THE CALENDAR OF CRIME.

MURDER OF THE OFFICERS OF A BRIGANTINE ON THE HIGH SEAS. The Drunken Crew Slay the Captain and his Wife and Abandon the Vessel-Traces of the Bloody Combat.

[FROM THE S. AND A. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.] WASHINGTON, Merch 24. The following circular was issued from the

treasury department, dated March 24, 1873: To Collectors of Customs and Others:

To Collectors of Customs and Others:

You are requested to furnish this departwith any information you may be able to obtain affording a clew which may lead to the discovery c. all the facts concerning the desertion of a vessel found on the 13th of December in latitude 38 degrees, 20 minutes north, and longitude 17.51 west, derelict at sea, and which was towed into the harber of Gibraltar by a British vessel, Del Gratia, and is there libelied by the salvors.

From the log of the abandoned vessel she is supposed to be the American brigantine Mary Celeste, bound from New York to Genoa, and it is supposed she sailed from New York, and that her master was named Briggs. The circumstances of the case tend to arouse grave

cumstances of the case tend to arouse grave cumstances of the case tend to arouse grave suspicions that the master, his wite and child, and perhaps the chief male, were murdered, in the fury of drunkenness, by the crew, who had evidently obtained access to the alcohol with which the vessel was in part laden. It is thought that the vessel was abandoned by the crew between the twenty-fifth of November and the fith of December, and that they either perished at sea, or more likely escaped on board of some vessel bound for some North or South American port or the West India Islands. When discovered the derelict vessel was thoroughly sound, with the exception of the boats, which had been injured by some sharp instrument. She was well found and provisioned, and no reason for her descriton was apparent. A sword with the appearance of blood thereon was on board, and marks of blood wherefound upon the sails. The vessel's documents and chronometer have not been found, but almost the whole of the personal effects of the master and his wife and child, and of the crew, were discovered in good condition, and books, trinkets, gold lockets and female wearing apparel of superior qualty were left untouched in the cabin. The log was completed to noon of the 24th of November.

Many other details concerning the matter

are in possession of this department, which will be furnished upon application it necessary.

(Signed) WM. A. RICHARDSON,

Fratricide in Kentucky.

Louisville, March 24 Mr. G. W. Hollsehouse, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Bondstown, was in his room to-day with his unmarried J. Hollsehouse, when a married son entered and shot the other in the left breast, the The Mysterious Murder in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, March 24.

The alleged murder of Chas. Goodrich is still the topic of conversation. Some insist that it is a case of suicide, others that the man that it is a case of suicide, others that the man was murdered. Friends of the deceased scout the idea of a suicide, saying all fac:s and cir-cumstances go to show that he was murdered. Dr. Cuyler, who officiated at the funeral, takes a similar view. The inquest stands ad-One More Attempt to Cheat the Gallows

NEW YORK, March 24.

Application was made by Stokes's counse for an order to show cause why an order should not be made correcting and amending the judgment record in the case of his client. The matter was argued at some length and the judge has the matter under consideration. The Woman who Killed Watson Caught at Last.

Washington, March 24.

Mrs. Fanny Hyde, who killed George W. Watson, in Brooklyn, New York, in Jinuary, 1872, was arrested here yesterday, and this morning started for New York in charge of Detective Miller, of this city. Mrs. Hyde states that she was willing and anxious to return to New York; that she had no idea of avolding trial, and what blame there was for her non-appearance when wanted rested with ppearance when wanted rested with lawyer, who had falled to communicate

O'Bries, the murderer of Cunningham, and Tom Wright, colored, the murderer Tom Wright, colored, the murderer of the Jew peddler Rogeriski, have been detected in t to break jail, which, by the vigilanc - of the officers, was completely frustrated.

THE ERIE SWINDLE.

Dan Sickles Pockets a Plum-The Cost of Changing Directors. [FROM THE S. AND A. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.] NEW YORK, March 24.

The legislative committee to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad resumed its session this morning. General Barlow, counsel for the Erie corporation, testified at length relative to the control of the control tive to the dispursement of certain funds in connection with the management of certain modes in connection with the management of the road. In his testimony he stated that three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were disbursed to effect the change of the Erie directorship; the amounts paid the directors for resigning being intended to guarantee them from liability after the reorganization of the board of directors. Secrets, they housand dollars was paid tors. Seventy-five thousand dollars was paid General D. E. Sickles, out of the corporation treasury. Four million dollars were advanced by Bischoff Sheim, of London, to take up the floating indebtedness, without which the company would have seen thrown into bankruptcy. There was great difficulty in obtaining possession of three millions of bonds held by Gould, but he was finally induced to hand over the bonds at seventy. The only sum paid the witness and his firm for compensa-tion was five thousand dollars for contract work, and since then he was employed as counsel for six months at the rate of ten thousand dollars per year.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 24. Probabilities: The storm centre in the Onio Valley will move Northeastward over the Ohio, with increasing Northeast wind, and onio, with increasing Northeast wind, and snow during Monday aight from the Middle States Westward over the lake region to the Rocky Mountains. For Tuesday, in the Gult States continued Southwest and Westerly winds, followed in the Western Gulf States by Northerly winds and falling temperature on Toesday afternoon. For the South Atlantic States Southeasterly winds, veering to Southwest, with rain. A storm centre will continue developing on the Middle Atlantic coast, and developing on the miodic Attantic coast, and Northeast winds, with threatening weather and rain or snow, will prevail over the Middle States and lower lakes, with low temperature, but somewhat higher than on Monday. Rising barometer and clear weather will prevail very generally in New England on Tuesday morning, followed by failing barometer, Northeast wild a complete and cloudy weather, on Tuesday night. inds and cloudy weather on Tuesday night Cautionary signals continue at stations on the Guli and Atlantic coasts.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Archdeacon Jno. Van Sanford, of Coventry, England, is dead.

