## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE HOUSE TRIES TO PROTRACT THE SESSION, BUT THE SENATE ADHERES TO THE RESOLU-TION TO ADJOURN ON THE 20TH INSTANT-CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORT ABOUT FEDE-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] concurrent resolution from the House, reseinding the resolution to adjourn on the 20th instant, was laid on the table.

The following were ratified to-day: The act Carolina; the act to ampower the judges of circuit courts to grant relief in cases of erroneous judgments obtained during the existence of the provisional government of South Carolina; the act to provide a lien on buildings and lands to parties furnishing labor and materials thereon; the eact to authorize Sylvanus Nayor to make a dock and lie printer because he gave employment to collect wharfage in the Town of Beaufort; outspoken rebelladies. the act to provide for the collection of wharfage at Hilton Head; the act to renew the charter of a ferry across the Congaree River; the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase two thousand stands of arms of the most improved pattern with the usual complement of ammunition; the joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to cause suit to be instituted against the Laurens Railroad Company to pretect the interest of the

The following bills were passed and their titles changed to acts and ordered to be enrolled: The bill to establish a quarantine or legaretto in the harbor of Charleston (it appropriates for the purpose specified eight thousand dollars); a bill to protect laborers and persons working under contracts or shares of

The following were passed and sent to the House: The bill to regulate the manner of drawing jurors; the bill to incorpo ate the various boards of trustees of the Methodist Bpiscopal Church in this State.

IN THE HOUSE, the following were read a secend time and ordered to be engrossed: The bill to amend the charter of the Town of Greenville; the bill to establish and maintain a system of public schools in South Carolina; the bill to provide for the care of the poor; the bill to amend and define the jurisdiction and duties of County Commissioners.

The following were passed and sent to the Senate: The bill to amend an act incorporating the Village of Marion; the bill to incorporate the Ashley Bridge Company; also, the Appropriation Bill.

A dispatch from Washington says: "Havo just seen Charleston papers. No truth in indignation handbill calling meeting. Friends all right here. Have all that foolishness stopped. Spoils will be equally distributed, without dis-

CONGRESSIONAL.

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT-ONE HUNDRED AND ! OBTY-FIVE NEW BILLS-AN-

Washington, March 15 .- In the Ser are, the joint resolution extending the time for the removal of ineligible officers only applies to

cases on the docko's of the United States Courts, and estab! shes a penalty of not more than one year's imprisonment, or a fine of \$1000 and perpetual disqualification from Fede-

The bill guaranteeing the leves bonds of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the bill granting the right of way to the Pacific Central and Transit Railroad from New Orleans to the Bio Grande in the direction of Mazatlan, were referre I to the Committee on Commerce.

Morton introduced a joint resolution that the majority of any State Legislature can ratify the Fifteenth amendment, and that the resignation, withdrawal, or refusal to vote of any member, shall not affect such action by the majority.

The resolution providing for a joint committee to reorganize the departments was passed. The bill strengthening the public credit was passed, and goes to the President.

In the House, among the bills introduced were the following: Building a postal military railroad to New York; regulating the act of '64, limiting the jurisdiction of the court of claims; prohibiting the sale of public lands; ex ept under pre-emption laws; discouraging polygamy in Utah; giving suffrage to women; instructing the Secretary of War to inquire into the alleged arrest and imprisonment of General James B. Steedman; providing a provisional government for Mississippi. One hundred and forty-five bills were introduced and the committees were announced.

A joint resolution providing for a committee on pelitical disabilities was referred to the Beconstruction Committee.

The bill erasing the word "white" from the charter and laws of the District of Columbia was passed and goes to the President.

The following are the principal committees Reconstruction-Butler, of Massachusetts, chairma ; Farnsworth, Beaman, Paine, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Bock, Wood. Goodward and Morgan. Ways and Means-Schenok, chairman; Hoop-

er, Allison, Maynard, Kelly, Brooks, Orth, McCarthy and Marshall. Claims-Washburn, of Massachusetts, chair

man; Hotcakiss, Holeman, Cobb, Stokes, Ela, Dockery, Moore and Stiles. Judiciary - Bingham, chairman; Davis, But-

ler, of Massachusetts, Cook, Peters, Merour, Loughridge, Eldridge, Korr.

Foreign Affiirs-Banks, chairman.

Freedmen's Affairs-Dockery, chairman.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

REBEL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY-CAPTURE

MAYABI BY THE SPANISH TROOPS. HAVANA March 15 .- The revolutionary sembly of the Central Department, with the consent of the military commanders, has ducreed: 1st. That slavery, which was brought to Cuba by the Spanish dominion, should

cease with it. 21. That slave property shall be gaid for. 81. That freedings may bear arms. 4th. That freedmen have equal rights and privileges; and 5th. That all patrots of whatever color, are under equal obligations to Official dispatches say that a column of five

hundred troops, supported by heavy artillery, have driven the insurgents, two thous nd strong, from the fort fications around Mayar; and have captured that town. No rebel version of the affair has been received,

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND THE INDIANS—THE SPANISH MINIS-TER COMPLAINS OF THE CONDUCT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- In replying to the Indian Delegation, Grant said that he would aid any scheme that would civilize these people and make them citizens.

