## VOLUME VII .-- NUMBER 1042.

BY TELEGRAPH. THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, April 26 .- The following cases i the Second Circuit were struck off: C. B. Kirk and W. W. Birns ads. E. M. Heyward; ex parte W. W. Burns, in 1e E. M. Heyward ads. C. B. Kirk; M. Frazier, executor, vs. A. A. Glover, et al. The case of A. J. Hammond and W. G. Harris, executors, vs. A. A. Glover, et al, was continued by consent. In the Seventh Circuit, Isaac L. Gilbert et al, ads. William Lyon, and the case of Isaac L. Gilbert et al, ads. Leonard W. Lyon, were continued.

The appeal was abandoned in the case of James Cowan ads. James 11. Johnson and wife. The case of S. S. Tompkios and J. W. Tompkins, executors, et al, ads. T. H. Kerr, administrator A. C. Tucker et al, was heard; John Bacon for the motion; General M. F. Gary

The case of the Columbia Railroad vs. the South Carolina Railroad will be heard in Charleston with the remaining cases of the First Circuit.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPRAGUE-ABBOTT DIFFICULTY-LET US HAVE

Washington, April 26 .- Sepators Sherman, Pool and Sumner have succeeded in securing a reconciliation between Abbott and Sprague. Sprague writes to Abbott that he wrote the paragragh which gave Abbott offence before Abbott spoke. Whereupon Abbott writes to Sprague: "My allusion to you in the Senate | The party offering the cotton avers, with fair was founded on a misconception. I ask you to consider it unsaid." Colonel Parker, the Indian, qualified to-day

as Indian Commissioner.

ENGLISH POLICY CONCERNING CUBA.

LONDON, April 26 .- It is rumored that the there. government will adopt a bold Cuban policy, by conceding the rights of belligerents to the insurgents and by assistance, insuring the independence of the island, thus preventing its absorption by the United States, and at the same time maintaining a consistency as regarding the Confederacy. SPAIN.

MADRID, April 26 .- There has been a great popular demonstration in favor of a Republic. It is said that Prim and Serano are at variance. The conscription, authorized by law, has been completed without serious disturbance.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Columbia Hotel, a new and elegant structure, was opened yesterday.

A petition is in circulation at Boston asking the President to appoint Fred. Douglass to Brazil.

Business was generally suspended in Augusta on yesterday in honor of the decoration of Confederate graves.

Dispatches from all points represent a magnificent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Odd Fellows.

The Odd Fellows' semi-centennial demonstration in Philadelphia, yesterday, was magnificent and imposing.

The steamer St. Elmo, belonging to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, exploded yesterday morning while on her way to Mobile. Ciay, the steward, was blown overboard and drowned. Six other officers were seriously burned. No passengers were 1 urt, and the boat was towed to the city.

The Odd Fellows' celebration, in Richmond, Va., took place yesterday, at the Hermitage Park. About two thousand persons were pres ent, including seven Lodges and two Encampits. A crowded railroad train ran to the Park every ten minutes. The address was delivered by Judge W. W. Crump.

A prize ught took place yesterday morning, about two miles from Richmond, Va., on the York River Railroad, between Charles Dogherty, an Irishman, and Tom Hammond, an Englishman, for three hundred dollars a side. Eighty-six rounds were fought in two hours and ten minutes. Both men were badly punished. Dogherty winning the fight.

## ELECTION IN MARION.

A correspondent at Marion writes that the Radicals made the election of officers for Marion Township a party question, contrary to the wishes and advice of all prudent men. The Radicals were, however, routed, the white or conservative party electing their entire ticket. This is good news indeed. The following were the respective tickets and votes: CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

J. Wilcox, Jr	232
Selectmen.	
C. Graham	179
R. W. Smith	178
T. W. Godbold	111
Surveyor of Highways	***
J. D. Montgomery	168
~ Constable.	
John H. Flowers	180
RADICAL TICKET.	
Town Clerk.	
W. E. Miller	100
Isaac Moses (colored)	144
Selectmen.	
W. H. Johnson (colored)	140
Arnold Jackson (colored)	143
Surveyor of Highways.	150
S. S. Gasque	136
Constable.	140
Owen Washington (colored)	149

THE NEGRO MINISTER TO HAYTI OPPOSED BY WHITES AND BLACKS .- A letter from Port an Prince to the New York Herald says :

