CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1873.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S REPLY TO THE

THE PALMETTO PARLEY.

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE.

Maybe will do so Next Year-Then He Whisks Off to New York-General News and Gossip at the Capital.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC LINE.] WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senators Robertson and Patterson, of South Carolina, with Lleutenant-Governor Gleaves, State Senator Swalis, and Representative Hurles of the State Legislature, a committee appointed by the South Carolina Legislature to invite the President to go South, had an interview with the President this morning, and warmly urged him to pay a visit to the Southern States. The President said it was impossible to go South this spring, but hoped to do so a year hence.

But notwithstanding the pressure of public business the President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie, will leave for New York to-night, to be absent several days. The visit is a private and not an official one.

The Democrats Quiet. The widely published statements purporting to give full accounts of conferences of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, with leading Democratic senators for the purpose of forming a new party organization appears to be pure labrications. The majority of the ocratic senators have been spoken to on the subject, and they say that, although they talked freely with Governor Hendricks while he was here, he made no such propositions to

Excessive Fors.

The following circular was issued to-day. "Collectors and other officers of customs are notified that the department has discovered that fees are exacted in excess of those prescribed by law for certificates of invoices. A fee of only twenty cents should be charged for a certificate to the duplicate invoice for-warded to the collector as a verification of the original document.

W. A. RICHARDSON,

Financial Notes. For the purpose of preventing any further issue of the \$44,000,000 reserve and to make as favorable a debt statement as possible for the nonth of March, the Treasury Department has suspended the payment of all warrants of any magnitude until after the first of April. The indications are that the large disbursements made during March will cause an increase of the public debt for the current month. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced a purpose to reduce the outstanding of legal tenders to the minimum amount of \$300,000,000 as soon as practicable.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

STOCKTON, CAL., March 27. The harbormaster of this place has been found in the streets with his skull fractured

and robbed. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27.

John S. Harris, late postmaster at this place, and later cashler of the German Savings Bank, burned and robbed the latter institution. He was arrested on a charge of arson and robbery, and released on ball of \$20,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 27.

Scranton & Co., bankers, have suspended.

PERSKILL, PA., March 27.

A man here attempted to murder his wife, yesterday, and then hanged himself.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., March 27.

The schooner Ada has been sunk off the coast. Her crew were saved.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.

Three children were caught by the prairie fires, near Read's Landing, and burned to death

CAMPBELLVILLE, TAYLOR Co., N. Y., The greater portion of this town is burned.

A PINCHBACK THREAT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27. The colored Republicans here have passed resolutions endorsing Judge Durell and President Grant, but expressing pain at the sen-ate's failure to seat Pinchback. They also threaten the secession of its colored Repretatives, unless the party is treated better by Congress.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 27. Probabilities: For the Gulf States on Friday failing barometer, rising temperature, southern winds, increasing possibly to brisk, and partially cloudy weather, except on the Western Guit coast, where threatening and possibly relative the state of the state o bly rainy weather is probable. For the South winds, followed by cloudy weather on Friday night. For the Middle States falling barome ter, southerly winds, partially cloudy and

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Ex-United States Scuator Dixon, of Con-necticut, is dead, aged fifty-eight. -Bear admiral John B. Mourgomery, U. S.

Boss Tweed has at last given up the fight and resigned his imperilled seat in the New York Senate.

Tork Senate.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has appropriated a round million for the Philadelphia centennial celebration in '76. The eight hour ferment in New York is increasing rapidly, and trouble is likely to re-

-Over one hundred thousand dollars have

been subscribed in New York to re-establish the Builhead Bank.

Two "sawdust" or counterfeit money swindlers in New York were yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment and one thousand street ruffians are catching it in the

The street ruffians are catching it in the New York courte. John Muloney, who last week committed highway robbery, was yes-terday sentenced to fitteen years' imprison-

The government printing office in Washington is pressing forward its work with all possible haste, so that the Public Documents may be sent out before the franking privilege The Massachusetts Legislature will not for-

give Summer for his good will to the South as expressed in his proposed measure about the army flags. That body yesterday reinsed to resolud the resolution of censure passed

against him last year.

—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, remains is close confinement at Hayana, cut off from all communication with others. has been refused him to consul rangements, subject to the sanction of th home government, to send the prisoner back to London as soon as the British officers arrive to take charge of him. Orders to that effect are daily expected from Madrid.

THE SALARY STEAL.

Honorable Conduct of the Connecticut

Congressmen. [Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune ! All of the members of Congress from Connecticut have notified Bergeant at-Arms Ord way that they do not wish bim to draw the sums due them out of the fam us "salary steal," as it is their intention not to take the steal," as it is their intention not to take the money. This officer has also received other notifications of like character from members whose names will be kept accret, and he says other members have drawn the money and deposited it in the county treasury of their county, to be applied in payment of taxes. About thirty members will take this course, and keep the fact to themselves for the present. This appears to be the only manner in which members can refund the money equitawhich members can refund the money equitably. If it is returned to the treasury it bebly. If it is returned to the treasury it becomes the property of the government, going
to the whole people and not to the taxpayers
in the member's district, even to such extent
as to help make up the sum paid to other
members who refuse to make restitution.
There will be at least a dozen bills introduced
on the first day of the next session, reducing
the salaries of members of Congress to the old figure, when those who have quietly disposed of their portion of the steal, as above indicated, will have a chance to be heard. Nobody supposes, however, that any such bill will reason

THE BROOKLYN MURDER MYSTERY. Latest Theory of the Tragedy.

