwer, a novel called 'Dame Rebecca Berry,' and was noted for her pleasant chitchat and for the high, old-lashioned turban she always wore. Bulwer's appearance as a literary lion caused Miss Spence to invite him to her conversaziones; and there he became familiar with—
if, indeed, he did not for the first time behold—"the beautitul and gifted Rosina
Wheeler." The Whartons say of this brilliant young Irish lady: "To a perfect beauty of lace, with her magnificent figure, she added young frish had; "To a perfect beauty of face, with her magnificent figure, she added great wit, great liveliness and power of appreciation." Bulwer himself, at this time, was "a fair young man of artistocratic elegance, full of wit and fancy." His attachment for aliss Wheeler soon became passionate, and it seemed as cordial a love match as London society had seen for many a day. She apparently worshipped his genius, he her heauty and wit.

They lived together for several years in apparent tranquillity; but, from what has since transpired, it is clear that very early in their wedded existence domestic dissension arose, and that their home life soon became positively unhappy. What the causes of disagreement were is not more definitely known to the world than those of the Byron troubles; but the lady, than those of the Byron troubles; but the lady, at least, spared no pains to lay her side of the unhappy story before the public. A woman of undoubted courage and spirit, as well as beauty, Lady Bulwer did not shrink from making her quarrel with the baronet a public one, but continued for years to manifest, in various ways, her utter detestation of the husband whom she declared she had "loved deeply and devotedly for years." votedly for years

after their final separation, she began her public assaults upon him by the publication of her lamous novel of "Cheveley; or the Man of Honor," which was boldly issued under her own name of Lady Lytton Bulwer. This description of what was pisinly intended to be under the guise of fiction, the picture of the interior of a real fashionable English home, is interior of a real fashionable English nome, is ample evidence of Lady Bulwer's literary genius, and sufficiently refutes Lady Morgan's "semi-wit" instituation. Its portrayal of character, its intensity of feeling, its force of language, its descriptive power, mark her as a genius almost able to compete with her husband in the field of fashionable romance. The authoress leaves us in not a shadow o doubt that Lord de Clifford is Bolwer, and Lady de Clifford herself. The "straight, stiff, obstinate brown hair" of the former; nis nose, which was so aguiline that if it had appeared on paper, instead of on a human lace, it would have been pronounced a caricature;" his "rag bag" of mind; the description of him as a "Caligula in his clemency, and Draco in his displeasure," betray the exaggerated likehis displeasure," betray the exaggerated likeness of the husband by the indignant wile. Nor were the charges made against the novelist detailed less explicitly than the shape of his nose or the stiffness of his hauteur.

In effect, Lady Bulwer accused her lord of having a violent temper, with personal bru tallty, and of the far more serious crime of conjugal infidelity. She virtually acknowledges that a just jealousy on her part, fol-lowed by retailation against that jealousy on lowed by retailation against that jealousy on his, was the real bottom of the whole difficulty. The novel also gives the evidence of the lady that the husband at one time scknowledged his guilt, and begged to be forgiven; that he was so forgiven, only to transgress worse than before; and that thereupon she left him forever. "Cheveley" did not stop about with presenting as requisive and stop short with presenting as repulsive and luridly painted a picture of Bulwer and of their domestic relations as ever was drawn. Ineir domestic relations as ever was drawn. Something might be held to be excusable, it not justifiable, in a wife who certainly thought herself very gravely injured, in exposing to a gossiping West Ead world her story of the separation; nothing whatever could palliate the literary castigation of the husband's relatives and friends. More than one bitter tives and friends. More than one bitter thrust is dealt to Mrs. Lytton-Bulwer, the thrust is dealt to Mrs. Lytton-Bilwer, the novelist's mother, a lady who was revered and honored by all who knew her; and it is linted that she had something to do with the ill terms of the young couple. Lady Stepney, an author of reputation, and a lady of spotless character, is unmercifully satirized, and Lord Melbourne is treated with as short a

The sting of the book was in the unquestionable ability, and it was long the talk of the town and the club. Bulwer, with rare good sense, refused to answer it; nor is there a trace of a caricature of his wife to be found in any of his subsequent novels. But Lady Bulwer did not rest her case with "Cheveley." For jears after its appearance she was active in denouncing her husband; endeavoring to cast ridicule upon his works, and to Within the memory of men not yet in their prime, she appeared at the county town of Herts on elecon day, and did all that a handsome, spirited and bright-witted woman could do to put him at the bottom of the poll, but the power of

Knebworth Park was too much for her.

