AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. THE GREAT LABOR STRIKE.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN BAND-ED TOGETHER IN NEW YORK.

Important Details of the Proposed Movement in April-The Aims of the Strike-All the Building Mechanics Pledged to Act Together. [BY THE SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC LINE.]

NEW YORK, March 23. The impending strike amongst the trades in this city will, it is claimed, be on an even larger scale than that of last year. The struggless not to be confined to one trade at a time, for all, under the line of building trades, have had an understanding with the Eight Hour League, and these men, numbering in all eighty thousand mechanics, will strike in the same hour. The majority of the organization will strike ostensibly for the eight hour movement. The carpenters and joiners ask for an increase in their pay of two dollars ;dism. The Germans connected with the Eight-hour League demand an increase of twenty-five per cent. on all work. The executive committees of all the trade societies have been asked to lend their co-operation,

DID FOSTER TAKE POISON?

action will be taken before April.

so that the strike may be unanimous. The

president of the Workingmen's Union says

that one hundred thousand men will strike at

once in this city, and that their action will be

followed by those of Boston, Chicago, St.

Louis, San Francisco and other places. No

He is said to have been in a Dying Condition when Hung-His Burial-Denial by the Clergy of Attempt to Commit Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 22. A statement is published to-day, based on information derived from a Tombs official, that Foster took poison the night before his execution. About eight o'clock yesterday morning the matron of the Tombs entered Foster's cell with a cup of coffee for the doomed man. He seemed to be in a suppor, and showed no sign of recognition, being evidently unconscious. The matron suspected someunconscious. The matron suspected something, and said: "Ch. you wretched man,
what have you taken?" He said: "I have
taken poison; but Dr. Tyng told me not to."
She forced a cup of coffee down his throat.
This caused nausea, and he vomited treely. A
keeper was informed of the state of affairs,
and pulled Foster out of the cell and bathed
his head in ice water. Dr. Nellis was sent for,
and the prisoner gradually grew stronger.
Doubtless, poison would have cheated the gallows of its victim, had not the coffee caused
yomiting. which destroyed the effect of the vomiting, which destroyed the effect of the poleon. On this account the sheriff hastened the execution, and while many believed the duration of the religious exercises were teliing on Foster's nerves, it was, in reality, weakness caused by the poison that was acting on him. The Tombs physician says Foster would have died if the execution had been delayed until ten o'clock.

Foster was buried this morning at Green-

Foster was buried this morning at Green-wood, Rev. Drs. Walker and Tyng officiting. After the services, Dr. Tyng said he felt it his duty to state his belief that the report that Foster had taken polson and was dying at the time of the execution was false; that he and Dr. Walker were alone with Foster for three-quarters of an hour immediately previous to his going to the scaffold; that he seemed in good health and strength, and had remarkable self-possession of mind; that he dressed himself with minute care, conversed fully and freely, and on being visited by the sheriff at nine o'clock, announced his readiness in a full and cheerful voice. ed his readiness in a full and cheerful voice, and although pinloned, walked with a firm step, and without assistance, to the scaffold, where he stood until the latal moment. Both where he stood until the latal moment. Both clergymen declared the idea that he attempted or contemplated suicide as entirely inconsistent with their observation of his physical and moral conduct during the last hours of his life.

The applications for tickets to witne Poster's hanging numbered six thousand. ter's gallows.

EMANCIPATION BY SPAIN.

Slavery Abelished in Porto Rico-The Beginning of the End.

Washington, March 23.
The following cable dispatch has been received at the department of State: MADRID. March 22.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State Washington:
The immediate emancipation law for Porto
Rico passed to-night, uncolmously, amid great

Rico passed to-night, unsubstantial enthusiasm in the Assembly.

D. E. Sickles.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 22. The following were the nominations by the President, and confirmations by the Senate

Nominations—W. P. Dockay, collector, St. John's, Fiorida; Joseph Jagerson, Petersburg. Confirmations—Casey, collector of customs, New Orleans; Shaw, postmaster, Tarboro', North Carolina; Adams, postmaster, Pen-

There was a sharp fight over Casey's firmation. The Democratic senators linal more acceptable to the people of New Or-leans than any person the President would nominate in his stead. ly voted for him on the ground that he was Caldwell, the senator from Kansas, denies

that he intends to resign, saying that he will act entirely by the advice of friends. It is highly probable, however, that the Senate will adopt a resolution expelling him.

The United States and British claims commission will close its business by September 26th, when it will expire by limitation.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 23. Probabilities: For to-morrow, in the Easter Gulf and South Atlantic States, there will be southwesterly winds, with cloudy weather be sommwesterly winds, with cloudy warenester will move northeastward into the Ohio Valley, preceded by easterly winds, with threatening and possibly rainy weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for the Gulf and South Atlantic coast.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

A quarrel is reported in Capiain Jack's camp. He is threatened with death should he give up the persons accused of murder.

B. H. Bell, the Democratic candidate for Congress from New Hampshire, is claimed to

be re-elected by a majority of four.

News has been received at San Francisco - News has been received a Sai Tablescot that a band of Apaches had captured George Taylor near Wickenberg, burned him at the stake, and then fied to the mountilus.

- The population of San Francisco is now 188,323, being an increase, during the year, of about 10 000. There are 11,000 Chinese and 1550 pergoes in the city.

1550 negroes in the city.

Two youths, under seventeen, who attempted a highway robbery, in New York, on Sunday night, have been sentenced to filteen

River. years in the penitentiary.

