BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CHARLESTON FIREMEN.

ANOTHER DAY OF MERRY-MAKING -MOMEWARD

BOUND, ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

ATLANTA, May 4 .- In to-day's festivities th city authorities united with the Fire Department. The engine houses were all thrown open, and the morning was passed in riding out, in visiting and in general jollification.

At 12 o'clook, the companies assembled at the State House, whore, on behalf of the City

H. Gilliland et al. Jones for motion, and Garlington contra; Baxter in reply. Martin Leap-hart of al ada. Mary and Polly Leaphast.

THE VIRGINIA ARCRIBADICAL

BICHMOND, May 4. Governor Wells is out in a letter saying that he has never been satisfied that the disfranchisement clause would accom plish the object at which it was armed, and if a majority of the people vote against it, all ought to assent to the decision. He adds : "1 believe that whichever sections of the constitution the President prefers to have stricken out, the will submit to separate votes, and the probabilities are that the weight of his name will be such that the provisions so submitted, separately, will be defeated.

A NEGRO KILLED IN A PERSONAL DIPPLOULTY.

Brownen, May 4. Joseph Holmes, colored tion, was killed at Charlotte Courthouse yes terday. A personal difficulty occurred between him and John Marshall, con of Judge Mar-shall, of whose family Holmes was formerly a body servant. Both parties drew pistols and commenced firing, which was participated in by Marshall's friends. After being shot, Helmes walked into the Courthense and fell dead.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 4. The revenue to-day was one million three hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. Governor Wells, of Virginia, is here.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to which all were present ex pt Hoar. The House Committee o' Foreign will not visit San Domingo,

Governor Wells, visited Grant to-day. It is

understood that Wells desires a separate vote on the test oath clause. Secretary Cresswell has appointed Jacob D.

En a negro, postmeeter at Valadosta, Georgia.

New York, May 4 - The revolutionary Con gress, comprised of thirty delegates from all parts of the island, assembled at Sibaircon and adopted emanimously the resolutions that the patriots were fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States.

The journals announce that the insurgents have appeared in the jurisdiction of Cinco Many large plantations and estates have

been seized under the confiscation decree.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Admiral Prince Alexander Menschikoff,

the Bussian Navy, is dead. Wm. C. Ross, Chief Engineer of the Fir

Department, has died from injuries received at the recent fire at Petersburg.

The House Committee of the Canadian Par liament have adopted a motion excluding all foreigners from the fishing ground.

The tobacco factory of E. T. Pilkinton & Co., at Richmond, Va., was burnt yesterday morning. Loss \$50,000-insured for \$5 ,000.

General Lee received the citizens at Mansion House, Alexandria, last night. A large number of ladies and gentlemen called There was no formal demonstration.

General Lee, accompanied by his daughter, arrived in Alexandria yesterday morning, and natrations were made, as it was understood that it would displease General Lee. Ohicigo advices from the Indian country,

received at Sheridan's headquarters, say that with the Sioux as, a nation is an entire failure. The Indians are just as far from peace to-day an they were two years ago.

-Two fashionably dressed gentlemen, accompanied by even more stunning ladies, recently patronized one of the first restaurants in Paris for a supper, which taxed the whole resources of the establishment, regardless of expense. Supper finished the ladies were seen to their carriage with a politeness that excelled the courtly days of Versailles. The gentlemen returned, called for the yulgar bill. and received it on perfumed satin paper and on a silver selver, held by the proprietor in a span new pair of Jouvin's best kids, Each gentleman drew from his pocket a six-chamber revolver, announced that they had made all their arrangements to die, and in that place, but found that they had not the courage when the moment came. Therefore, as they had no money, they politely requested the prefrietor to do them the favor of shooting

-The imprisonment in England of a poor fellow for stealing a turnip from a field has greens from a pasture.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Conference at the State Department-The Official Dispatches from England -Uneasiness about their Tenor-Views of the British Cabinet Officers -Radical Bluster-A Trap to Catch Irish

The Washington correspondent of the Baltinore Gazette, writing on Suuday, says :

The President yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Motley, the new Minister to Great Britain, called at the State Department, and had a lengthy interview with Mr. Fish. This proceeding was a little out of the ordinary way of lengthy interview with any reasonable conducting diplomatic affairs, and, has led to much speculation. It indicated, in the opinion of some, a diversity of views in the Cabinetia respect to our difficulties with England. All At 12 o'clook, the companies assembled at the State House, which, on behalf of the City of Atlanta and the Fire Department, Colonal Glann presented the prizes to the victors. The judges were present, as well as the invited guests and a concourse of people. Among the distinguished critisens on the ground were Generals Live Och Walker, Tige Anderson, and the Rev. Father Ryan.

The presentation of the prize won by the Palmettoes was very handsomely done, and accompanied by immarise cheering. The fessions was made by President Bust, of the Stonewalls, who, in concluding an eloquent speech, proposed three cheers for the State of Georgia and the Steam Frie Company Atlanta, the structure of the Primetities.

The Vigilants and Stonewalls lattracted great attention by the beanty of their uniforms, and on forming the procession socted as a guard of honor to the prize.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

Kilgore et al. Tones for motion and Garming the procession and and M. McMortis, executors et al sds. V.S.

Kilgore et al. Laxier for the motion and Garming was and to day: John Moon et al sds. J.S.

