## BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

THE CUBA RESOLUTIONS -- A BATCH OF NOMINA-TIONS-THE INDIAN BILL.

Washington, April 12 .- Some misapprehension exists regarding Banks' Cuban resolution. It is merely a resolution of the House, not re quiring the concurrence of the Senate or the signature of the President, and has no legal force. The act in itself, however, is complete, and was intended to support Grapt in Cuban affairs during the vacation by assuring him of a subsequent support in the House.

The Senate met and after appointing a committee to inform the President of the act continuing the committees of the last session, and resolving to meet daily at noon, went into

The following nominations were made today: Foreign Ministers - England, Mr. Motley; Bolivia, Markseit, of Ohio; Nicaragua, Partridge, of Maryland; Venezueta, Pitc, of Missouri; Belgium, Jos. R. Jones, of Illinois; Belgium, J. J. Carlisle, of West Virginia; Stockholm, J. R. Clay (colored),: Argentine Republic, Hnrlbert, of Inincis; Bogota, Hudson, of Iowa; Guatemala, E. D. Bassett (colored); Hayti. Curtin, of Penusylvania; Russia, Jay, of New York; Austria, Evans. Consul-General for Liberia, Kirk, of Ohio. Attorney for South Mississippi, Whipple., Assessors-Whitehead, 2d Georgia District; Sparling, 5th Tennessee; Collectors-Morrille, 2d Georgia; Peabody, 5th Tonnessee. Postmasters-Mrs. Livingstone, Greenville, Ala.; Wheeler, Eufaula, Ala., and Humphreys, Pensucola.

The workingmen of this district screnaded Senator Sprague to-night as a manifestation of their approval of his course.

The Indian Appropriation bill provides that shall be ratified, and that \$2,000,000 shall be placed in the hands of the President to be used in settling the difficulties between the government and the savages.

Ten treaties of various kinds, including the the Alabama Treaty, are before the Senate.

The Atlanta delegation leave for home tonight. The Augusta delegation left yesterday. These delegations, with other conservative Georgians present, have the credit here of defeating Butler's Georgia bill.

UNITED STATES SUPREME CCURT.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase dismissed the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. In the case of the steamboat Belfast vs.

Boone, from the Supreme Court of Alabama, the decision was reversed, with costs, and with this case claims federal jur sdiction in marine and admiralty cases from the sea to the head of navigation in rivers.

Iowa, the judgment of the Louisiana court with the party in which he serves, is uniwas reversed with costs. The court decided | versally respected. He has but little educathat a foreign consul engaged in trade during the war, has no more rights in business than a citizen of the United States.

Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court in the Texas bond case, holding that the annexation of Texas made it a State of the Union, and that no act of the citizens and government alone has or could dissolve that relation. He decided that the ordinance of secession and all legislative acts in that the law of Texas which required their is now kept belongs to the late incumbent himtransfer was illegal. Therefore, the State of | self. Texas has the right to recover the bonds and perpetuate the injunction, and it is decreed accordingly. The court holds that Congress had no right to adopt measures of reconstruction. Justice Grier dissented as to the merits Texas was not, in fact, a State in the Union. Justices Swayne and Miller dissented as to the jurisdiction only.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AGAIN LOST IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, April 12 .- There was no quo rum of the Legislature ; esterday. The newly elected Democratic members have resolved to stay away, thus again defeating the Fifteenth amendment.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The missing people from the steamer Thames, burned off Hatteras, are safe.

Dispatches from all parts of the world report a splendid celebration of the Pope's Jubilee. The steamer G. A. Thompson, from Cincin-

nati to Little Rock, was sunk in seventeen feet of water and lost. General Stoneman, with the 25th United States Infantry, left Richmond yesterday, en

route for California. The United States steamer Gettysburg, bas been ordered to take line soundings on the

coast of Cuba and the neighboring islands. Governor Wells addressed a large Republican meeting in Richmond, yesterday afternoon, giving the history of the Virginia Election bill, the passage of which he largely attributed to

A Fortress Monroe dispatch says that there was a violent northeast snow storm yesterday. and that a large number of vessels, including two ocean steamers, were driven to the roads form harbor.

LETTER FROM THE ENROLLING OFFICER.