—In the fire in the Jersey City and Erie Depot, in New York, two hundred hogsheads of tobacco and one thousand bales of cotton

were lost. Insurance, \$500,000. -A Havana dispatch says the Spanlards are becoming seriously embarrassed for want of funds to meet the expenses of the prolonged funds to meet the expenses of the protonged conflict with the Insurgents.

—A brief letter, signed "Jno. McEnery, Governor of Louisiana," advises the organization of tax resistance associations throughout

Head Burk, of New York, are saie, but the stockholders will suffer. The mutilation of the bank books by the defaulters embarrasses settlements.

Why Disraeli Refused to Form a New Cabinet. LONDON, March 21.

When Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the old ministry would continue to office, he explained fully that it was only after the party opposite had unconditionally refused to form a ministry that he and his friends had consented to reume office. Mr. Gladstone added that th Queen had given him permission to read an extract from a statement he had made to her. It was to the effect that he did not suppose that the efforts of the gentlemen of the opposition to defeat the government were made with the deliberate intention of relusing to organize a Cabinet, if it should be required of them; but the summary refusal given when the occasion arose he considered not fully in accord with the exigencies of the case, nor with parliamentar; usage. The premier's statement was frequently interrupted by applause, which was warm and long continued at the close.

Mr. Disraeli explained the course he had

thought proper to pursue since the beginning of the crisis. He confessed that the difference between himself and the Irish Catholics were insurmountable. A new Cabinet would require until Easier to go into working order.

Even then it would have to deal with financial estimates made by its predecessor, and would probably be out-voted every night in Parliament. A dissolution of the House had been suggested. But why dissolve? Sitting on the opposition benches, be and his friends had difficuity in forming a policy on so short a notice; and it was not to be expected that they could appeal to the country without a policy on questions more important than that of the Irish university bill. There were many questions on which it had been impossible to mature a policy even in opposition, such as the Central Asian difficulties, the new rules introduced into international law by the Geneva board, the payment of the award for the Alabama uire until Easter to go into working order the payment of the award for the Alabama claims, the commercial treaty with France, and others of equal magnitude. All things considered, he had felt it to be his duty to decline the responsibility of organizing a new government. The Queen herself had suggest-ed the dissolution of Parliament; he had declined to advise such a step, and had stated to her Majesty that, in his opinion, there was no adequate reason for the government to resign, and that it might return to office with out the slightest loss of honor and to the greatest possible convenience of the public interests. Mr. Disraell closed with the re mark that possibly some of his supporters in the House might be dissatisfied, to which there were loud cries of "No! no!" In the House of Lords Earl Granville an-nounced the decision of the government in a speech differing little from that of Mr. Glad-

Grumbling Over Geneva. LONDON, March 22. LONDON, March 22.

A long and quite a spirited depate took place in the House of Commons, lust night, upon a motion by Gathorne Hardy for an address; to the Crown, asking that the government be instructed to dissent from the several international rules laid down by the Geneva Arbitration. In the beginning of the discussion it was emphatically disclaimed that the motion was made with any party object. It was opposed on the grounds that it really would be a vote of censure on the arbitrators ould be a vote of censure on the arbitrators who the country, through Parliament, have formally thanked for their services, and it rould look as if England was smarting under having to pay the award. Its supporters declared that "the rules never had held water," and the best thing that could be done was to ask the United States to withdraw them and substitute others, which, in the event of war, would not make the new treaty intolerable. In conclusion, Mr. G'adstone con-curred with Disraell that the United States and Great Britain should have an early under-standing as to the rules, and jointly submit them to other powers. He assured the House that the opicion of the government was un-changed, and that the matter would not be neglected. The motion was then withdrawn.

Another Crisis in Spain. MADRID, March 22.
The Radicals are determined to prevent a demonstration of the extreme Republicans, and a crisis is expected to-morrow.

The Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 22.
To-day is a holiday in Berlin, this being the antiversary of the birth of Emperor William. Flags are flying from public and private buildings, and the city will be illuminated to-night. The Emperor is seventy-six years old geries. to-day.

Reds in Trouble

Rome, March 22. Several Italian Democrats arrived in this city yesterday, in the custody of a government r, and were placed in confidement in the Castle of St. Angelo, charged with high trea son against the government. Victor Emanue expected numerous other arrests of persons

THE FORCE OF GUNPOWDER.

One Hundred Tons of Iron Hurled Four

Hundred and Fifty Yards by an Explosion.

Doubtless there are many Charlestonians who still remember the terrific detonations caused by the explosions of the Confederate iron-clads Charleston and Chicora, in Cooper River, opposite Marshall's wharf, at the evacuation of Charleston in February, 1865. It has always been a matter of surprise to the wrecking fraternity that only a small portion of the wreck of the first named boat could be found in the vicinity of the spot at which she was anchored. Professor Malllefert, w hose fame as a wrecker is so well known to the Charleston public, has for a long time occupied himself with the solution of this riddle. A few weeks ago he accidentally observed a strange rippling of the water surface four hundred and flity yarde, or more than a quarter of a mile, eastward of the wreck of the vessel, and it at once occurred to him that that phenomena afforded a clue to the mystery. He accordingly anchored one of his derricks above the spot marked by the ripple, and an examination revealed lying upon the bottom of the river, the iron sheathing of the bow and one entire broadside of the vessel, constituting a mass of iron weighing altogether 212,750 pounds, or nearly one hundred ions. The whole broadside of the battery with three port-holes was intact. That this mmense mass of iron should have been hurled through the air for more than a quarter of mile, affords a startling illustration of the force of the explosion. This discovery has led Prof. Maillefert to suppose that the other halt of the Charleston is lying about the same distance on the opposite side of the anchorage, and he has already begun to search for

it. Prof. Maillefert has recently contracted with the United States Government to remove the wreck of the moultor Keokuk, which lies at the mouth of the barbor near the Wee hawken lightship. The Keokuk is the only remaining obstruction at the entrance to the harbor, and its removal will greatly contribute to the safety of navigation. The professor has also received the contract to remove the wreck of a vessel at the mouth of Savannah

THE LITTLE RIVER AND CHESTER RAILROAD.