Bulwer throughout bore these attacks with
the dignity of silence, and it is but just to say
that his friends were all along convinced that
Lady Bulwer's more serious charges were un-Lady Bulwer's more serious charges were unfounded, and that the separation was brought about by her own infirmities of temper. This ill-assorted union resulted in the births of a son and daughter. The daughter, after having grown to a graceful and lovely maidenhood, died, to the intense grief of both parents; the son lives to bear his lather's title and ancient series and to prejung the ligrary is man of the estate, and to prolong the literary iame of the Lyttons by the production of such poems as "Lucille." For some time after the separation he children remained with the mother; subsequently—how is not publicly known— they were transferred to the father's house

—The blacksmith's snop on the plantation of Mr. John S. Richardson, four miles from Sumter, was burned on the 14th instant.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

THE END OF THE BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

A Pleasure Trip for the Czarina-Four New Bishops for America. LONDON, March 21.

Gladstone has formally resumed the reins of government. In a recent speech Disraell closed with these words: "I regret that there may possibly be some of my supporters in the House who may be dissatisfied." [Loud cries of "No! No!"]

McDonald, the alleged bank forger, has been resigned to the sheriff, who held civil process against him. McDonaid's plunder is in ous-

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21. The Empress route to Southern Italy, for her health. [PER BJUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

Rome, March 21.

His Holiness, Pope Pius Ninth, to-day nominated three American bishops to represent the Catholic Church in the United States, to be located as follows: Bishop Corrigan, at Newark, N. J., Bishop Gross, at Savannah, Ga., and Bishop Leghars, at Vancouver's Island.

Court as to the Liability of the South Carolina Railroad to Taxation. The following is the text of the decision of

the United States Supreme Court in the case of the City Council vs. Branch, delivered last Monday: The City Council of Charleston, Stephen

The City Council of Unarieston, Stephen Thomas and George Addison, appellants, va. Thomas Branch, John P. Branch, Frederick B. Scott and Thomas P. Branch, as Branch, sons & Co. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court. opinion of the court.

This case is precisely similar to the last,

the property taxed being situated in the city of Charleston, and the bill being filed to restrain the city from collecting, and the company from paying, the taxes levied on said

property.

The principles laid down in the preceding case must be applied to this. All parts of the road and property formerly belonging to the South Carolina Canal and Raliroad Company, and all appendages and appurtenances thereof, are liable to taxation; whilst all property 10quired by the South Carolina Baliroad Company directly under its own charter, and for
purposes connected with its original road, is
exempt from taxation. Prima facie the railroad terminus and depot in Charleston, and
the property accessory thereto, belong to the
South Carolina Canal and Baliroad Company
portion of the joint property. But if it can
be fairly shown that any of the company's
property in Charleston, claimed to be taxable,
was acquired by the South Carolina Baliroad
Company for the accommodation of the business belonging to its original roads, or for the
joint accommodation of the entire system of
roads under its control, such property will,
pro tanlo, and in fair proportion, be exempt
from taxation. pulred by the South Carolina Bailroad Co

from taxation.

The decree must be reversed, and the record remitted to the Circuit Court with directions to proceed in conformity with this opinion. A STEP TOWARD SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Senator Fenton Wants & Currency Convertible into Gold.