The New York papers are still engaged in speculating upon the mysterious death of He Can't Come South This Year, but | Charles Goodrich, the wealthy property owner of Brooklyn, whose body was found in a basement room of one of his buildings in the latter city on Friday last, his head being pierced

with three bullets. The Brooklyn Eagle contains the following theory: That Mr. Goodrich was murdered not by a burg ar or thief, but by a person who had some other motive than that of robbers, and that the murderer was a woman. That the man committed snicide is next to impossible. The pistol was found on his right side. There are three wounds, two of which are on the left side of the head, and either of which would have caused insensibility. On the right side is another wound. To have shot himself on the left side with his right hand would have been almost out of the question, wing to the location of the wounds and the upon the post-mortem. To have been suffi-

ciently sensible and so persistent after inflict-ing the two wounds on the left side as to have passed the pistol into the right hand and inflict another wound in the right side of the nead is altogether beyond all precedent of human endurance and suicidal persistence. The man was shot from behind first, with his own pistol, in the hands of another person. This shot took effect behind the left ear, and stunned the man, who could not struggle with any nerve. The next shot entered his left temple. The third grazed his forehead. and the fourth, he having turned around as the murderer came around him, took effect on the right side of the head. He then fell,

and he fell where he lay for some time with his head upon the marble floor near the heater, where a large spot of blood was ound. He was afterward moved by his morderer, so that his head lay upon the boots as he was found. He was not killed for his money, although his pocketbook was taken for immediate necessities of his murderer with a woman, who was either jealous of him, or whom he had refused to marry. This is the theory of the reporter, and it will be found to be essentially correct if the truth shall ever fully be determined.

In support of this theory facts are given showing that Godrich, who boarded in New York, had for some months last summer been in the habit of absenting himself for several days together in Brookiyn; that he was there seen repeatedly in intimate companionship, generally on the stoop of a house in Degraw street, two houses from the one in which his body was found, with a woman of graceful appearance, having blonde hair abandantly curled: that during the fall and winter they were not seen together, but that the woman was seen on the streets at unseasonably early hours, and more than once during the present month coming out of the basemen where the murder was committed, and where Goodrich lodged; that in February a scuffl-was heard in the basement room, and a woman's voice crying for mercy, indicating that there had been serious trouble. In the meantime another woman appears on the scene in Brooklyn, and this one, it seems, was engaged to be married to Goodrich. The was engaged to be married to Goodrich. The lirst woman writes several letters, one to the father of Goodrich, claiming that she is already married to him, and that a child is the fruit of the union, though the marriage may have been of an illegal character. This gives the cine to the mystery. Whether the one or the other committed the deed is in constitut. The New York Times leading to

question. The New York Times, leaning to

he theory that the discarded woman is the

mirderer, says:

"After Mr. Goodrich's alleged engagement
to the second lady the visits of the first became far less frequent, so far as can be ascertained. Her last visit is believed to have been made on the night of the murder. She was seen leaving the house on Thursday morning. between half-past five and half-past six o'clock. Mr. Goodrich left the house early in the day, and did not return until after ten o'clock a night. As all the doors were locked, it is but reasonable to suppose that it the woman re-turned to the house it must have been after that hour the details of the death are of course unknown. In this respect it is easily comprehended by the incident of the letter how completely the theory of the complicity of the woman coincides with the facts already ascertained. In view of these facts it is no difficult to imagine her pleading for hersel recompense by a legal marriage, his refusal, then her demands for money. It is also easy to imagine the refusal of Goodrich to comply with her demands, then the wild anger of a wronged and slighted woman, the snatched-up pistol, the firing of the shots, and Goodrich's sail to the floor. Then the con-sciousness of her act, the return of the lin-gering love she bore him, her hope that he night have life left, the procuring of the owel with which she wiped the blood from his face, the discovery that he was dead, the woman's horror, fear, and flight by the front hall door, which she closed behind her, leaving the house all fissened, as it was found, probably a few hours afterward. All this can

e well imagined." Atelegram from New York, yesterday, gives another twist to the tangled web of doubts

overhanging the case, as follows: The Goodrich mystery is vet unsolved. I is stated that the building of a row of brown-stone fronts on Degraw Street, Brooklyn, in volved the supposed murdered man heavily in debt, and that he is not wealthy, as at first sapposed. It appears that the so-called bloody shirt found in the house where the murder was committed had no blood stains whatever on it, and had no buttons torn off, but was simply soiled. The chief of police of Brook yn still holds to the theory that Geodrich committed suicide, and that the cause

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS

Georgia. -Savannah Masonic Hail is fast approach ing completion. It is a very fine structure.

A prize fight between two Savannal allors is looked for at an early day.

Wm. Pardue, who was

-The body of Wm. Pardue, who was drowned in the Savannah River, February 27, has been found.

—The tug Christiana has been thoroughly repaired, and is now doing service on the Sa as been found.

vannah River.

—The members of the Arkwright Amateur Association, of Savannah, want some young ladies to figure in their dramas.

The German Volunteers, of Savannah, will celebrate the first of May by a march, an will delegrate the first of may by a march, an oration, and some sport at their park.

The remains of Rev. Father T. J. Kirby reached Augusta from Baltimore on Tuesday, and were taken in charge by the Catholic

Societies for interment.

—At a recent meeting of the St. John Bap —At a recent meeting of the St. John Bay-tist T. A. B. Society, of Savannah, the follow-ing officers were elected: The bishop, presi-dent; J. R. Dillon, vice-president; A. J. J. Biols, secretary; John Kelly, treasurer; M. J. Gibbous, marshal; Thos. Houlinan, standard bearer; J. Kane, doorkeeper.

North Corolina.

