NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN-THE INSURGENTS AT THE GATES OF MADRID-THE QUEEN OFFERS TO ABDICATE IN FAVOR OF HER SON-THE COMPROMISE DECLINED, AND THE EXPULSION OF THE BOURBONS DEMANDED.

LONDON, September 24 .- Midnight. - The following additional intelligence has been received of the insurrection in Spain: Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain. The telegraph wires are disordered in every direction. The news received is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Prim and De Roda, at the head of the insurgent forces, are marching on the capital. It is rumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz has opened fire on that city, where, at last accounts, the citizens and troops remained firm for the Queen.

PARIS, September 24.—The Moniteur has the following in regard to the royal army of Spain : "General Concha's brother has been ordered to command the centre; General Chester commands in Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia, and General Novalichez in Andalusia."

A report is current that the Minister of War will instantly issue orders for dismissal to their homes of eighty thousand men from the

Toncon, September 24.—The insurgents are reported as having attacked Madrid, which was defended by barricades. No particulars have transpired. The Spanish Ministerial Council have addressed a circular to the Spanish representatives at the foreign Courts assuring them that the insurrection would be suppressed. France remains entirely neutral. The Madrid Gazette says that Novalichez has arrived at the north side of the Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry, and four tatteries of artillery. The ionary General Serrano was marching with a large force on Cordova to give the loyalists battle. There is great excitement at Madrid, where the success of the revolution is believed to be certain. Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince Astari as King, Inabella to act as regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists refuse this compromise, and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a provisional government.

PARRAGUT AND THE CRETANS-FENIANISM IN IBELAND.

In replying to the Greek delogation, Farragut intimated that his government would give the Cretans material aid.

The aldermen and council of Dublin passed a resolution favoring the release of the imprisoned Femans, as the danger from a Femian movement had passed away.

THE LATEST. Paris. September 24.—It is stated that France will immediately strengthen her posts on the Spanish frontier, and that Isabella has entered France. It is rumored that Gen. Prim has been arrested. The Pays says that the the nichology of calling the ayes and noes, stood as follows: Spanish army is loyal, and that the insurrection is confined to Andalusia and several sea-

The Moniteur says that the Spanish insurrection makes no headway, and that the people are indifferent or repellent; that the government is taking active messures, and the insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the

It is officially aumounced from Madrid that Calabria, Urragon and Valencia, are quiet. The rumored rising in Calabria and Sicily is

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON,

E SURRATT CASE ENDED AT LAST AND THE PRISONER SET FREE. THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS-THE COURT OF CLAIMS-THE GEORGIA TROUBLE-VIRGINIA AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—In the Surratt trial this morning the counsel for the prisoner pleaded the statute of limitations of 1799, as covering his case. The plea was declared valid by the court, and Surratt was accordingly discharged.

Politics were not discussed in the Cabinet or Tuesday. The President having had no notification of

Monday's session, will not recognize it; consequently appointments made during the recess

Mr. Lincoln's son Robert was married to Senator Harlan's daughter this evening. The Court of Claims met to-day, but having no quorum adjourned to December.

The administration will take no action in Georgia matters. Meade will be governed by

Prominent gentlemen from Virginia are consplting with high parties regarding the electoral ticket in Virginia. They all answered that the constitution provides for, and there is no law of Congress against, any State choosing

Suit has been commenced in New York against Mr. Laird, builder of the privateer Alabama, by the owners of the vessels she destroyed. It is claimed that she was fitted out in violation of law, and that her owners and builders are liable for damages sustained at her hands. It is understood that Laird has funds in this country, which have been attached, and are held liable for whatever he may be held to pay. The claim is for one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars.

Polities in Alabama. MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 24 .- The Legislature will take no action relative to an election until the return of the committee sent to Washington for troops. The memorial taken on states, among other things, that there is no respect for the laws, and that civil officers are ented from exercising their duties by threats from the people. A large meeting was held last night to take action on the memorial, and resolutions were adopted stating that the Governor or no other officer of the State has found it necessary to call for assistance in executing the laws, and no proclamation has been issued stating that fact. The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions to obey the laws as good citizens, which has been done. and the people of the State were never more peaceably disposed than at present, and the memorial was prompted by a party spirit. Knowing these facts, the people protested against the introduction of troops, and endorse the reply of Gen. Lee to Gen. Rosecrans. The members of the Legislature who drew up the memorial are strangers, who do not represent the people. A copy of the preamble and eight resolutions were sent to the President.

Condensed News by Telegraph Lieut. Beecher, killed by the Indians, is the

son of Henry Ward Beecher. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, last evening, says: "A heavy easterly storm prevails, and a large fleet are coming in for a harbor."

at Richmond, Va., in the garden of a citizen, from whose employment he had been discharged. He leaves a family in New York city.