—General Sharp took possession of his office of surveyor at New York yesterday.

—The New York strike seems to be gather-

ing strength.
Wm. M. Tweed is re-elected president of the American Club.

The custom receipts at New York average \$500,000 a day.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has given \$500,000 towards erecting a girls' seminary at New Dorp, Staten Island.

The German Government has determined

to treble the excise duty upon imported to-

The Harlem Railroad is to be leased to the New York Central for nine hundred and ninety-nine years at eight per cent. Peculations extending seventeen years

—Peculations extending seventeen years back are reported as having been discovered in the County Court of Jownsenton, Md.

—The Massachusetts Senate propose to give \$50,000 to Professor Agassiz's museum at

Cambridge.

—All checks upon United States officials must be presented within three years after their date or they will only be paid at Wash-The steamer City of Brussels lost her rudder while in mid-ocean, and became unman-ageable for three days, when a steamer hove in sight, and towed her into Queenstown. THE COUNTY SEAT OF BARNWELL.

A Legislative Legacy to a Puzzled Pos-[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

BLACKVILLE, Monday, March 24. The election ordered by the Legislature, to determine where the county seat of Barnwell shall be, is happly over. About four thousand votes were polled, and Barnwell claims that it is twenty-nine votes ahead. At some important precincts the managers of election were not sworn. Blackville is jubilant; yet the wise-heads believe that the question of the county seat will have to be determined by our "heirs, executors, administrators or assigns."

AN UNQUIET GRAVE.

The Attempt to Disinter Foster-His Wife on her Deathbed.

[BY THE S. AND A. TELEGRAPH COMPANY]

NEW YORK, March 24.
The statement that the burial of Foster in Greenwood Cemetery was objected to on the ground of the impropriety of burying a mur-derer in the cemetery, is denied, and it is stated that no objection has been raised, beause it was understood that no monument would be erected.

It was rumored to-day that Foster's body would be exhumed and a chemical analysis of the stomach be made to ascertain it he had ducted into the wilderness of entertainments which characterize its season. Topographically considered, a London season is not an analysis of the season is not an analysis of the season is not an analysis of the stomach be made to ascertain it he had been season in the season is not an analysis of the stomach be made to ascertain it he had been season in the season is not an analysis of the stomach be made to ascertain it he had been season. Topographical season is not an analysis of the stomach be made to ascertain it he had been season. Topographical season is not an analysis of the stomach be made to ascertain it he had been season is not an analysis of the stomach be made to ascertain it he had been season is not an analysis of the stomach been season in the season is not an analysis of the stomach been season in the season is not an analysis of the stomach been season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the season in the season is not an analysis of the season in the sea dation for such proceedings. Foster may have taken poison, but inasmich as he did not die from its eff-cis, no proposition to exuume the

body could be entertained.

Mrs. Foster is believed to be dying. A consultation of doctors was held this atternoon. HURRIED INTO ETERNITY.

Two Men Instantly Killed by a Mill Explosion.

[FROM THE S. AND A TELEGRAPH CO.] ACTON, Mass., March 24.
One of the powder mills of the American Powder Company here exploded this fore-noon, killing two men, one named Went-

worth, and the other unknown. Addison G. Far, the general agent of the company, is probably fatally injured. REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

Terms of the Porto Rico Emancipation Law-Dissolution of the Cortes.

NEW YORE, March 24. The Spanish Cories has passed the bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico. The bill provides that the abolition of slavery shall follow immediately on the promulgation of the bill. The emancipated slaves will, however, be obliged to serve for three years with their present masters, or other residents on the island, and will enjoy the political rights of Spanish chizens after five years shall have elapsed. The indemnity payable to slave owners is to be charged exclusively to the account of the Porto Rico budget.

London, March 24.

The Times this morning editorially com-ments on the action of the Spaulsh Assembly yesterday in passing the bill for the immedisate abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, and in-timates that a similar policy towards Cuba would be acceptable to the United States. The Times refers at length to the protracted var on the Island of Cuba, and the attitude of the United States towards that island, which it anticipates will eventually lead to a disruption and a war between Spain and America. MADRID, March 24

The dissolution of the Cortes was unanimousty proposed to-day, and the body broke up amid great excitement in the building and on the streets, but there was no disorder, and the streets were perfectly tranquil.

WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Resignation of Caldwell-Nomina tions and Recommendations-Sawyer in Harness-Southern Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

cashier of the customhouse, is endorsed by Boutwell and Yates. Colonel Young is reestablished as collector at Rale gh. Georgio-son is confirmed as collector at Petersburg Va., and North as postmaster at Brunswick, Ga. Medical Director Joseph Beale is ap-pointed inspector-general of hospitals and fleet. The nomination of Casey at New Orleans was reconsidered, but he was again

confirmed.