-Charlotte is to have "a perfect little gen of a theatre."
—Charlotte's Central Hotel is fast approaching completion, and will be the finest in the

State.
-Some buildings, belonging to Mr. W. J.
Yates, of Charlotte, were burned in Fayette ville, on Sunday last.

—Robert K. Reid, M. D., of Abbeville, S. C.

has been elected professor of anatomy by the faculty of the Wilmington College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Governor Caldwell has issued his procla-

water below. The sleeping car, in which the most of the ladles were, escaped. The rail was broken by the two A. M. southern freight train. Conductor Howell and Prentiss, express messenger, were slightly wounded. It is by no means seli-evident that Republifour colored men were more or less injured.

THE CARLISTS IN SPAIN. ALLEGED ABDICATION OF DON CAR-

LOS IN FAVOR OF HIS SON.

The New Republic in a Bad Way and Invoking Sympathy and Assistance.

MADRID, March 27. The Imparcial announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonso. General Cabrera has been appointed to the supreme command of the Carlists in Spain.

The Cabinet has issued a circular claiming the assistance and sympathy of all parties to the country in its conflict with the Carlists.

The latest intelligence regarding the move-ments of Don Carlos, the leader in the Spanish nsurrectionary movement, states he has left Spain and gone to Geneva, Switzerland.
The vice-president of the Cuban Insurrectionary committee, who has been in Baris for some time past, attempting to obtain the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent power, left

here yesterday, en route for Cuba.

London, March 27. Count Arthur Von Beerustoff, the German ampassador to the British court, died in this city last evening from dropsy, from which he has been suffering for some time past. The Steamship Great Western, from Bristo

for New York, went ashore at Blackmore. JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Newterry is to erect a monument to the victims of the Lost Cause. wictims of the Lost Cause.

-The opening of spring has given a fresh impetus to building in Orangeburg.

- Captain Silas Ray, of Abbeville, recently reported dead, is in the best of health.

-General McDowell is now inspecting the

Spartanburg military post. -Captain E. C. Green is to establish an Icehouse at Sumter.

One hundred and thirty sacks of guano

arrived at the Abbeville depot Tuesday. —J. M. Davis, of Abbeville, has invented a new fire exclinguisher. -Epizootic reigns in Sumter. Three horse

have already died. -Wm B. Peterson, a typo in the Abbeville Medium office, died on Siturday last, aged twenty-two. -The recent promenade concert for the benefit of the Baptist Church in Columbia,

brought in \$735.

—Henry Ruff, an aged colored man, of Newberry, was thrown from a horse last week and instantly killed.

—It is stated that the Newberry cotion merchants lost heavily by the falling of the price is cotton.

It is estimated that two thousand tons of fertilizers have been disposed of in the Spartanburg market during the present season. —A little son of Mr. A. J. Moses, of Sumter, was thrown from a buggy, last Friday evening, but escaped any Istal injury.
—Prof. Reynolds delivered his lecture, "Observation and Reflection the Source of all

Knowledge," in Sumter, on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience. -The Eighteenth Injantry band serenaded Colonel Euglish, of the Second United States Infantry, in Columbia, on Tuesday evening

last.
—Orangeburg's "first picnic of the season"
was held at Sunny-Side on Tuesday last. The day was spent in various amusements, croquet &c., and wound up with a good dinner.

—Savannah Williams, a colored girl living on Mr. Sheppard's plantation in Edgefield, lately killed her cousin, named Isaac Williams, with

a dagger of the House at Spartanburg has been rented to Mr. Clayton, of the Central Hotel in Columbia, and is undergoing repairs preparatory to its being occupied at an early

-A new postoffice, by the name of Ashton, —A new postoffice, by the name of Ashton, with Mr. D. Keels as postmaster, has been established six miles below Lynchburg, in Sumter County, on the route from Lynchburg to New Zion Postoffice, Clarendon.

—At a town election held at Midway, on the

—At a town election and a study, of the 24th Instant, the following officers were re-elected: L. A. Burke intendant; H. Berk-man, first warden; John L. Seare, second war-den; W. W. Elizey, third warden; B. W. Mid-dieton, fourth warden.

A NATURAL BRIDGE HOAX.

ducted by some amateur young journalists of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va, has published an account of quite a prodigy at the famous Natural Bridge in Rock-bridge County, of which Lexington is the county and The account represents that. County, of which L-xington is the seat. The account represented that wonderful structure as slowly consuming the writer suggesting that electricity was the cause, and calling upon Professor Campbell, of the Lexington University, for an explanation. A note is then subjoined, purporting to come from Professor Campbell, and signed by his name, in which he states that large fissures of the limestone of the bridge are filed with a kind of bituminous coal or asphaltum, and gives chemical reasons for the combustion. The paper containing the story was sent to us carefully marked, some time since, but we as carefully abstained from noticing it. Several unsophisticated journals have been burne by the Natural Bridge conflagration, and it is pt going in the Northern press.

REPUBLICS AND MONARCHIES.

A European Opinion of President

Grant's Views. [From the London Times, March 6.]