A dispatch from Fort Wallace says that Colonel Forsyth, with fifty men, were hemmed in by a large number of Indians, ninety miles north of the Fort. Colonel Forsyth had been' wounded in the leg and hip, and Lieutenant Beecher fatally wounded. Dr. Moore was shot in the head while dressing Colonel Forsyth's wounds. At last accounts the party had but sixty-five rounds of ammunition, and were fortifying. They had been compelled to eat their horses. Troops were moving to their

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE MILITIA BILL STRANGLED -RESIGNATION OF WHITTEMORE-APPROVAL OF ACTS-THE AD-JOURNMENT POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 24.—IN THE SENATE to-day the resignation of Whittemore

was accepted. objected to to-day, which prevents its passage | cial mirage. at this session.

was passed to its third reading, with an trict. He had been to Lexington, Va., to put amendment reducing the appropriation to fif-

The committee had a free conference on the Codification bill, but failed to agree.

The Governor has signed the following acts: An act for the temporary appointment of magis- the greatest respect. The Colonel saw no trates; an act to provide for the payment of place in Virginia with sufficient inducements per diem; an act making an additional appro- to tempt him to emigrate, and he says that priation for the expenses of legislators; an act this hotel (Nickerson's) is the best, by long to provide for the temporary vacancy in the of- odds, he has seen in one thousand six hunfice of Governor; an act repealing the charter of dred miles of travel-better fare, better accom-Hamburg; an act repealing an act prohibiting | modations, better attendance, and more reathe digging of cellars.

In the House several bills had their second and third readings; none were of special interest except the Jury bill, which makes no alteration in the present practice.

The adjournment was postponed until Saturday at twelve M.

teen thousand dollars.

CITED SHOPKEEPER-THE NEW JUDGE AND THE BLACK ATTORNEYS-A FINANCIAL WILL-O'-THE WISP-THE DUSKY LEGISLATORS AND THE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25 .- The lower wasted three mortal hours this morning, in the Governor power to call the regular session mining who shall be the next President. The in Charleston. They finally refused to concur by a vary close vote, forty-three to forty-one. is based upon the results of the October elec-The discussion was very uninteresting, but thons in 1866 and 1867, the figures of which which process was gone through several times, was amusingly varied by the conduct and comwas very much worried by the idea of the Columbia. He was standing near the re- Democratic majority, 920. porters' table, and it was quite laughable to watch his restlessness, and the changes of his countenance as his spirits rose and fell with tavoring a move to Charleston, he would exclaim, "Oh, mein Gott, vot a fooll" and when

The election of W. M. Thomas, of Greenville, to be Circuit Judge of the Sixth District, was a move of desperation on the part of the Legislature. The office was going begging. Nobody wanted it. One judge had already been elected and declined to serve. As far as I can learn, this Thomas is a low fellow. of He was a commissioner of equity in Greenville during the war; has all the little dirty cases that can be picked up at that bar. His talents are summed up by one who ought to know as vox et preterea, nihil, and he has been a Radical for a short time. The Republicans did not want him, and those who knew him best wanted him least; but there was no choice, so he was nominated by the Republican caucus after a hard fight. Even then it took two ballots of the Legislature to elect him. The Demcrats voted for Moore, and the disgusted Republicans scattered their votes around loosely, some of them falling on men who are dread fully approved at this mark of attention, Langston, the colored Demosthenes, who spouted for the darkies here a few nights since, received five votes. Langston has more white blood in his veins than black, and is a man of acknowledged parts. He is Superintendent of Education in the Freedmen's Bureau, and has

been admitted to practice in the United States

The admission of three negroes to-day to the

Supreme Court.

par of South Carolina is an event characteristic of the times. The Supreme Court which admitted them was composed of two Associate Justices, neither of whom has ever been admitted to the bar of this State, and neither of whom, without further study, could be admitted on an examination before the legitimate Supreme Court. One of these Judges, so-called, is from New York; the other from Ohto-neither is a citizen of this State, except ander the negro-carpet-bag constitution. So much for the Judges who admitted them. The Attorney-General who examined them was himself admitted to the bar to-day on motion, he having previously been a member of the Massachusetts bar. As for the negroes themselves, I have only their own account. According to this veracious authority, J. J. Wright, senator from Beaufort, has already been admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, and has an album with extracts from three hundred different newspapers, referring to his admission, which excited much attention at the time. I suppose he must have satisfied the Court of the truth of this statement, as he was admitted on motion without examination. R. B. Elliott, representative from Barnwell, says that he attended the Massachusetts Law School for two years, then entered the volunteer service. At the close of the war he went back to Massachusetts and read law nine months, and at the end of three more would have been admitted to the bar, but came down South and was thus prevented from being admitted. W. J. Whipper, representative from Beaufort, was before the war in a lawyer's office in Detroit, Michigan, out whether as office boy, clerk or student I do not now recollect. When he commenced practice in the Provost Courts of this State after the war, he was very green, but he at which they are delivered is printed. All has improved greatly, and gets along tolerably this contrivance is completely beyond the well as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. All these men are full blooded ne-

groes, with black skins, thick lips and woolly

army, blew his brains out yesterday morning | that I believe they are as good lawyers as at least one of the judges who admitted them; and certainly any one of them can make a better speech than either of the judges.