It is said that the Southern delegation urging President Grant to have the South represented in his Cabinet, are satisfied with the appointment of ex-Senator Sawyer as

sasistant secretary of the freasury.

General Mosby called to pay his respects to the attorney-general on Saturday. He stated that he still held to his determination not to accept an office under President Grant, when it could be said that it was tendered as a regard for party sarrice.

eward for party service.
The Southern claims, on which the third The Southern claims, on which the third anditor of the treasury has a large clerical force engaged, are being adjusted as speedily as possible, with the limited number of clerks at the command of the auditor, who is besieged daily by persons intrested to know on just what day they can call and get the money claimed by them on their alleged lesses.

The new internal revenue law, regulating the collection of taxes, providing for the re-moval of assessors, and furnishing the manu-facturer with stamps direct, is ready to go in-to operation. The appointment of collectors have all been made, and the new stamps are very nearly all printed. Assistant Secretary Sawyer entered upon

his duties this morning.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to \$358,669,997, being an increase of half a milion since Saturday.

THE SAVANNAH REGATTA.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Savan nah Regatta Association, last Saturday evening, the following races and prizes were determined upon for their annual regatta, which is to take place about the 20th of May: FIRST DAY.

First Race-Between four-oared cance and gig boats. Distance one mile. Entrance fee \$10; prize \$100.
Second Race—Between four-oared shells.

Distance one mile. Entrance fee \$10; prize

RECOND DAY. First Race-Between single sculls. Distance

one mile. Prize, a single scull boat.
Second Race—Between four-oarad boats, and boats of more than four oars. Distance three miles. Entraces \$10. Prize, "The Champion Flag" and \$200. THIRD DAY.

Sailing Regatta at Montgomery—First-class boats, prize \$125; second-class boats, \$75; third-class boats, \$50.

HOTEL ARRIVALS-MARCH 24.

Charleston. Jesse E Smith, H C Smith, Philadelphia; J W Edmonds and servant, New York; Thos E Cummins, New York; R D Sidney, Florida; John I Tuttle, Newark; Mr Seabrook, Geo P Wheeler

Tuttie, Newark; Mr Seabrook, Geo P Wheeler, Adams. Mass; Wm Cuuningham, F B Ferguson, Battintore; W G Hopkins, Philadelphia; A G Gudiorn, New York; Mrs R D Hubbard, W D Hubbard, Hai Jord. Conn; E J Hey and lady, Waterbury, Conn; Dr Woodruf, Plymouth, Conn; H E Davies, Miss Davies and maid, New York; S A Echols, Atlants; Mrs Wm Laimbeer, R M Laimbeer, New York; B F Boyer and lady, Reading, Pa; Mrs Robert Klotz, L E Klo z, Maunch Chunk, Pa; A Barcanson, Washington; S S Pratt, H D Gliman, Homer, Ill; J G Morris and lady, Ohio; John D Schemman, New York; Miss Katle A Gilman, Homer, III; J & Morris and 1204, Onlo; John D Schemman, New York; Miss Katle & Worden, Philadelphia; T C Eng'ish, Mobile; B B Keeler, Columbia; E Brainard, Jr, Savannah; T T Townsend, New York. a polite New Zealander on your left pushes you the sait. At a reception two hours later an icelandic poet gives you an account of the earliest manuscripts of the Eida, and you turn Pavilion.

W M Fuller, C D Partridge, Philadelphia; J L Lopez, city; J K Gibson, S C; John T Echols, Ga; J B Mobley, Lancaster; L Tiernan, Baltimore; G W Strange and lady, Canada; S H Dixon, Wil-mington, Del; C M Starr, New York. A LONDON "SEASON."

THE GREAT SOCIAL PHENOMENON OF THE BRITISH BABYLON.

An Eccentric Period of Pleasure-Urban Society with a Rural Flavor-How and When the Season Begins-The Symptoms in the Parks-Cosmopolitan Company-Eating the First and Last Condition of English Sociability.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial. that mammoth social phenomena called the London season. In the spring and early summer, when the exodus of travel takes place from the United States Into Europe, Americans arriving in London are usually too much engrossed in the purchasing of "outfits," or in arranging letters of credit with their bankers, and too eager to breathe the more foreign atmosphere of the Continent to have much thought about the extraordinary movement of polite civilization which is just then taking place in the British capital. Or, it they remain, passports of no common kind are required to introduce them into the defended circles of English society. Perhaps a half dozen Western Republicans in a year come armed with the extraordinary credentials, and have inclination and leisure to remain in London while they may be in affair of London at all, but of the West End or the part of English Babylon which has Bel-grave Square as its centre, and its periphery within two miles of that distinguished neighborhood. Inside of this limit he Westminster and the two Houses of Parliament, the famous streets Regent and Piccadilly, the Academie of Science and Ari, the great parks, and, grouped about the latter, the palaces of the nobility—everything, in short, which divides polite London from the vulgar, shopkeeping