The grand excitement here since the srrival a colored gentleman is to supersede the pre-sent American minister, T. H. Hollister. As sent American minister, I. n. hollister. As there is no other minister resident here, and as he is chief of all the foreign representatives in ra. k, the Charges d'Affaires from England. France and Spain, who are gentlemen of high social position, do not feel complimented with the news. The American consuls and other officers representing us here do not wish to have a colored man for a chief. We have had, visiting and stationed, at this port during the last ten months, six American ships of war. The commandants and the officers under them, like the other gentlemen of our navy, are persons of culture, and would not relish this change. Rumor says that President Salnave enange. Industry says that Frestein Samaye (negro) was heard yesterday to remonstrate with the American merchants in town against this measure, and that the parties present all agreed in sentiment. The president remarked (so the story goes) that he already had more black men here than he could take care of. He considered the black race equal to the white race, but asked very pointedly whether our government entertained such sentiments, and government entertained such sentiments, and if so, why we did not send black men to repre-sent us in England and France? He said the question was not what he thought about the equality of races, but that he did not consider this discrimination in favor of Hayti to be som-

The dwelling place in Greenville, Tennessee, to which Mr. Johnson retired from the White House, is a modest two-story brick. Sen nor Patterson, his son-in-law, resides at Henderson, six miles from Greenville. It is believed that Mr. Johnson left Washington,

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Rumored Removal of Dr. J. W. Parker from the Lunatic Asylum-Cotton Fraud-Census Appointments - Bee Culture-The Incoming Week-Items.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, April 26 .- The rumor that reached THE NEWS a few days ago, to the effect that Dr. Parker had been removed from the superintendency of the State Lunatic Asylum, turns out, as THE NEWS suggested, to be untrue. It is known that immense party pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor, in order to bring about the removal in question; but a conviction that his party is not the only power in South Carolina seems to taken shape in the Governor's mind, and this conviction induced him to refuse, in this case, to follow the dictation of his party. He may be willing to serve his party to the utmost of his power, but not when, as here, all the odium must fall upon his individual shoulders. However it be, Dr. Enser does not take the place of Dr. Parker in the Asylum. The Investigating Committee, appointed to find a reason for this removal, have failed to find even a pretext, and hence it is that the Governor is unwilling to become personally reponsible for an act so flagrant.

THE COTTON FRAUD.

The discovery of false packing in nineteen bales of cotton, offered for sale last Friday, has caused a good deal of talk in this place. Blakely & Gibbes, who made the discovery, made a narrow escape, as the trade was almost concluded when an impulse of caution induced Mr. Gibbes to make another probe-sampling. show of credibility, that he was not aware of the fraud; and explains that the freedmen did the packing and designed the traud, in order to increase their share-one-half-in the crop. This part of the business is undergoing investigation. The cotton came from Abbeville, and the party selling it is said to stand well

THE CENSUS APPOINTMENTS.

The statement of the Phoenix that these appointments by the Governor would be "generally approved" has had the effect of stirring up a good deal of comment. In addition to what the Anderson Intelligencer has so pointedly said about it, I hear on all hands that the approval of these appointments is limited to the Radicals, and many of them about Columbia are anything but pleased with them. I have yet to hear the first man, white or black, except the writer of the paragraph in question, who thinks the appointment of P. Epstin for Richland census-taker a good one. From the testimony of the Intelligencer, it appears that Anderson has feared worse probably than even Richland.

BEE CULTURE.

A gentleman living a 'ew miles above Columbia is developing this new branch of industry as a regular pursuit. Hitherto bees have been raised for the purpose of supplying the family with honey for home use, and generally failing to do this. This gentleman has thoroughly prepared the subject by study and two years of experiment; has purchased Langstroth's right to make the patent hive for this county; is growing pasturage for his bees, and hopes in a few years to have a large business. Information derived from intenigent occuraters in the Northwest, show that one intelligent and industrious man can easily manage five hundred hives; some say, a thousand, but let us be safe. One raiser in Illinois averages thirty pounds of honey a year to the hive. This amounts to fifteen thousand pounds of honey (to say nothing of the wax) a year. The price of honey in New York is about twen-The price of honey in New York is about twenty-five cents a pound—let us say twenty cents a pound—let us say twenty cents a pound. This makes the nice little yield of \$3000 a year for one man's work, allowing the wax to pay the expenses of hives and box-instance of hives and bo ing. This new branch of industry is one of those to be developed in this new order of things. It is one of those that require brains and skill more and muscle less-one of those that the intelligent white man can do himself, and so dispense with the services of the negro to a great extent—one of those that the man who owns land and n thing else, of whom there are hundreds in the State, can develope without much capital-one of those that women can manage with success, as Miss Tupper has demonstrated in the Northwest. Along with bee culture go the production of garden vegetables, fruits, pinders, grapes, and a score of other things that require more brains than muscle to produce; and our people must fall into these one by one, for such is the demand of the hour. The change in the laws of labor demands a corresponding change in the direction of that labor. The negro remains among us to plod; and the white man loses the advantage of his superior brain if he attempt to compete with the negro in mere muscle. Both are useful in their respective ways, and there is ample room for both, but they must be sorted out.

THE INCOMING WEEK.