Guffin, the enrolling officer, writes the fol-

lowing letter to the Abbeville Press:

I hope you will indulge me by inserting this card in your paper. I see a correspondence in the Columbia Phoenix between his Excellency R. K. Scott and Mr. Williams, relative to the R. K. Scott and Mr. Williams, relative to the organization of the militia. I received instructions from the Adjutant-General to raise a company. I first tried to raise a white company, but never enrilled a single white man. There was only one alternative left, and that was to enrill colored men, which I saw at once would so disorganize labor as to make it almost impossible to make a crop in this country. I wrote immediately to Governor Scott telling by wrote immediately to Governor Scott telling him wrote immediately to dovernor scott telling him my tears organizing a colored company, and in teply received a letter from his Excellency R. K. Scott, saying he did not intend for me to commence curolling at once. And instructed me to notify all those wishing to coroll themselves in the militia, that for the present the enrollment will be suspended; advise the labor-ers to devote themselves to their employment, and waste no time in looking for military or-ganizations. I can safely say if the civil laws ganizations. I can safely say if the civil laws are enforced by the officers now in office, the citizens of Abbeylle need never fear the pres-

ence of an armed force again.

But when a magistrate is told to his face that if he had issued a warrant for the arrest of certain parties for a violation of the peace, that neither he nor his constable could arrest them, (and I know they have not been arresied,) I will just ask the good law-abiding citizens, if the civil law fails to reach those cases, must we submit and let them go at large, a terror to the country?

Respectfully,

Lem. L. Guffin.

24th day of January, 1866; and on the same day was c manissioned by Governor James I. Crr. the "commission to continue in force for four years from the time of qualification." which term has not yet expired; the respondent the possession and enjoyment of his office until the expiration of his full term of four years from the 24th day of January, 1836. that if he had issued a warrant for the arrest the civil law fails to reach those cases, must we submit and let them go at large, a terror to the country? Respectfully,

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Agricultural Convention-Building and Loan Association-Senator Sprague and the Columbia Canal-A Sketch of the New Postmaster-Woman's Hights and Spiritualism.

COLUMBIA, April 12, 1869.—The subject most in the minds of our countrymen in and about Columbia is the Agricultural Convention, which is to come off on the 28th instant. The preparations are already made, and there is air hope of a successful affair. Mr. Wright, of Nickerson's Hotel, offers two inducementsthe use of his hall, which is a suitable one, and board to delegates at half price. As the Columbia Hotel-a fine new building on Mainstreet-is to be opened in time for the convention, it is not impossible that the spirit of liberal competition may offer rate States, the President issued his proclamasome other or greater induc-ments in this direction. The prompt action of the committee authorized by the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Institute to invite and nominate delegates to the convention, from the coast, is highly satisfactory; and is universally felt to indicate that that portion of the State means business, and that the same spirit will pervade the convention. The up-country is a little slow, to say the least of it, in this movement; although in Abbeville County-the protagonist in this measure-Anderson, Richland, and, I hear, Fairfield, have already appointed their delegates; and it is believed here that, with one or two exceptions, all the counties traversed by railroad at least, will come up to time and be ready on the 28th. SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIA-

Since the establishment of the National Bank in this city, two other steps in the financial way have been taken; one of them within the none of the treaties negotiated since June, 1867, last few days. These two steps are a savings bank and a building and loan association, both new things to our people. Both have long been definitely wanted, and both promise to do essential service in their way; but a couple of extensive cotton factories on that Columbia Canal that Senator Sprague bought a few months ago, would do four times as much good in a material way for our community Rumors begin to come in now that Senator Sprague is to break ground towards building his mammoth factory sometime towards the

end of the incoming summer. THE NEW POSTMASTER. The appointment of Charles M. Wilder to be postmaster at this place is understood to be indication of the President's policy towards the South, rather than as a special blow at a place or at persons. That is to say, Wilder, although colored-he is a white quadroon, or three-quarters white-is, perhaps, the least directions to dismiss the libel. The court in objectionable, personally, of all his darker race; and in appointing him the President has executed his vindictive and party-tool purpose in the least objectionable way he could. Wilder In the case of B. F. Hall vs. Geo. Coppell, of is well known, and, apart from his contact tion and moderate ability; but is not defiled by any of the arrant prostitution of principles that smutches almost every one of his party associates. He is the most decent negro of the Radical party that could have been appointed, and, negro as he is, he stands head and shoulders above the white scalawags and carpet-baggers who have wormed themselves through dirty ways into so many of our offices. Wilder gives up his trade as aid of the rebellion were void; that the carpenter for his new office. He has not taken Legislature was an illegal body; that the any steps towards entering upon the duties United States bonds in question were the pre- yet, and probably will not until another buildperty of Texas at the time of secession, and | ing be secured, as the one in which the office