The Spanish Minister has remonstrated against the course of this country towards Cuba. He says that men and material reach COLUMBIA, March 15 .- IN THE SENATE, a | Cuba through the connivance of Federal officials.

Secretary Boutwell has selected Mr. Bartlett, formerly clerk of the Reconstruction Committoe, as his private secretary. Many Southern to organize and govern the militia of South gentlemen, to whom Mr. Bartlett in his former position was courteous, will be glad of his promotion.

The time of thirty days, allowed by law, before the removal of office-holders in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, will expire on the 17th instant. It is stated that DeFres lost his place as pub-

Grant has appointed Robert Martin Douglass, son of Judge Douglass, as his assistant private secretary.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Marcus Eldridge, a prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y., cut his throat yesterday.

The thermometer in Richmond, vesterday, fell in seven hours from fifty-six to thirty-four. Great consternation and confusion is occasioned in Virginia by the order for the removal of State officers who cannot take the iron-clad

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Wendell Phillips Indorses the President and Cries for Vengeance-He Wants the South to Drink the Blood of the

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

We have feld and said that the course of General Grant was open to grave criticism. But we have always judged him by his actions; always allowing that he meant all he said and would do all he promised. We propose the same rule in time to come. We shall take his words as earnestly meant, and we shall wait for action before we criticise him in his new office. action before we criticise him in his new omee. Thus far we have only thanks to give him. For three things in his inaugural we desire to give him credit. With full heart and most earnestly, we thank him for his frank, prompt and hearty indorsement of the constitutional amendment. The words in which he refers to it show, what his heart is in he right, takes and it show that his heart is in he right place and it show that his heart is in he right place and that he cordially accepts the lesson of the war. It emancipation made Lincoln the slave's President these precious and statesmonlike words make Grant the negro's President. We hail with similar feeling his assertion that his policy looks to the "citizenship" of the Indian. Let him cover the Indian with this shield and give him for the present at least a department in h.m., for the present at least, a department in the Cabinet which shall watch his rights, and

well as just statesmanship.

The third pledge of his inaugural we hall is that which promises a vigorous and rigorous execution of law. We trust the best his words execution of law. We trust the hate his words mean literally all they say, and only wish they had been more decisive and unequivocal. Our complaint of Grant hitherto has been that he held power without using it; that he has sat and seen Union men murdered unavenged. Some of his friends excused him on the ground that President Johnson crippled the general.
At last the Ku-Klux have left the White House.
Those midaight cowards need only half a dozen summary executions in as many States to word of ineligible officers only applies to Virginia.

The amendment to the bill repealing the Tenure-of-office act reads as follows: "The same is hereby suspended until the next meeting of Congress."

The bill enforcing the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment provides proceedings by quo warranto, with precedence of all other cases on the docko's of the United States

immediate and perfect protection. If either immediate and perfect protection. If either is envitled to precedence this comes first in obligation and importance. This is to be paid in blood long before the other is paid in coin. The bondholder only gains by waiting. For these other creditors every hour of danger and agony cut short is an indescribable gain. The government's faith with the bondholder has never been broken. Toward this oth r creditor the government has been perjured and faithless for four bitter years. We beseech Grant to send men South whose very names shall mean vengeance, deep, terrible, and most

Grant to send men South whose very names shall mean vengeance, deep, terrible, and most effective vongeance. Put aside sham governors and pattering officials, and give us the "peace" which is sure to follow the drawn sword in the hands of a prompt honest man. The bondholder paid will give us credit to borrow in case of another rebeliron. This debt promptly paid will render another rebelilion impossible. It will flood the South with capital and branes the two complex against which tel and brains, the two enemies against which she rebelled, and which her madness and Johnson's have been striving to get along without.

Cougress cannot reconstruct the South-law can. Safety for men and money will. Such a man as Butler in New Orleans is worth now more than a mule load of laws. Hang twenty assassins in every Southern capital six hours after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South; you will light up all its lorges and crowd its exchanges with business mon. This is the way, soldier of the Wilderness, to "hammer' the rebellion to pieces. Make your vongeance so swift, sure and terrible that the mere name of a "Gnion man" may be as ample protection even on the Dol Norte as that of a "Roman citizan" was to St. Paul at Jerusalem.
The Cabinet gives no indication of the President's plans. It rather shows that he has mone,

for it means nothing. Massachusatts furnishes all the first-rate brains it contains.

Thomas Campbell made a selection from the English poets, on the plan of excluding every piece any other previous compiler had taken. Of course, they, the first courses, had taken the best, and accordingly all Cs upbe l's pieces are second-rate. Grant's Cabines follows this are second-rate. Grant's Cabinet follows this copy. He excludes every one that supbody ever thought of. Of course he takes the leavest of the course he takes the leaves the course he takes the leaves are

ings. But this only means that the people are, as hitherto, to do the work.

Press the Constitutional amendment. Push the Executive for a strong arm of resolute law throughout the South. If the South loves blood, let ner sup full of it, only let it be the blood of assassins. Sheath no sword un il honest Union men, black and white, native and foreign, alone, and in companies, on lonely prairies and in city streets, sit each under his own vine and fig tree-the stars and stripeswith none to molest or make them alraid

THE BALTIMORE COTTON TRADE. - The cotton merchants of the City of Baltimore have lately adopted the following rules:

First. That all outton transactions shall be made through coston brokers. Second. That the broker's commissions shall

the solier and one half by the buyer.