Charleston

Somehow or other the money held out to the Legislature by the Chatham Railroad seems to have been in a great measure a delusion and a snare. Week after week it was expected in vain, and now that it is at last clutched in the grasp of the treasurer, it turns out that there is not enough of it to pay up in full even to the 31st The disappointed members will be fain to take the balance of their wages in bills receivable at current rates of discount. What that rate will be matters little to them; for if bills receivable sell for one hundred for one they will still draw enough to realize their pay. The current rate at pre sent is seventy-five cents on the dollar, and their expectation is to draw them at that price, keep them a few weeks, and sell them at ninety cents. This pleasant expectation is based on the idea that the Governor will shortly succeed in negotiating the five hundred thousand dollar loan authorized to redeem the bills receivable, or at least one bundred thousand dollars of the loan. I am pleased to say, how-The second reading of the Militia bill was ever, that this is likely to prove another finan-

I had the pleasure of meeting here, a day or The till authorizing the Governor to release two ago, Col. ——, of Darlington, formerly penitentiary convicts was laid upon the table. an officer in the Confederate service, and now, The bill for the relief of the transient poor as always, an influential man in his dishis son at Washington College, over which Gen. Lee presides. He described the General as in excellent health, and the handsomest man he ever saw. The people worship him, and even the Federal soldiers treat him with sonable charges.

POLITICAL.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS -ANXIETY ABOUT THEM -THE FACIS AND THE FIGURES FOR SPECULAT-

The next great State elections are those of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, which take place on the 18th of October. Nebraska has her's a week earlier-October 6th. Ohio is claimed for the Republican candidates by a large majority, but a strong effort is being made by the Democrats to hold the State, and they are hopeful of carrying it for Seymour House, which sits upstairs in Janney's Hall, and Blair. Pennsylvania, too, is claimed by both parties, and both are exerting themselves discussing the question, whether or no they to the utmost, for, as usual, the Keystone should concur in the Senate resolution to give | State will have an important influence in deter-Republicans' confidence of success in that State

Democratic vote, 290,096; total vote cast, 597, ments of a little Columbia shopkeeper, who 370; Republican majority, 17,178. 1867—Republican vote, Supreme Judge, 266,824; Demo-Legislature meeting in Charleston instead of cratic vote, 267.746, total vote cast, 534.572

The Republicans say if there had been a full vote cast in 1867 this result might have been regarded as a decided political reaction in the state of the vote. When a vote was given favor of the Democracy, but that the aggregate vote of the two years, when placed side by side, show that nearly 63,000 more votes one against the move was given, he would say, were polled in 1666 than in 1867. The Demo-"Dat ish right, dat ish right." When the final cratic vote cast in 1867 was 22,000 less than the vote was announced, he grinned from ear to same party cast in 1866, and the Republican cans vote in October the same as they did in 1866, and the 22,000 Democrats vote the Democratic ticket, there will be a Republican majority of 20,000; but the Democrats claim to have made gains since 1866, which will more than

vercome this majority. In Indiana the canvass is being conducted whom his family feel very much ashamed. by both parties with great energy, but if the Democrats carry that State in October it must be by a reaction in their favor as the State has been consistently Republican since 1861. The following were the majorities: 1861, for Lincoln majority 5813: 1864 for Governor Morton

HOW GEORGIA WAS SNUBBED AT WASHINGTON-A BRACE OF DISAPPOINTED SENATORS.

A Washington letter of Tuesday, to the Ba!-

timore Gazette, says : timore Gazette, says:

The most disappointed of all the distinguished gentlemen who appeared at the National Capital yesterday were the Georgia senators, Mesars. Hill and Miller. Three gentlemen had confidently anticipated making their debut on a senatorial theatre, and "drawing" lots of pay for services never rendered. Nevertheless, they experienced the truth of the old adage, "there's many a slip between the cup and the 'there's many a slip between the cup and the "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip," and were politicly left out in the cold. It is barely possible that Mr. Hill would have been admitted to a seat if his colleague, Mr. Miller, had not also been in attendance; but an attempt to have the latter sworn in would have resulted in suspending the credentials of both. There was also a strong opposition to Georgia being allowed any representation in Congress, growing out of the action of her Legislature in unseating the colored members. Several of the Radical senators, who favor Congress taking the whole suject into favor Congress taking the whole suject into their own hands, deny that these senators were constitutionally elected if the negro membars of the Legislature were not eligible to office. If eligible, then they charge that Geor-gia has violated the Reconstruction acts and omce. If engine, then they charge that georgia has violated the Reconstruction acts and the terms on which she was admitted as a State. Mr. Hill urged that the senators from Georgia should be admitted, that there might be parties properly interested in having a thorough investigation made. If any irregulation that accuracy involving the parties of larity had occurred involving the position of Georgia as one of the States of the Union, Mr. Hill claimed that it was due Georgia to have at least one representative on the floor, to see that the subject was fully and fairly investigated. But his appeals were in vain, and re-constructed Georgia found the Senatorial doors still closed squarether, and her senators leave this evening for their Southern homes.

A curious "tell-tale" apparatus is in use at factory in Mulhouse, France. There are four night watchmen on these premises, and they have to make ten visits to ninely-three stations, in all nine hundred and thirty visits. On commencing his rounds a card is delivered to each watchman, which he carries about with him. At every station he has to visit is a frame the size of the card, at which, at a given time, a stamp presents itself and impresses a stamp upon the card. The marks are so arranged that when the whole are printed they form one complete design. Any delay or omission on the part of the watchman leaves a blank space on the card which tells the hour the man failed in his duty. When going off duty the men push their cards into a kind of letter box, and as this is done the exact time men's control, and there is no possibility of tempering with the mechanism. No description of the apparatus would be intelligible with-Captain Schultz, an ex-captain in the Federal | heads, and yet, in justice to them, I must say | out the drawings which accompany it.