We are unable to share the "firm convic tion expressed by President Grant "that the civilized world is tending toward Republicanism," and that the great Americ in Republic is "destined to be the guiding-star of all other countries." In one sense the civilized world has always been tending in the direction of Republicanism. The most civilized States of antiquity, until very shortly before the Christian era, were in fact Republics, and the Italian Republics of the middle ages contrast avorably in science and the arts with the feudal monarchies of the same period. A fresh and more powerful impulse was given to Republicanism by its establishment and success in the United States. France hastened to follow and improve the example, and though on the whole constitutional monarchy and imperialism have prevailed in the struggle which began with the French revolution, "the Republic," as it is absurdly called, is in the ascendant just now both in France and Spain. On the other hand, not only have men learned to recognize the vices and weak-ness inherent in Republicanism where politi-cal virtue does not rise above the ordinary level, but it has also been discovered thall al the chief benedits of Republicanism may be obtained under a monarchy. There is no Republican party worthy of the name in England, because it is almost impossible to conceive any republican privilege which the country would enjoy under a president, which it could not have, if it chose, under a prime minister to-morrow. The same may be said of Italy; and it Spain thinks proper to maintain the existing Republican Govern-ment there may be less order, but there cannot be more liberty than Spaniards en-joyed under King Amadeus. As for President Grant's allegation that under a republic with large armamenia, it must surely be ob-vious that a monarch in the same geograph-cal position could do the same. Meanwhile, every day's experience illustrates afresh the supreme advantage of a monarchy—the advantage of the highest social position of the State being preserved from becoming a con-Clans and Surgeons.

—Governor Caldwell has issued his proclated proclated an American visitor that France mation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of Sam Perry alias Moses Perry, charged with murdering his wife near Burgaw, in Wilmington County, a few weeks will endure a periodical competition for an aleating proclate ambition. M. Gambetta lately told au American visitor that France had no special admiration for the system of elective judges as tested in the United States. It has yet to be seen whether France herself will endure a periodical competition for an aleating proclation. stant lure to political ambition. M. Gambetti Burgaw, in Wilmington County, a few weeks since.

The mail train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which left the former place on Tuesday night, encountered a broken rail on the trestle at the north prong of Town Creek, three miles north of Joyner's. The engine jumped the obstacle, but the first and second-class cars were hurled off into the water below. The sleeping car, in which the forself-government and the healthy vigor of most of the ladles were eagened. The rail their municipal life. That enormous corrug-

THE DEBT OF THE WORLD.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It may be useful, at the present moment, when our attention is being prominently directed to our own expenditure, to reflect upon the burdens under which other nations are unhappily groaning. It is not a very easy matter to discover the actual indebtedness of either Europe or the world; but it is possible to give an approximate estimate of the total liabilities of pean nations which owe upwards of £100,000.

Pour Burner Committee Comm	
000 each. They are:	
Great Britain	790,000,000
France	748,000,000
Italy	360,000,000
Rq8-18	355,000,000
Austria	306,000,000
-pain	261,000 000
Turkey	124,000,000
Wortel £3	944 000 000

Total. £2,944,000 000

*This is the lowest estimate of the French
debt. Some authorities pince it at £960,000,000.

"The debt of the German Empire amounts
to a little over £25,000,000. The different
States composing it, however, owe in the
aggregate about £173,000,000. The liabilities
of the Empire may, therefore, be probably of the Empire may, therefore, be probably placed at about £208,000,000. The debts of the

eight most heavily encumbered European countries may in this way be raised to about 23,152,000,000!

"There are six other countries in Europe "There are six other countries in Europe which owe their creditors more than £10,000,000.

000, but less than £100,000,000. They are:
Holland £80,000,000
Portugal 64,000,000
Belgium 27,000,000
Greece. 18 000 000
Roumaria 13,000 000
Denmark 12,000,000 Total.....£214 000 000

"These six countries, then, add £214,000,000 "These six countries, then, and 2218,000,000 to our previous total, and raise the national liabilities of Europe to £3,366,000,000. It must be remembered that we have excluded from this category all fractions of a million, and the debts of all States which owe less than £10,000,000.

"The debis of the rest of the world are hapeven these are considerable. America of course heads the list. The different Ameri-United States..... £433,000,000 Uanada.....Argentiue Republic......Veu zuela.... Peru.....

Mex.co..... Total....£173,000,000 distance. Her calef debts are:

£108,000,000 Japau.....

Total.....£135,000,000 "Our different Australian Colonies owe in the aggregate £38,000,000. The chief African Egypt. £23, C00,000
Morocco 1u.0=0 000
Capetown 1,000,000

"The chief debis, then, in each of the five "The chief debis, then, in each of the live great divisions of the world amount in the aggregate to the following sums:
Europe. £3,400,000,000
America. 578,000,000
Asia. 130,000,000
Africa 29,000,000
Australasia 58,000,000

"If we add only £15,000,000 to this total for minor omissions, we are compelled to con-clude that the nations of the world owe their creditors £4,200,000,008—a sum which at nearly 4½ per cent. must involve a charge of £189,000,000 a year. The figures are so Stilpendous that it is hardly possible to comment on them. that it is hardly possible to comment on them. But it is a suggestive circumstance that with perhaps three exceptions—the United States. Germany and ourselves—all these countries are treadily increasing their debts. The greater portion of them have been created within the memory of the present generation; the great majority of them are rising still with a rapidity which is adding unnually hundreds

of millions to the national Habilities of the OUR COTTON MILLS.