As savings banks and building and loan associations go together, and we have the pair, so have we another pair of povelties-woman's rights and spiritualism. Late in the session and jurisdiction of the case, holding that of the recent Legislature the Judiciary Committee, in the presence of the adjourned House, heard Louisa Rawlius-a well-known mulattress of Charleston-deliver her views upon the constitutionality of women's voting. The entering wedge of spiritualism-spiritism is the proper word-was the lecture announced in Sunday morning's Phonix, and which came off Sunday evening at Janney's Hall. The subject is "Humanity's Final Triumph and Victory over Death;" and the lecturer, whose name does not appear, is a citizen of Columbia. The isms are coming in upon us with a vengeance. The lecturer presented the usual tenets of that rather heterogeneous doxy, called spiritualistic-not taking issue with any religion, except (rather an important exception) the issue with the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures. There was nothing specially new in the matter presented: new, that is, to those who have dabbled into the Andrew Jackson Davis literature. The audience was rather slim, consisting to a great extent of Jews and juveniles. The lecturer was unquestionably in earnest-

> THE REGISTRARSHIP OF MESNE CONVEYANCES.

> in the gravest possible earnestness-while the

bearers were far less so.

Judge Carpenter gave yesterday judgment of ouster against Mr. Henry Trescot, the Registrar of Mesne Conveyance, to which office William J. McKinlay (colored) was elected by the Legislature in December last. The opinion of Judge Carpenter is as follows: THE STATE EX BELATIONE THE ATTORNEY-GENE-

Opinion. -On the — day of January last the Attorney-General filed his suggestions for a writ of quo warrando against the respondent, Henry Trescot, then holding the office of Registrar of Musne Conveyances for Charleston County. That suggestion sets forth in brief, County. That suggestion sets forth in brief, that on the 9th day of December, 1868 William J. McKinlay was duly elected by joint vote of the General Assembly, to the office of Registrar of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston County; that on the 6th day of January, 1869, he received his commission therefor from the Governor; that on the 7th day of January, 1869 he was duly quantied for the said office; that on the 9th day of January, 1869, he made demand the part the respondent for the resessation and upon the respondent for the cossession and enjoyments of his effice, which demand has been refused up to the present time; and that the respondent is now usurping the office of Registrar of Mesne Conveyances, in violation of the laws of the State: Wherefore the Attorney-General prays a rule against the respondent requiring bim to show cause by what authority he holds the said office.

In accordance with the prayer of the suggesin accordance with the prayer of the sugges-tion above recited, a rule was granted, return-able on the first day of February last before me, sitting at Chambers, requiring the re-spondent to answer to the allegations contained in the segrestion; on which day the re-spondent appeared by counsel and made return to the rule, in substance, as follows: That the respondent was duly elected Registrar of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston County, then District, on the 1st day of December, 1865, and was qualified under the said election, on the 24th day of January, 1866; and on the same day was c manissioned by Governor James L. Crr. the "commission to continue in force for four years from the time" of qualification." The facts sot forth in the suggestion and the return to the rule are admitted both by relator and respondent. In the argument of the cause, it was maintained by the attorney-

1st. That the election under which the respondent holds his office, was held under the authority of the Provisional Government of authority of the Provisional Government of South Carolina, and that, consequently, his tenure of office was at all times liable to be terminated by the action of the permanent government which succeeded it.

2d. That the tenure of office of the respondent was confirmed and continued by the act of the General Assembly, passed August the 15th, 1868, until the electron and qualification exceeding to law of his successor.

15th, 1868, until the electron and qualifica-tion, according to law, of his successor.

3d. That the election of W. J. McKinlay on
the 9th of Decomber, 1868, and his subsequent
qualification, according to law, terminated the
tenure of office of the respondent, and gave a
clear right to his successor to enter at once
upon his office.