Kilgore et al. Laxier for the motion and Garming was an all the structure of the first manner as to make 'peace' an impossibility and being to cut the tree of the forming would now pease some of the mounte banks at the head of the government better that the Radical leaders would not will manner as to make 'peace' an impossibility of a free public war, but that, to perpetuate their power, they would bluster, and ignorantly and bring to extremities in these left that the Radical leader would no case declare public war, but that, to perpetuate their powers that the Radical leaders would not will manner as to make 'peace' an impossibility of a free public war, but that, to perpetuate their powers heard to day: John Moon et al sds. J. S.

Kilgore et al. Laxier for the motion and Garmine the proposition to the views and dehands the proposition to the views and dehands to feat for the interesting the proposition to t

The Alabama Treaty Bejection Naws from England-Interesting Statements-Minister Motley.

The Baltimore Sun has the following Washington news in regard to the Alabama claims : ington news in regard to the Alabama claims:

The first news from England relating, to Senator Summer's speech on the Alabama claims, as received here by the cable, does not cause muct, if any, surprise in well-informed circles. It is a rather curious fact that Senator Summer's speech and the rejection of the Alabama treaty were at first kept concealed from the British public.

On the 14th of April, it will be remembered, Mr. Summer made his speech. The treaty was referred by an almost unanimous vote; the Senate chamimously removed the injunction of secrecy, thus authorizing the publication of Mr. Summer's remarks, and then the nomination of Mr. hottey was taken up out of the

Mr. Summer's remarks, and taken up out of the egular order and he was confirmed. There is little doubt that all of these prominent occurrences were promptly telegraphed to Loudon by cable, with comments.

by cable, with comments.
The London Times of April 15th contains Reuter's telegram received by the Atlantic cable, but all that was said relating to these important topics was a simple announcement that if. Motley had been confirmed. The British public kn. w nothing about the rejection of the

public kn. w nothing about the rejection of the treaty until advised by mail.

Those here who should know best evince not anxiety about the readness of the British Government to receive Mr. Motley, who will leave the United States, with his tamily, in the Cunard steamer on the 19th. He is personally known to Lord Clarendon, with whom he will have to treat, and to nearly all of the leading statesmen of Great Britain. European diplomate here are deeply interested by this news from England, and await future developments with a good deal of anxiety.

at has been reliably ascertained that the in-atructions of this government to Minister Mot-ley do not suggest any mode of adjusting the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain, nor do t'ey require him at present to propose the reopening of the nego-tiations for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims. Our government will set with the deliberation does to the settlement of t tiations for the settlement of the Assume to the claims. Our government will act with the deliberation due to this important subject, and carefully avoid thy cause of offence, while firmly presenting the American side of the quisalon to her Majesty's Government when question to her Majesty's Government when consistent and the consistent of the administration, including the President, nor does the British Minister, apprehend injurious consequences from the almost unanimous rejection of the alabama claims treaty by the Senate, and this is stated on the authority of gentlemen who, fearful of serious difficulties, made special and private inquiries in official circles, and thus satisfied themselves of the druh of this statement.

General Lec's Interview with the President-His Opinion of Southern Affairs -The Spanish and Brazilian Missions -Commission to Carry Out the President's Indian Policy.

The Balumore Sun gives the following account of the visit of General Lee to President Grant, although dispatches of Monday night still report the in erview to have been of a private and personal character :

vate and personal character:

A gentleman who called upon General Lee to-day, made some inquiries of him respecting his interview with General Grant, which took place at the Executive mansion yesterday, and it appears that the President had colicited the visit for the purpose of talking over Virginia affairs and the South in general. In the matter of aubmitting the constitution to a vote of the people, he (General Lee), thought that separate votes should be taken on the disfranchising clause and on several clauses relating to questions of a local nature, in which the various counties are largely interested. He was also of the opinion that it was of the u importance that the several States show importance that the several States should be brought into practical relations with the Federal Government at once, in order to secure representation in both branches of Congress, and when this was accomplished he was sure all other questions would readily adjust themselves. He said be had informed the President that he did not look upon the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment with such festful torebodings as had been done by leading men of the North and South. He said the interview was an exceedingly missiant one, and that the was an exceedingly pleasant one, and that the Pres dent assured him he would always be glad

The death penalty appears to have been practically abolished in Sweden. The criminal of de of that country, adopted in 1844 reduced the effences punished by death from a xiysight to a very few crimes, such as murder and robbery with violence. Besides, the judges can substitute penal servitude for hanging. Since 1863 billy seven persons have been executed, sixty-one have been con lemned to capital punishment and two hundred and thirty-five to penal servitude for life. No executions have taken place during the last two voirs, though a pumper of persons are lying in prisoners. n a number of persons are lying in pri-der sentence of death. The object in not g death warrants for these convicts appears to be a deere to ascertain whether pub-ite security will be promoted by an abolition of the death penalty before formally passing a

—Patti does not seem to have been spoilt by her Russian triumphs. She apneared lately, as charming as ever, and delighted to find horself again in Paris. She were the diamond trophies she has gathered among the Cossaoks. A magnificent brooch with pendants was hung round her neck, diamonds ornamented her dress, and the same jewels gittered i her hair. The first air of the "Traviata" was the signal for the whitest applicate. The house was quite full; every one had come to welcome -Patti does not seem to have been spoilt gas onite full; every one had come to welcome been followed by the incarceration for a month of two girls who picked a shilling's worth of the feet of the young Marquise, was seemed quite overcome with her triumph.