ty. Considered with reference to its time in the year, the English season is the world's out-of-season. The nation gifted with a political constitution which does not contain its laws, with a sovereign not permitted to rule, and which produces its arboreal fruit on vine which produces its arroreal rule to vites clinging to garden walls, consistently differs from the order of Nature in having its urban polite period amid the tervors of midsummer. The London season in this respect is indeed an anomaly. Fashionable society in other countries begins its gala term in November and closes it in April—retreating from Nature during its unature tive neriod. The English and closes it in April—retreating from Nature during its unattractive period. The English crowd to their capital with the breaking of May buds, and the last of their metropolitan festivities die away amid the excessive dusts and heats of July. The eccentric turn of the London season is fixed by the habits of the national aristocracy. Pointe life elsewhere has its hegipning and inspiration in cities—the its beginning and inspiration in cities-th centres of commerce and of intellectual activities, Good society in England has its strong roots in the country, in the family seats of the nobles and of the great landed gentry. It is distinguished, in a word, as the only modern cultivated society which is rural rather than urban, keeping always its flavor of the soil. Once a year this cultivated provincial society makes its irrup-tions into the great city where it elects to hold its holiday. The London season becomes a kind of social reservoir filled by trickling tributaries from every part of the kingdom. Its temporal limits, as I have intimated, are determined by English aristocratic tastes and usages. The ancient passion for fox-hunting during the whoter months has not diminished among the gentry, and one of the traditions in this same grade of English life is to assemole the members of a household at the country home during Christmas-tide. The great fami home during Christmas-tioe. The great families like to remain at their rural seats until after the Easter festival; the smaller families take their pattern after the great, and so the beginning of the London carnival is delayed until the middle of spring. "Goling up to London" for the season, as the English express it, is like going to a ball, those appearing most distinguished who appear late. most distinguished who appear late.

The far off hint or the season is the assem bling of Parliament in February. The first siep toward the great fashionable holiday is Caldwell, the accused Kansas senator, fied his reeignation to-day, and the proceedings against him were stopped. The cuse of Clayton, of Arkansas, was then taken up.
A strong fight is making against Atkins as collector at Savannab. Townsend, the context of the custombouse is endorsed by marrons who are liable to estimate the importhen considered taken. In the interval be-tween this event and the week after Easter-tide the leminine portion of Eoglish families mairons who are liable to estimate the impor-tance of the season with reference to oppor-tunity for securing desirable matches for elder daughters, grow anxious for an early settlement in their town residences. Young er daughters who are about to enter upor their first year of society exist for two months in a state of nervous anticipation. In London itself there are also signs of looking forward to its annual transformation. Members of Parliament, including the heads of many strong households, arrive and take resi-dence in lodgings until the coming of their families. Just enough entertain-ments must be attempted to preserve these representatives of the State from social stag-nation. There begins to be a little activity in the palaces of the great clubs along Pall Mail, and in the houses of various journalistic and literary celebrities that series of entertainments known as "At Homes," and which maintain as the model London receptions throughout the season, is faintly initiated. At the end of March a few of the earlier arriving arterographs of milling, whose heads are in one aristocratic families, whose heads are in one or the other of the Houses of Parliament, are already in town; there is a perceptible bustle of life in the fashionable neighborhoods, and a score of window-blinds are seen to be lowered in the grim quarters of Belgravia. Dur ing April the season breaks out manifestly in the parks. For the parks are the pulse of London gala year, the show of equipages and riders on the grand parades giving always evidence of the exact state of social activity. Receptions and entertainments of all sorts tnicken with the advance of April, and with the opening of the Royal Academy of Art in May the drama of the London season is fairly

utroduced. An attempt to describe in detail the English An attempt to describe in detail the English fashlonable year when it has fully commenced, if it did not begin, would end in madness. A London season is the very aggregation and jumble of human events. It is an annual celebration four months long, in the largest city of the world, of all the pleasurable concerns of mankind.

cerns of mankind.

The Russian sighs for St. Petersburg; the Musselman longs for Stamboul; a German winter centres about Vienna or Berlin, and the Latin races draw to Paris. But London, that could swallow within its limits all these cities, is the magnet of the world, and offers a social season so varied and extensive as to absorb the distinctive characteristic of the several European capitals into its massive cos-mopolitanism. Parliament, whose session is the central fact around which the season revolves, is a vortex of political considera-tion from Hindostan to Quebec. Art has its daily seances at the academy. Lecturing has its reunions, and draws after it aristocracy and fashion. Twice a week the votaries of the parlors sit in opera dresses to hear the lectures of the Royal Institution scientists such as Huxley, Tyndall and Farrar, becoming the mentors of good society. London, from April to Angust, is a rain of dinners and receptions and parades in the park, while the substantial and varied interests of the world of politics and art, run through all the festivi-ties, and keep the season from degenerating into mere social frivolity. It is a mediey o life, in which pleasure and profit are combined on a scale such as society nowhere else has the daring or the means to attempt. Cosmopolitanism, not in manners, but in the va-riety of the interests and persons consorted for its employment, distinguishes above all the Eoglish social season. The world seems turned down from the poles to the equator to furnish the physiognomies of races that are destined to confront you in a London drawing-room in the middle of May. The seasons at the continental capitals are over with the winter, and that you should encounter here, where they have been attracted from Europe, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians, Norwegians, of distinguished names and histories, is to be anticipated. But there are delegates from the races farther off. A Tartar chief is your vis-a-vis at a diccer party;

to be instructed by a Brahmin upon the ex-isting evidences of Alexander the Great's campaign in the Punjaub. A swarthy Abys-

sinian relates to you the mysteries of King Theodore's domestic economy. He is in charge of King Theodore's son, a mild looking lad who stands at his elbow, and whom the English have invited over for a civilized education, in generous revenge for the insults of his feroclous progenitor. An Arab defends the revelations of the Prophet against the miracles. A North American Indian, in his skins and feathers, turns up can afternoon as a leature at an artist's conversazione. is a feature at an artist's conversazione.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1873.