Tird. It shall be the duty of the broker to sample and past upon all cotton, and in case us judgment shall be objected to by either party, the dissatisfied party shall have the right to call another b ofor, and in case of the two not agreein; a third broker shall be called in, and the united judgment of two of them shall be final.

It is further recommended that six iron bands or hoops shall be sufficient for each bate; any excess of tuas number shall be taken off, or he weight allowed, at the option of the bayer. mixed packed o too s when the bayer takes then his ead of excreasing his right of rejec-tion. Any bale weigting less than 306 pounds shall be considered unmovementable and may be rejected.

moved about the constry a or use I wherever

Trouble Brewing Between the Presi-

greatly alarmed lest the President's course should lead to an open rupture with Congress. Among themselves the Republican members of the House have been quite free in their criticisms of what they term the President's blunders. The politicians, as might be expected, attribute them to but one cause, to wit. Presiden.'s Grant's refusal to consull them. "If he had asked and taken the advice of a few senators and members who know something about these things, he would not have run himself and the party into this awkward predicament," said a prom inent Republican member of the House. "It will teach him a lesson for the future," said another. "I don't think he will try to run the machine himself any further," chimed in a third. "No," volunteered still another, "it's too big a machine for any one one man to run; I don't care if he had the wisdom of half a dozen Solomons." These were the expressions of opinion among Republicans concerning the first acts of Grant's administration. The politicians think they have achieved a victory, and they secretly chuckle over the circumstances which arise, as they think, to show President Grant that he cannot get along without them. The State Department-Correspondence

between Grant and Washburne. The following is the correspondence between

President Grant and Mr. Washburne: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1869.

To the President: When you did me the honor to confer upon When you did me the honor to conter upon me the appointment of secretary of State. I let constrained to state to you that my health would prevent me from holding the po ition for any length of time. I am already admonished that a proper discharge of the duties of the office would involve more labor and responsibility than I am willing to undertake in jussibility than I am willing to undertake, in justice to the public interest and myself. It con-venient and agreeable to you, I would be glad to have you name my successor at as early a moment as you deem practicable, and you will please consider this as my resignation, to take effect as soon as my successor is qualified and ready to enter upon the discharge of the daties of the office.

I need not add here, Mr. President, how existently I appropriate the distinguished honor

I need not add here, Mr. President, how gratefully I appreciate the distinguished honor you conferred upon me by inviting me to become one of your constitutional advisers.

Had circumstances permitted it, I should have been pleased to have been associated with you officially, and to have aided you, as far as in my power, in carrying out your views in the administration of the government, apon the principles of honesty, retrenchment, economy, public faith, and equal and exact justice

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE. The following is President Grant's reply:

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1859.

Hon. E. B. Washburne. Secretary of State:
Dear Str.—Your resignation of the office of

Secretary of State, with reasons for the same is received. is received.

In accepting it, I do so with regret that your health will not p rmit you to continue in the office or in some Cabinot position. time in the office or in some Cabinate position.

Our personal relations have been such from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day, and your support of me individually, and of the army sn1 its cause such, that no other idea presented itself stronger to my mind on the first news of my election to the Presidency than that I should continue to have your advice and assistance. In parting with you, therefore I do it with assurance of continued advice and assistance. In parting with your therefore, I do it with assurance of continued confidence in your ability, zeal and friendship, and with the hope that you may soon be relieved from the physical disabilities under which you have labered for the last few years.

Yery respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. Grant.

What President Grant say Repeal of the Tenure-of-office Act. Representatives Julian, of Indiana, at Loan, of Missouri, had an interview a few days ago with President Grant, the result of which

is thus given in a Washington telegram : Mr. Julian, after usual courtesies, asked in substance what General Grant's policy would be as to local appointments. Mr. Lincoln's rule was to refer all local applications for places, such as postmaters, collectors, assessors, &c., to the representative of the district, nd accept his jugment thereon. If it was no incompatible with the General's ideas of pr priety, he (Mr. Julian) would be glad to kno what rule would be adopted by the new admin-istration, as he was in the receipt of many ap-plications, and, if expected to give his views, would like to have time to examine fairly into

would like to have time to examine harry into each case.

General Grant replied at once that, except in a tew cases all over the country, where he might desire to appoint a personal or army friend whose ability, &c., he had personal knowledge of, the rule Mr. Luccoln followed would be his. Representatives were directly responsible to the people, and they were the report present or recommend.

proper persons to recommend.

Mr. Julian then remarked: "General, the case is a little different now. In Mr. Lincolu's time we had no Tenure-of-office a t; now we

shall have to deter to the senators more."
General Grant replied, speaking quite delberately: "Wel, gentlemen, on that matter I can nly say that if the law is no repealed I consider mysel bound o enforce it. He had told senators, in conversation on the subject, he was a citiz n and bound to obey the laws, which he should do. If the law is not repealed I shall remove no man from office execut for shall have to deter to the senators more. which he should do. It this law is not repeated I shall remove no man from office except for cause." "Then," remarked Mr. Jul an, "the fact, General, that an officer-holder is \_Democrat, and has been a Jounson man, will not in itself be a sufficient cause for removal?" "N.," was the emphatic response. "I shall protect office-in iders who do their daty, whatever may tetheir politics, if the law remains, against both Executive and senstorial interference. I have said this to senators, and the justice of the view was acknowled.ed."