To determine this question in this case, it
will be recessory to refer to the past history

will be necessary to refer to the past history of the country. After the cessation of hostilition declaring that no form of civil govern-ment existed in South Carolina, appointed a Governor and authoriz d the people of the State, upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed, to hold a convention and form a State Government. Under and by virtue of that preclamation a convention was called a that proclamation a convention was called, a constitution was formed, officers were elected under it, a Legislature assembled, passed laws and the new government went into full operation. The source of this new State gov-ernment was military power. The President derived his authority to permit its establish-ment from his military character, as Commannent from his military character, as Comman der-in-Cluet of the Army and Navy of the United States. Said government was provis-ional and ter porary, not permanent and es-tablished. The civil authority might alter or

abolish it at pleasure. (Litenadorrer & Houghton vs. Webb. 20 Howard, 176.)
And this was exercised by the passage of the act of March 2, 1857, entitled "Anact to provide tor the more efficient government of the rebel States." This act deel res in express terms that no legal State governments exist in the States therein named, among which is that of South Carolina: provides in what manner said States shall be governed, and upon what conditions they shall be finally admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States; that "until such States are by law ad-mitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional

fy, control or supersede the same."

The acts amending that of March 2d, confirm beyond a doubt this view of the then civil government of this State. Under and by virtue of these acts a convention was called in this State, a constitution formed, submitted to the qualified electors, and by them adopted; and a government was thereupon organized, which, by the terms of the acts of Congress and the nature of the case, was permanent and

It is a well settled principle of law established by elementary writers and an unbroken cured by elementary writers and an unbroken current of judicial decisions, that even in a conquered country, the laws in force at the time of the conquest remans so, until repealed or modified by the conqueror; and a fortiori this is the true rule under the peculiar circumstances to which I have referred.

The act of 1812 (vol. 5th of the statutes, page 674) provided that Registrars of Mesne Conveyances should thereafter be elected by

vances should thereafter be elected by ballot of both branches of the Legisjoint ballot of both branches of the Legis-lature, for four years, and until another bo By the act of 1826, the Registrar of Mesne Conveyances was required to give a bond and and security for the furthful perso mance of

he duties of his office. (Vol. 6—283)
Section 30, Article 2, Constitution of South Carolina, requires members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before they enter upon the execution of the dates of their res-pective offices, and all members of the Bar, before they enter upon the practice of their ession, to take and subscribe the oath in

before required was imposed upon that officer by this constitutional provision.

The respondent having been elected on the 1st day of December, 1865, and commissioned January 24th, 1866, as the acts of the General Assembly in reference to the office of Registrar have not been repealed, he will be entitled to continue in office until the 24th day of January enects "that all State, District and Municipal officers appointed or elected under the late Provisional Government of South Carolina, not removed by military authority, and whose places have not been filled by election or appointment under the new constitution, shall continue in office until their several offices are filled by the election or appointment and qualification according to law of their successors, or until the duties of such offices have been devolved by authority of the General Assembly volved by authority of the General Assembly upon other officers duly elected or appointed, and qualified according to law, under the new

onstitution."

The office not being one of those produced for in the constitution, was liable to be altered or abolished by the legislative power, upon the organization of the permanent govern-

That department, however chose not to amend the act or abolish the office, but instead provided that the incumbent should remain in office u till his successor should be elected and qualified; the word "until," in the above conqualified; the word "until." In the above connection, is a word of limitation; the meaning
therefore is that he shall continue in office until the election or appointment and qualification according to law of his successor, and no
longer. Where the meaning of the body of the
act is doubtful, the title may be relied on as
an assistance in arriving at a conclusion.
(Sedgwick on Stat, and Con. Law, page 50, and
cases there cited.)

cases there cited.)
The title of the act of 1868 is "an Act regulating the tenure of certain offices and appoint-ments thereto and for other purposes." All the offices whose tenures are regulated

by this statute were created by former statutes, and the term for which the incumbents were to hold them respectively, fixed by law, hence the title seems clearly to indicate an intention on the part of the Legislature to change the then existing terms of the persons to whom the act applied.
William J. McKinlay was elected on the ninth

day of December, 1868, by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly; on the sixth day of January, 1869, he was duly qualified by giving the required bond and taking the oath giving the required bond and taking the own of office prescribed by the new constitution. This was an election and qualification within the intent of the act of 1868, and hence the term of Mr. Trescot expired on the day the claimant in this case complied with these con-

ditions precedent.