A meeting of the cerporators of the Ches er and Cheraw Railroad will be held at Lan caster Courthouse, on the 15th proximo, for the purpose of effecting a consolidation with the buyers, who, having only seen samples of the Little River and Cheraw Line, under the name of the Little River, Cheraw and Chester proportion of the "black leaf" cotton samples name of the Little River, Cheraw and Chester Railroad. The State press seem to regard the sch-me with lavor, and from all sides predictions of its great practicability and suc-cess are given. The enterprise is in the hands of Northern capitalists, who have plenty of money, and will be glad, it is said, to advance to the two roads, upon their bonds, sufficient amounts to insure the success of the project.

THE GREAT BANK FORGERY

THE CHIEF CULPRITS CAUGHT BY THE CABLE.

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street Swindled Out of Half a Million Dollars-The Flaw that Led to the Plot's Discovery-Part of the Plunder Re-

The torgeries on the Bank of England, of which some details were given by telegraph, was one of the most skilful known of late years. It was discovered on March 1st by the merest accident. It was a most elaborate conspiracy, the object being to have forged bills discounted. It must have been carried out by men of considerable acquaintance with commercial affilrs of large capital. The Bank of England exercises very great caution in allowing discount accommodation to new cus tomers; any person requiring to open a "discount account" must be introduced by one of the directors, and very careful inquione of the directors, and very careful indur-ries are made into his respectability and sol-vency. But the bank has also a branch in the Westend, at Burlington Gardens, for the convenience of those gentlemen and trades-men who might find it inconvenient to jour-ney to the city on business. This branch naturally is not ordinarily concerned with the naturally is not ordinarily concerned with the large bill transactions of city commerce, and in consequence is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any business which, by chance, may come to it. This was the point chosen by the conspirators for their attack. Some months ago an American named Frederick Albert Warren, but who also appears to have gone by the name of G. J. Horton, opened a deposit account with the Burilington Garden's branch, for which he would only want the introduction of a customer. He behaved the introduction of a customer. He behaved for some time just like any ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance and renewed it, but kept it always at a good figure. After awhite he deposited some bills. They were good and genuine bills. Still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired the reputation of a person engaged in legitimate commerce and thoroughly trust-

At length the moment came for the presentation of the forged bills. They were disthe fraud had, to all appearance, succeeded in safely pocketing about a hundred thousand pounds. Some of the money, it appears, was invested in United States bonds, so that to the last they might avoid the appearance of doing anything unusual. They are said to be Americans, and what more natural than that they should desire bonds of their own country selves inust have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many of the large firms upon whom the bills purported to be drawn are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water-marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imi firm, there must have been several such interations. There remained the drawing of the bills and the affixing the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some bills were backed by several acceptors, so that there might easily be as many as half a dozen signatures on a single bill. Yet the bills were so perfect that peace of them was questioned on the that not one of them was questioned on the ground of the acceptances not appearing genuine. The plot had, to all appearances, a genuine. The plot had, to all appearances, a success which its consummate skill and patience deserved. The money was obtained. The bills were drawn at three months' date. No further inquiry was likely to be made about them until they fell due, and the forgers would have ample time for placing themselves far beyond all risk of capture. But the men who had exerted a skill, foresight, and perseverance ambient to insure the unhesitating acceptance of forged to insure the unhesitating acceptance of forged bills, could not escape one trivial blunder which revealed the whole plot. They pre-sented two bills in which the date of acceptance had been omitted. The whole calendar was at their disposal; they knew perfectly well that a ringle slip in the usual formalities would be latal, and yet they fell into the folly of marring their whole scheme for lack of a date. Inquiry was of course made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated; it was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and whole series were then found to be for

Information was at once given to the po ice, and a man named Noyes, also an Ameli-can, who acted as a clerk to Warren, was ar-rested. There is some deubt, however, whether he was not simply a toul in the whether hands of his principal, and knew nothing of the swindle. Warren himself was seen in the city on March 1, the day on which the grand coup was to have been made and the securi-ties handed over, but he was far too sharp to come himself for the plunder, and consequent iy only Noyes was taken. Warren immediate-ly disappeared, taking with him United Smales bonds (which he had already obtained in pay-ment for the forged bills) to the amount of \$220,000. A reward of \$2500 was at once offered for his capture. Had the coup of March 1 been successful the confederates would have cleared, it is said, upward of half a million

The Real Rogues Nabbed.

HAVANA, March 20. On the strength of cable dispatches from London, the police here have arrested Austin Boron Bidwell, alias Warren, his wife, and Barron Bidwell, alias warren, his wife, and Harry Nano, a servant. Bidwell is supposed to be the principal operator in the frauds on the Bank of England, and answers to the description telegraphed by the London police. He is travelling with an American passport. He went through France into Spain, and reached Santandor, where he embarked on a French steamer for Havana. The steamer arrived here on Saturday, when the whole party were taken into day, when the whole party were taken into custody. Bidwell and his servant, Nuno, are in jall and forbidden to hold communication with any one, or with each other. The lany was permitted to remain at a hotel under the surveillance of the police. Although there is no extradition treaty between Spain and Great Britain, the authorities will send the whole party back to London if proper proofs are jurnished. A detective is expected here from England soon to identify and take charge of the prisoners. It is stated that confession of Noyes, the confederate now under arrest in a, fully implicate Bidwell in the for-

The Evidence and the Plunder.