A number of attractions are already gazetted for the coming week. The central idea, I take it, is the State Agricultural Convention, from which so much is reasonably expected This comes, as already stated, on Wednesday, the 28th, at eleven o'clock. The place is Carolina Hall.

Second in importance is the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Bailroad Company, which takes place at 10 A. M., on the 29th instant.

Of less material importance, but for literary and reading people far more interesting, is the brace of lectures to be delivered on the 26th and 27th, at 8 P. M., by Wm. Pinckney Starke. The subject is "Egypt and the Holy Land." They are to be d livered at the Nickerson House. Colonel Starke's repuration for accurate and thorough information, recondite learning, humor and brilliancy as a raconteur, will secure him a large house.

On the 27th, also, will be held the annual meeting of the Columbia Memorial Association -the fair guard that keeps watch over the graves of our gallant and cherished dead.

Thus the practical and material interests, the literary and the sacred, jumble heterogeneously together; but all have their uses.

Then there is to be the ventriloquial and leger-demain show of St. Maur, somewhere during

ITEMS. The velocipedes-there are three of them The velocipedes—there are three of them now—attract considerable knots of observers about the places where they practice late in the afternoons. The over-tumbles are numerous and varied—semetimes to the right, sometimes to the left, and sometimes heels-over-head discovers—front

head clear over in front.

A friend from Fuirfield tells me that there is great scarcity of laborers; farmers cannot get as many negroes as they need for the coming as many negroes as they need for the coming crop, and steps are to be taken to bring in

Germans for the next year.

In my mention last week of the State House appointment, I find that I should have stated that the A. Y. Lee who has been recently ap-pointed architect to fit up the new building is the brother of the former superintendent of the Penitentiary. It is all in the family, he we ever, Mr. A. Y. Lee is also architect of the

THE SPRAGUES AND THE BROWNS.
The Montagues and Capulets of Rhode
Island.

Contributions of the present family, are some gfits to the universities, to the Butler Hospital, and the Rhode Island Hospital, just completed. Though John Carter Brown and Robert H.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Rhode Island, furnishes an interesting sketch of the history and character of the houses of A. & W. Sprague and Brown & Ives, made somewhat conspicuous through the speeches of Senator Sprague in the United States Senate and elsewhere:

A. & W. SPRAGUE.

The house of Sprague started with Amasa Sprague, the grandfather of Amasa and William, the present representatives of the house. He was succeeded by his two sons, Amasa and William, and thus the firm of A. & W. Sprague William, and thus the firm of A. & W. Sprague came into existence. At the death of the 'old Governor," as Mr. Sprague, the uncle of the "two boys" who now control the house of A. & W. Sprague, is generally called even now, the busmess had not yet assumed anything like its present great proportions. That event occurred in 1856, and there was at that time only six called writing machines in the print. only six calico printing machines in the print works at Cranston. Since then, however, not only has addition after addition and extension after extension been put to the mills, until the mills form an extensive village in them also been procured and set in motion. In-stead of six-color machines, the largest num-ber any machine was capable of printing at the death of the "old Governor," there ne "old Governor," there works at Cranston to-day machines which print twelve. There are now thirty machines in the works, and 50,000 pieces of cloth can be printed and ment is driven by six engines, ranging from 40 ment is driven by six engines, ranging from 40 to 300 horse power, and the consumption of coal per day is not short of 100 tons. Twenty five donkey engines are scattered over the establishment, to do special duty whenever needed. Also triuming machines, washing and drying machines, dyeing apparatus, engraving machines all the immense and complicated. machinery necessary to the manufacture of the material for a new dress. The villages where the operatives reside are bulk after a uniform model, and consist of story-and-a-half double houses. In the store at Cranston an immense business is done. The Spragues do their own slaughtering, and kill about twenty five head er week, and sheep and hogs in The meat is furnished to their operatives at four and five cents per pound cheaper than it can be bought in the Provi-dence market, and the "store" sells goods of every kind at a proportionately low figure, the sales in a single year amounting to \$100,000.

Amasa Sprague resides at Cranston, about one mile from the city of Providence, and William lives with his mother in the city of Providence. What this woman has had to do with building up an immense business, the influence of which is felt everywhere in the influence. influence of which is felt everywhere in the country, has never been told. "The boys" habitually resort to her for advice, and the "old Governor" was accustomed to hold her judgment in the highest esteem. Her counsels to the old firm of A. & W. Sprague have been transferred to the new house, and have proved as beneficial to her sons as to their father and their uncle. She is now an old lady of seventy years, but her faculties are as vigorous as ever.