THE MRS. EATON SCANDAL.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF FOREIGN ADVENTURERS IN WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.] Washington, September 19.—The arrest of Buchignani (pronounced Buchynanny) in New York has revived old and new scandals of Mrs. Eaton, the Pompadour of American politics. This lady was the romping daughter of a Washington tavern keeper, and one of the attractions of the hotel; the latter stood near the tractions of the notes, will ard's, on Pennsylvania avenue. There one Timberlake, an officer of the United States naval service, married Mrs. Eaton, while ashore, and passed away like Enoch Arden, after having mattreated his wife till it had become town talk.

MRS. EATON THAT WAS.

The lively young crass window continued to be the attraction of the hostelry. Among its quests was old General Eston, who seems to have been nearly as old as the Prophet Jeremiah. He is said to have coquetted with the lady quite up to the mark of legal blandishment of the property of the control of the co lady quite up to the mark of legal blandishments, and in order to make things more satisfactory, he finally married her. Hale old January and ripe young May prospered well; young Eatons came apace; the General was made Secretary of War by Andrew Jackson, and Mrs. Eaton became the perennial scandal of the time. At this distance it is neither just nor safe to recapitulate the precious quarrels at court, arising out of Polly Timberlake coming to revers. Three nesitions were taken by the

court, arising out of Polly Timberlake coming to power. Three positions were taken by the high-contracting gossippers of that day:

First and worst, that Andrew Jackson, widower, was very fond of Eatod, that General Barkis Eaton was "willin," and that the lady, like another Helen, took another Troy. This story, so coarsely circumstantial, was as patent in those days as the recent gossip about Thiddeus Stevens' housekeeper, or Mrs. Cobb, the friend of Mr. Johnson. Calboun and the Federalisits at large printed it, said it in

the friend of Mr. Johnson. Calhoun and the Federalists at large printed it, said it in speeches, and electioneered upon it.

Next position, that the women of Washington, among them Jackson's daughter-in-law, were jealous of Mrs. Eaton, and started the slander upon her. That she had compelled her needle of a husband to complient to Jackson, who insisted upon every Democratic officeholder's wife visiting Mrs. Eaton on penalty of dismissal.

of dismissal.

And last, in the precise words of Jackson himself, "Mrs. Eaton is as virtuous as my son's baby. My God, gentlemen, she is the purest woman in the world. Great God! what purest woman in the world. Great God! what is this I hear upon the sweetest of her sex? Bring me my duelling pistols, Van (to Van Bu-ren)! Great God! I will walk down the averen)! Great God! I will walk down the avenue and murder these assassins of reputation!"

All this and more is to be found in the Congressional Library, in pamphlets, newspapers, farces, what not. The social condition of Washington, over this woman, looks at this retrospection like a chapter out of Louis XV.

Street fights between Cabinet officers, challenges, exists of the companed. Gen. Eaton. Street fights between Cabinet officers, challenges, a reign of terror happened. Gen. Eaton ate gunpowder. Mrs. Eaton kept up her head like Zenobia, or, rather, a sort of female Cassabianca, heroic upon the burning deck. Van Buren, to please Jackson and be next President, got all the foreign ministers to recognize Mrs. Eaton, and introduce her into their families. Old Hickory gave great dinners, and escorted her in himself, but scarcely one American woman would speak to his fair protege, deliberately turoing their backs upon her. The small fry of office-seekers sent their wives to small fry of office-seekers sent their wives to call on Mrs. Eaton, and received office to their servility. She dressed richest, stepped highest, smiled the superbest, Becky Sharp and Agnes Sorel seemed to have found a vindicator. If half of this drama were to occur at this prim time in which we live Mrs. Lincoln's agnes sorer seemed to have found a vindica-tor. If half of this drama were to occur at this prim time in which we live, Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe and John Allen's wickedness would not be worth a police item's space in a news-paper. The cable would convey to Europe the latest phase of the Eaton im reglio, and the press in general be "Eaton's Will Gazettes,"

At last the whole Cabinet of Mr. Jackson were removed by their permission, to let Mrs. Eaton up grandly. Van Buren, who, on the occasion, seems to have been almost a mackeoccasion, seems to have been amost a macker-rean, resigned first. General Eaton was sent to Madrid, and there his lady accompanied him. As wife of the ambassador, the dearer by her persecutions, Mrs. Eaton throve well in Madrid. She travelled much, enj yed much, for Europe in the South is not the land of the Furitan, and to have been scandalized was not there to be crushed. At last the old General died and left his widow the whole of a fine fortune. As the Foscarı came back to Venice, his birthplace, though to be tortured there, Mrs. Eaton returned to the city of her girlhood and joinry, and passed into gilence, accepting social ostracism, but not discontented.