All of these geographical personages, unless perhaps the American chief, appear quite as much at home under a London roof as yourperhaps the American chief, appear quite as much at home under a London roof is yourself, and address you in the most conventional and idiomatic English. Loadon society, unlike that of other European capitals, admits of no jergon of tongues. There is no weakly polite giving way to the frailty of a foreign speech. All these delegates of divers zones and races conform in their manners and dress, and pay deference to the Anglo-Saxon vernacular. English dignity and ignorance alike demand it. The British social instinct is not believed to be very vivid, but in this vast parade field of London, it exhausts the excuses of the body and intellect for bringing men and women together. Eating is the first and last condition of English sociability. His companionship may not be very exhilarating, but a bottle of sherry, with a loar and cheese placed between you and an Englishman, on a table, proclaim his having accepted you on even terms of respectability and acquaintanes. The table plays an essential role in the drama of the London season. Society offers you its breakfasts at 12 o'clock. At 2 you are demanded for lunch. You arranged to accept tea at a West End terrace at 5, to dine at 8, to attend reception at 10, and finish a supper of sub stantial viands one hour before midnight You drink coffe, at a cub and visit a scientific cabinet or an athletic ma ch in the morning You drive to the Royal Academy or a bezzar in an afternoon interlude. To-morrow the programme is not less exacting, but unchanged.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have seen filed in the Mesne Conveyance office for the week ending March 24, 1873:

February 6, 1873. Lot, s. s. Hamp-stead Mall, A. P. Caldwell, as-

September 16, 1871. 10; acres, Charleston County, Jas. Martin

Charleston County, Jas. Martin to Jas. Small.
February 5, 1873. Lot, s. s. Line street, J. L. Faber, Sr., to Geo. Addison.
February 6, 1873. Lot, s. s. Line street, J. L. Faber to George Addison.
February 11, 1873. Tract, Wadmalaw, Wm. S. and Anna M. Beckett to Thomas A. Beckett.
Lot, s. s. Line street, Richard Hogan to Michael Hanley.

Richard Hogan to Michael Hanley
January 15, 1873. Part of Blake
lands, No. 35, C. H. Simonton,
referee, to F. W. Klareo
March 5, 1873. Plantation, Klawah
Island, George D. Bryan, assignee of Wm. Gregg, to H. H.
Hickman
November 10, 1872. Tract, St.
Stephen's, E. T. Reves to Jas.
R. Thurston.
March 20, 1873. Lot, s. e. corner
Church and Atlantic streets,
James F. Welsman to Jas. M.
Shackellord
January 15, 1873. Part of Blake
lands, C. H. Simonton, referee,
to Wm. Hunt.

lands, C. H. Simontos, referee, to Wm. Hunt.

March 12, 1873. Lot. Sullivan's Island, Caroline Gliman to Eliza W. Sipplit.

March 18, 1873 Lot., n. s. Broad street, John L. Inglesby, trustee, to the Pheulx Insurance Company. of Hartford......

March 22, 1873. Lot, corner Luteren, Anson and Alexander rens, Anson and Alexander streets, Martin Caulfied to Abra-

THE WRECK OF THE CADUCEUS.

The British bank Caduceus, which went shore on Sapelo bar on the Georgia coast on he 13th instant, has gone to pieces. The erew were brought to Savannah last Saturday on the steamer Pilot Boy, and they brought the following report of the disaster:

"Left London January 10th, and had a passage all the way, until within sight of land off Sapelo bar. On Thursday, March 13th, off Blackbear Island, about a quarter of a mile inside of the black buoy, and steering southwest half south, vessel struck with great violence half south, vessel struck with great violence abaft the mainmast and remaned perfectly sta-tionary. It was about 7 20 A. M. and the weather fine. Ten mivutes after she struck, sounded pumps and found three and a half feet of water in the hold. Part of the crew were immediately put to work on the pumps, while part discharged ballast. At 7.30 P. M. a fishing boat came to the ship and the captain gave them fitty dollars to report at Darien and send assistance. It was not until Saturday, the 15th, however, that a revenue cutter and the tug Starlight came down. Upon examination it was found impossible to do anything but save the sails and whatever could be detached,

which was done."

The captain and crew did not leave, how ever, until Monday at seven c'olock P. M., when they were taken to Darien. When they left the sea was breaking completely over the ship, and it was momentarily expected that he would go to pieces. The captain states she would go to pieces. The captain states that he was steering right according to his chart, which must have been totally incorrect. The Caducues was owned in Shields, and up to the time she left London for Sapelo had been running on the regular line between Lon don and New Zealand. At the time of the dis aster she was nineteen years old. Captain Gower still remains at Darien, expecting to save something more from the wreck.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

Last Saturday morning Major-General McDowell reviewed the Columbia garrison.