The house of A. & W. Sprague, as at present The house of A. & W. Sprague, as at present constituted, resembles the old house of that name in a striking degree. Amasa Sprague, at his home at Cranston, is much like Amasa Sprague, his father. As the father hated politics, so, too, the son dislikes the turmoil of party, and devotes himself to his family, his business, and his trotters. He has now in his stables, near the Narragassett Race Course, assertions of which to is president much an association of which he is president, much thoroughbred and blocded stock—the famous horse Bhode Island and the Dutch Girl among others. Of Rhode Island he is especially confident, and expects him to trot his mile in 2:20 at the June meeting at the Narragansett Park. But William Sprague, the uncle, and William politics. Both were governors of the State, and both senators of the United States. In his ecent course in the Senate, William Sprague,

as in 20,000 spinder sprague and his brother. He boasted in one of his speeches, or perhaps, rather complained, that small manufacturers were breaking down because they could not do as he does. It was very vaguely put, and was not generally understood. He simply meant that his purchases of stock were so immense that those who could not buy in like immense that those who could not buy in like immense quantities cannot compete with him. But he also meant to say that he can make better goods out of inferior material than any one else. His great point, however, was that persons who do not own an immense capital cannot borrow, owing to the course of legislation in the last few years, and that men like himself, by their great facilities and large capital, crush their neighbors either willingly or unwillingly. Ten thousand bales of cotton, 2000 casks of madder, and proportionate quantities of drugs, is no unusual single purchase. They casks of madder, and proportionate quantities of drugs, is no unusual single purchase. They consumed 17,000 bales of cotton the last year, and within the past five months have bought, at least, 10,000,000 yards of cloth from other manufacturers and printed it in their own works at Cranston.

The Sprague have mills at other places be-

manufacturers and planets in the works at Cranston.

The Spragues have mills at other places beside Providence, even as far away as Augus'a, Maine. Their "Baltie" mills are an immense affair, as are also the "Quidnick," "Natick," "Arctic' and "Central Falls." They have beside many outside interests. Their farm at Cranston alone contains two thousand acres of land, worth from \$200 to \$300 per acre, and in all of the following companies they have a controlling or a very large interest:

Rhode Island Locomotive Works, Perkins Sheet Lon Company, Phospix Iron Foundry,

Rhode Island Locomotive Works, Perkins Sheet Iron Company, Phonix Iron Foundry, Comstock Foun Iry, Rhode Island Horse-shoe Company, American Horse-nail Company, Nicholson File Company, Boston Wheat and Bread Company, United States Flax Manufacturing Company, Providence and New York Steams Company, United States Flax Manutacturing Company, Providence and New York Steamship Company. This view scarcely gives an idea of the immensity of the enterprises, into many of which they become engiged by taking hold of the failing enterprises of others. The immensity of the whole can only be judged from the immensity of any one of the undertakings named in the foregoing list. All are so great in themselves that the successful or nduct of any of them would stamp a man as eminently successful in business, and give him the prestige and social influence of great wealth.

The house of Brown & Ives antedates the revolutionary war. It began as a commercial house long before cotton spinning was thought of, much less had become a staple manufa of, much less hast become a stable maintac-ture and the source of wealth and power. Always eminently conservative, the house have adhered to old customs and ways to a remarkable degree, and to this day the account books which contain the record of their business are marked, "The Colony of Rhode Island;" and the etyle of the house has been Brown & Ives for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Forty years ago Nicholas Brown and Thomas Boynton Ives composed the firm. They were succeeded in the business by their sons, John Carter Brown and Robert H. Ives, the present mem bers of the house, and, as they signed themselves the other day, "sole part-ners." Mr. Brown is a man of about seventy years of ago, and Mr. Ives may be, perhaps, five years younger. The are both gentlemen of refined tastes and cultivated gentlemen of refined tastes and cultivated intellects—highly respectable, but emmently conservative, thoy say here in Rhode Island, and as an evidence of this, I may say that rare and curious books relating to America to be found anywhere among the collectors of this specialty. Old John Brown, the father of Nicholas, who was distinguished as one of the men who captured the Gaspee, in Providence River, in 1772, and who was a very prominent man tisoughout his whole info, laid the corner-stone of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, upon its removal fr in Warren to Providence, in 1770. Nicholas Brown afterward contributed largely toward the university, and the name was

lives are the sole partners of the firm, the whole family connections are familiarly spoken of here as "Brown & Ives." Mrs. Goddard is a of here as "Brown & Ives." Mrs. Goddard is a sister of Mrs. Ives. She has five sons, Thomas, William, Moses B. I., Frank and Robert, and two daughters, one of whom married Thomas B. Sheppard, and the other William Binney, a son of Horace Binney, Esq., of Philadelphia. A daughter of Mr. Ives married Professor Gammell, formerly of Brown University, and now supposed to lend the force of his intellectual abilities to the Journal newspaper