MRS. BUCHIGNANI THAT IS. Along time must elapse; the old race of folks died out. Old Amos Kendall is left of all Jackson's Cabinet officers, and he has turned Baptist in his old age, built an eighty thousand dollar church, and passed his bleached locks under the water fount. But the strange, old lady lives on, showing all her three-score and lady lives on, showing all her three-score and ten years. Her house on I street, near Twei-tieth, has grandchildren in it. Another grand-child, a Randolph, was an officer in the war. The great world lets Mrs. Eaton alone; she was a Unionist in her retired way, and mean-time, she is married for the third time. An Italian, handsome, young, dark, well-man-nered, not thirty years old, has courted this old woman of nearly thrice his ave. He was majority 20,883; 1864 for Lincoln, majority 20,189; 1866, for Secretary of State, Fowler, majority 14,202. There was no election in all the war he kept a hbrary in the capitol, on the House side, which position his wife obtained for him. He played cards with other young men, had a good berth of it, and a grandmother in the berth. Folks who visited the house at that time, speak of the remarkable fondness of the old lady for her young busband. She had their portraits painted together, gave him mouey in plenty and tenderness in excess, and was herself fully satisfied. But your true adventurer can never be caged. He filled that house with skeletons. Before he left the city with Mrs. skeletons. Before he loft the city with Mrs. Eaton's grandchild he boasted around town of his intimacy with her. He was a common pil-ferer, an extortioner—tried to get what the ferer, an extertioner—tried to get what the French cell the "bottom dollar" from Mrs. French cill the "bottom dollar" from Mrs. Eaton, and, failing when half way down, he crowned what had long been a secret villany by carrying off the grandchild as his open mistress. She is about seventeen years old, handsome, and lost. Buchignani has had her to Europe, living himself while there in other debauchery, and proving himself a Fra Diavolo. This is a little lifting of the curtain upon a nock of Washington life. The old Eaton scandal, which burned lightly nearly forty years ago. of Washington life. The old Eaton scandal, which burned lightly nearly forty years ago, has been relighted after all this quiet, and will probably expire in a blaze of sulphur.

OTHER ITALIANS IN WASHINGTON. The history of Italian and other foreigners who have figured in this city is a catalogue of most mongrel and often or monstrous biographies. With few exceptions, some tragic episode has marked the lives of most of them. The construction of public buildings required from the foundation of the city a class of decoriom the foundation of the city a class of decorators, stone-atters, painters, &c., found chiefly in Italy, and many ot them are working still in the district, some upon the mosaic work of the Capitol, others in the departments, and they have imported hither their artistic Bohemianisms. I will give you a few names of foreigners who have figured here eminently Bohemianisms. I will give you a few names of foreigners who have figured here eminently—some for good, others for evil.

FIESCHI. First, the great Fieschi, Red Republican, who measured the head of Washington and executed a bust of him. If I am not mistaken, Thomas Jefferson sent him to this country, as he sent Handon. Fieschi seems never to have recovered from the enthusiasm that was exceed in him by research in relime to the sent that was exceed in him by research in relime to the sent that was exceed in him by research in relime to the sent that the sent the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent the sent that the sent the sen cited in him by passing his palms over the bumps of the Father of his Country. He lived down to the reign of Louis Philippe, and he down to the tags of both and manufactured the celebrated infernal machine which he discharged at the King and royal family on the Boulevard. He killed several people, wounded himself, and perished on the guillotine, brave as

Coming nearer to our time, we find the Signor Zapponi, a teacher of music and languages, who gave a good many amateur ambassadors and consuls their httle stock of French. He became a Catholic priest, backelid, squared his opinions with his life, and turned atheist, and finally, like Buchignani, married a very opinions with his life, and turned athelet, and finally, like Buchignani, married a very old woman, at Alexandria for her money's sake. Unlike Mrs. Eaton, this old lady, dying in due time, left Zanponi without a cent. He taught the fiddle and tongues again for awbila, and then studied medicine in Washington, so that he next appeared as a doctor and a dentist to-In this profession he ran away with a Miss Joyce, and married her. He was a grasping tellow, and compelled her to teach a school.

Not getting enough money out of her at this vocation, he resolved to make her study medicine and be a tender to himself in obstetrical and other cases. To this Mrs. Zapponi demurred, when the Doctor thrashed her, and she brought him into court. They were divorced; he failed to pay alimony, as ordered, and got into jail, whence, emerging, he disappeared from the banks of Tiber Creek, and Washington was without an aristocrat.

It with a little money, not much. A man with £200 there could do as much as a man here with £2000. The mischief was that the wrong men went to the wrong place. Every nation sprewits own shopkeepers fast enough, and its professional men, its lawyers and its doctors. What a young country wanted was sinew with a little brain to guide it, pluck, tenacity, sticking to things and determination to go through, not for a man to lay down in the face of a difficulty and let the wheel go over him. A