[PER SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] Washington, March 21.
In the Senate to-day Mr. Fenton offered the

following resolution, which he asked to be printed and laid over:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be-Resolved, That the committee on manner or directed to inquire what measures can be adopted by the government which shall give to the country a currency convertible into gold at the option of the holder, thus security greater stability in the exchanges of trade in the work of production and investment and in the compensations of labor, and to report

in the compensations of labor, and to report by bill or otherwise at the next session.

The outstanding legal-tenders were further-increased to-day by payments from treasury department to the amount of upwards of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars drawn from the reserve fund of the treas-The nomination of James E. Millstead, as

collector of customs at Yorktown, was cent to the Senate to-day. Miss Van Low was con-firmed as postmistress at Richmond. The confirmation of Ciark, postmaster at Savannah, was reconsidered to-day. This, it is thought, will break the back of the Georgia

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 21. The following is t statement for the week ending March 21, 1873 Receipts at all ports for week. 74,369 | Receipts at all ports for week. 74.859 | 37.798 | Receipts for the year to date... 2,944.530 | 2,405.820 | Exports for the week. 69 648 | 65.830 | Exports for the year to date... 1,744.005 | 1,478.837 | 8100 k at interior town-, (less Montg.mery). 101.218 | 77.534 | 8100 k at liverpool. 607,000 | 676,000 | 4merican after for Great Britan. 270.006 | 202.000

tain..... 270,000 JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-The new county auditor of Lancaster, Mr. Wm. McKenna, has filed his bond.
—Florence is rapidly improving, many —Shade trees are being planted in the streets of Anderson. -Greenville is still pegging away at that

cotton factory.

—An election for a new council comes off in Darlington next month.

—The dwelling, barn and stables of Elijah Robeson, of Darlington, were burned on the 15th instant. Loss fitteen hundred collars. -The new county courthouse for Bich

which is now constructing, will be a strik-ingly handsome edifice. mgly handsome edition.

—Mr. Carswell, the temperance lecturer, is, figuratively speaking, taking the upper countles by storm.

_Mr. J. M. Watson, formerly of the Char-

lotte (N. C.) Observer, has taken charge of the Rock Hill Lantern as publisher and local —Mr. John Hugh Marshall, formerly of Ab-beville, but for several years past a resident of Greenville, died at the latter place on Wed-

nesday of paralysis.

—Mr. James Jenkios, formerly of Raleigh,
N. C., but for the last fifteen years a resident
of Darlington, died on Tuesday morning last

after a short illness.

—Judge T. J. Mackey has purchased from Colonei E. T. Atkinson the property situated on York street, in Chester, and known as the Kennedy place, intending to make it his future residence.

The Farmer's and Mechanics' Association

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Anderson met on the 15th instant. Seventy

of Anderson met on the 15th instant. Seventytwo shares of stock were represented. The
election of officers was held with the following
result: B. F. Crayton, Esq., president. Directore—E. G. Roberts, W. W. Humphreys, W. J.
Ligon, J. W. Norris and B. F. Whitney. Jas.
A. Hoyt, secretary and treasurer.
—It is reported that Judge T. H. Cooke, of
the Eighth Judicial Circuit, is closing up all
the bar-rooms in Anderson, Oconee and Greenrule Counties, which do not conform to what

the bar-rooms in Anderson, Ocones and creat-ville Counties, which do not conform to what is known as the Tupper law. This is a law which has remained on the statute books of the State for many years, but has been practi-cally a dead letter, for it was never executed. It provides that no one shall keep a bar ex-cept he has a certain number of beds and ac-commodation for horses—in short, unless he commodation for horses—in short, unless he keeps an inn. Judge Cooke, it is said, ignores licenses issued by town or city corporations, and holds each vender to an account unde the Tupper law.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS. Georgia.

-A cotton pool has been started at Co-

-A monument to the Confederate dead of

—A monument to the Confederate dead of Richmond County is to be erected in St. James's Churchyard, Augusta.
—The Augusta Schuetzenplaiz is being teautified by the planting of shade trees and the erection of a dance hull, which is to be finished about the first of May.