NEW YORK, March 22. New York, March 22.

Judson Jarves, clerk of arrests bureau, claims that he has discovered to-day strong proof that George MacDonnell, who was arrested yesterday, is either F. A. Warren himsell, or one of his principal confederates in the late heavy forgeries on the Bank of England. Letters and packages have been found here addressed to Austin Bidwell and Abram Bidwell and to George MacDonnell. The last mentioned came to Duncan, Sherman & Co., and they know nothing of lis owners. The and they know nothing of its owners. The letters and packages are supposed to contain the missing bonds of the Bank of England. Proceedings to attach these letters were com-

SAMPLING COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

The Manchester Examiner reports that the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in reply to a suggestion made some months ago by the association, have received a letter from the authorities of the enclosed Dock Warehouse at Liverpool, to the effect that when cotton damaged by sea water is landed in future, it will be stowed apart and sampled separately, samples of both sound and dam aged being sent to the offices for sale. The pre vious practice, they say, is to sample the sound bales only, leaving the damaged bales on one side, and, after the sale, to pick and make them merchantable, delly ering them to the buyer, pro rata with the sound bales. The practical effect of this ar-rangement, bowever, is disadvantageous to proportion of the "black leaf" cotton samples of which they have not seen; and a real, though, of course, not an intensional fraud is thus often practiced upon. This equivocal state of things it is hoped the new arrangement will effectually prevent. The association have sent a copy of this resolution to all private warehouses, with the request that they will adopt a similar course. A SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1873.

The New Schooner Jessie Elizabeth Auspiciously Christened and Baptized-The Pioneer of a New Coastwise

The announcement made in THE NEWS OF Saturday morning, that the new three-masted schooner, built by Messrs. J. G. & D. C. March, for the Charleston Coastwise Transportation Company, would be launched between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., last Saturday afternoon, attracted a large and promiscuou crowd to the scene of the launching. The southernmost pler of Palmetto wharves was covered with spectators of all kinds, as were also Marsh's wharf, the decks of the Dry Dock, and the sheds and shipping in the vicinity. The occasion was, indeed, one well calculated to interest all classes of the community, as, apart from the novelty it possessed in being the launch of the first large merchant vessel built in Charleston during a period of twenty years, it was recognized as an indication of the revival of an industry that promises to constitute a prominent source of wealth to both city and State. The vessel, as she stood upon her stocks, ready for the plunge into the welcoming wave, elicited much admiration from all present. To those unskilled in nautical affairs, her beautiful model formed a sufficient recommendation, while to the viser heads her stalwart trame and iron riveted planking afforded far stronger reaions for praise. It is a fact well worthy of note that all of the iron work used in constructing this vessel was manufactured in the best manner possible by Messrs. Ehney & Deveaux, shipsmiths, of this city. From her ensign pole floated the stars and stripes. From a staff in the position of her mizzenmast flew red flag thirty feet long by fourteen feet deep, which bore her name, "Jessie Eliza beth," in large white letters. A blue flag with white bar in the centre was holsted over the step of her mainmast. The cherished "palmetto flag," bearing the name of the Palmetto Regatia Club," fluttered from her foremast position, and over the end of the bowsprit waved the Union Jack. In this condition she was photographed by Souder. At a quarter-past one o'clock Captain C. C.

White, of the steamer Emille, Mr. John H. Deveaux, of the firm of Ehney & Deveaux, Mr. George Jefferson, the future rigger of the vessel, Mr. E. R. White and several other gentlemen, ascended to her deck. At thirty minutes past one the signal was given to cut away the stays, and immediately the blows of hundred axes resounded in obedience, while hose persons on deck braced themselves for the plunge, and a murmur of excitement ran through the crewd of spectators. At the same moment Mr. George Jefferson climbed from the deck to the end of the bowsprit, with a bottle of wine, and two experienced tars stationed themselves ready to slacken and relieve the strain on the hawsers, which were made fast on the starboard side of the vessel to prevent her from riding out into the stream. Faster ply the blows of the axes eneath. "She's going," cry the spectators. Crush goes the bottle of wine over her bow as the "Jessie Elizabeth" is christened with all the honors. Those on deck are suddenly thrown from their feet; the vessel shoots into the dock, and plunges through the foaming water like a maddened monster of the deep. The speciators hold their breath, the hawser stretch and strain, and a cloud of smoke rises above the larboard bulwarks, where the friction of the flying hawsers threatens to ignite the live oak bits. Now one of the hawsers will be done, under his superintendence, by Mr. George Jefferson, of this city, and it is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea about the middle of April. It is probable that the Mesers. Marsh will shortly commence the

for the same company. About an hour after the launch, the Messre Marsh invited their employees to partake of a substantial collation, prepared by Mr. Louis Kenake. At the end of the collation, Mr. George E. Hazelhurst, bookkeeper of the Messrs. Marsh, appeared upon the scene, with a square paper box under each arm, and approaching Mr. J. G. March, took from one of the boxes a handsome silver goblot. In a few well-timed remarks he informed Mr. Marsh that his employees being desirous of furnishing a testimonial of regard for the kindness and consideration they had received at the hands of himself and his brother, had contrib uted to parchase two sliver goblets, which he had been delegated to present. He hoped that the Messrs. Marsh would accept the goblets as souvenirs of the warm friendship entertained towards them by their employees Three cheers were given for the brothers and each personally returned thanks for the gifts. Mr. J. G. Marsh then announced that it also became his pleasant duty to present to the foreman of the ship carpenters, Mr. E. H. Day, a trifling memorial of the recognition by himself and brother of Mr. Day's valuable as sistance in the construction of the vessel just launched. He then produced a small masonic pin of blue enamel set in gold, and inlaid with pearls and gold in the form of a square and compass. Mr. Day received the pin and briefly thanked the donors, being cut short in his remarks by three cheers. Another round of cheers was given for Captain Brower, who made a sultable response. The meeting then adjourned. The goblets and pin were furnished for the occasion by Mr. James Allan.