THE GERMANS IN AMERICA.

The Growth of the German Elemen Among Us-Its Causes and Sources -Relations of the Germans to the Commerce, Industry, Society and Politics of the Country.

The New York Herald, in a recent issue gives an interesting account of the growth of the German element in America, its causes and sources, and of the relations the Germans have sustained, and the influence they have gained in regard to the commercial, financial, industrial, social and political life of the coun-

try. As very many of our readers will be in arested in the review of these topics, we transfer to our columns the greater portion of the Herald's article:

THE GROWTH OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT—ITS

immigration into this country worth the name. There were isolated arrivals with Germans intending to settle here, but a systematic migration of a large portion of the German people to the Republic of the West was not known. Similar arrivals occurred even in colonial times, as far back as the first half of the last century. They were generally poor laborers, who, on landing, were sold for the passago money and a profit to whomscover needed their labor. By such the James River Canal, in Virginia, was built, and what is now a populous and industrious part of that State, Rockingham County, for instance, and what is known as the "Tenth Legion," and also many districts of North Carolina and portions of our own State were settled by them. A more conceited movement was induced by religious persecution, and large tracts in Middle and Northeastern Pennsylvania, and the Mohawk Valley, in New York, were peopled by sealous religiousts, prohibited by local prejudice in Germany from worshipping God according to the dictates of their own con-cences. During the Revolutionary war the auxiliary troops under Kayphausen, sold to King George by the Elector of Hesse, furnished also many oermanent settlers to the country, and in after years a goodly number of the descendants of these thereing to the prominence and distinction. a goodly number of the descendants of these "Hessians" rose to prominence and distinction. During this century and before the year 1830, these occasional arrivals of Germans coutinued generally in small numbers, but at times in whole communities, like the Baptists, who settled in Penn sylvania, the Stephenites, Southern Missouri, and others. But, as has been remarked, no such systematized immigration of Germans, pouring in upon our abores, in momarked, no such systematized immigration of Germans, pouring in upon our shores in un-broken aiream, as at present, was then known. The first impulse of this was given by the failure of the revolutionary movement in Ger-many in 1831-2, which followed the revolution failure of the revolutionary movement in Germany in 1831-2, which followed the revolution in France, the expulsion of Charles X, and the installation of Louis Philippe rs King in July, 1890. It was then, particularly after the year 1832, that thousands of well-to do families, of educated voung men, of professional men, of men who had been in the civil service of their native country, and who had become objects o hatred and persecution by their government on account of their participation in the popular movement for more liberal institutions, field to America as the safest retreat. These men were imbued with an enlarged love of liberty and firmly attached to republican principles, and no mere mercenary motives—no mere desire for material improvement—led them hither. New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York recoved a portion of them, but by

ew York received a portion of them, but by

ed their way Westward, and drawing a line from Pittsburg (Pa.) to St. Louis (Mo.) gives the centre of the district, probably not much over four hundred miles in extent, north and south, within which these new arrivals selected anxiety about the readiness of the British Government to receive Mr. Motley, who will leave the United States; with his family, in the Cunard steamer on the 19th. He is personally known to Lord Clarendon, with whom he will have to treat, and to nearly all of the leading statesmen of Greit Britain. European diplomate here are deeply interested by this news from England, and await future developments with a good deal of anxiety.

From information received here some time ago it is believed in well informed circles that but for the new aspect of the question, occasioned by the rejection of the treaty, a speech would have been made on the Alabama claims, in the House of Commons; in defence of the claims, by Fir Henry Lyston Bulwer, who was the British Ambassador here some years since.

It has been reliably ascertained that the instructions of this government to Minister Mot. in the field of German periodical licerate in this country. Before this new era in immigra-tion (here existed but very few, perhaps not over two or three German newspapers in Amer-ica, and these were localized in their circula-tion as well as influence, and confined exclu-sively, like the Readinger Adler, in Penusylva-nia to the German stock of the last century. sively, like the Readinger Adler, in Penusylva-pia, to the German stock of the last century. Now, however, there came a change. Tim-diy at first and cautiously, here and there, in the larger cities, newspapers were as arted by the young men of that period devoted to the interests of the Germans in America, and though many failed success crowned others. Very nearly a majority of the most successful Very nearly a majority of the most successful German journals now existing in the United States originated in the years between 1832 and 1840. These papers were again powerful ag increa in stimulating immigration, for they were much more effective than the private letters mentioned had been before. It was during this time that the Monarchial Government of Germany became graves of the measurement of Germany became graves of the measurement. ters mentioned had been before. It was diring this time that the Monarchial Government
of Germany became aware of the magnitude
had increasing dimensions of this efflux of
their dissatisfied people to America. Decrees
were issued and regulations promulcated all
with the purpose of hindering and delaying the
emigrant by restrictions and chicanery, and of
bringing about a diminution of emigration.
But all these decrees and promulgations were
of no avail. Even downright prohibition could
not stop it. The hope of living in three
country had too many attractions for the oppressed and down-trodden arisan, mechanic
or farmer, and many even sacrificed a large
part and some all of their property to reach
the "fice country," here to start out anew,
with no prejudices of past centuries to thwart
their efforts, no chains to bind them, no closs
to interrupt their onward course to success.