There was a great deal of quiet humor in the General's manner when he said that, and he said nily seemed to belt that he had made a point which would worry the anx ous politicians into repeating the meddlesone law. A good deal was said in regard to the law, and General Grant expressed his regret at differing with some of his best friends in the Schare. mentioning particularly Senator Howe, of Wis consin. He seemed also quite onfident that the law would be repealed by the Forty-first

Binckley on the War Path-Particular of the Recent & neaunter.

A Washington letter, of Thursday evening, gives the following particulars of the affair aleady brion, noticed by teleg aph:

Mr. John M. Biackiey, late solicitor of internal revenue, and a personal encounter to-day with Depuit Commissioner Harland and de-sired one with ex-Commissioner Rollins, but the racing capacity of the latter prevented that gratification. This morning, as Mr. Rodius was on his way along F-saret to the internal revome bureau, Mr. Bilckity, who was b-bind hun, called to him to stop. Mr. Rollins. not as first reason zing the voice, looked around and seeing Mr. Buckley, declaned to halt and

he saw Mr. Biackley, he saw that misconic was intended, and rocolecting that his (Rollins') right hand was disabled, he increased in pacted walked more rapidly toward fifteenthistreet. Binckley increased his pace also, and, as he was gaining on Mr. R., the latter started on wan and was followed by B. in a simas he was gaining on Mr. R., the latter started on a run, and was followed by B., in a similar pace, to the very door of the internal reverage bureau. Mr. Binekley and disintenseted parties who watnessed the whole attained on the exactly a rec with the Rollows statement, but say that the monature the latter saw Binekley he started on a formation of the sense of the second of th his chase throwing away his cane and hai, and divesting broself of his coat rod such ther

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Trouble Brewing Between the Prestdent and the Radicals—The Tenureof-office Act not to be Repealed.

The Washington Radicals are said to be restly alarmed less the President and the Description of the internal revenue tureau just as the ex-solicitor was about to put his hand upon him. Binckley did not venture into the building, but retracing his steps, he picked up his hat, came and coat, and "pursing his wrath to keep it warm." [From the London Times, February 27.]

his sleps, he picked up as hat, case and coat, and "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," started for his residence. Having lost his victim, he was in a bad humor "with all the world and the rest of mankind," and was evidently "spoiling for afight."

Unfortunately for Mr. Harland, the deputy commissioner, he was the first man tha Binckley met in hi mad career, when the following

conversation ensued:
Binckley, (passionately)—"Do you fight?
Your d -d boss is a d -d coward. He won't fight, and I've just run him into his office." H.r and (quietly, and evidently not anticipating any serious results,)—"Ob, yes, I'll fight."

ight."
The words were scarcely uttered, when "whack" went Binckley's fist in Harland's neck, and down into the gutter went the deputy commissioner. Harland under and Binckley on top; for, in falling, the deputy commissioner caught the ex-solicitor by the log and pulled him down. But, while he failed to get in a him down. But, while he failed to get in a blow. Binckley succeeded in pummelling his an agonist pretty well about the face, until a crowd, which had now gathered, came up and separated the combatants. The result of the whole battle may be summed up thus: Killed, none; wounded, one, (Harland;) missing, one, (Rollins;) bad y damaged about the trowsers, one, (Binckley.)

Mr. Binckley immediately repaired to Inc.

one. (Binckley.)
Mr. Binckley immediately repaired to Justice Watter's office and delivered himself up, when he was held in \$300 security to answer at court. Mr. J. H. McCutcheon becoming his court, Mr. J. H. McCutcheon becoming his security. Mr. Harland repaired to his office, and was not so badly injured as to prevent his immediately entering upon the discharge of his duties, although his face will bear marks of the conflict for a day or two. When asked if he intended to prosecute Binckley he replied, "Probably not."

The affair has very naturally created a good The affair has very naturally created a good deal of excitement among the friends of all the gentlemen concerned, and has, to a certain extent, really divided public interest with the Cabinet and other appointments. The advice given to Blackley by his friends is that he had better cut stick and run, for the district judges will certainly give him a month or two in jail, and there is no Audrew Johnson now to pardon

The President and the Diplomatic Corps. About two o'clock on Thursday the members of the Diplomatic Corps now in the city called upon the President, and were introduced by Secretary Washburne. They were all attired in their elegant court costumes. Baron Gerolt, addressing the President, said:

Mr. President.—The representatives of foreign natious accredited to the Government of the United States have the honor, on this occasion, to renew the assurances of their sincere wishes for the welfare of your Excellency and of the nation which has entrusted to you the executive power of the Government of the United States.

Juned States.

In the name of my colleagues, I express the most sinear hopes that the friendly relations now existing between the United States and other nations will be maintained under your administration. Such, Mr. President, will be the aim of our most earnest and constant en

The President, in response, said: Harm Gero! and Gen'emen of the Diplomatic Corps—I heartly thank you for the kind expression of your good wishes for my welfare and the nation which has chosen me as its chief magistrate. You may be assured that it

shall be my constant endeavor to maintain those relations of pears and friendship which now exist between the United States and the countries which you respectively represent, t purpose which, I a n happy to learn from you will be fully reciprocated.