The wife of Mr. Owen Daly, of Columbia, died on Sunday morning last very suddenly.

A small house on Spriggin's Hill, Columbia, belonging to Hon. R. H. Caln, was turned over by the wind Saturday. Nobody hurt.

Rose's Hotel in Columbia caught fire last Friday right and would have been destroyed. —Rose's Hotel in Columbia caught fire last Friday night and would have been destroyed. had not a passer-by given the alarm.

Major John R. Niernsee, for many years a

resident of Columbia, has been appointed one of the commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

The down frerght train on the Greenville
and Columbia Haliroad was thrown from the
track at a point near Littleton station on Fri

ay afternoon, and the passenger train wa delayed a short time.

—Colonel J. B. Palmer, president of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Rallroad as gone North to make arrangements for buying an improved pattern of rail for his

-Mr. W. H. Lockwood, late an employee in the branch of the Freedmen's Bank, in this cuy, has been promoted to the cashier depart-ment of the Beautort Branch, vice N. R. Scovel, E-q.

—The deserter from the United States arm: who surrendered himself to the authorities a few days ago in Richmond, was taken to Nor-folk and transferred to Fortress Monroe. He

selongs to the 18th Infantry, now stationed at Columbia, and is from Pittsburg, Pa.

The Mariboro' Times says that Nelson
Webb, who has already served out a term in the penitentiary for manelaughter, has been lodged in he jail of that county charged with committing a rape upon Ellen Jacobs, his own

-Mr. John M. Gannon, a prominent citizen of Augusta, who was for some time the proprietor of the Globe Hotel, died at Augus-ta last Friday.

step-daughter, aged eleven.

TAXING THE RAILROADS. DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Northeastern Case Not Decided-Adjournment of the Court for a Week.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] Washington, Monday, March 24. No decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the tax-case against, the Northeastern Railroad Company.

The court has adjourned for a week. Text of the Decision of the Supreme Court in the South Carolina Railroad Case.

The following is the text of the decision in the case of the State against, the South Carolina Railroad Company: Reuben Tomlinson, James W. Grace, Fleetwoo

Lanneau, L. D. Hallonquist, T. K. Sasportas, J. W. Denny, John Woolly, B. D. DeSaussure, T. J. Coghlan, appellants, vs. Thomas Branch, John P. Branch, Frederick B. Scott and Thomas P. Branch. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

The decrine that a State Legislature, unre-The doctrine that a State Legislature, unre stricted by constitutional prohibition, has power to exempt certain property from taxation, relterated.

ere a railroad company, by its charter where a rairroad company, by his charter was granted such an exemption for a limited period, and was afterwards merged in another railroad company, which became invested with all its property, rights and privileges, the ex-emption and its limitation accompanied the property, and a perpetual exemption from taxation in the charter of the latter company would not be extended to the property so acquired, without express words, or necessary intendment to that effect.
Where two rallroad companies are consoli-

dated the presumption is, that each of the two united lines of road will be respectively held with the privileges and burdens originally attaching thereto, unless the contrary is ex-

pressed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.

In this case a bill in equity was filed in the court below by the appeliers, as stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad Company, to restrain the State auditor and certain county collectors from collecting, and the company from paying, certain taxes imcosed on said company in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of South Carolina passed in April, 1868, and another act passed in February, 1870, it being alleged that said company was, by its own charier, exempt from toxation, and that no adequate legal remedy existed under the laws of the State to obtain redress; and the company declined to adopt any measures for that purpose.

The question in the case is, whether the company is entitled to an exemption from taxation which the Legislature cannot abbrogate or disregard, it being conceded that the company is made taxable, if the Legislature has the power to tax it. the State auditor and certain county collectors

gard, it being conceded that the company is made taxable, if the Legislature has the power to tax it.

The property of the company is derived from two sources, one portion being the railread from Charleston to Hamburg, opposite the Town of Aulusta, Ga., which was constructed by and formerly belonged to the South Carolina Canal and Kaliroad Company, and the other being the roads extending from Branchville on the line of the first road to Columbia and Camden, which were constructed by the South Carolina Railroad Company under its own charter.

The South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company under its own charter.

The South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company was chartered by the Legislature of South Carolina in December, 1827, for the purpose of constructing a railroad or canal, or both, from Charles on to each of the Towns of Columbia. Camden and Hamburg, with the exclusive right for that purpose for thirty-ix years. In a supplement of January, 1828, amongst other things, it was enacted as follows, viz: "That during the first period of thirty-six years the stock of the company, and the real estate that may be purchased by them and connected with, and be subservient to the works herein authorized, shall be exempted from taxation." Under this charter the company constructed a railroad from Charleston to Hamburg only, a distance of nearly one hundred and forty miles. This road was completed in 1833, and it is admitted that the thirty-six years of exemption from taxation expired in 1869, and cannot be invoked in support of the present suit.