their efforts, no chains to bind them, no clogs to interrupt their onward course to success. Thus it continued in steadily increasing proportions until the last great revolutionary upheaval in 1948. The West was being rapidly settled by an industrious and thrifty agricultural population. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, grew up to be comparatively populous and important States; old cities, such as may be termed "old" in this country, like Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis an i Milwaukee, were rapidly expanding in size, increasing in numbers Louis and i miwaukee, were rapidly expanding in size, increasing in numbers and absorbing the skilled labor of Germany, and mechanical and industrial pursuits began to flourish as never before. New cities were to flourish as never before. New cities were founded, as Chicago; former villages, like Columbus, in Onio, Indianapolis, in Indian, Davenport, in Iowa, and many others, grew to the proportion of important centers, and the whole West, aided by the liberal policy of the Federal Government in regard to the public lands and the naturalization of foreigners, by the absence of burdensome taxation, was changed, as if by the wand of the magician, from a wilderness to a blooming garden, yielding en-fold returns to the labor of man.

During the latter years of this period (1846-1848) occurred the Mexican war. Those who

1848) occurred the Mexican war. Those who 1848) occurred the Mexican war. Those who recollect or participated in the memorable conquest can testify to the extent of useful aid rendered to the country of their adoption by the Germans, and on the battle fields of that war the blood of the Germans was freely minged with that of their comrades in arms of other natio alities, fighting under the same

years since 1848 to the present time the years since 1848 to the present time again mark a new and distinctive era in Gorman immigration. In that year the February revolution in France was immediately, in March, followed by the uprising of the people in Germany. The history of that year and of the year following, of the con ests between the people and their rulers, and of the final success of armed desputies over medical inclination over medical contents. and then gen ral outlines too well known even are to require anything more than a mere re-ference to them for the purpose of this article the triumph of despotism in Germany was The triumph of dashed thousands of emplete, and thousands upon thousands of refugees field to this country from the walls of a lif.—long prison of the halter or the bullet of the executioner. These were to a large executions of this country, are gradually takeout the executioner. These were to a large execution of the same class as the immigrants of 1832-3— on the same class as the immigrants of 1832-3— only domiciled, but indigenous to the country, men learned in various professions, merchants not only tolerated, as they were once, but not only tolerated the alarge portion of the people. It is men learned in various professions, merchants in reod standing, young students full of desire at the corn, to work and so rise; trad-smen and artisang, whose associations with the liberal movement had rendered their stay at home of what is said here will be fully understood by

guided them in their attempted revolution; her liberal institutions were now to them a promise of a life of freedom and advancement. They came in hundreds and in thousands, settled in various profitable pursuits, seet back for their friends and kindred, and while they all prospered they enriched the country and increased its material welfare, national prosperity and international greatness. international greatness.

From this time forth German immigration

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1869.

assumed proportions never dramed of in for-mer years. The same results followed it as were experienced after the increased immigration in 1832, only in a much greater ratio. The growth of cities in the West was more rapid, the yield of the soil more bountful and furnishlabor mcreased in like proportion and this again, be ides the other causes stated above, added to the incentives for immigration. The intellectual field was not forgotten, and where in the sixteen years before one German peri-odical had made its appearance now ten started into life, most, though not all, of which have succeeded in maintaining themselves. The advantages of the country for tree development and more made known, not by theoretical argument allowing of contradiction, but by the potent fact of hving examples. And as in the social scale of progress each achieved effect becomes the cause for further advancement, thus the causes and the incentives for im ni-gration from Germany were multiplied from

ear to year. Hence, to-day we may safely assume the en-Hence to-day we may safely assume the entire German population in the country, counting in those of German descent in the first generation and their offspring, still retaining the language and habiter off their parents, at from 10 000,000 to 12,900,000, with a voting power of perhaps over 1 000,000. There is New York city, with more German inhabitants than any city in Germany, except Vienna and Berlin; there are probably not four cities in the fatherland that have a larger German population than Philladelphia, and we have more cities in this country containing over 30,000 cities in this country containing over 80,000 German residents than perhaps the whole of commerce. There are about as nany political journals published in the German language; daily and weekly, in this country as in all Ger-many, and twice as many of these papers here many, and i wice as many of these papers here have a circulation of 10,000 and over as in the

and the cry is still they come. Last year the immigration at this port was 181,919 of the total number of 213 686, or very nearly two-thirds of the whole. There was also landed 3362 Swiss, of whom over two-thirds were from 3862 Swiss, of whom over two-thirds were from the German cantons of Switzerland and 2811 from France, of which number not less than half were from Alsace and Lorraine, or virtually Germans. Such a yearly increase by immigration, added to the natural increase of births over deaths among the Germans already resident here, will soon obacare their relative proportion to the whole population, which is now about one-lourth. With the acknowledged decrease of the fecundity in the native American stock, and the dimpution in the immigracan stock, and the diminition in the immigra-tion of other nationalities, as shown by the statistice of past years, the ratio of the Ger-mans in this country to the rest of the inhabitants must, in the course of not many years to come, rise from one-four:h to a third, or even higher. And not the Germans alone, but the whole country from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the

II.—THE BELATIONS OF THE GERMANS TO THE

continued now for nearly forty years has not been without vast influence upon the material life of the country in every conceivable aspect has already been partially shown, and it is undoubtedly evident to all that this influence must have extended from year to year from the mo e nirrow fields which fell it first to other and wider branches, touchin; at last the whole composition of our society and the very whole composition of our society and the very germ of our political life. And this is partially true. It is not necessary to go into any minor

true. It is not necessary to go into any minor details to show it. Every attentive business man knows it to be so and every wide-awaks politician feels it.