Operations of the Langley Mill During

1872-A Highly Satisfactory Ext The Langley C tion Mill, situated near Alken, is rapidly looming up as one of the leading establishments of the kind in the South. The stockholders met at the mill, on Wednesday, when President W. C. Sibley, of Augusta, made a report showing the operations of the company for the past twelve months. The following extracts cover the nore interesting portions of the report:

As required of me, I hand you herewith

balance sheet of the company for the year ending December 31, 1972, showing net earn-ings for the year \$52,233 30. When we met one year ago, for the drat time, the mill re turn showed all the machinery at work, and nortly after a dall season set in for goods, shortly after a dult reason set in for goods, and having no regular customers, we accumulated, by the 15th of August, 1000 bales goods, which we sold for no profit, but in doing so we were compensated by procuring some of the best customers we now have for our goods. On the 6th of January, 1872, we had only 216 fooms in operation, making only dependent of the process of the set of the process. 40 yards per loom per day. For the six months from January to July, 1872, we averaged in operation 288 looms, producing daily an operation 288 100ms, producing daily as average of 47 14-100 yards per loom per day. From July 1 to December 31, 1872, we averaged in operation 300 looms, producing daily an average of 52 61-100 yards per loom. When an average of 52 51-100 yatus per from. When you consider that we commenced 1872 with only two-thirds of our machinery in opera-dou, and that all was not started until the dirst quarter of the year had expired, and that we sold three months' production at cost, and paid over ten thousand dollars for interest luring the year, which alone was more than 21 per cent. on our capital, I think you will admit that the mill did well for 1872, earning, as you perceive, over 13 per cent., and which was really made on the profit from eight

months' business.
Our product for 1572 was as follows: Pieces. Ponnis, 4-4 Standar 8. 27.157 382,101 4-4 A. 39,178 534,8-4 7-8 A. 17,926 201,265 3-4 A. 13 275 124,830 4-4 Standar 8. 39,178 534,834
7-8 A. 17,926 201,285
3-4 A. 13 275 124,830
A Drills 8. 966 132,195
B Drills 7,733 110,1-9 We consumed from January to July, 1872, 846,394 pounds cotton at 4,580,435

Total. 1,741,244 pounds. Average,

careful estimate, and state without doubt that we shall pay the interest on money borrowed and make for the three months not less than alx per ceut, on our capital We have labored under disadvantages for the want of a working cash capital. Hence, I do not recommend any dividend; but if no unforessen misfortune overtakes us I think we can commence a quarterly dividend in July of two and a half per cent, and continue at that until we realize a commercial capital adequate for our re-

quirements.
During the year there have been erected in our village sixteen houses, of all kinds. Our innabitants have increased, and the population is now about eight hundred. school has been established and the average attendance is about sixty. Our water power, owing to loss of dam, has

een expensive. We now have about eighteen feet head, and from close observation I be-lieve it strong, and apprehend no danger of its giving way. I am also satisfied that by putling in strictly first-class wheels we have ample power to drive as much more ma-chinery as we now have. I have already or dered twenty-eight new looms, four of which have arr.ved and are now in operation. By availing ourselves of all the power we have, and doubling our machiner, we can operate relatively at a less cost of production

than now. I would therefore recommend that you su thorize the directors to increase our capital stock, when they deem it expedient, to such an amount as will be necessary to enable us to use all the power we have.

A REMARKABLE WILL CASE | what was the meaning of the extraordinary

WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

The Relatives of Denmark Vescy in Court - Auditor Bennett as a Will

A curious and complicated will case was decided yesterday in the Court of Common continental nations. There are seven Euro- Pleas, to which court it had been taken by an appeal from the decision of Probate Judge Bulst. The decedent was an old colored woman by the name of Hannah Vesey, relict of one Denmark Vesey, a son of the notorious Denmark Vesey, who was the leading spirit in the famous negro insurrection of 1822, and who, with twenty or thirty of his followers, paid the penalty of his rash attempt upon the gallows during the administration of Governor Bennett. She was always free, and be tore the war was well known to most of the residents of Charleston as a thrifty, well to-do market woman, occupying a stall in the city market, where she drove a flourishing trade in butter, cheese, eggs and poultry, in the course of which she amassed a very respectable competence, her property being estimated to be worth, at the beginning of the war, some twenty thousand dollars. She never had any children, and she appears to have long ago bestowed her affections upon the four children of a sister of hers, named Binah Gadsden, who was then a slave belonging to Mrs. Ann S. Smith. In 1837 she purchased this sister and her four children, who are now grown up and named respectively Ann Matthews, Rosanna Holmes, Betsy Price and Titus Gadsden, and brought up the children, giving them some degree of education, although still keeping them in nominal servitude because ilt was impossible for her, under the then existing laws, to make them free by a deed of emancipation. She always manifested a considerable degree of affection for these pieces, and she appears to have endeavored, some time before the war, to provide for their comfort and support after her death. It was, of course, at that time impossible for her to bequeath her property to them either directly or through trustees, for being elaves, they were not compe tent to hold any property, and a will was

drawn out at her request by Colonel Wm. Whaley, in which she left all all her real and personal estate, including the nieces, her slaves, to Messre. John Y. Stock, William C. Bee, and the late Dr. Edward North, three prominent and wealthy gentlemen of this city, and in whom she had every reason to place the utmost confidence. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that this bequest from the humble market woman to these three wealthy gentlemen was intended for their own enrichment. and the more natural theory is that Mrs. Vesey meant thereby to place her nieces in kind hands and thus to provide for their comfort and support after her death. Another will of a similar nature was drawn for her by the same gentleman, Colonel Whaley, during the early years of the war, somewhere about the time of the battle of Secessionville, for the old woman appeared to have had a penchant for will-making, but as neither of these wills have been produced, the supposition is that she destroyed them after the war, when the emancipation of the slaves and the consequent changes in the laws

left her more free to follow her own inclinations and affections in the posthumous disposal of her property. She then appears to have taken again to will making, this time entrusting her instructions to the new crop of legal luminaries of her own color who sprang up after the war, and have flourished apace cases as this. In 1866 she called in General W. J. Whipper, to whom she gave instructions for a will, which he prepared and read over to her, she being unable to read or write, and which she signed by her mark and preserved. This will gave the principal portion of