The diplomats then withdraw.

THE VAUCLUSE COTTON FACTORY.

An Important Enterprise-Its Origin Progress and Prospects.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist." The magnificent success of the Augusta and Graniteville factories has impelled a number of gentlemen in South Carolina and Georg is to combine somewhat of their surplus funds for the purpose of establishing a new cotton min. It is proposed to raise, by subscription, a capital stock of \$500 000, and locate the factory at Vauciuse, South Carolina. Of the sum proposed, the amount of \$250,000 has already been aditionally subscribed at the North, and conditionally subscribed at the North, and there remains but an equal amount to be raised Southward in order to make the enterprise a success. We are glad to know that a very handsome proportion of this has already been pledged, and now that the subscription books are opened at the office of Messrs John J. Cohen & Son we anticipate constant accessions, so that the matter will be promptly launched. Though the capital stock is to be \$500,000, 60 per cent, only will be called for when all is ubscribed, and the remaining 40 per cent, in four justalments within twelve when all is ubsoribed, and the remaining soper cent, in four installments within twelve months. Our of this capital it is proposed to expend \$400 000 in the erection of a mill of 15 090 spindles. The Augusta mill has, we believe 18 000 spindles, and the Graniteville mill 22 000. We refer to this to show that, though not so capacious as either of these spleudid factories, the projected mill at Vauchte will present please be one of considerable cluse will, nevertheless, be one of considerable

magnitude. mignitude. The location selected—Vaucluse—is. all things considered, the very best attainable in this immediate region. There we find a magnificent water power, equal to three hundred horses, under a fall o forty-eight feet, and banks so bold that it can be controlled by a dam not to exceel six hundred teet in length. In tact there exists already a stone dam ere-In fact there exists already a stone dam ere ted in 1859 with a view to extension, giving a tall of twenty feet, which can be elaborate y completed with about five hundred percues of completed with about his hundred persons of masonry. A careful computation of cost for the dam does not go beyond \$20,000, which amount is deemed sufficient to secure dam and threbays of the most durable character, nucluding, likewise, the cost and setting of the wheel. It would be difficult to find observators, either in Coccurs or South Carolina. where, either in Georgia or South Carolina, so muc. power at so small an expenditure of

mon ey. The tract upon which the mill is to be siluated contains over 2400 acres of well-wooded land. Careful expects estimate that 4,000,000 teot of good lumber can be procured from this land, much of which will not cost more than \$8 per thousand, since the timber may be easily handed to and flusted down the creek. This low price of lumber will largely save in the construction of the factory building. The force of this statement will be the better appreciated when this known that mill owners at the North pay from \$35 to \$40 per thousand for girders and flowing. Bus does hose advantages there are others of much value. We note on the premises over sixty houses containing they two harded rooms; a large dwelling and out buildings, suitable for a superintendent; a spabuildings, suitable for a superintendent; a spa-cious to ton warehouse which can be used as a work-nop; gas works, with an ample gasa work soop; gas works, with an ample gasometer; gravito in abundance. The property is unincumbered, and has been
in possession of the Gregg family for in retion
tantly years. Through the land the Columbia
and Augusta Rangaal p sees, afforting a vent
northward via Nortock or via Augusta and Savan and, the South Carolina Railroad area is
hardly, and the Port Royal Read, if ever
built, with have a branch to Granteville, Four
routes by rail will thus combine to farcish an
oneel or this factory. It is confidently preont et for this factory. It is confidentis presumed, with such a twantages as have been set form that a cotton mill can be built at Vau-clause correspor dingly chasper than elsewhere at the South, and, when finished, that goods can be ma officiared to take rank with the most renewned prims of New England. The parties promine thy engaged in forwarding this enterprise calculate on having it in ac-tive operation in ston, fifteen months after We learn that since the scheme was first

the score of this. We have nowever, that, having aso attained the normal to be caused, the tax is made general an all casses o property (asta). We have dwell at some leagth upon the stimulation because of its magnitude and mi-

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1869. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. The Thunderer Asks, "Who's Afraid, in