intellectual abilities to the Journal newspaper wherever the interests of Brown & Ives are concerned. John Carter Erown and Robert H. Ives may be the sole partners, though it is asserted that Mrs. Goddard's money remains in the house, and the Goddards are the agents of the great mill at Lonsdale; but all these are the people whom Sprague had in his mind as Brown & Ives, the great family, the million dollars. I may as well say here as at any other place that the person referred to by Senator doilars. I may as well say here as at any other place that the person referred to by Senator Sprague as losing his life in the late war by a mistake of "the million dollars," in the charmistage of the man on whose staff he was placed, was a son of Mr. Robert H. Ives. The young man served with General Rodman, of Rhode

man served with General Rodman, of Rhode Island, and was killed at Antietam. Nobody knows anything with absolute certainty in relation to the business of Brown & Ives, even their employees being sworn to secrecy in these matters. They have very few outside investments, and cannot be said to be "extended" even in the sense in which it may be truly said of the Spragues. Their property is mostly in landed estates, and it is an cld saving here that "Brown & Ives how and how. is mostly in landed estates, and it is an cld saying here that "Brown & Ives buy and buy, but never sell." Almost in the very heart of this city there are acres of land lying like the laborers in the Scripture, all the day idle, which they will neither sell nor improve. Many of their houses have a look of antiquity about them wonderfully in contrast to the elegance of their mills, as described in one of Sprague's speeches; but if they seldom make repairs for the accommodation of their tenants, neither do they raise the rents. But when they turned their attention from commercial enterprises to their attention from commercial enterprises to cotton spinning, "shamed." Sprague says, "into employing some of their im nense resources in the business of the people about them," they built what are here called "very fine mills," though their rival calls them ex travigant to a degree as to incite others to imitate them to their ruin. Their print-works are at Lonsdale, where they have also a large mill and village. There they have the "Hope" mill, and village. There they have the "Hope" mill, called after the maternal branch of the Ives called after the material branch of the Ives family, at Phoenix, on the Pawturet, and the "Ashton" mill on the line of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, in the valley of the Blackstone. They have also a large interest in the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, Mr. Alexander Duncan, the father of William Puncan of Duncan, Sherman & Co., being the Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., being the other member. This establishment was built by the old firm of Brown & Ives, and Mr. Butler, the father of Mrs. Duncan. These embrace all the great mills of Brown & Ives, and employ about 1500 persons. The number

FOREIGN NOTES.

-The French Prince Imperial, accompanied by General Frossard, went recently to see the telegraph central. M. de Vougry, director of the telegraph lines of France, was in attendance. The young Prince, with his usual quickness, asked leave to send a message himself.

He telegraphed to Lyons the following inquiry "Is the weather fine at Lyons?" signing the message "Louis Napoleon." The instantaneous reply from the clerk, whose surprise must have been great on reading the subscription, was 'The sun of Austerlitz. Long life to the Prince Imperial!" Signed, "Morel." It would be safe to bet heavily on the chance of M. valuable under all forms of government.

- Extracts from unpublished memoirs of Talleyrand, written upwards of thirty years ago, have appeared in the European papers. They include a remarkable passage on the policy of European Powers toward the United States. "Europe," says Talleyrand, "should never give America a pretext for complaint or retaliation.

covered means of communication, they will desire to take an active part in our affairs. \* \* ed to on the other week days. No opportunity should be given by Europe for such an intervention. The moment America places her foot on European ground peace and security will be banished from it for a long

-A famine is raging at the present time in certain Provinces of Russia, lying around the Gulf of Bothnia and the shores of the Baltic-Livonia, Esthonia, Caurland and Finlandthat strikes terror into the hearts of people in the great capitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow. These provinces are of rocky and arid surface, not penetrated by railroads, the victime of three bad years of production, and at present without either bread or the seed for another season. The roads are in such a state as to render it next to impossible to reach the inhabitants with aid. They are crowding into the villages and settlements, where disease adds to the fatality of their sufferings, and hunger becomes intensified accordingly. Finland contains about a million and three-quarters of souls-while the other three provinces named contain, perhaps, a hundred thousand more. Last year, in Esthonia, no rain fell for three months, or during the entire summer. Bread is now out of the reach of all. The wan faces of the beggared inhabitants are the picture of human despair. Skeletons, wasted by fever, totter from door to door; children wander about in a state of nakedness and starvation, and men in general are grown desperate. Relief can reach them only from St. Petersburg and Moscow, but the roads are few and next to inaccessible, and it looks as if the whole population must succumb to starvation. -A correspondent of the Nord gives the fol-