the property to her husband, Denmark Vesey (since dead) and her nepher and nieces, whom she had bought and brought up, and left the remainder to Whipper. This will, however, was never produced, and the supposition is that the old woman, probably after getting some better educated neighbor to read it over to her, destroyed this will, as she had her two former ones. At this time Mrs. Vesey was the matron of the Old Folks' Home, a worthy institution where feeble or aged colored people are cared for at the expense of the city, and she was

thus brought into official relations with Samuel L. Bennett, a colored man, who was then connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and who is now well known as the present county auditor of Charleston County. She became well acquainted with him, and he soon became her general adviser, factotum and man of business. In March, 1870, Mr. Bennett, who was then a trial justice, having his office in Military Hall, Wentworth street, called in to his office three neighbors, Messrs. Wm. Robb, Thomas McCarthy and R. M. Alexander, asking them to step in for a moment to witness a signature. There they found Mrs. Vesey seated with a paper lying on the table before her, which she said, in answer to a question from Bennett, was her will, and which she signed by a cross mark, after which the three gentlemen affixed their

signatures as witnesses, not doubting but that

everything was correct and in due form. On January 1st, 1872, the old woman died, and was buried and dutifully mourned by her loving relatives and expectant heirs, and as soon as apactable time had elapsed they dried their tears and proceeded in a body to the office of Trial Justice Bennett to attend the ceremony of reading the will. They were received by Bennett with all due respect and sympathy, and furnished by him with a paper which they were told to take to the probate ludge, George Bulst, Esq., who would acquaint them with the contents of their affectionate relative's last will and testament, They accordingly proceeded to that gentleman's office, presented the document with which they were armed, and seated themselves in a little semicircle, with their clean handkerchiefs up to their eyes, ready, at the proper moment, to bewall the loss of their generous and beloved aunt. The will was read, but their lamentations turned to astonishment and their white handkerchiefs were crammed back to the pockets of their alpaca sables, when they found that to each of the pieces was given a life use of two rooms in certain small shantles in Hasel street, and to the nephew the sum of twenty dollars in cash, while to Mr. Samuel L. Bennett, who was made sole executor, was bequeathed a valuable residence on Spring street, which con stituted the most desirable portion of their venerable relative's estate. They departed from the office of the probate judge speechless with consternation, but finding their

tongues by the time they returned to

Bennett's office, they demanded of him,

will. Mr. Bennett blandly inquired what were the contents of the will, and they retorted by asking how it was possible that he hadn't known all about the will all the time. All this amounted to nothing, however, and the disconsolate nephew and niece then prcceeded to pour their sad recital into the professional ears of Messrs. Whalev & Minott.

The case was then tried and argued be fore Probate Judge Buist, and his decision was in favor of the will. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Court of Common Pleas, the grounds of the appeal being as follows:

who undertook to conduct their case before

the courts, and to restore them to their heri-

The paper propounded at the will of Han-nah Vesey ought not to be admitted to pro-

1. Because it appears that the decedent could neither read nor write, and there evidence of knowledge of the contents. 2. Because the proponent is sole executor and principal legatee, and had the conduct of the execution of the paper propounded.

3. Because the proponent, who is executor

and was the attorney, principal legatee and man of business of the deceased, and that the paper was either drawn by him or one of his clerks, and there is no proofs of instructions, reading over or knowledge of contents.

4. Because in the cases above mentioned the onus probands is on proponent to show something beyond the ordinary execution and

attestation of the paper.

5. Because the acknowledgment on the part of decedent that it was her will, if proved

rould be insufficient. 6. Because the paper was obtained by un-due influence, which may be inferred from the facts mentioned in the first three grounds. 7. Because the will is unnatural and inoffi-

clous, and the onus probandi of knowledge of contents and of fairness is on the proponent. 8. Because so far as any evidence of knowledge appears it is inconsistent with the will, and the contestants have shown, so far as the ruling of the court admitted, declarations of the decedent showing an entire want of

knowledge of the contents.

9. Because the circumstances [of suspicion developed in this case, unexplained, are evience that the will in this case was obtained hrough iraud.

10. Because the decedent was advanced in of the contents of the will.

years, and her capacity was doubtful, and the proponent and legatee having drawn the will, it was incumbent on him to prove knowledge It will be seen that the theory of the contestants was that the will was drawn up by Bennett; that the old woman had little or no knowledge of its contents, and that he had taken good care to appropriate to himself the most valuable part of the property. The case came on for trial last Tuesday, and Bennett, who was represented by Messrs. Whaley & Mitchell, of course denied all these surmises and assertions of the contestants. The trial lasted two days, and a very large number of witnesses were examined. Bennett swore positively that he did not draw up the will, but, on the other hand, several experts gave it as their opinion, after examining many papers written by him, that the whole will was in his handwriting. The history of the old woman's life, her relations to the contestants, her former wills, &c. were all elicited in the testimony, and, after elaborate arguments by counsel on both sides, and a clear and impartial charge by Judge Gi nam, the case was given to the jury on Wednesday evening. Yesterday morning they rendered a verdict to the effect that the paper propounded was not the last will and testament of Hannah Vesey, and judgment was entered accordingly. The effect of this decision will be to restore the property to the nephew and neices, who are the heirs-at-law, and who, after all their troubles, will now come into possession by the due course of

HOTEL ARRIVALS-MARCH 27.