Not to mention Sir Percy Windham, who keeps at present. I believe, a riding-school and livery stable in New York, and who fought on Garibald's staff in the Steilian and Neapolitan campaigns, as well as in our own and half a dozen others; nor Morini, a friend of Buchignani, who is a dancing master here, let me bring you to the grand old figure of Carusi, the Turveydrop of the American republic, he who taught our infant eagle how to turn out its toes, and put our benignant Goddess of Liberty through the five pedal motions. There toes, and put our benignant Goddess of Liberty through the five pedal motions. There is a host of little Carusis here, second and third generations, but it is of the patriarch that I speak. His hall or academy has stood on the borders of the present Smithsonian Institute grounds these forty odd years. He has tau ht the wives of Presidents while they were yet maidens. Many a proud belle, with whom to dance would be to you and I the recollection of a life, old Carusi has taught that intoxicating "one, two, three," which years of marriage often fail to efface. In all the older, in all the better families he has been the entire nine muses, playing his violin, shuffling his feet, scolding, encouraging, prefacing for society. The stout, paffy, white-haired old man stands at many a bridal rout, telling the fiddler when to begin, and, as the telling the fiddler when to begin, and, as the newly made bride steps out in the first quadrille, Carusi cluckles: "She has been in my arms, also, many a time." To this city Carusi has been an ornament and an honor almost since its foundation. He has held in his arms almost every prominent national person, man and woman, between the administrations of

COUNT BOJISCO.

Not unfrequently a Washington girl makes a good maich, in a pecuniary sense, with some one of the many foreigners who live here. The best exemplification of this is found in the case of a little Miss Williams, whose mother kept a boarding-house in George-

Little Miss Williams, tripping along to school in a short dress, with her books under her arm, unconsciously attracted the atten-tion of old Count Bodisco, the Russian ministion of old Count Bodisco, the Russian minister, rich as Crossus, amply ugl', quite along in life. From admiration to passion was an easy stage. Then came the offer of marriage, and ambition consented. She made the old man an excellent wite, gave his sturdy old age many children, and inherited the bulk of his possessions. The widowed Countess is now, I believe, in St. Petersburg, several of her children and grand-children reside or visit at Georgetown still; the memory of the alliance is a picasant one, and the Bodisco residence in Georgetown, now the property of Henry D. is a pleasant one, and the Bodisco residence in Georgetown, now the property of Henry D. Cooke, is nearly as reverend as the family monument in Oak Hill Cemetery. Bodisco used to fire up a steamer on Sundays, and steam beyond State jurisdiction, that has might indulge in his favorite games of cards without interference. He played for gold pieces, and relished it like any Russian.

These are among the very many foreigners whose careers here occur to me at this hasty

THE WEALTH OF THE SOUTH.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF OUR RESOURCES THE NEED OF IMMIGRATION.

The English papers bring us a report of an address delivered at Luton, England, on the 28th of August, by Mr. John Everitt, of London, upon the resources of the Southern States of America and the character of their people. The following extracts will be read with in-

This Southern country was waiting for hu-man labor. The soil was rich to repletion, and there was in it everything that could posand there was in it everything that could pos-sibly contribute to the requirements of the most polished and most refined civilization. It was a land, so to speak, flowing with milk and honey. It had broad rivers and streams; it had glorious valleys; it had lofty mountains; it had everything inviting to humanity. It was a country which wanted the simplest require-ments of labor; and in that country no man pand stars.

need starve.
The soil of the Southern States was re There were all sorts of soils. ably proline. There were all sorts of soils. The great bulk of the soil he ta welled over was of the garden mould sort, a dark mould from a depth of two feet to fourteen feet. He had seen black mould fourteen feet deep, and this not over a garden, not over a parish, but extending over hundreds and thousands of acres, lying yonder on the Mississippi, called the Mississippi praise land, land that would bear anything—cotton, corn, fruits, in fact they could not mention anything within the range of cul ture that might not be grown to any extent without manure. The only thing there was to keep down the weeds; the great trouble was to get rid of the weeds. What would they say when he told them that that land had been bought—he believed he had bought some of it—at five dollars per acre, which was about 17s.

6d. in our money.
As to resources the Southern States had everything in minerals. They had corn, wine, oil, cotton, tobacco, and everything man could want in the greatest abundance. He had seen wormtains of iron one great lumps, which mountains of iron ore, great lumps, which looked as if they had been run in crystals. Again, here were towering mountains of coal, coal seen under water, coal in the greatest abundance and of a good quality too. The resources of that Southern country in minera were greater than in any country they could Would they believe him? There had never

would they believe mim. There had never been more than two millions of aborers in the Southern States. He had searched the records from the Missessippi River to Washington. He had spent hours and hours in the middle of the night searching for facts, and there never had been two millions of paid laborers in the thirteen States—in a country thirteen times the size of England. They would think that two millions of laborers would do very little. What was the result? These thirteen States had exported, dollar for dollar, more in amount than the Northern States with their teeming millions—more than Russia, more than Prussia, more than Austria, more than Germany, more than France, and, leaving out the manufactures of this country, more than England. These two millions of laborers had exported more dollars' worth than any country on the face of the globe, and they might include manufactures of any other country except England. ufactures of any other country except England In fact they might put two or three of those countries together, and then the South would beat them. What did this prove? That with this small number of laborers, labor was wanted and was well paid. There was a wonderful field in which humanity might go to enjoy its own industry. The South was a glorious land, full of plenty.