lowing details of the Chassepot musket: "Experiments with this arm have shown that the present military manœuvres must necessarily be changed. The execution made with it is such that entire battalions would be swept down as if by a cannonade. The men must present the smallest surface possible. They must be taught to spread themselves out as sharpshooters, and to form groups behind trees and on advantageous positions. A proposal was made that, when the troops are formed in line of battle, they should dg a trench and throw up the earth before them to form a rampar; but for .hat to be done the soldiers would require to be armed as sappers, and some time would be necessary to execute such entreachments. As a substitute, the men's knapsacks will be piled before the first line. In any case the formation of squares will be entirely abandoned, as they do not resist the enemy, and the troops on the fluks cannot fire. At present, to resist the heaviest shock of cavalry, all that will be necessary is two lines, the second of which will load the arms of the first. The part to be played by mounted soldiers in battle appears to be so much reduced that three fourths of them might be suppressed, the heavy cavalry especially. The only use of the horse will nov be to make reconnoissances or pursue fugitives. In the next campaign a matter of imp rtance will be for the army to understand the power of the musket, and not to fall into confusion before the Prussian needle-gun. The war should necessarily be a work of attack and not of defence, as what is wanted is not so toward the university, and the name was changed in his honor, while the old college building took the name of "Hope" College, after the wife of Thomas B. Ives. Among the of Algeria would be of great utility." much troops who stand firm as soldiers who advance. The Zouaves and native regiments BEING BLOWN UP.

How it Feels-The Experien e of an Old Salt who has been "Through the

The recent sad accident to the Austrian frigate Radelzky has sharpened the memory of an old Dane who was on board the Danish ship of the line Christian VIII., on the 5th of April, 1949, when she exploded. Fortunately, he was not killed, and has just given in the Vienna Press, in all earnestness, his experience and sensations at the time. The old sailor's imagination seems to be one of the best :

seeing both went away, though both came back again very soon, and I comprehended the whole affair. Lieutenant Frus had sprung the ship in the air. I cons'antly went higher. Not far from me I saw our foremast flying around me in a very dangerous manner. Above me everything was concealed in the thick powder smoke, which shut out the gun; but below me smoke, which shut out the sun; but below me the land lay spread out before my dizzy sight in the variegated beauty of spring. The Baltic glistened like silver in the fresh breeze; but of the glorious battle ship there was nothing left but a blazing crater, and upon the frigate Gesion floated the flag of the enemy.

O, my poor Denmark, how much hast thou lost? I calculated—this is a remarkable physiological fact—while I was flying in the arr the loss at one and a half million rigsdalers!

ar the loss at one and a half million rigsdalers!

In the meantime my movement upward became slower from second to second, and at last it appeared as if I was suspended perfectly still for a moment in the ether. An indescribable feeling of comfort permoated my breast, and confidence in the future of my dearly loved fatherland entered my soul! But this did not last long. I sank slowly again to the earth, and the foremast and all the other wreck around sank with me. Only a monster cloud of powder smoke remained in the air. Altogether different was my frame of altogether different was my frame of an altogether different was my frame of altogeth

Altogether different was my frame of mind as I spproached the earth, with a rapidity of fifteen feet in the second.

In ascending I did not feel at all unhappy, but in descending, on the contrary, I experienced an oppressive fearfulness which is hardly describable. I now saw before my eye death, upon which I never once thought; the period of my childhood sprang fresh in memory; I thought of my mother, and of my sweethearts, and with cksed eyes, in maddened speed, came down headforemost. The clear, pure water was beaten into a spray as I dove down like a bomb. I sank slowly, but deeper, even deeper. Underneath, there prevailed a greenish twilight. Finally I reached the "dead point," and it appeared as if I was again raised up by the water. My breath was almost exhausted; yet I exerted my lungs to the utmost, and was at last rewarded with life. Even quicker I ascended, and at last I came out in the air like a cork. Powerful arms seized hold of me, raised me into the boat, and led me as a prisoner of war into arrest.

## Special Motices.

AF OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAIL WAY COMPANY .- CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 27TH, 1869 .- THE CARS THIS DAY will run from the Upper terminus of each line, to the corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, and return on reg ular trips during the parade of the Fire Department; after which the regular daily schedule will be ob-S. W. RAMSAY, Fecretary and Treasurer.

AT NOTICE.-NO DEBTS CONTRACTED by the Crew of the British Brig "J. L. PIE" will be paid by the Capta'n or Consignee. J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents,

AT THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Election o office of the Bank, East Bay, on Monday, the 31'd May ensuing. Polls to be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. stufs4

CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITU-TION-FINAL SETTLEMENT .- In accordance with the decretal order of the Court of Equity, the second and last instalment of four and sevencentum will be paid on and after This Day to depositors, at the office of the Institution, No. 92 CHURCH-STREET.

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS will be specially devoted to the payment of females. Males will be attend-

the final settlement. The office will be opened every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'clock A. M. Two o'clock P. M., and no payment will be made out of business hours. The payments will continue daily until every depositor is settled with. HENRY S. GRIGGS.