The construction of this, and the prior acts The construction of this, and the prior acts of the Legislature contended for by the respondent, not only does violence to the language of that of 1838, but makes the whole act of no effect; in short construes it away altogether. The former act, and that of 1838, should be construed varie materia, and then it would construed pari materia, and then it would seem to admit of little doubt that the legislative will was that the officers should be elected by joint ballot, should give bond, take the prescribed oath, and continue in office for four years, provided those who were elected by the Provisional Government continue in office only until their successors should be elected. If this office upon the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General ressions, would it be contended that Mr. Trescot's term of office did not cease the moment suen an act became law?
The same words of limitation having been used in reference to both contingencies it seems clear to my mind that the same result follows, viz: that the legal tenure of Mr. Tiester was the same result of the same result follows. cot was determined and ended on the day that the claimant qualified according to law, and that therefore the State is entitled to judg-

ment of ousier against the respondent.
R. B. Caspenter, April 12, 1869.

-"A vermilion edict" has been issued by T B Marchand, commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, apparently as an onicial doouument, in terms as follows: "By direction of following particulars of the execution of Gerald the Navy Department, you will see that no per- Eaton, hung in Philadelphia on Thursday for son hostile to the present administration be the murder of Timothy Heenan on the 11th of employed in the yard department under your June last : control. Preference should in all cases be giv n.to those who have belonged to he Union party. The Sceretary of the Navy particularly desires that this should be done.

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1869. TWITCHELL AND EATON.

A SUICIDE AND AN EXECUTION.

Details of the Suicide of Twitchell-History of his Crime-Scenes at the Execution of Gerald Eaton-He Protests his Innocence to the Last-Attempt at Resuscitation.

the hanging of Eaton on Thursday last. We make some extracts: SUICIDE OF TWITCHELL.

Twitchell was found, at 5.20 A. M., lying on his back, with his hands clenched and his mouth wide open, showing marks of an agonized death. After death the bedy became very much discolored. Subsequent investigation showed that he had come to his death by strychnine, and that Eaton was fully aware of Twitchell's intention to commit suicide. The following statements were elicited from the following statements were elicited from the watchman of the prison: Twitchell was visited watchman of the prison: Twitchell was visited on Wednesday afternoon by his friend (McCully), by his father and by the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, his spiritual adviser. The interview between the culprit and his friend (McCully.) was very affecting. The father of the prisoner remained until a late hour, and after he had gone the ciergyman stayed with the prisoner until half-past eleven, when the prisoner requested that he might be left alone, as he felt a desire to get a little sleep during the prisoner duch ham-pass detect, when the prisoner requested that he might be left alone, as he felt a desire to get a little sleep during the night. He was atterly prostrated during the afternoon, and so weak that it was thought that it would have been necessary to support him to the scaffold. At two o'clock this morning, the watchman says he looked into Twitchell's cell and saw him stretched at full length upon the bed, with the bedelothes frawn over his head. The watchman supposed him to be asleep. At a quarter past five this morning the keeper went to the cell and called to awake the prisoner; but, receiving no reply, entered the cell and found that George S. I witchell was a lifeless corpse. On the previous night, owing to the account given by Jerry Eaton—who occupied a cell in sight of Twitchell's and within easy hearing distance of tit—ot what had passed during the evening between Twitchell and himself, the cell of the tween Twitchell and himself, the cell of the former was carefully searched to see if he had any means of committing suicide. Eaton had related that on calling out to Twitchell to cher related that on calling out to Twitchell said: "You will have to go alone to-morrow; I'll not be with you;" and then held up his thumb and finger, as if holding something between them, and said, "Mun's the word." From this Eaton concluded that Twitchell intended to commit suicide, and informed the keeper of his suspicious. A rest morton examination of the heady. cions. A post-morton examination of the body was held at three o'clock this afternoo, and the following testimony before the coroner's jury was clicated. No clue was obtained as to how Twitchell procured the poison:

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh being sworn, said: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Twitchell; the eyes were examined first, and a peculiar divness about the corners was ob-served; there was a stain on the lower lip, which could not be washed away; the brain was examined, the blood-vessels of which were found to be excessively congested, and the odor of prussic acid was noticeable besides a peculiar redness of blood; that which ran upon the bench and floor did not congulate; the lungs were congested; the heart was flacid and contained fluid blood; the liver was in a normal condition; the stomach contained but a small quantity of fluid, but no solid food; the mucous membrane of the stomach was in a state of high congestion; the odor of prussic acid was observed whenever the bedy was opened; I had no doubt on my mind as to the cause of death from the examination; but in searching the cell I discovered a bottle wrapped

searching the cell I discovered a bottle wrapped in paper in the toe of a boot; it contained a surface of cyanide of potassium, which is a deadly poison; it was a half ounce bottle and is about half full; a portion of it was evidently poured in the tin cup by the prisoner and swallowed by him as he lay on the bed; there is no doubt that George S. Twitchell came to his death by poison administered by himself. Other physicians all concurred with Dr. Shapleigh as to the cause of his death.