No one can or will deny that among the many causes which have aided in advacing the interstate and international commerce of the country, the rapid and unparalleled development of the agricultural resources of the West was one of the most potent. This could only have been brought about, as, it actually was, by an unprecedented rapidity in the increase was again the cause of immigration, of which the Germans, for the last forty years, which the Germans, for the last forty years, formed about one-half. Commerce goes where an exchange of commodities is pos where an exchange of commodities is possible, where there is something to buy or sell, or both. It creates nothing; it merely transports what is already produced to other places where it is needed—and exchanges it for what it flads of production—the result of the labor of others to supply this want elsewhere. Increasing production is therefore naturally followed by an increase of exchanges and the demand for an increase of facilities for transportation, and these again, in various ways, stimulate production.

Here we have in a nutabell and acceleration

Here we have in a nutshell and as plain as i Here we have in a nutshell and as plain as it can be made the influence of the German immigration upon the astounding increase of our commerce. Without their aid the capacities for production of the West would not have been developed to the same degree and in the same ratio of increase as they have been. Hence commerce would have advanced with slower paces, and our means of transportation would not have been extended with such gigantic strides.

The manufacturing industry of the country The manufacturing industry of the country owes a similar debt to the German immigration, partly for the same reasons as commerce and railroads, and partly on account of the vast amount of skilled and artistic labor introduced by it into the country and added to the enterprise and skill already domiciled here and so characteristic of America. More people consumer more of manufactures the a less ple consume more of manufactures thin a less number, and hence by increasin the popula-tion they aided in furnishing a market to the manufacturer on a larger scale, and by increasing production they helped to increase the purchasing power of the people, thus 'n both ways contributing their share to the increase ways contributing the state of the national of the national wealth. And se this national wealth finds its expouent in dollars and earts, by which it is measured, and as the financial system of a country is at once the regulator of this national wealth and also resting on its healthfulness and security, and as these are best shown by constant, regular, these are best shown by constant, regular, legitimate expansion of commerce and manufactures, it follows that the German immigrafrom had no mean share, along with that from Irelaud and other countries, and with that from Americans proper, in influencing the upward course of the general presents of the

Americans proper, in influencing the upward course of the general prospenty of the country, so much the wouder of the age.

Going somewhat into details, it may be stated that there is no branch of commerce or manufacture in the United States, excepting, perhave, some portions of New England, in which the Germans do not share proportionately with other nationalities. In every city in the courter they form a large and issuected they ately with other nationalities. In every city in the country they form a large and respected integral part of the mercantile and manufac-turing community. A lately published list of the internal revenue assessors for the district of St. Louis shows that of the money value of sales made in that city during the month of January last about one-third was made by Ger-man houses or by firms having one or more German partners. And the internal revenue returns of our own city and vicinity, if carereturns of our own city and vicinity, if carefully examined, would certainly show, not only that a very large portion of our trade passes through German hands, but also that they take up a considerable part of the list of manulac-turers, while some branches of manufacture, as clothing, for instance, are to a great degree almost monopolized by them. We find ther almost monopolized by them. We find them also heavily represented in the banking and insurance business all over the land, contributing, as they properly should, by their activity, in all the ways of modern society, to the

general welfare.

And in social life their interest is not less And in social life their interest is not less telt. The ancient vigor and abstemiousuess of the Puritan and Roundhead are loosening their hold, and the genial and exhibitating amusements and diversions of Germany, the social habits and customs of the fatherhand, their jovial and merry feasts and festive gatherings in summer and winter, modified somewhat and adapted to suit the diff. rent circumstances and conditions of this country, are gradually takattracted them all; her quiet influence had In the politics of the country the German

citizens have already acquired great indirect influence. With our democratic form of gov-ernment, where the success of a party or of governmental measures is decided by numerical preponderance at the polls, this could not be otherwise. Parties must be alert to ascertain otherwise. Parties must be alert to ascertain the views of the people, and they must accommodate themselves to them if they wish to get the votes of the people. Hence even the temporary success of Kuow-Nothingism was only possible so long as the great bulk of immigration since 1848 did not yet have a vote. The revival of that agitation is now utterly out of the question. The flercest Know-Nothing of 1853 has since then recented and now pledges tealty to a liperal recognition of the rights of

lass has since then recented and now pieces fealty to a liberal recognition of the rights of naturalized citizens hereafter. But all this has hitherto been only a negative influence, produced by the mere weight of their numbers, added to the numbers of naturalized citizens from other countries. It was in rare instances, few and far between, that they had any direct next in framing legislation. Misany direct part in framing legislation. Missouri had a German speaker of the Assombly and several members of that body. Illinois had a German lieutenant-g vernor, Wisconsin a German governor; other States in the West had several minor State and county officers mans; but all this, in comparison with their number and voic, was but as a drop in the bucket. The drawback they suffered under was the language and the inability of most of their eminent men to speak it fluently and cor-rectly enough to make them ready debaters

and influential legislators.