> Mr. Johnson can scarcely be aware of the extent of this repuraance to war, and this single wish to save only the national honor, when no tells the good people of Manchester that a war must be vastly more disastrous to this country than to his own. There is not the slightest nocessity for imparting such a calculation into the controversy. The material results are the properties of the properties of the controversy. tion into the controversy. The material results are really out of the question altogether. We are quite aware that in the event of war we should not be able to render effectual aid to our Canadian dominion, and that our fellow-subjects out there would either have to fight at a terrible distance. there would either have to ngint at terrible di-advantage, or mortafy our pride by anticipat-ing detest and yielding to terms. In a materi-al point of view, that would be no loss to this country. The suggestion that numerous Ala-bamas would scour every ocean in search of the British flag, and lie in wait in the crowded track of our anstralian galleons, is a thought track of our Australian galleons, is a thought of retaliation that must be only too natural. But neither is the menzee necessary, nor is so certain that we should find the odds against us in this kind of warfare. Our ancestors were robbers and pirates, and the Americans are a step further from that origin than we are, for we are an earlier link in the chain. Two ships did all the mountain of mischiet that is laid to our charge, and if it is strange that they could be allowed to get out of our ports, it is very much stranger that they should be allowed to scour an en-tire ocean and threaten every pathway of com-merce. If our neglect, our red-tapeism, and stupidity were so great as to arouse suspicion and breed mistrust, what is to be said of the American admiralty? How can Mr. Johnson be sure that what has happened will not happen again? His argument requires that both circumstances and national character should change on both sides of the At antic. We are to become irresolute, backward and chary. We are to become insensible to that honor which, if anywhere, we console ourselves we have maintained on the sea. We are to be incapable of doing on a grand and open scale that which was lately done here on the smallest which was lately done here on the smallest possible scale, irregularly and surreptitionally, yet with assounding success. The crime charged against those privaters was that they were British in every respect whatever, except a flag and a captain's commission. On the other hand, the American cans are to do on a colossal scale what they failed to do in miniature. By their own estifailed to do in miniature. By their own esti-mate they lost more in the late war by the ships that durst not show themselves at all, but kept in harbor for fear of those two mon-sters than by the actual captures. Then, in the present state of American politics, who can count on the permanence of the status quo in any respect? How would a foreign war ope-rate on the Federal question? Wonderful and nnexpected things have happened on that fab-nlous soil; witness the death or maining of a million men in the field. What has happened may still happen. S, also may that which has not happened, nor even been imagined. Special Motices.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHARLESTON .- Pursuant to the provisions of the "HOME INSURINCE COMPANY OF CHARLES-TOS." the under igned Commissioners hereby give notice that they will open books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company on MONDAY, 22d March, 1869, at the office of A. L. TOBIAS, Insurance Agent, No. 109 East Bay, Charleston, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon and that the said books will be continued open from day to day nuti the requisite amount of capital shall have been anbscribed.

It is provided in the Act that the shares shall be wenty-five (\$25) dollars each, and that five (\$5) dollars shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

A. L. TOBIAS,
G. W. WILLLAMS,
FRANCIS J. DELZER,
HENRY COBIA,
HENRE BUIST,
Tutham4

AT ALMOST EVERY DAY WE HEAR many persons complaining of headache, loss of appetite, and that they are not fit to do anything, &c. Many is the day that we have felt so ourselves, and in fact have gone to bed and imagined ourselves sick, but for the life of us could not tell what was the matter. One day while thus complaining, a friend said to us, "Why don't you try PLANTATION have be make you feel like a new man." Upon his recommendation we purchased a bottle, and took them according to the directions. They reemed to go right to the spot, and gave us immediate relief. Ever since we have taken every opportunity to recom-

MASSOLIA WATER .- Saperior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

A MALARIOUS MONTH .- MARCH, that gives us a rew President, is a so the inaugural month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fover and ague. The only way to avoid these "It le unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellant power is to tone if with HOSTETTER'S S: OM ACH BIT-

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffish was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of desca-es prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for crug stores lie in every one's route, and every re-pectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HO-TETTER'S BITIE :: S. The article Is a staple of trade, and it would to as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without thi- popular tonic remedy. In view of the experience of the mation with re-

gard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate to merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of militons a year, in the natural way and b. immigration, it may be as well to h nt to the riding generation and new arrivals, (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSERTER's STOMACH BITTER's is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured: that it is a specific for debility, dysor pain. bistousness, and mi smatte severs; that it prevents as well as curse, these complains and thour complications; that it is not 'bad to take," and is absolu ely harml ss 6 Dao Mar h 15

AT .N THE COMMON PLEAS, CHARLES-ION COUNTY-FIRST CIRCUIT.-It is ordered. that a Special Ression of the Court of Common Pleas for the First C resit shall be hold at Charles'on, on Monday, the twenty-minth day of March instant; and that the Clerk of the 'ourt small cause the time and pla of or holding the same to be notified for two weeks suc essively in one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Chir.c.ton.

B. B CARPENTER. A. C. RICHMOND, Marcu 11, 1969. A true copy.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD FROM THE tablishmon; of Wd. s CouWis & CO, No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Beaufain, are of the FIRST QUALITY. They sell no goods but what can be warrant thas PUBE AND GENUINE. This is au established fact.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE Errors and abuses to cident to Youth and Early Manhood with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free or diarge. Address HOWARD ANOUTATION, Fox P. Philadelphia, Pa. January 20 BE BATCHELOR'S HALE DYE .- THIS

only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable nsuntaneous; no disappointment; no sinculous units; canadies the ill effects of bad dyes; novincials and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggiess and Perlan ers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Protory, No Bond-street, New York. lyr and January 3 Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PERSTEAMSHIP MARY-LAND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset, will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk.

MORDECAT & CO.,

WALL DEMANDS AGAINST THE schooner MONTROSE, KNUDSON Master, must be handed in at our office before To-Mornow (Wednesday) Monning, 17th inst., at I welve o'clock, or they will be debarred payment.

J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents, 2 No. 141 East Bay.

AST CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf THIS DAY. Goods remaining on the wharf at sun-JAMES ADGER & CO., March 16

1 NOTICE.-THE ASSESSORS FOR ST.

Andrew's Church on Tuesday and WEDNESDAY next, the 16th and 17th inst., for the Assessment of all Personal Property and Real Estate in said Parish. WM. DART. March 11 5 THOMAS A. BAYNABD, NO CURE! NO PAY!-FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Soré Throat, Spitting of Blood and

ndrew's Parish give notice that they will be at St.

it; if not satisfied, return the empty bottles and ge your money back. Sold wholesale and Retail by the Agent. G. W. AIMAR, Druggist, Corner King and Vanderhorst streets.