It was stated that Twitchell had contemplated for some time the commission of suicide,

ted for some time the commission of suicide, and this is based upon a letter which it is alleg-ed he wrote to an intimate friend, in which he is reported as having said: "I cannot and will not die on a scaffold." Last evening two of his continue in office until the 24th day of January next. unless his official tenure has been terminated by the act of August, 15th, 1868. (Sess. acts. page 4.) and the subsequent election and qualification of W. J. McKimlay. Section 1 enacts "that all State, District and Municipal enacts" that all state, District and Municipal enacts "that all state, District enacts "that enacts "that enacts "that enacts "that enacts "that enacts "that enact gentleman states that about eleven o'clock he was informed that Twitchell would be found dead this morning, and in so positive a man-ner was this assertion made that he was induc-ed to believe it.

TWITCHELL'S CRIME.

In the month of November of last year, Mrs. Hill, an old lady of sixty five; Mr. George S. Twitchell, a young man of twonty-eight years of age, and her daughter, Mrs. George S. Twitchell, aged about thirty-five, occupied a fine house at the corner of Tenth and Pine streets, Philadelphia. They had in their cmploy a servant girl named Sarah Campbell, who, on the sternoon of the 22d of November, went out, as was her habit on Sunday afterwent out, as was her habit on Sunday afternoon, to spend the time until evening with her
friends. Returning home at haif-past nine in
the ovening, she rang the bell, but no one
cam: to open the door. Again she rang, and
sgaits, seven or eight times at intervals, and
knocked loudly until at length George S.
Twitchell opened the door for her, a very unusual thing for him, as Mrs. Hill had been in
the habit of staying up to let Sarah in. Mr.
and Mrs. Twitchell were in the habit of retiing early. On opening the door that night, and Mrs. Twitchell were in the habit of retiing early. On opening the door that night, Twitchell, after remarking that it was cold, said, "I wonder where mother can be?" to which the girl replied that she did not know. He then went up stairs and Sarah Compbell proceeded into the kitchen and lighted a candle. Seeing the kitchen and lighted a candle. Seeing the kitchen door open she went to shut it, when she was horrified at beholding the body of Mrs. Hill lying upon the pavement. The alarm was at once given and Twitchel came down stairs, as alter a time his wife also. On seeing the body Twitchell exclaimed, "My God I what is this? will some one assist me in carrying her m?" The body was brought in and the neighborhood aroused. A policeman named Howard was the first to arrive upon the scone, and soon afterwards a number of the neighbors. Twitchell was washing the head of Mrs. Hill when these people arrived. The spectacle presented by the body of the purdered woman—for she had evidently ing the head of Mrs. Hill when these people arrived. The spectacle presented by the body of the murdered woman - for she had evidenty been murdered—was ghastly. Thriteen deep wounds were found upon the face and head. Mrs. Twitchell, on being asked by one of the neighbors, a Mrs Morrell, what had happened to Mrs. Hill, said, "She fell out of the window." An examination of the premises was made, when a scene of sickening horror was f. and in the dining room up stairs, from the window of which Mrs. Hill was alleged to have fallen. A sota and pillow stained with thick blood, a pool of goro upon the floor, spots of blood which Mrs. Hill was alleged to have tained. A sota and pillow stained with thick blood, a pool of goro upon the floor, spots of blood upon the arpets and sprinkied over the walls, and the window sash and sill also smeared over with blood, while in a corner of the room a poker covered with blood and having eray have sticking to it was found. Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were charged with the murder and placed under arres. Their trial came off in December and excited intense interest not only in Philadelphia, but over the whole country. The prisoners demanded to be tried separately, and George S. Twitchell was first placed on the stand. The evidence at unced against him is still fresh in the public-mind. Suffice it, therefore, to say that it was shown that when he went up stairs to put on a vest and linen shirt, which he had not on when he carried in and washed the body, it was found by the officer who accompanied him to the room that the vest and shirt were stained with blood, and I wit hell failed to account for these stains. The theory that Mrs. Hill was murdered he preced her governered in and read the the house for stains. The theory that Mrs. Hill was murder ed by parties who had entered the house for the purpose of robbery was utterly domolished. In fine, the testimony against George's, Twitch-

cil was overwhelming, and he was found guity and sentenced to be hung. Mrs. Camilla Twitchell, his wife, was acquitted. Execution of Eaton. From the Philadelphia Press we extract the