Now this is changed. In many cities of the Union we find Germans, members of the bar, as sonversant with law and as ever ready for a of their professional brethren. Others, in other learned professions, some in the case of other learned professions, some in the case of privacy and enjoying the aweets of wealth, have acquired the same facility in speech and pen alike in English as in German. Hence we will see a German from Missouri, one of the immigrants of the later period, enter the Senate of the United States as the elected representative from his State, the peer among the peers in the theoretically highest deliberative assembly in the world. Twenty years ago Illinois sent an Irishman, Jumes Shields, and Louisiana a Frenchman, Pierre Soule, to the same body, and the first afterwards represented Minnesota. and the first afterwards represented Minnes years in advance, it bears not much against the Germans, that with all the difficulties to contend against, they have profitted by the delay, and have come up at last, and, while proply preserving their own, have acquired our language to perfection.

At an extra meeting of the Marion Fire Engine Company, held in their Hall on the 3d of May, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, It has pleased God, who orders all things well, to remove from our midst one whose many virtues has endeared him to the hearts of all. Whilst in meek submission we bow ourselves down before him, we cannot refrain from shedding the tear of love over the grave of departed worth ; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Fourth Director WILIAM O'MARA this company has lost one of its brightest jewels, and society will look in vain for a truer and more dayseted sixt

Resolved, That we offer to the family of our eceased brother our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved That a page in our minute book

be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved. That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of the decessed, and the same be published in The Dally News.

Geo. A. Calder, Secretary M. F. E. Company.

Øbitnarn.

CARMAND.—Died, on the 6th April, at Hanover, Germany, after three days' lilners, FRANCE-ELEANOR, daughter of the late FRANCI- CARMAND, Esq. of Charleston, and the beloved and lamented wife of Mr. Charles G. Muziler, aged 36.

Special Motices. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP

will discharge cargo THIS DAY at Adger's South Wharf. Goods un alled for at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

1 Agents.

FINAL NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS naving claims against the Estate of Dr. WILLIAM L. BAILLY, late of Ediato Island, will present the same properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to Messrs. WHALEY, MITCHELL & LANCY, Solicitors, No. 48 Broad-street. FRED. McC. BAILEY.

May 5 wfm3 Qualified Administrator

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION .-- THE Rev'd Clergy, of all denominations, are particularly requested to call on the ladies of their congregations to decorate the graves of Contederate soldiers in their respective churchyards, on Memorial Day, WUNION BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CHABLESTON, APRIL 29, 1869 .- The Comptroller General of the State having approved the official tatement of this Bank, and authorized the resump tion of business under the provisions of the late Ac sire a meeting of the Stockholders in connection A meeting will therefore be held at the Banking

House, on East Say-street, on THURSDAY, 20th May proximo, at Twelve o'clock M. By order of the Board. H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS .-- A BRANCH OF DR. VERGNE'S (OF NEW YORK) Electro-Chemical Baths is now catablished and in daily operation in Meeting, one door above Sudson-street, over the office of Dr. P. T. SCHLEY, who has a private room for the especial accommode tion of those who wish to be treated by the Med cuted Baths, which are colebrated for the cure of all diseases produced by the too liberal use of Mercury in any of its forme; also Rheumatism, acute and chronic: Gout, Lead Poisoning in any form, Nervous Affections, Debuity, and Chronic Diseases gener

Dr. S. will adm nister the Baths by instruction direct from the discoverer, Dr. V., which embrace many recent and useful bluts.

BORDEAUX CLARET WINE, OF SU PERIOR QUALITY, by the gallon; SMOKED SAL-MON and HALIBUT, SMOKED TONGUES, PIG SHOULD . R. S. BREAKFAST STRIP , received this WM. S. CORWIN & CO. NOTICE .- OFFICE OF CORONER OF

CH RLESTON COUNTY, APRIL 24, 1869 .- During my temporary ab ence from the state, E. M. WHIT ING, Esq., Coroner for the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Mict as,'s, and Magistrate, will attend to th duties of my off e at No. 51 BROAD-STREET. TIMOTRY HURLEY. AT OFFICE FOR DEPOSIT OF SAVINGS.

SOU (H CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY This Company wile RECEIVE DEPOSITS on and after 1st May, under the Rules, which may be had a the Office, No 19 Broad-street. For the present the hours for receiving deposits will be from Nine A. M. to Two P. M. Should the tusiness warrant the opening of at, office at some more central point, and at more convenient hours for the industrial classes, provision will be mide accordingly. Interest at the rate of six per sent, per annua. THIS. R. WARING,

fmwlmo Cashier. AT PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, -A

NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York 'luseum of tnatomy, embracing the subjects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth, Maturity and the Age ; Manhood generally review ed ; the cause of Indigestion ; Flatul-nce and Ner yous Diseases accounted for ; Marriage Philosophi cally Considered &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY VALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO

Special Motices.

A CARD .- THE COMMITTEE ON SCHUE | ZENFEST beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following Prize Presents, un addi tion to those already published of April 30th, Malst, 3d and 4th) now on exhibition at Mr. VON SAN-TEN'S STORE. No. 229 King-street:

One Lava Tobacco Box from T. P. Fornestor Dealer in Toys, Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions,

No. (21 King-street. One case Wine (Niersteiner) from MANTOUE & CO.

Two barrels Lime from ANDREW McCobb, Jr. Commission Merchant and Dealer in Lime, Cealent Plaster Paris, and other Building Materials, No. 217 East Bay.

Brancies Ales &c. No. 114 Fast Ray.

One barrel Choice Family Flour from, and manu factured by, JNO. CAMPSEN & Co., Grain, Hay, Flour and Commission Merchants, No. 14 Market

One I housand Dollars in Bluebacks from a friend.

for the worst shot. One fine Velvet Hearth Bug from CHARLES D CARR & Co., Dezlers in Carpets, Ollcloth, Mats, Rugs &c., Hasel-street, near King.