10 stuth10 Treasurer C. S. I. CHEROKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR .- Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Hysterics, 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 forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely Sugarcoated. 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. G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SERINE, RAOUL & LYNAH, ED. S. BURNHAM and Dr. H. BAER & CO.

CHEROKEE REMEDY CURES ALL Jrinary Complaints, viz: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kindeys, Retention of Urine, Stric tures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic. and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, and all mucous Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable omplaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

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

SECHEROKEE CURE, THE GREAT IN-DIAN MEDICINE, cures all diseases caused by self abuse, viz: Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old age, Weak Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Invanity, Consumption, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of youthful indis

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

all druggists. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by W. A. SKRINE, RAOUL & LYNAH. A. W. ECKEL & CO., ED. S. BURNHAM and Dr. H. BAER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-TISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-

scription u-ed (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronch tas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread inormation which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please ad-

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. February 3

Special Motices.

BE ESTATE NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of JOHN J. BROWNING, late of Charleston County, de ceased, will present their claims attested, within the time prescribed by law, to G. H. Sass, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 98 Broad-street, and all indebted to said Estate will make payment to the same.

ADDIE J. BROWNING,

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE. CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 26, 1869 .- The Spe rial Boards for the equalization of the value of the REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, MONIES AND CREDITS in the City of Charleston, appointed pursuant to the 69th Section of the Act "Providing for the Assessment and Taxation of Property." will meet daily at this office (Fire-Proof Building) for a few days, at Four o'clock P. M.

The Boards will hear complaints made by Taxpayers who believe that their property have been assessed too high, with a view of securing a just and equitable assessment.

Persons with whom blanks have been left and who have not vet made a return of their property for taxation, subjects said property to an arbit rar; assessment, with an addition of fifty per cent. a penalty. Such persons will be attended to at this office for a few days between the hours of Nine o'clock A. M. and Two P. M.

A. J. RANSIER, A. C. C. April 27 AT A DISTINGUISHED METHODIST inister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end o the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemped the practice of using these Bitters too free ly, he could not conscientiously say that he would scard them from the sideboard, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, an that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, an I as a medicine

to trifle with. MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologue, and sold at half the price. April 27

exclusively, they were all that was recommended. A

cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic

warned his hearers not to pull the

NOTICE.-OFFICE OF CORONER OF CHARLESTON COUNTY, APRIL 24, 1869 .- During my temporary absence from the State, E. M. WHIT-... Coroner for the Parishes of Et. Philip's and St. Michael's, and Magistrate, will attend to th duties of my office at No. 51 BROAD-STREET. TIMOTHY HURLEY.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 19, 1869.—LICENSES TO RETAIL SPIRIT-UOUS LIQUORS IN THE COUNTY .- All person who have failed to take out their Licenses, as required by the act of the General Assembly, are called apon to do so forthwith, or the penalty attached for neglect will be rigidly enforced

All who neglect to take out their Licenses on the 1st May proximo, will be considered defaulters, and will be dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board. F. C. MILLER,

April 20 11

POR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIB, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart and all Nervous Diseases. It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot ood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, restoring Manliness and full vigor, thus provand Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, midthis "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thril with joy and pleasure.

Price-One bottle \$2; Three bottles \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by Dr. H. BAER, A. W. ECKEL & CO., G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SKRINE, ED. S. BURNHAM and RAOUL & LYNAH.

COMMON SENSE RULES THE MASS of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show strated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial paironage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be see in the immense quantities of this medicage that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedie yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhon, dys ntery, dyspepsis, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly ecoming a household word, from Maine to Texas from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless cre ated as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It s a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines but why should this prevent you resorting to an ar ticle that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Physicians precribe it; why should you discuad it? Judges, usualy considered men of talent, have and do use it in heir families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

AS NO CURE! NO PAY!-FORRESI'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief produced. Try 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. Price 35 cents. tuths3mos

ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful in liscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, and free to all who need it, the receipt and direct tions 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 perfect onfidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN.

No. 42 Cedar-street, No. February 3

SOUTHERN STENCILMANUFACTORY

E. H. RODGERS MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN STENCIL STOCK AND DIES.

STEEL LETTERS AND STAMPS CHECKS AND TAGS BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER KEY RINGS, CHAINS, &c.

MARKINGINKS BY THE GALLON OR BARREL.

AGENT FOR

HILL'S PATENT HAND STAMPS SEAL PRESSES BRANDING IRONS, &c. No. 129 EAST BAY-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C. call and examine specimens.

## Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE AMERICAN SHIP AMELIA,
BERRY Master, is now ready for cargo, and
being of small capacity will have dispatch.
For engagementa spply to
PATTERSON & STOOK,
tuths South Atlantic Wharf.