Between six and seven o'clock (morning) the Roy. Fathers O Rolly and Barry arrived at the prison, entered the cell and celebrated a mass for the cond mucd, after which the holy communion was administered. The priests, at

Eaton's request, erected an altar in the cell provious to celebrating mass. Upon being asked by Father O'Roilly about the murder, he asked by Father O'Roilly about the murder, he said he had nothing to say, and that he never fired the pistol. About seven o'clock Keepers Cassidy and Peterson opened the cell door and entered with the last breakfast which Eaton was to eat. It consisted of a couple of boiled eggs, bread and butter and a bowl of coffee. Upon being asked how he felt, he said, "I feel like eating a hearty breakfast," and this statemen was fully verified by his devouring all which was set b fore him.

The Philadelphia papers come to us filled with the details of the suicide of Twitchell and

which was set before him.

SOUL-HARBOWING SPECTACLE.

A very affecting scene occurred at eight o'clock, when his poor wife, his adopted daughter, his brother-in-law, and sister-in-law visited him for the last time. The interview did not last long, but all of his relatives clung to him in a frautic manner, and sobbed bitterly. Eaton remarked to his wife that she should not try to unnerve bim, but rather endeavor to cheer him up, so that he might be enabled to meet his doom as became an innocent man and a Christian. Two of his counsel, Charles W. Brooke and John V. McDonough, George H. Smith, Joshua C. Taggart, and John George H. Smith, Joshua C. Taggart, and John Nolan visited him. He spoke in the highest terms of his counsel, especially Mr. Brooke, and thanked all his friends for the way in which they had striven to help him. He then bade the three latter gentlemen an affectionate farewell, and they left the cell deeply deplor-ing Eaton's position.

Eaton's position.

THE EXECUTION DELAYED.

Eaton's spiritual advisers were in his cell alone all the morning, and did not leave him until the fats moment arrived. The execution was long delayed so as to afford the doomed man every possible chance of getting a reprieve. About eleven o'clock we looked in his cell and he was smoking a cigar. He shook hands with us in a cheerful manner, and did not evince the slightest emotion. not evince the slightest emotion. BUSPENSE.

SUSPENSE.

During the morning each person inside the prison was going about in a dreadful state of suspense, at one time walking down the prison yard and looking at the instrument of death, and then passing along the inside corridor and gazing at Eaton's cell, but all the time expressing great sympathy for the condemned, and hoping that the reprieve would arrive by noon. Every time the bell at the prison gate rang there was a general rush to the door, each face beauing with the hope that the ringer was a messenger of "glad tidings" to the dying man; but at last a genticman arrived who informed Mr. Brooke that it was now useless to hope for a reprieve. Mr. Brooke immediately repaired to Eaton's cell and informed him how matters stood and the impossibility of a respite arriving from Harrisburg.

During all this time Mr. Brooke was in a fearful state of excitement; his face was deathered.

fearful state of excitement; his face was death ly pale, and he was continually conversing with the sheriff, with a view, we supposed, of getting the time of the execution postponed as late as was possible.

Precisely at helf-past twelve Sheriff Lyle called the jury into the keeper's office and requested his principal deputy, Mr. Smith, to read the death warrant. All the jurors answering to their names, the reading of the death warrant was proceeded with.

DREAD SUMMONS.

The sheriff then announced the order in which the parties present were to proceed to the scaffold. General Lyle, at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock, went to the cell of Eaton and informed him that the time had arrived when he was to meet his fate. Eaton replied: "It is an unpleasant duty you have to perform, but you must do your duty." to perform, but you must do your duty.'

FROM THE CELL TO THE SCAFFOLD.