One pair handsome Bronze Pigures from WALKER Evans & Cogswell, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 3 Broad-street, One case Pickled chrimps, for the best shot in the New York Schuetzen Club, from PAUL, WELCH & BRANDES, Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, No.

One piece Embroidered Insertion from Mrs. L. SILVEY, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c , No. 130 King-

One Ladies' Bridle and Martingale from JENNING THOMLINSON & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Saddlery, saddlery Hardware, Leather, &c., No. 159 Meeting-street.

One fine Silver Medal, with the portrait of General John A. Wagener, engraved by W. FISCHER, General Engraver and Frinter, northeast corner of King and Hazel streets, and manufactured by JOSEPH BOCK, Manufacturing Jeweiler and bilversmith, No

One dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from NORTH, ETHELE & WARDELL, Importers and Jobber of Foreign and Domestic Pancy Goods, No. 16

One fine English Walking Cost from MENKE

MULLER, Merchant Tailors, No. 325 King-street. Haif dozen bottles Cologne Water from, and man niactured by Drs. RAOUL & LYNAH, Apothecaries Drugs and Medicines, corner King and Marke One can Duck Powder, No 2; one can Electric, No

2, and one oin Blectric, No. 3, from STEEDM AN YEA One Fine Gilt Mounted Buggy Whip, from GEO. A GLOVER, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, &c., No

CAMERON. BARKLEY & Co., Commission Mer chants and Dealers in Railroad, Steamboat and Mil Supplies, for articles furnished for four Self-operat ing Swings at , chuetzenplatz.

One Case Bitters (Dow of the Alps) from HERRI BISCHOFF, Whole-ale Grocers, No. 197 East Bay. (for the Festival Committ.e.) One Set, full bound, Russia Leather Books, Jour nal. Cash Book and Leager, from NEUPVILLE &

HANNAM. Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers No. 9 Broad-street. One Mattress for Swinging Cradle, from DANIEL H. SILOOX, Furniture Warerooms, Nos. 175, 177 and 179

One Case Superior Catawba Wine, from J. N. M. WORLINGS. Importer and I caler in Groceries, Wines and L'quors, No. 187 mast pay. One Set of Nine-Pins and Half Dozen "Bayne's Rubber Scrubs," from and munufactured by WM P. RU-SELL & Co., Fash, Bilnd and Door Factory, Office No. 5 H syne-street; also special hanks due them for

work done at the Schuetzenplatz. One . n te silk Vest, from Groupe Little & Co. Dealers in Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, No. 213 King-street. Mons. PASQUET and Mesers. ISSERTEL & DURBE

Art sts, for Photographs of the Members of the Ulub and different Scenes on the Schuetzenplatz. May 5 1 ... A. NIEMANN, Chairman.

MOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAVING the Estate of the late Captain | and Japan May 4, 1869. James McVEY, are hereby notified to present the same, and all persons in any way indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment to CATHABINE MOVEY, Administratrix.

April 21 w3* No. - Inspection street. WHAT IS A TONIC?-BEAR THIS IN mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—a stimulant, unmodified by any medi cipal substance, is not a tonic, but a debilitant. In HOSIETIER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every flery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the rye spirit which forms the alcoholic basts of the PIT-TERs, by careful and repeated rectification. Th juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent. minus all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the sate and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective-increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the withen. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTER4. Instead of creating heads he, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known reme y for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the su face, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mile yel of regulates organic action, and, from its mile yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

May 1 Dac 6

Shirts and furnishing Goods. SCOTT'S

SHIBTS OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES, READY. MADE or made to order, at E. SCOT1'S SHIRT EMPORIUM. THES, DOWS, CRAVATS AND SCARFS, IN GREAT variety and latest fashions at E. SCOTI'S FURNISHING STORE. A MERICAN, ENGLISH AND FUENCH HOS-IERY, of all grades, can always be found at E. SCOIT'S, Meeting-street. REVERSIBLE STITCH LINEN-FACED PAFFE COLLARS AND CUFFS, of all styles and sizes, at E. SCOTI'S GENT'S FURNISHING STORE.

STAR SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, OF every kind, at L. SCOTT'S STAR SHIRT EMPORIUM. Handkerchiefs Dinen and Silk, Beady Hemmed for immediate use, at F, SCOTT'S GENA'S FUNNISHING STORE. INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS, LISLE THREAD AND rilk shirts, at E. SCOVI'S EMPORIUM. RECEIVED BY EVERY SIE MER FRESH D. DI 100% to my already full stock of Gentle men's Furni-hing Goods, Apply to E. SCOTT, Meeting-street, above Market. THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF KID GLOVES

and Lisle Thread Gioves of all colors and sizes to be found at SCOTT'S STAR SHIRT EMPORIUM. MEETING-STREET. OPPOSITE THE MARKET HALL

CHAMPOUING AND HAIR-CUTTING.

LADIES AND JHILDREN ttended at their residences promptly and at reason able rates. W. E. MARSHALL, Barber,

Shipping.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR, THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELRANGE.
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 1HOMAS YOUNG,
December 18 Captain, on board.