April 20 tuths EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR, THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR,
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharf daily at Ten A. M. and Four P. M.
For Passage apply to THOMAS YOUNG,
Decamber 18 Captain, on board.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, WOOD-HULL Commander, will leave Adger's Wharl, or Saturday, May 1st,

Through Bills Lading given to Boston and Provi-lence, B. I. at ½ per cent.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin accommodations, apply to
JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN, Captain SWIDER, will have born North Alantic Wharf, on Thurday, 29th instant, at - o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. PASSAGE \$90.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain C. Ryder, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf on WEDNESDAY,
April 23, 1869, at — o'clock A. M.
April 23 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP-

THE FIRST CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship MARMORA, R. M. RonINSON Commander, is now ready
to receive Freight for the above port,
os sail on or about 5th of May.

For Freight agreements, supply to

sail on or about 5th of May.
sail on or about 5th of May.
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Boyce's Wharf. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA. GHINA AND JAPAN.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!
STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street. New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates fallen Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central Americap
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.

New Zealand.
Steamship JAPAN leaves San Fisi cisco for China and Japan May 4, 1869.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or rutther information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 12 1yr P. R. RABY, Agent.

LEAVE HERE EVERY WEDNESDAY MORN.

FOR EDISTO. ENTERPRISE, ROCKVILLE, MARTIN'S POINT. AND SIMONS' BLUFF.

THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPTAIN P. C. LEWIS, will receive Freight THIS DAY, at South Commercial Wharf and leave as above To-Moxilow (Wednesday) MOENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Returning will leave Edisto on Thursday Morning, 29th instant, at 9 o'clock.

ht prepaid.
ht received after sunset.
SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents,
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf. All Freight prepaid. No Freight received April 27 SCHEDULE

MOUNT PLEASANT AND SULLIVAN'S ISLAND FERRY. ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE MOUNT PLEASANT.
Leave City at 10 A. M., 3 and 6% P. M.
Leave Mount Pleasant at 8 and 11% A. M., and 6

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND Leave City at 10 A. M., 3 and 6 ½ P. M.
Leave Island at 7 ½ and 11 A. M., and 5 ½ P. M.
JOHN H. MURRAY, Agent,
The Fire Department and their visiting
friends will be carried for ONE FARE.

April 26

FOR SAVANNAH-INLAND ROUTE. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

THEOUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

THE STRAMBB PILOT BOY, CAPTAIN FERN PECK, WIll leave Accommodation Whatfevery MORDAY and THUBSDAY MORNINGS, at 8 o'clock, touching at Beaufort and filton
Hesd. Returning will leave Savannah every TUESDAY and FINDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

JOHN FERGUSON,
April 26

Accommodation Wharf. FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF,

AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER. THE STEAMER MARION, CAP-TAIN J. T. FOSTER, is now receiving Freight on Accommodation Wharf, and will leave Freight on Accommodation 'THURSDAY NIGHT, 29th Inst. JOHN FERGUSON.

FOR CHERAW. GEORGETOWN AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE PEEDEE RIVER. THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAPT. C. C. WHITE, is receiving Freight at on Wharf, and will leave THURSSDAY

Accommodation Wharf, and will leave Included Night the 29th inst. Apply on board, or to April 26 JOHN FEBGUSON. EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND ENTER-

THE STEAMER FANNIE, CAPTAIN ADAIR, will leave Accommodation Wharf every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock,
Returning, leave Edisto at 12 o'clock on TEURSDAY.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,

FOR GEORGETOWN, CHERAW, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE PEEDER RIVER. THE STEAMER GENERAL MANIGAULT, Captain Cornes, is now receiving Freight at South Atlantic Wharf, and will leave as above on THURSDAY MORNING, 29th instant, at daylight.

leave as according to the second of the seco

EXTRA TRIP TO SAVANNAH. THE ELEGANT STEAMER DICTATOR, Capital WM. T. MONELTS, will, in addition to her regular trip, leave Charleston on SATURDAX EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock for Savannah. Returning, will leave Savannah at 4 o'clock Susday, Afternoons, for Charleston.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.

April 24

April 24 FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA 'BAVANNAH, FFRNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIBST-CASS STEAMER

DICTATOR, Captain WM. T. MONKLTY, will sail from Charleston eve: Juesday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer UTT FOINT, Captain Gzo.
P. MoMillan will rail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savaunah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernaudina for Cedar Keys, at which point steemers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Connecting with H. S. Hari's steemers Oclawaha and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakee Griffin, Eustit, Hirris and Durham.

All resight oryable on the wharf.
Goods for removed at sunset will be stored at ris and expuse of owners.

gnois not removed at subset will be stored at ri and expense of owners. For Fieight or Passage engagement, apply to J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, South Atlantic Whart. N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Statoroom November 21