James Bulwinkle, Frog Level, S C; Guignard Richardson and lady, Sumter; John & McDonald, John M Whitton, W J Tolar, S B Tolar, N C; R J Filess and laly, N Y; James F Izlar, Orangeburg; L Clarke, Baltimore; John W Tench, E C Mitchell, Union J W West, New Springs, S C; John B.r. New York; C B Moore, Philadelphia; O Bi hop. Ohio; D L Pickman, Boston; Mrs Richardson, SS Convers, Sumter; S G Curry and lady, Provi dence, R I: Mrs C B Goodrich, Charlestown, Mass Miss King, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs Vreden burg, New York; U H Edwards, Tallahassee; Andrew S Smith, Syracuse; A E Boutwell, W S Duncau, Philadelphia; E H Barcheller, Boston; J B Dumble, Indian Spring, Ga; Jno T Gilman, M D, and lady, Miss Cutler, Portland Maine; Jno Bower, Godfrey Kiebler, Thos Snyder, HN Hirsch, Philadelphia; OJ Ir sh, Chicago; D R Stockwell, Maine; Colonel Livingston, Jacksonville; W H Forbes and lady, nurse and two children, Boston; D Baldwin and lady, Baitimore; D B Moses, New York; A Thorp, Fairfield, Connecticut; W A Butler and lady, Detroit; G Hammersley, L C Hammersley, New York; Joseph Brewer, Boston; W A Miles and lady, salisbury Connecticut; C T Hotchkiss and lady, Master Hotchkiss, J H McAvoy and lady, Chicago; Albert Talmon, Benj Walker, Worcester, Mars; T V

· hambers, Allendale; Hugh Albert, —; Ro, bert Douglas, Augusta; W S Duncan, Philadelphia. Pavilion. Lewis Weinburg, City; Alex White, Carnesville, Ga; W A Jennings, Greenville; W W McDiarmid, Florence; J. Biggs, Columbia; E Richmond Clarke County, Va; C L Bartlett, Columbia; W T Power, Orangeburg; H Daly, City; W G Fuller, New York; Jno H Meeker, Jr, Newark; Miss Seaman, New Orleans; L C Gorton, East Greenwich.

THE GREAT METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Half-Million Dollar Donation.

[From the Western Methodist, Memphis.] It is with no ordinary gratification that we unce to our readers the reception of dispatches at this office on Tuesday last conveying intelligence that Commodore Vanderbilt of New York, has given, through Bishop Mc Tyeire, \$500,000 to the endowment fund of the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Central University be-gan to take form at the convention held in Memphis, January 24-27, 1872, under the ausmempnis, January 24-21, 1872, under the auspices of eight annual conferences. After thorough discussion the convention unanimously adopted the following resolutions, viz: That it shall consist at present of fire schools mously adopted the inflowing resolutions, viz.
That it shall consist at present of five schools or departments—viz., a theological school for the training of our young preachers, who, on application for admission, shall present a recommendation from a quarterly or annual conference, and shall have obtained a standard of education qual to that required for admission on trial into an annual conference; and instruction to them shall be free, both in the theological and the literary and scientific departments. Secondly, a literary and scientific school. Thirdly, a normal school. Fourthly, a law school. Fifthly, a medical school That the sum of one million dollars is necessary in order to realize fully the object desired, and not less than five hundred thousand dollars must be secured as a condition precedent to the opening of any decondition precedent to the opening of any de-partment of the university. The grand gift of Commodore Vanderblit completes the amount required under the action of the conrention of Memphis, and set forth in the charter as a condition precedent to the opening of any department of the Central University. ation of the institution is wisely committed to the College of Bishops, who in due time will, as they have promised, perform the

-A small colored boy, living on the planta-tion of Mr. Jno. S. Richardson, of Sumter, shot himself fatally, the other day, while handling with no small agitation and vehemence, a loaded pistol.

A NEW FRANKENSTEIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

ALARMED AT THE ASPECT OF A MONSTER OF ITS OWN CREATION.

The Wail of a Party Organ-Prospective Rattling Among the Republican Dry Bones-A "Vacuum in the Treas-

ury." As the best evidence of the sincere desire of THE NEWS to wash its hands of the cunning conspiracy which is alleged to exist against: the prosperity and the pocket of the Republican party of South Carolina, we reproduce for the edification of Conservative readers the

of the Blue Ridge scrip: [From the Columbia Herald, March 28.] The Inevitable Result.

latest blast of our perspiring young contem-

porary, the Columbia Herald, on the subject

Our contemporary, THE NEWS, considers it "very funn," that we should regard the surfp as a Democratic ambuscade, a trap set, a branch limed to trip the advancing step of the State administration.

Now, we had proposed to say a word or two about the act proper, to which we are indebted for this peculiar obligation to pay one mil-lion eight hundred thousand dollars more or less; but we shall once more endeavor to en-force the idea, not that the Democrats originated the soheme, but that they see plainly enough its financial effect upon the fortunes of the party in power, and that they stand ready to push the advantage to the ut-most.

The Republican party of this State have not forgotten, and can never forget, the desperate energy with which the Democracy, and more particularly our distinguished News, labored to destroy the credit of the State and induce the people to refuse to pay the taxes. This was the fight in 1868. It was the beginning of that "war to the knife, and the knife to the hill," the hopelessness of which has just been realized by the opposition. Now, what they were unable to compass, we propose to accom-plish for them in the making and redeeming of this scrip. In other words, the death struggle through which we have successfully passed is to be renewed among ourselves, and the knife which we wrenched from the hand of a Democrat is to be plunged into the heart of the party by the hand of a Republican. We

propose in our prosperity to commit suicide. How? Plain enough; in this wise; The coming decisions will very soon make receivable for taxes and payable for all demands-Of bills Rank of the State, say.....\$2,000,000 Of certificates for loans from savings

(d no over issue) say...... 1,800,000 That is, total receivable for taxes and payable for all demands, say\$4,800,000

Now the taxes this year, exclusive of the school appropriation, we understand, is hearly all exhausted.