The probable future of the South? What a

The probable future of the South? What a landscape! What a panorama! How itstretched out over hundreds and thousands and millions of acres of land to be covered with a teeming population. When he thought of the glorious views he had had there, and then thought that that vast country was to be poopled by large populations, by busy pushing hives of men, when he remembered that this beautiful rich soil was to be cultivated, he telt that language was utterly weak and insignificant. He saw there a country capable of taking within its arms almost the entire human cant. He saw there a country capable of taking within its arms almost the entire human race; what a future was that country to have? Was there any men who could presume to guess? The inagination fails, and the mightest size of thought times and becomes weary. iest wing of thought tires and becomes weary, and we are glad to get away from the theme. It would be a garden laden with the richest of human needs, a country full to the overflowing with all the requirements of human necessities. It was to be a country gloriously great and gloriously free, and how few years would it require to effect the change!

He should like to see colonies of fifty to one

hundred families go out there and settle in those splendid lands, not go out solitary like a marked crow, but in colonies. And it was no marked crow, but in colonies. And it was no use to send men who were not adapted. He saw many people go to the States who had much better stay at home. He knew of young men trained behind the counter, a very honorable calling—he was trained there himself—go out to farming. Now farming was a pretty tight job for any of them, and the English farmer wanted a great deal more knowledge to the could better the selection of the second better the selection. before he could battle with the elements as well as he anticipated he would. But those young men knew nothing of farming. They wanted men who understood land and could cultivate

grew its own shopkeepers fast enough, and its professional men, its lawyers and its doctors. What a young country wanted was sinew with a little brain to guide it, pluck, tenacity, sticking to things and determination to go through, not for a man to lay down in the face of a difficulty and let the wheel go over him. A man who would climb in this country had difficulty to meet; he would have a fall now and then. The thing America wanted was not the sloughings of this country, but the cuttings of this country. A gardener would never think of planting the weeds that grow up at the bottom of the rose bush, but he would set that which might be grafted into another tree. A young man who had been constantly pinned te his mother's apron string should not go to America. A man who had got no resources in himself should not go to America. There was nobody there to pick you up if you fell down. It mus. be right hearty manhood to go to America. And if a man went there with a little money, suitably provided, he would get on well. Australia was a beautiful country. New Zealand was a beautiful land, but look at the distance! The Nova Scotia came over from America in eight days and five hours, the very ship he would sail in next Saturday. And the officer told him if they had a gale in their favor, he believed they could do it under a week. America now was not so far off as Edinburgh used to be. People used to make their wills before they went to York. Nine or ten days from next Saturday he should be in New York, and in a few more days on the banks of the Mississippi; and on the 6th of Novem-

New York, and in a few more days on the banks of the Mississippi; and on the 6th of Novem-ber he should be back again. The distance had got so reduced to measure and time that to cross the Atlantic gave him little more thought that he would take if he had to step into the train to-night for York. A carpet bag, a hair brush, and two or three things were all he wanted to go to New York. [Laughter.]

Wbitnarn.

MOOD.—Departed this life, in Williamsburg District, S. C., on the morning of the 21st inst., of congestive fever, Mrs. LUCY JANE MOOD, wife of Rev. WILLIAM W. MOOD, of the South Carolina Conference, and daughter of Wm. Rogens, Esq., of Bishopville, S. C.

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the Wharf at sunset will be store 1 at owners JAMES ADGER & CO., risk and expense. September 25

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, September 25, 1868 .- A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors? the same will be paid on and after Monday, the 4th proximo. The Books of Transfer will be closed from this

date to the 4th proximo. W. J. HEBIOT,
September 25 Secretary and Treasurer. FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS.

OHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to furnish their customers with Grains at the lowest market rates.

NOTICE.-ALL DEMANDS AGAINST the Estate of the late THOMAS LYNCH must be presenied, duly attested, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment to JOHN F.

TAX-PAYERS OF ST. JOHN'S BERKE-LEY PARISH.—Collection of Taxes will close as ollows: At Biggen Church, September 23d; Strawberry Ferry, September 2;th; Pineopolis, September 25th; Calamus Pond, September 26th; and The Barrows, September 28th and 29th, 1868.

City residents interested can see me at the Courtnouse, September 21st and 30th.

A. C. RICHMOND,

CURE WARRANTED!-CORNS, BUN-IONS, etc., removed without pain, by

MONS. BERGER. No. 214 King, near Market-street

August 4 AF A FACT WORTH KNOWING .- THE est investment for an invalid, who suffers from debility or loss of appetite, is a bottle of PANE NIN'S Hepatic Bitters, as it will be sure to give relief

For sale by all Druggists.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU This is the familiar question put to every invalid In many cases the answer is, "I don't know exactly, but I don't feel well." Look at the countenance the man or woman who makes this reply, and you will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustre less, the complexion sallow, the checks flaccid, and the whole expression of the face dejected. Interro gate the invalid more closely, and you will discove that constipation, the result of a discretered stomach and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the mischief "That's what's the matter." Whoever has experienced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be old to recommend it as a remedy.

TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York, Sole Proprietors.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON GOOD DI-GPSTION _"Weskness of the stomach" is the source of more evils than were contained in Pandora's box. Debility, headache, nervous tremors, pal pitation of the heart, and local pains innumerable, are its direct consequences. It obscures the intel-lect and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business, and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. Yet, strange to say, indigestion is the most neglected of from the fact that an absolute, infallible specific for the disorder can be obtained in every city, town and

wide a range as the malady which it cures. It pervades every civilized portion of the Western hemisphere, and its celebrity as a tonic and alterative is everywhere established. It is due to the commo sense of the American public to say that the demand for it is immense, and continually on the incresse; but still thousands continue to suffer from dyspepsia, with the great fact staring them in the face that a remedy for it exists, as it were, within arm's length of every sufferer. Such is the inconistency of human nature. Day by day, however, ference to their own health and comfort diminishes: and the time will come, it is confidently believed. when the disease will be expelled from the category of prevalent disorders by this incomparable altera tive and restorative. 6 September 19

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS takes as

AT A YOUNG LAD! REPURNING TO er country home, after a sojourn of a few month in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a so:t ruby con plexion of almost marble smooth ness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their persons combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities fro also heating, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it raws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended i should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1. sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, W T. CLARK & CO., Chemists,

No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

Shipping.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, LOOK WOOD Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Saturday, 26th instant, at Three o'clock P. M. The Steamers of amers of this Line insure at three-qu

per cent.
For Freight or Passage, having elegant cabin

JAMES ADGEB & CO.,
Corner East Bay and Adger's Wharf (Up Stairs). PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE DUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, a and 24th of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Contral American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship JAPAN, leaves San Francisco, fo STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE

New Zealand.
Steamship JAPAN, leaves San Francisco, fo Chisa and Japan, November 2.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
For Farsage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Caual-street, North River, New York.
March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

BALTIMORE AND BREMEN.

teerage \$40
Prices of passage payable in gold, or i's equiva

lent.
They touch at Southampton both going and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and
Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Postoffice. Nobills of lading but those of the Company will besigned. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Castomhouse.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,

ore goods are cleared at the Cassoninous reight or Passage, apply to A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltimore. MORDICAI & CO., Agenta, East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. THE INMAN LINE, SAILINGSEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U.
S. Mails, consisting of the following

CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BOSTOM
CHERNAL Monday

Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Monday, at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE. RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STRAMERS SALLING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.

1st Cabin to London. 100

1st Cabin to Paris. ... 115

1st Cabin to Paris. ... 125

1st Cabin to Paris. ... 135

1st Cabin to Paris. ... 14

Passage by the Monday ste uners—First Cabin \$90gold; Steerage \$10; payable in U. S. currency.

Rates of passage from New York to Hallfax; Cabin
\$20, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamourg.

Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,

\$40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company' offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

June 4

Steerage to London. ... 82

Steerage to London. ... 83

Steerage to London. ..

FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF.

AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON SANIEE RIVER. THE STEAMER MARION, CAPT.
T. J. FOSTER, will receive Freight
Monday, 28th instant, and leave on Thursday, 1st
October.
JUHN FER: USON, September 24 Accommodation wharf. [ONE TRIP A WEEK.]

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE. VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON

STEAMER PILOT BOY......Capt. W. A. VADEN...
STEAMER FANNIE.........Capt. FENN PECK

forming, at 7 o'clock.
for Freight or passage, apply to
JCHN FERGUSON.
JCHN FERGUSON. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE

AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S

THE STEAMER CITY POINT
Captain W. T. MONELTI, willleave charleston every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock,
and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3
o'clock, for the above places. Returning will leave Sevenuah for Charleston every Saturday Morning,

All goods not removed by sunset will be stored a the expense and risk of owners.
All freight must be provid.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
September 1 South Atlantic Wha

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE YACHT, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure par-ties, is now ready for engagements by ap-BLACK & JOHNSTON, tuths6mos

Hewspapers.

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE, of F. TOWNES, Editor; J. C. BAILEY, Proprietor and Associate, has a good circulation in both town and country, and is read in the Counties of Pickens, Anderson, Coonee, Spartanburg, and Laurens. Its popularity continues to increase, and will well repay the Charleston merchants to advertise mits columns. Terms as usual. Address as per above. September 18

MERCHANTS OF CHARLESTON ADVEBTISE IN

THE SUMTER NEWS

THE ABOVE NAMED PAPER IS PUBLISHED weekly in Sumter, S. C., which, being immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and have ing a large circulation in the section in which it is published, is offered as a desirable advertising me-DARR & OSTEEN,

THE KEOWEE COURIER. PUBLISHED IN WALHALLA, S. C., BY ROBERT YOUNG & CO.

WHITNER SYMMES, Editor; ROBERT YOUNG, Publisher.

THE COURIER, published at the terminus of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and surrounded by the abundant and ferrile counties of North Carolina and Georgia, affords a superior advertising medium for the merchants of Charleston and Columbia. The fall trade before us promises immense shipments from this depot of every kind or produce. The proprietors devote their time and energy to promote the enterprise and resources of the State, and to maintain the supremacy of the white race.

THE BENNETTSVILLE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED IN BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., BY STUBBS & LITTLE, Proprietors. WM. LITTLE, Editor; A. A. STUBBS, Publisher.

The extensive circulation of the Bennettsville Journal in the Pee bee country, renders it a superior advertising medium for the merchants and outsiness men of Charleston, who desire to extend their business in this section of the State. The proprietors have resolved to advertise at prices to soft the times. The Journal is the only paper published in this portion of the State.

times. the Journal is the only paper published in this portion of the State.

The editor will devote his time and energy to promote the interests and maintain the supremacy of the white race, and will unfinebingly perform his duty in the defence of right and justice.

August