construction of another vessel of similar size

A REPORTED DEFALCATION.

The Savannah News says: "We learn that information was received here yesterday, stat-ing that a defaication had been discovered in the Savannah postoffice department to the amount of several thousand dollars. It is amount of several thousand donars. It is alleged that the defalcation extends over a period of two years back and up to a recent date. There have been in this time several changes in the department here, and we un-derstand the particular party concerned has not been designated. As the treasury agent, not been designated. As the treasury agent, who was here recently inspecting matters, reported the present books all correct, the subordinate now in office need feel no alarm—the past is under a cloud, not the present."

ST. PATRICK'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Annual Celebration and Distribution of Premiums.

The annual celebration of the large and flourishing Sunday-school attached to St. Patrick's Catholic Church took place yesterday afternoon, and was closed by the distribution of a large number of premiums. The attendance was unusually large, it being next to impossible to obtain standing room. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. John Moore, D. D., pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. C. B. Northrop and Mr. J. T. Kanapaux, superintendent of the school. Several hymns were sung by the children and their teachers at regular intervals, and added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The report of Superintendent Kanapaux showed that the school was in a satisfactory and flourishing condition. The total number of pupils was four hundred and eighty-seven, and the number of the officers and teachers flity-two, making a grand total of five hundred and thirty-nine. The average attendance during the year was large, and much better than during the previous year. The report also commented favorably on the conand Angeline, for their untiring zeal in adduct and proficiency of the pupils, and gave vancing the children in their Christian dugreat praise to the teachers for their zeal and ties, and to all the teachers of the school for activity. The collections for the school durtheir faithful labors and unceasing interest in ing the year, besides furnishing a melodeon the religious instruction of the children enand paying a large part of the cost of the school library, were almost sufficient to liquidate the current expenses of the school, and the superintendent had reason to hope that by the end of the next year the entire debt of the school would be paid off. The children were represented as thoroughly interested in the library, but it was desirable that the parents of the children should subscribe more generally to the library than they had previously done.

The first step in the distribution of premiums was the drawing for the silver prize medals provided for the pupils most proficient in the catechism prepared by Bishop England. There were two of these medals, one for the boys and another for the girls. There were thirty-nine contesting girls for the medal, as

Margaret Riley, Annie Walker, Mary E. Kan-apaux, Nora Fitzgerald, Annie O'Rourke, Mary Collins, Mary J. Colciough, Sonhia Riley, Kate Riley, Annie Duffy, Emily O'Rourke, Maria Riley, Annie Duny, Emily Okourke, maria Malony, Ellen Keenan, Eva A. Kaapanax, Mary Bogganie, Mary Finnessee, Katle Murran, Mary McGlves, Mand Cade, Mary Callahan, Mary Wachter, Mary A. Dunnier, Ellen Cahill, Emily Walker, M. A. Sheridan, Clara DeCamps, Kate Halpine, Octavia Trout, Mary Decommon Mary Letters, Mary E. Kenny, Nora Dunn, Margaret Lyons, Mary E. Kenny, Nora Cullinane, Mary A. Reed, Mary A. Tighe, Ellen Maurrison, Alice Boyle, Julia Keenan, Julia Sanders and Annie Louisa Murray. The medal was drawn by Mary Wachter.

The contesting boys were twelve in number, as follows: John Conner, Thomas Morris, John Horan,

F. Warren, Michael Green, J. Colclough, S. Cahill, W. Byrnes, James Wallace, Charles Walcott, E. P. Wall, and Willie Moore. Chas. Walcott drew the medal.

The premiums consisted of silver medals and crosses, rosaries, books, picture cards, &c. They were distributed in the following

First Class—Mary E. Kanapaux, Annie Duffie, Lizzie McSweeney, Eilen Kernan, Maria Molony, Kate Shanshan, Margaret Riley, Mary O'Mara. Second Division—First honor, Mary McIvers, Eva A. Kanapaux, Kate Nunan, Julia Dulort, Anna Pinder; second honor, Mary J. Colclough, Clara De Camps, Mary A. Sheridan, Norah Cullinane; third honor, Mary Westelden, Norah Cullinane; third honor, Mary Westelden, Norah Cullinane; Olyanyia, Trout the live oak bits. Now one of the hawsers parts in the middle and darts backward each way, like the head of an angry serpent. But the impetus of the vessel is destroyed, and she rocks from side to side for a moment, and then sits still, with the ease and grace of a swan. The launch has been successfully perperformed, and its accomplishment is announced by a deafening outburst of applause. The launch was acknowledged by the experts present to have been one of the most successful ever made. The vessel was afterwards drawn close up to the wharf and visited by many persons. Her draft was five feet four inches aft, and five feet elight inches forward, being remarkably near the anticipations of her builders, who calculated for six feet. The fauture master of the "Jessle," Captain W. H. Brower, of New Jersey, arrived from New York on the steamship Charleston, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and was present at the launch. The rigging will be done, usder his superintendence, by Mr. George Jefferson, of this city, and it is Dunn, Ellen Hennessey, Lena Artope, Mary Gorgan, Minnie Hagan, Mary Hartnett, Sarah Gorgan, Middle Hagan, mary Harthett, Safah O'Mara. Eleventh Class—Eleanor Kanapaux, Norah Hogan, Julia Sullivan, Nina Spriggs, Mary A. Morris, Mary O'Dea, Lilla Murray, Laura Walker. The children of the twelfth and thirteenth classes, constituting the primary department, all received premiums.