In 1836 the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad

not company memory, a chatacae of nearby one broadered and only siles. This result was company to the provision of the provis

pany, and transferring them to the new com-pany in connection with the property, indicates the legislative intent, that such property was to be holden in the same manner and subject to the same rights as before. The owners of the proper-ty were to lose no rights by this transfer, nor was the public to lose any rights thereby. Of course, these remarks do not apply to those corporate rights and franchises of the old company, which appertain to its existence and functions as a corrights and franchises of the old company, which appertain to its existence and functions as a corporation. These became mergid and extinct. But all its rights and edutes, its privileges and obligations, as related to the public, or to third persons, remain, and devolve upon the new company. This seems to us the most obvious and natural construction of the act, and leads to the conclusion that, as to the road, property, and works appertaining to the main line from Charleston to Hamburg, the South Carolina Railroad Company has no claim to exemption from taxation. on from taxation.

This view of the subject is corroborated by the

tion from taxation.

This view of the subject is corroborated by the deculon of this court in the case of The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, vs. Maryland, 10 Howard, 376. It the reappeared that the railroad line between Baltimore and Philadelphia had originally belonged to several distinct organizations chartered by the States of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvabia. One of these companies was exempt from certain taxation, and it was claimed by the convolidated company that this exemption was transferred to it and affected sill parts of the line. The act authorizing the union of the several companies provided that the "said body corporate so formed should be entitled " to all the powers and privileges and advantages then belonging to the former corporations." And the new company claimed the exemption from taxes as one of the privileges and exemptions acquired. But the claimed the exemption from taxes as one of the privileges and exemptions acquired. But the court held that the exemption did not extend to a porition of the line to which it had not extended before the union. It considered the evident meaning of the law to be, that whatever privileges and advantages either of the former companies possessed should in like manner be held and

point, and governs that branch of the case now under consideration.

Reference is made, however, to certain decisions of the courts of South Carolina, which, it is contended, settle the question the other way. The first case referred to is South Carolina Railroad Company vs. Blake, 9 Rich., 233, which arose out of an attempt of the South Carolina Railroad Company to condemn certain lands for its purposes in Charleston. The owner disputed the right of condemnation on the ground that the road and works had long before been located, and that, therefore, the power was gone. But the court held that the power existed under both charters, and might be exercised under either the court held that the power existed under both charters, and might be extremed under either—first, showing by affidavit the necessity of the u-e. The obse vations on the subject of taxation were obtier dicta; but, as far as the judgmen goes, it does not seem to us to minitare against the views we have taken, but rather to confirm them by recognizing the continued without acceptive the cannot fairly be claimed without acceptive the use of the powers contained in the old charter.

rer. These cannot fairly be claimed without accepting also its dules and ourdens.
Another case was that of the State ex rel. South Carolina Raliroad Company vs. Hood, State treasurer, 15 Rich.. 177, in which the company claimed exempt on from a State incomes ax imposed in 1867, under a law passed the year preceding, taxing the gross incomes of all railroads not exempt by law. The Court of Appeals held that the company was exempt by law, both under the thirty-six years exemption in the old charter, (which had not then expired,) and under the exemption in the charter of 1836; and expressly waived the consideration of the effect of the act of unio passed in 1843. This case, therefore, furnishes no authority on the subject.
The remaining case is that of The South Caro-The remaining case is that of The South Carolina Bai.road Company vs. The Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, 13 Rich. Equity, 339, decided in 1867. The defendant company, in that case, was chartered in 1858. With authority to coase, was chartered in 1858, with authority to construct a railreal from Columbia to Augusta. The Scute Carolina Haliroad Company claimed that this would be an invasion of its exclusive privileges, as guaranteed in the charter of the South Carolina Janal and Railroad Company and in that of the cincinnati and Charleston Railroad.

South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company and in that of the Cincinnati and Charlesten Railroad Company. The learned chancellor, by whom the case was decided, assumed that the South Carolina Railroad Company was entitled to both guar antees; but he held that the prejected road would not be an intringement of either. The guaranty given to the old con pany was that of an exclusive right (for thirty six years from the competion of its road) of having a railroad between Charleston as one terminus, and the towns of Coumbia, Camden and Hamburg, respectively; and the guaranty given to the Cincinnati and Charleston sallroad Company was, that for thirty six years from January Crat, 1836, the State should not authorize any other road within twenty miles of its road, which should connect any points thereon, or should run in the general direction thereof; which exclusive privilege was not to be ex ended to bronches, but only to the main road. The chancelicr held that the first guaranty secured the company only against other roads leading to Charleston, which the projected road did not do; and that the second guaranty Secured the company only against roads interfering with the

as to all property and stock of said company, pro-perly apportionable and applicable to the said portion of line and railroad, and dismissing the bill as to all the re-idue of the railroad prop-erty and stock of said company, and that such fur-ther proceedings be had as may be necessary to perfect and carry out said decree.

A WAIL FROM PENDLETON.

The Farmers Waiting Anxiously for Fortilizers-Vexatious Delays on the Blue Ridge Railroad-The Weather and the Crops.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] PENDLETON, March 21.

I write you again, not to complain of the weather, as usual, for we have had a number of pleasant days, and the work of preparing of pleasant days, and the work of preparing the land for the coming crops is progressing rapidly. We have had rain and hall for the past two days, however, and last night there was a very heavy frost. This morning the thermometer stands at thirty-two degrees, and there is ice nearly a quarter of an inch thick. Most of the peach crop is probably destroyed, although the wind blew all night, and I never knew all of the peaches to be killed in March. The apple trees are not yet in bloom.