Lung Diseases. Immediate relief produced. Try

February 27 DAG tuths3mos CHEROKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR .- Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruction, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Hystorics, Sick-Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when torbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely Sugarcosted. They should be in the hands of every

Maiden, Wife and Mother in the land. The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists, at \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by A. W. ECKEL & CO.,

ED. S. BURNHAM and E. H. KELLERS & (O. February 16 DAG tuthscowsmo) ASTHE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ADUL-TERATION of Liquers is carried on in this coun try makes it the duty of the purchaser to investigate the merits of the article offered for sale. It is a well known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines &c., are manufactured from French Extracts, Essen-

G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SERINE, RAOUL & LYNAH,

tial Oils and Alcohol, which is poisonous, thereby causing many injurious effects. The public to justly suspicious of nearly everything put up for sale under the name of Liquors, and the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in order to insure to those who desire a Pure Article, it is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct all Brandies, Wines and Gins. and warrant them perfeetly pure as originally imported.

All Bottled Liquors bearing the labels of W. E CORWIN & CO., can be relied upon as being pure. And Purchasers should notice that the Paper Cap over the cork is not broken. We pry for Bottles that have our labels on. One Dollar per dozen, when re-

CHEROKEE REMEDY CURES ALL Urinary Complaints, viz: Gravel, In lammation of the Bladder and Kindeys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKER INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhes, Gleet, and all mucous Disous ues in Male or Eemale, ouring recent cases in from one to tures days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Wnites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines

Price-Injection, One Bottle, \$2; Three Bottles \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by G. W. AIMAR, E. H. KELLERS & CO., A. W. ECKEL & CO., W. A. SKRINE, ED. S. BURNHAM and RAOUL & LYNAH.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY BECEIVING from the Moyune Districts of China the choice of chops of GREEN AND BLACK TRAS of new seasons, which are unrivalled for their strongth and delicacy flavor. We warrant our TEAS to be pure and unad 'erated, and to give general satisfaction. As we are constantly in receipt of large cargoes of Tezz, we are enabled to offer to the public the finest chops

a price that many dealers offer inferior Tea at.

trial and comparison will at once prove the asser

tion, and it only remains for the public to judge of WM. S. CORWIN & CO., DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING RLIXIE, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, cures General Debuity, Weakness, Hysterics in Femiles, Palpitation of the Heart and all Nervous Diseases. It restores new life and vigor to the age l, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Org as of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, restoring Mauliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Bar enuess in both sexas. To the young, middle aged and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of Hife

strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with foy and pleasure. Price-Cne bottle \$2; Three bottles \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by R. H. KELLERS & CO., A. W. ECKEL & CO., G. W. AIMAR, W. A.

causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed

SERINE, ED. S. BURNHAM and RADUL & LVNAH. F ERRORS OF YOUTH. -A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of you hful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in periect JOHN B. OGDKN.

No. 42 Cegar-street, New York. February 3 ATJ. S. MARTIN (LATE GRUBER & MARTIN), will be pleased to see his triends and customers at WM S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 Kingstreet between Wentworth and Beaufilm

CHEROKEE CURE, THE GREAT IN-DIAN MEDICINE, cures all diserves caused by solf abuse, viz: Sperma orrhea, Seminal Weathness, Fight Emissions Los- of Momory, Universal Lass. tude, Pains in he B.o.; Dimness of Vision, Premature Old age, Wear Nerves, Difficult Breaching, Pale ountenance, invanity, Consumption, and all discases that follow as a sequence of youthful indisoretions.

the Cherokee Cure will restore health and vigor, stop the emissious, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have fidled. Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Sold by

all Gruegi-ts. sold in harieston, S. C., by W A SERINE, RAOUL & LYNAH. A. W. ECKEL & CO., ED. S. BURNHAM and E. H. BELLERS & CO. February 16 DAC tutaseo = 3mos.

THE CELEBRATED W. S. C. CLUB HOUse GIN, pure, soft and unequalled-W . COM-WIN & CO., sole Agents Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that tin, in its pure state, splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; tuhas great medical properties. We therefore olace the CLUB HOUSE GIV been of the public with the greatest confidence, and more part call by to those who use it medicinally, as an article that only requires to be known to be prove ly appreciated. 40 \$1 50 per bottle. \$15 per case.

Shipping.

THE SLOOP ZULIKA. SANFORD MASTER, will receive Freight as above until the 18th.

For engagements, apply at MARSHALL'S WHARF. FOR BUSTON-DESPATCH LINE

THE ONLY REGULAR LINE PACKETS. THE FIEST CLASS SCHOONER B. N. HAWKINS, J. P. WYATT Master, having portion of cargo engated and going on board, wants Cotton and light freight to fill march 12 WILLIAM BOACH & CO.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR THE FINE FAST SAILING AND COM-FORTABLY appointed Yacht ELHANOB will resume her trips to historic points in. the harbor, and will leave dovernment wharfdaily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M. For Passage apply to 110 Mas Young, December 18 Smo Captaia, on board.