The cell was then left bohind, and at twenty minutes to one the condemned man reached minutes to one the condemned man reached the door of the keeper's office, from which place the procession started on the fatal journey. The sun, which had been shining all the morning, was enveloped in a dark cloud, which remained until the execution was over. Directly the procession emerged from the prison. That quiet walk to death, along the cirr-dor running from east to west at the north end of the prison, was a very solemn and an impressive one. Eaton walked firmly, and did not exhibit any emotion. His face was unnaturally pale, which was the result of his long confinement. He kept kissing the crucifix in his hands, and repeating the responses after his confessors during the whole of that walk, and no sound was heard save the thud of the walking multitude. At the end, and a little to walking multitude. At the end, and a little to the south of the passage, was the gallows upon which Spring, Winnemore, Probst, and others suffered the extreme penalty of the law for their bloody crimes. Father Barry ascended the steps, followed by Eaton, who walked in a firm manner, Father O'Reilly, the sheriff, and the careater who was employed to erect the the carpenter who was employed to erect the gallows. Eaton stood in the centre of the plank. gallows. Eaton stood in the centre of the plank, his confessors on either side, Sheriff Lylo at the top of the stops, and the carpenter behind. Eaton's black hair was carefully arranged, but the wind blow it from one side of his head to the other. He was dressed in a black cloth sack coat, double-breasted velvot vest, souff-colored trowsers, top boots, white shirt and collar, and a black necktie. His white pocket handler had been alleged by the coat. handke chief was hanging half out of his coat

SOLEMN BERVICE.

A special service for the burial of the dead, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, was then performed, the culprit repeating after the priests. He then knelt down, raised his eyes to heaven, occasionally kissing the cruci-fix, and repeated the Lord's Prayer, and made other atonements. He then rose to his lest, repeated other ho'y passages, kissed the crucifix for the last time in a loud and earnest manner, shook hands warmly with both of his spiritual attendants, and bade them farewell in a very touching manner, after which they left the scaffold. Sheriff Lyle then stepped forward with Morell, the carpenter. The for mer put out his hand to Eaton, who looked straight into his face and smiled.

The sheriff inquired if he wished to say any thing before dying, whereupon he protested his innocence again and again, and said, as he hoped to meet his Maker, he never fired a shot

on that fatal night.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

Morell then handcuffed Eaton, stood behind him, and placed the noose around his neck. him, and piaced the hoose around his acts. Eaton moved his head, apparently horrified when the rope first touched him. For some reason the rope was taken off, and the knot fixed just under the left ear. Eoton turued his face upward, and then closed his eyes forever. The sheriff then drew from his pocket the white cap, placed it over the head of Eaton, and hen descended from the scaffold. Morell followed, the rope was brought across the yard, the end being dropped into a cellar close by, and at ten minutes to one o'clock the unfortunate man was hing. After he dropped he did not struggle once, indicating that he died an easy death. For some time there was a contraction of the body, which was only mus-cular. Eaton died, as was anticipated, in the most heroic manner, not exhibiting any fear, but at the same time, unlike most of the crim-inals, he faced his God without displaying any u seemly bravado. Just before the bolt was u seemly bravado. Just before the bolt was drawn, one of the observers drew back from the scaffold, exclaiming, "This is hotrible butchery!"

In twenty minutes Messrs, Smith and Butcher, the physicians attached to the prison, pronounced that the heart and pulse had ceas-ed to beat, and that life was extinct. After the body had been hanging thirty-one minutes, it was cut down, the time being precisely twentywas cut down, the time being precisely wentyone minutes past one o'clock. Morell procured
a ladder, placed it against the scaffold, untied
ihe rope, and the body was tenderly lowered on
a trock and taken on its return journey along
the same corridor into the prison. The face
and neck of the body were examined by the
suprecope and the jury. A discoloration under surgeons and the jury. A discoloration under the left ear, where the knot was placed, was visible, and the face was also discolored.

In compliance with a request from Eaton's relatives no post-mortem examination was made, and his body was handed over to his friends, who started, as they said, to convey it to an un lettaker's. Instead of conveying the body to an undertaker it was driven rapidly to a college in South Ninth-street, and an attempt was made at resuscitation. The galvanic bat-tery was applied, to the horror of the friends of deceased, and mustard was used, beside No knife was allowed to be used by the trierds, and after two hours' manipulation of the body, it was consigned to the legitimate custodian of mammate oodies, the undertaker. The funeral will take place, it is said, on Sat-

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April 10

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April 3

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THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Steamship SEA GULL, N. P. DOTTON Commander, will sail for Baltimore on Wednesday, 13th April, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

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