Next year, with the same tax, and three mills besides—that is, eighteen mills, exclusive of whatever further tax may be necessary to meet the interest on the debt, if we have

any—we will have at the utmost but \$3,294,000. every cent of which, enormous as the amount is, will be, of course, paid into the treasury. In anything else than in greenbacks, because there will be on the market, selling at a heavy discount, nearly five million dollars of these thinks reselvable." bilis receivable

these "bilis receivable."

The treasury will be full of vacuum, and a desperate state of things would supervene, which would compet the administration to do one of three things, either of which would be fatal to its reputation. The stuffed treasury would have to be relieved by retiring the stuff in bonds, and by increasing the debt that far, which, without a vote of the people, is, perhaps, against the recent amendment. In which case, there would be neither bills nor which case, there would be neither bliss nor money, and a special tax would have to be levied large enough to absorb, not only the balance of siuff on the market, but to supply the hard cash to pay members' claims, et id omne genus—the ordinary expenses of the State Government. If this was not done, them the stuff would have to be received and paid out as well, and the market would be flooded, to the utter exclusion of the genial greenback, so for as State funds were concerned. The same thing would continue from year to year, 4d infinitum. Or a heavy tax of, say thirty mills, would have to be levied and the stuff retired. Increasing the debt pro rata. It the stuff could not be retired on account of the amendance retired on account of the amendance retired on account of the amendance. would have to be paid out or destroyed or withdrawn in some other way. If such a withdrawn in some other way. If such a heavy tax was levied, as seems at this time inevitable, there would be such an outcry about platform pledges and so forth that the administration would find the responsibility, together with the debt, more than it could successfully carry before any constituency, however loyal and subservient.

Now, does THE NEWS or any other Democratic organ mean to say that such a consummation is not most devoutly wished for by that cuming side of the house?

Do they not boast that they have the money to buy up all this stuff at the lowest price at which they can manipulate the mar-

would they not hold the purse strings of this people, and hold in a vise the great artery that supplies the life bood of the party in this State? Can any sane man doubt that their slience upon this imminent flood of bills re-receivable is ominous of the gathering storm that will break upon the administration in this even?

We could carry this argument much further and show the inevitable loss, ruin, litgation, disaster, faction, murmuring and vio-lence that will ensue, every item of which will be laid with curses at the door of this administration, but this is enough for this

article. Receipts per Railroad March 27.

SOUTH CAROLINA BAILBOAD. SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

429 bales cotton, 29 bales goods, 2 cars stock. To Railroad Agent, Pelzer, Rodgers & Co, W B, Williams & Son, Fennick & Talbot, P O Trenholm, W O Controey & Co, Wardlaw & Carew, Street. Bros & co, Geo W Williams & Co, G Graveley, E, M Butler & Son, D H Silo X, S K Marshall & CO, Quackenbush. Estill & Co, W M Bird & Co, J T Erwin, E H Pringie, P B Laiane & Co, A J Salinas, W O Bee & Co, G H Walter & Co, Sloan & Siegnious, Wagener, Monsees & Co, E H Frost & CO, J N, Robson, Mantone & Co.

NOBTHEASTIEN RAILBOAD. NORTHEASTEIN BAILEOLD.

11 bales cotton, 257 bbls rosin, 28 bbls spirits, surpentine, cars iumber, mdse, &c.To J Graver & Bro, W A Kenyon, J E Adger & Co. Bolmes, Calder & Co. P Lallane & Co. S B Marshall & Co. J Hinds, D H Silcox, M Schwartz, Shackellord & Kelly, D W G, A Diamond G C, G W Williams & Co. Jas McCall, Wm T White, M Triest, Bardia, & Parker, E Diamond G C, Wm M Bird & Co. S D Stoney, Trenbolm & Son, F Klintworth, A Tiefembal, B Koblinson, E H Frost & Co, Whideli & Jones, E Welling, N E R Agent, P Walsh, J F O'Neill, W K Ryan, B Boyd, J Baker, A J Salinas, Kinsman & Howell, P P rosie, J Meyer, S C Rail-Kinsman & Howell, P. P. Ponle, J. Meyer, A.J. Salinas, Kinsman & Howell, P. P. Ponle, J. Meyer, S. O. Rail-road Agent, S. & O. Railroad Agent, W. O. Boe & co, Culbert, Tovey & Gien, and others.

Married.

RUSSELL—UAUTHEN.—At Camden, on the 25th instant, by Rev. R. L. Harper, Mr. W. F. RUSELL and MISS. E. CAUTHEN. WITTER-MELLETT.—At Camden, on the 25th lostant, by Rev. Noah Graham, Mr. O. WITTER and Miss M. O. MELLETT.

finneral Montes.

DUBOSE.—Died, at Charleston, S. C., on 27th Maron, 1878. Mrs. ANNE P. DUBOSE, daughter of the late Henry W. Peronneau. THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Rev. and Mrs. W. P. DuBose, of Mr. and Mrs.

Wm. H. Peronneau, and of Dr. and Mrs. H. W-DeSaussure, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mrs. DUBOSE, at St. Philip's Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY. THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN G'BRIES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral

No. 27 America street, THIS (Friday) APTERNOON, at 3 G'clock. THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT NOES of Mr. and Mrs. AUG. F. OHRISTIE are respectfully invited to at end the Funeral of the former, at the Mariners' Church, THIS APPER-

Services of the former, from his late residence,

NOON, 28th, at 4 o'clock.