FOR NEW YORK. THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHESL.
STEAM, HIP CHARLESTON, BERRY Commander, will leave Adger's
wharf on TUREDAY, the lithnstant, at 8 o'c'ock A. M.

No Bills of Lading signed after the salling e
he recamer.

the Steamer.

AT Through Bills of Lating to Providence, B. L., and Boston at reasonable rates.

AT Insurance can be obtained by the Steamers of this line at 14 per cent.

For Freight or Passage, apply to James and Ja

FAST FREIGHT LINE ...

TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADEL-PHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO., AND OTHER NO BIT WE STEEN CITIES.— LEAVING FACH PORT EVERY STH DAY.

FALCON... JESSE D. HOR'EY, Commander, SEA GULL. N. P. DUCTON. Commander, MARYLAND. J. V. JOHNSON, Commander.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Steamship SEA GULL, N. P. DUTTON Commander, will sail for Baltimore on Tuksnar, 18th March, at
half-past 6 o'clock P. M., trom Pier No. 1, Union

For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, March 13 FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BUSION.

REGULAR EVERY THUESDAY. THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN, Captain SNIDER, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf, THURSDAY,
18th inst., at 12 M.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JOHN & tHEO. GETTY,
March 18 North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA.
Captain C. RYDER, will leave Vandesborst's Wbar: on THURBDAY, March,
18th, 1889 at 10 o'duck A. M.
March 12

RAVINGL & OO. Agents.

And other places, should not fait to lay in their supplies of PESVIB
LONS, OLARRIS, CHAMPAGNES,
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIP
RIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game, Deviled Entremets, Han,
Turkey, Lobster, etc., for Luncheous, Sandwickes,
Travelers' Repast, &c.

No. 275 King-street, Between Wentworth and Beaufain, Charleston, S. C.

Branch of No. 800 Broadway, corner 20th street,
New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYT CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

GHANGE OF THE ABOVE

GLEAMERS OF THE ABOVE

ivas leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the let, 11th and
lat of every month (except when these dates fallin Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.

Departure of let and lat connect at Panama with
teamers for South Pacific and Gentral American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th or each menth connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. Esteamship J PAN leaves San Francisco for China

and Japan May 2. 1859.

No Catifornia steamers teuch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds buggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tekens or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TUKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Caual-street, North Eiver, New York.

March 12 1yr F. R. 6ABY, Agent.

FOR EDISTO.

ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE AND WAY LANDINGS. OTHE STEAMER ST. HELENA, or control of the state of the s ionnine at design and the state of the state Marcet What The Steamer leaves again Sunday Night at Pelock, and Edisto Monday Monaine at 10 o'cle

TRLAND ROUTE. TWROUGH TICKRIS TO PLORIDA. CHABLESION AND SAVANNAM STEAM PACKET LINE, VIA EDISTO, BEAUFORI AND HILTOS

CONNECTIVE WITH THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

PLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST STEAMER
PILOT BOY, Captain FERN PROX. will
leave Obarleston on Mo max and i HWASDAY MOREHUSBAY MOUNINGS at sight o'clock, and FEIDAY
AFFERSOON at few o'clock, touching at Edisto en
HUSBAY trip from Charleston, at slevel a. M.,
and leaving Edisto at Nine a. M., SATURDAYS, OR reterm trip. are trip.

The steamer will touch at Obt-olm's, each way, every two weeks, commencing with trip of Febra-

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
cbrasty 16
Accomm dation Wharf, February 16

FOR PALATEA, FLORIDA,
VIA SAVANNAB, FLENANDINA AND JACKSONVIA SAVANNAB, FLENANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS BY EAWER
DICIATORS, captain L. M. CORFTEN,
will sall from Charleston ever. Tuesday Evening, at
Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer JITZ P-11 NT, Captain W.C.,
MONELTY, will sall from Charleston every Saturday Evening, at Sight o'clock, for above points.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at avanable
for Mobile and Ne Orleans, and with the Florida
Railroad at Fernaudine for Codar Keys at which
point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Bround Bills Laiding given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and Griffin for yilor Springs and Lukes,
Griffin English for yilor Springs and Lukes,
Griffin Exists, Harris and Darham.

All freignt a yable on the wharf Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at ris

H. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Sintercome.

H. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Sintercome.

ATTO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-TSER, having been resored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after baving suffered everal years with a severe lung affection, and that Iread dis-ase Consumption, is autions to make known to his follow-sud-roys ble means of cure. To all who desire i., ne will send a copy of the proscription u-od (free of dalige), with the directions or preparing and using the same, which they will tina & sure cure tor Constitution, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the new rti er is sending the rescription is to tweed; to ufflict al, and spread inrmuton which he coursives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufficer will in his romady, as it will out them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please ad-R 7. FUYARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

—A powerful steam saw-rell on wheels is emg built at Worceller, has. It is to be now, d about the constry a received wherever anton. The machine weight twolve tons.

divesting inneed for his coat red such there could not be received at the constry a received wherever anton. The machine weight twolve tons.

divesting inneed of his coat red such there is those because of this portance. Our intention his near sour make profiting a movement which promises such top of his voice, as he pursued the further make in the path of true Southern independence.