BOYS. First Class-Dennis Brennan, E. P. Wall, J. Hughes, Wm. Commins, Edward Dunier, J. Conner, W. Byrne, M. Green, F. H. Warren, J. Horan, Wm. Leonard, J. Sullivan, nier, J. Conner, W. Byrne, a. Green, F. R. Warren, J. Horan, Win. Leonard, J. Sullivan, Thos. Morris. Second Class—John H. Wail, E. Conlin, Jos. Wachter, F. Carney, M. Croghan. Third Class—Philip Cahill, James Hughes, Wm. Daily, James Beatty. Fourth Class—J. Colclough, J. Donnier, W. Duggon. J. White. Fith Class—John Riley, James Wallace, John Twohill, F. W. Millings. Sixth Class—John Devereux, John Hogan, John Gainan. L. Cahill, E. Prendergrast, P. Hunneberry, L. Murphy, Wm. Garris. Seventh Class—Wm. Sullivan, John Whalen, John O'Brien, M. Murphy, John Hudson, John O'Brien, M. Murphy, John Hudson, John Grace. Eighth Class—Patrick Riley, A. Stewart, Dan Morgan, James Hanion, Thos. Gragan, Thos. Dowling, Matthew Reed, Julian Beatty, M. Fitzgerald. Ninih Class—Wm. Conner, Thomas Murray, H. Walker, Thomas Conlin, Thomas O'Brien. Tenth Class—Hugh O'Rourke, John Bynes, William Hunt, John Harrisson. Eleventh Class—Charles Wannell, John O'Bryen, M. Storen, W. Moore, C. Pow John O'Bryen, M. Storen, W. Moore, C. Powers, Michael O'Neill, John O'Brien. Tweifth Class-James Watt, John McIeers, William Chass-James Wall, John Mcleers, William Green, William Prendergast, Nick Julge, William Spam. Thirteenth Class-C. F. Shanahan, Frank Devereux, Joseph Losanno, J. J. Johnson, T. D. Lanigan, F. M. Volght, Henry Wachter, James Horan, S. J. Coates, P. J. Duggan, R. Stewart. The children of the fourteenth and fifteenth

constitute the primary department, and a prize was given to each. Dr. Moore concluded the exercises with a few remarks of encouragment to the pupils. He also presented to Mr. P. J. Kruse, the teacher of the second division of the first class of boys, a set of beautiful gold sleeve buttons, which had been purchased by the pupils under Mr. Kruse's care, as a testimonial of their regard for him.

ST. JOSEPH'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Annual Distribution of Prizes. The annual exercises of the Sunday school

connected with St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church were held, yesterday afternoon, in the church on Anson street, in presence of a large congregation composed of the parents and friends of the scholars. The exercises consisted of the singing of a number of Sunday school melodies by the scholars, addresses by the pastor and the superintendent, and the annual distribution of prizes to the most de-

serving of the scholars. The report of the superintendent, D. O'Neill.

gress during the three years that the Sundayschool has been organized. He recommended to the parents to acquaint themselves from time to time with the progress and standing of their children, by consulting and signing the cards which are furnished to the pupils, which would prevent the unjust suspicion of favoritism in the awards of prizes and marks

of distinction. The school now numbers one hundred and ten boys and one hundred and three girls, and the average attendance during the past year has been one hundred and seventy-five. The death of Master James Moran, a promising pupil of the school, which occurred during the past year, was feelingly alluded to. The Christian : Doctrine Association connected with the school was mentioned as having contributed greatly to its success. and the co-operation of the parishioners in advancing the objects of the association was earnestly solicited. This association had usually furnished the means to purchase the gitts distributed as annual prizes, but this year the amount collected had not been sufficient for that purpose, and the deficiency had been supplied by the generosity of their pastor, the Rev. C. J. Croghan. In conclusion the superintendent returned the sincere thanks of the Sunday-school to the good Sisters Isadore

rusted to their care. The school was then briefly addressed by the Rev. Mr. Crogban, who returned his thanks to the teachers for their labors in behalf of the children, and to the children for their generally prompt and full attendance during the year. He also exhorted the parents to manifest an increased interest in the spiritual welfare of their children by causing them to attend regularly to their catechism, their confessions, their Sunday school and their morn-

ing and evening devotions. After the singing of another hymn the children who had won prizes by their dillgence and regular attendance during the year were called up in turn by the superintendent and presented with their prizes by the pastor. The first prize for the boys, which was awarded to Master John Brown, consisted of a neat silver badge in the form of a cross, with a pin attached. The first prize announced for the girls was a silver medal engraved with the name of the scholar and the inscription, "St. J. S. S., 1873." There were, however, five pupils whose records were all so perfect that it was found impossible to award the prize to any one of them, and accordingly five of the medals were ordered, and presented to each of these successful competitors, Misses Annie Burke, Mary Comar, Kate Poniard, Annie Caulfield and Mary Rickles. The rest of the prizes consisted of handsomelybound and instructive books, and the names of the pupils to whom they were awarded are as follows:

First Class—Michael Sweeny, John Walsh, John Morrissey. S-cond Class—John Harrington, Cornelius Lannigan, Wm. Burry. Third Class—James Walsh, Maurice Hartnett, John Sharkley. Fourth Class—Edward Barry, Francis Murphy, Patrick Lannigan. Fifth Class—John Conion, James Delaney, Lannigan. Sixth Class—John Conion, James Delaney, Lannigan. Fifth Class—John Conion, James Delaney, John Conroy, James Dunn. Sixth Class—George Duffy, Peter McKenny, Edward Walsh. Seventh Class—Walter Ansaldo, Michael M. Comar, Charles Duffy, Charles Donglass. Eighth Class—T. Brennan, Wm. Harrington, Timothy Delany. Ninth Class—Joseph Reed, George Matson, Thomas Builer, Otto Ferrara. Tenth Class—Wm. Conlin, Robert Lightfoot, Frank Petriny, Hugh Ferguson, Jr. Wm. Kelly, Michael Dillon.

HOTEL ARRIVALS-MARCH 92 AND 93.

Charleston.

J Gorham, Savannah; Jos S Bennett, Philadel phia; N A Lindley, Jno F Vanx, New York. F Marobey, Jacksonville; J J Hotchkiss, R M Neilson Baitimore: Geo C Taylor, New York; DH Vincent Boston; J S Slossan, lady and maid, New York; D O Wickham and lady, Titusville, Pa; Jno A Kasson, Iowa; Jno H Hamilton, London; Geo W Groder, Memphis; Gee M Groves, W B Henion, New York; C G Bammond and lady, Mrs G W Snow, Miss H E Snow, Chicago; Geo P Baker, Providence; E W Glover, Springfield; O B Dowd, New York; G R Dunn and lady, Newark, N J; Miss F M Buck, South Carolina; H Furchgott, Florida; H W Scudder, Savannah; E Butler, E Miller, J D Billard, W O Butler, Meridian, Conn: W O Beecher, New York; E French, Cleveland; P L W.ggins, Beaufort; E F Patchen and lady, Brooklyn, N Y; Jno Block, Baltimore; O C Wiggins, Providence; O H Walton and lady, Tallahassee; H A Nash, New Orleans; W C Haskins and lady, Boston; H P Rood, Augusta; W B Carver and lady, Philadelphia; G W Foster and lady, Mrs Geo Opdyke, the Misses Parlee, F H Thomas and lady. New York; F W Spaulding. Wilmington; Edward Phelan, New York; M A Giyne, Matanzas; E D Pearsall, North Carolina; Dr J S Schenck and lady, E S Wyckoff, Philadeiphia; J McDonough, R. Long, Savannah; T Goodby, New York; Frank B Conyer, Washington; H C Sanborn, Detroit; C W Willard, Vermont; - Woodard, Washington E R Duffy, New York; H D Green, Columbus; J L Gilkerson, H P Hodges, Cokesbury; Y J Pope, Newbery; G A Seymour, Georgia; O U Dawson, New York; R T Ford, lady and two children Louisville; Henry A Muss, South Carolina; W S Monteith, Columbia; J F Ain worth, New York; M W Graham, Backville.

J E McIver, South Carolins; C A Colclough, Sumter; Henry Heins, Ridgeway; M K Suiliffe. Cleveland, Chio; P J Tormery, Plattsburg, N Y; Jas E Godfrey, Atlanta; Thos Fahey, Augusta; T W Swift, Elberton, Ga; Mrs Pr.tchard, Augusta; D J Emdeo, Savanoah; Jos D Pope, Columbia; E B Benson, Hartwell, Ga; R P Anthy, Orangeburg; Geo E Pritchett, Clarendon; A S Ross, Jr, and lady, Master Ross, Dayton, Ohio; A J Hayden, Agent Christie's Troupe; J H Wells, Milford, Pa; C Larned, Boston; J Bradford, Newport, R I; S D Clark and lady, M Gleason, New York; W C Haskins and lady, Boston; J A Haynes, Baltimore, C B Martin, Georgia; H M Clark, South Carolina; R H Reaves, Marion; S M Askins, Timmonsville; H D Rice, Lexington Despatch; J W Butchinson, Ap pleton, Wis; A 8 Tunnell, Philadelphia; S Sweet and lady. Dansville, N Y; the Misses Livings, Miss Barnes, Miss Soven, Boston; & J Myers, Filiats ville, S C; S P Drafts, South Carolina; G M Drafts, G A Kaminer, Richland, S C; Jules Kahn, South

CHILDREN OF THE CROSS. Esq., shows an encouraging degree of pro-

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

Beginning of the Investigation into the Effect of the Acid Fumes on the Farm Crops on the Neck. The committee appointed by the Agricultu-