But I write principally to inquire, "What has become of our railroad?" This inquiry is anxiously echoed every day by your corres-pondent and others, who have failed to receive fertilizers ordered weeks ago, and who are daily annoyed by customers to whom the article has been promised for the last month. Your correspondent has invoices for several orders for guanos, from the 17th of February to date, but one shipment of which has been orders for guanos, from the 17th of February to date, but one shipment of which has been received. This is distressing, when you have a dozen daily inquiring, "Has your manure come to hand, sir?" to whom you are compelled to repty, "No, sir, it has not, and from present prospects I fear it never will." This is not our case only, but that of every individual engaged in the selling of fertilizers in this section of country. And why is the matter not accounted for by the officials of the road? With all the complaints they must have heard not a word have I seen in explanation of their seemingly unpardonable inattention and neglect of duty. It is generally admitted that the freights charged on our railroads are exorbitantly high, at least double what they should be in justice to the farmers and planters, as compared with the Georgia railroads, for this class of freights.

But it may be thought that I have said enough on this subject, and I will, therefore, turn to other matters of inquiry. Have you any spars mechanics in Charleston? If so, please inform them that we want at Pendieton carpenters, bricklayers and cabinet workmen. Neither of these have we in the place, except some pretending negroes, who are not at all reliable. If any one wants an agent for the sale of furniture at Peudleton refer him to your correspondent. We have sold much of our old furniture to the freedmen, and want something new to supply its place. If we want even a common bedstead we have to send to Anderson, our nearest point, to procure it. And I doubt if there is brick enough in the village to make a common vault in a grave.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

-Two negro children were burned to death at Springfield plantation, near Savannah, last Tuesday.

—A company of New Orleans capitalists have made a proposition to build water works for the City of Macon on the granting to them of the exclusive privilege for twenty-five

rears.

—Judge Permendus Beynolds, who has been

—Judge Permendus Beynolds, who has been —Judge Permendus Reynolds, who has been hopelessly ill for several weeks, died at his home, in Covington, on Wednesday morning last. Judge Reynolds was one of the representative men of Georgia.

—"The Snowden Memorial Association" was organized at Augusta last Thursday evening, the object being to erect a monument to the memory of the late Thomas Snowden, Esq., who was for many years the principal of the Augusta free school.

Augusta free school.

The remains of an unknown man of respectable appearance were found last Thursday night on the Western and Atlantic Bailroad track, near the company's car shop at Atlanta, with both legs cut off and the body

Three persons convicted of murder were sentenced last week in Webster County to be

hangel. They were Susan Eberhart and E. F. Spann, convicted of murdering the latter's wife, and Lee Smith, convicted of another murder in the same county. North Carolina. John G. Saxe, the poet, lectures in Ral-

eigh to night.

—A meeting is to be held at Hallfax, next.
Tuesday, to organize the Hallfax and Scotland Neck Baliroed Company.

—The Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D. D., lectures before the Y. M. C. A., of Wilmington, on the 4th proximo.

The new postoffice at Raleigh is to be one hundred and five feet long and sixty feet

deep.

—The Republicans of Wilmington are hope-—The Republicans of Wilmington are noted ful of electing seven aldermen under the cumulative suffrage act.
—The Rev. W. H. Pendleton, of Lexington, Va., and late of the Confederate service, was to have lectured in Charlotte on Saturday eve-

no nave fective in Constitute of State of State

did so last Friday, and troubled the coroner instead of the conductor.

—S. T. Carrow, United States marshal for the State, has issued instructions to deputy marshals not to execute any more caplaces or supponas in any cases wherein defendants, are charged with violations of the enforcement or Ku-Klux act. Witnesses are informed that they need not attend.

—The dwelling of W. J. Johnson, near Cedar Rock, Nash County, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 16th instant. The gin-house of Madison Sykes, on Peachtree Creek, in the same county, was robbed and burned on the night of the 13th instant. Loss twenty-five hundred dollars.

wenty-five hundred dollars. Florida. —About seventy feet of the wharf at St. Augustine caved in last Wednesday.
—A "Catholic Benevolent Society" was organized at St. Augustine, on the 15th Inst.
—There is now some prospect of the early construction of the St. Augustine and Jacksonville Railroad.

COTTON STATISTICS.

The achievements of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, of Connecticut, as a practical toxicologist, have been fairly excelled by Mrs. Mary Ann Cotton, of West Auckland, England, whose career has been thoroughly exposed by the recent explorations of the police. Mrs. Sherman, in the proudest moment of her professional enthusiasm, only claims to have poisoned six persons, while Mrs. Cotton's very first undertaking was nine, and the poisoning of these can only be regarded as her apprenticeship. Her labora from first to last are too great to be recited in detail, and they can best be compressed in the form of a table, as follows, the figures in the left-hand column representing her four several marriages, and the others her victims:

 marriage.
 Husband.
 Children.
 Total.

 First.
 1
 8
 9

 Second.
 1
 0
 1

 Third.
 0
 4
 4

rated with white arsenic. The same was found to be true of the other members of the Cotton samily. There is a probability that she will be