THE FIRST CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship MARMORA, B. M. ROBINSON Commander, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will sail
on or about 10th instant.
For Freight engagements, apply to
BOSERT MURE & CO.,

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE are appointed to vall on the following days for Baltimore during the month of Max:

FALCON, Captain Horsey, May 6th, at 2% o clock P. M. SEA GULL, Captain Durron, May 11th, at 5 o'clo. k P. M.
MARYLAND, Captain JOHNSON, May 15th, at 10
o'clock A. M.

MARYLAND, Captain JOHNSON. May 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. O'clock A. M.

Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of
Freight to BOSTON, PHILADE: PHIA, WILMING.
TON. DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORT H-

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE WHEF I. STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, LOCE ... WOOD, Commander, will leave adger's Whart, on PATURDAY, 8th inst., t 4 o'clock P. M.

the steamer, and Through Bulls Lading given to Boston and Providence, R. L. 1997 insurance can be obtained by these steamers at 14 per cent. The steamers of t

REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEU-, Captain Graz, will kave
North Atlantic Whart, on ThursDay, May 6, at - o'clock,
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN & IHEO. GETTY,
May 1
North Atlantic Wharf.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY

BAVENEL & CO., Agenta, April 29

STRAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North Bivez, foot of Canal-street. New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 1th and 21st of every month (except when these dates fall en Bunday, then the Saturday preceding.

Departure of 1st and 21st couniect at Panama with steamers for South Pacifo and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Mannanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

ew Zealand. Steamship JaPAN leaves San Francisco for China

of Causi-street, North River, New York. arch 12 lyr F. R. PASE, Agent. TOPLEASURE PARTIES.

FOR THE GERMAN SCHUETZENFEST

BY STEAMER. THE FINE STEAMER FANNIE, Capsim Adam, will leave the City from Accommodation What Wednesday, Figure and Finnay, at the hours of 10 A. M. and 13 30 F. M., and 8 P. M., landing passengers at the Pacific Manufacturing Company's new Wear, Ashley Biver, within 200 yards of the grounds.

Lust Trip, returning, will be at 7 P. M. On Empart the two last return trips will be at 7 and 10 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

ETTRA TRIPTO SAVASNAS. THE ELEGANT STEAMER CITE
POINT, Captain GEO, E. MCMILLE,
will leave Charleston for Savannah on Wedszedat
EVENING, at 9 O'clock.

FOR SAVANNAH-INLAND ROUTE, VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. HROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

THE STEAMES PILOT BOY, OAP
THE STEAMES PILOT BOY, OAP
TAIN FERN PECK, WI' leave accommodation Wherfevery Mondax and Thursdax Moen
ring at 8 o'clock.
Returning will leave Savannah every Tursdax and
FRIDAL MOENING at 9 o'clock.

April 29

Accomm dat on Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH. THE STEAMER DIGTATOR
CAPTAIN W. T. MONELT, will sai
rom the leston for Savannah on Saturday Eve
sing, at 9 o'clock.
RETURNING.

Will leave Savannah for Charleston on SUNDA

EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND ENTER-

Accommo a ton Wharf.

DIOTATOR, Captain WM T. McNelTr. will sail from Charleston ever Tuessay Scening,
at Nine o'clock, for the above points
The first-class Steamer CITE Fill 1, Captaro Gro.
F. MoMILLAN will sail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Nine o'clock, for score points.
Connecting with the Central Railrond at Twannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the forida
Railroad at Fernandina for Cellar Sever at which
point sleamers connect with New Orleans. Mobile,
Pensacola, Rey West and Havann.
Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Fensacola and New Orleans.

All freight oryable on the wharf Goods not respond at ris

J. D. AIKEN T to grate.

N. B .- No extra charge for Mean and valerooms,

FOR LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FALCON, Captain Housey, May 20th, at 1% o'clock SEA GULL, Captain DUTTON, May 25th, at 5 o'clock

STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BUSTON.

FOR NEW YJEK.

PASSAGE \$20. MAGNOLIA, Capusio M. B. Chow-RLL, etu teave Vander corete Wharf on Wednesday, May 5, 1869, at 1

PACIFIC MAIL BTEAMSHIP CUMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

No Chifforms steamers fouch at heven, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANYS TICKET OFFICE, on the whall.

TG PLEASURE FARTIES.

THE STEAM YACHT AG NES,
can be had by pleasure parties to visit spots in the
vicinity of the city, for for EX-UE-10N+ ABOUT
THE HARBOR or any similar service by splying
Mesars. T. D. CLA-CT & CO.,
May 5

East Bay-street.

EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

RETURNING:

She will leave Savannah to r Charleston every THURSDAY AFFERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. D. AIKEN & CO. Agenta,

May 3

South Atlantic Wharf.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST PASSAGES BEDUCED. To Savannah\$5. To Beaufort\$4.

For reight or Passage, apply to
April 29

J. D. Alkien & CO., Agents.

THE S'EAMER FANNIE, CARTON TAIN ADAIR, will leave accommodation whart every WEDNESDAY MORKING at 8 o'clock. Beturning, leave Educate at 12 o'clock on 1 tursday. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FERGU-ON, JOHN FE

FUIT PALATHA, FRANCISCONVILLE,
THE FIRST-CANS I REM S B
DICTATOR, Captain WM T. MONEL-

Fensucola and New Orleans.

onnecting with H S, Harl's weam re Octomake and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakee Griffin, Rus hs, Harris and Durham.

For Freight or Passore prorigament, aprily to

No, 31 Proad-street (up stairs.)