ral Society to investigate the foundation for

the complaints of the farmers that their crops in the vicinity of the phosphate works are suffering injury from the fumes of the sulphuric acid chambers, have, with the assistance of Dr. St. Julien Bevenel on the part of the phosphate companies, and Dr. Lewis R. Gibbes for the farmers, recently commenced its work by visiting several of the farms alleged to have sustained injury. The crops upon these farms were found to be in a diseased condition, but similar appearances were also observed in the crops upon several other tarms beyond the reach of the fumes. Very good reasons, therefore, appear for supposing that the condition of the crops is due rather to the influence of purely natural causes than to the action of the fumes alluded to. This conclusion is also borne out by chemical laws and by the evidence afforded in a patch of vegetables which were found to be in a flourishing condition under the walls of the Psoific Guano Company's Works. The fumes which arise from the phosphate works are composed wholly of nitric and sulphuric sold gases, and it is a well established chemical fact that: these gases, instead of being injurious, are highly beneficial to vegetation. Numerous illustrations of this fact are to be found in the suburbs of Baltimore and other Northern cities, where all kinds of vegetable life flourish immediately around the manufactories of sulphuric acid. The supposition that the crops on the Neck have been injured by the sulphuric acid fumes appears to be based upon the fact that, in the vicinity of the sods manufactories in England, where sulphuric sold is made in large quantities, the vegetation over a wide belt of country is utterly destroyed. But the English case is not a parallel one to ours, for the destruction of the vegetation around the soda manufactories is due to a very polsonous gas called chlorine, which is generated in vast quantities in the process of making soda by the action of sulphuric acid upon common salt, for the purpose of changing the latter to sulphate of sodium. Thus it will be seen it is highly improbable that the farmers have been injured. by the fumes of the phosphate works. It is, however, more probable that the condition of their crops has resulted partly from the extreme severity of the winter weather, and partly from the removal from the soil, by exhaustive cultivation, of certain constituents essential to the well-being of the plants. The investigations of the committee will occupy a period of over one month more in order to observe the condition of the crops which will spring up too late to be injured by the cold, and the soils of all parts of the Neck will be carefully analyzed by the accompanying chemists to ascertain whether they contain all the elements known to be essential to vegetable life. As the matter is one of great importance to both farmers and phosphate manufacturers,

JOITINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

the report of the committee will be anxiously

looked for.

A dramatic club is being formed in Union. —A dramatic club is being formed in Union.
—A large number of colored people returned to Newberry recently from the West.
—There are one hundred young ladies in attendance at Beidville Female College.
—Wm. McKenna has been commissioned as auditor of Lancaster County.
—A red fox leisurely perambulated the streets of Rock Hill on Friday.
—A Republican paper is to be started in Lexington.
—A solourner in Columbia, Mrs. Sherrod.

of Passaic, New Jersey, died on Saturday af-

ternoon.

The dwelling of Mr. C. E. Gobb, of Rock.
Hill, parrowly escaped destruction by fire last Monday.

The annual fair of the Peedee Agricultu-The annual fair of the Peedee Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Cheraw on the fifteenth of next October.

—Rock Hill abominates dogs, and meditates

—General J. B. Dennis has been commis-sloned as superintendent of the State Peni-

a crueade against the roaming canines in that

-Major-General Irwin McDowell, United —Major-General Irwin McDowell, United States army, arrived in Columbia on Friday on a tour of inspection through the South.
—In Beaufort, on Monday last, Kressel's gray horse was won by Captain Buckley at a raffle by a throw of forty-three.
—Waihal'a wants its people to turn their attention to brick making, excellent clay for the purpose being plentiful there.
—The fair last week given by the ladles of St. Theddens Church, in Aiken, in aid of the

—The fair last week given by the latter of St. Thaddeus' Church, in Aiken, in aid of the rectory now sullding was a grand success. —Aiken's recent colored tournament was a very creditable affair. There were many white visitors. -State Treasurer Cardozo has announced

that he can make no payments, at present, on any appropriation, the school fund excepted.

—A colored man, in the suburbs of Beaufort, —A colored man, in the suburbs of Beaufort, had his foot cut off by an enraged husband, whose matrimonial felicities he was appropri-

whose matrimonal actions to the service of a sting to himself.

—Mr. Sellers, a machinist in the service of Columbia, Charlotte and Augusta Railroad Company, while at work on one of the locomotives in the car shop in Columbia, had his hand severely crushed. The accident will, it is feared, disable him permanently.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Jefferson Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., held on Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, the following tribute of respect was unanimously adopted:

In the mysterious workings of Divine Providence, whose ways are past finding out, another of our well-beloved brothers has been removed from our midst, and we are called upon to mourn the death of our late brother, Past Grand James Silcox, who, during half a life time, served the cause of Odd Fellowship and this Lodge in every capacity, from the hamblest to the most exalted, performing the highest and the gravest and most delicate duties with credit to himself and honor

o our order. A truly worthy brother has passed away, and we who survive him can ask no better examples of regularity, devotion, zeal and integrity than was exhibited by him while he was a m this lodge, during more than a quarter of a century. While we mourn his loss, yet are we consoled by the assurance that, through hope in the greatest mercy of a Benign Oreater, he was well prepared to pass through the Golden Gates into

May we so cherish the memory of his virtues. and faithfulness as an Odd Fellow that we may be ever ready for the summons. Therefore, be it

Resolved. That in the death of our late brother.
Past Grand James Slicox, Jefferson Lodge, No. 4,
I. O. F., of charleston, S. C, has lost a member whose zeal and regularity of deportment was equalled only by his integrity and services to the Order of Odd Fellows, and one who has left us a bright example of devotion to our belowed order.

left us a bright example of devotion to the loved order.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and are consoled by the thought that "ur loss is his gain." yet we mourn him as one whose place a moug us cannot be filed.

Resolved, That we tender to his family the assurance of our sympathy in their dire amiotion, and that a copy of this preamble and these resolutions he sent to them by the secretary.

Resolved That a binn't page in our Journal be dedicated and inscribed to his memory and that dedicated and inscribed to his memory and that these proceedings he published in the Daily these proceedings be published in the Daily inscription and NEWS.

Extract from the Minutes. W. M. BRUNS,