CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1870.

that he asked his mother to care for it as be

in England which was believed to be his by those

sequitur: Having thus shown that Lady Byron's testi

mony is the testimony of a woman of strong mind; that it was not given from malice nor ill

The comments of the New York Sun, in

which we cannot altogether concur, are as

Condensed in a few words, all this amount

Mrs. Stone meddled in the matter. The whole

book is simply a mass of inferences, all more

or less destitute of probability, and all entirely

Byron must have been guilty of some unusual immorality, because he failed to demand a ju

dicial investigation of the quarrel between

tion when all England was ringing, as Mrs

Lord Byron's bitter remorse and hatred of his

been, would not have felt any especial regret

cate Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe." Without reason or motive, she put in circulation the masterpiece of scandal that has been heard

masterpiece of scandal that has been heard for years, and now, when called upon to prove it, she falls back upon the original fabrication of Lady Byron's mind, weakened by age and distorted by brooding upon her wrongs, as if a

repetition of this fabrication were triumphant

estimony to its intrinsic truth. She has achieved notoriety, it is true, but it is a noto-

riety of which no respectable woman should

Special Notices.

inforced on and after this date:

License, as laid down in Section 2.

By order of the Mayor.

icted or delivered in the City of Charleston for rain, hire or reward, shall first receive a license,

and shall pay for the said license the sum or sums percinafter mentioned; provided, however, that

othing herein contained shall prevent a licens

For panoramas, paintings, works of art o

kind of public entertainment, of any character o

3. That each and every person who shall

be exhibited.

issued free of charge, for any such

TO OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE.

H. W. HENDRICKS.

Chief of Police.

him from seducing her. As

For instance, Mrs. Stowe asserts that Lord

as absolute truth.

follows:

inconclusive.

COLUMBIA.

A HINT FOR KIMPTON

A Batch of New Bills-Decapitation of the Cotton Bill-A Gubernatorial Re-

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 6.

In the Senate, Wright introduced the petition of citizens of Beaufort County, praying that storekeepers be prevented from buying cotton from negroes at night; also, a petition for the formation of a new county to be called Coosaw-

Nash introduced a bill to regulate the number of jurors in cases of felony. It provides that the defendant may challenge ten and the State three. Swails introduced a joint resolution to levy a tax of two mills for building a jail in Williamsbut County.

Notice was given of the following bills: By Wimbush, to repeal the act of 1866 to secure advances for agricultural purposes; by Wright, to incorporate the Port Royal Improvement and Dock and Warehouse Companies; by Hayes, to charter the Lexington and Newberry Railroad Company.

Arnim introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what security H H Kimpton the State Financial Agent, had deposited for the million of State funds he has in

The Governor has signed the act ceding State lands to the United States for public purposes.

The bills incorporating the Vigilant Fire Company, of Columbia, and Wateree, No. 2, and De-Kalb companies, of Camden; to levy a special tax to pay for Darlington County jail; and for granting a lot in Columbia for Zion Church, received a

In the House after a long discussion, the enact ing clause of the bill to regulate the sale of cotton and providing for the appointment of a commis sioner in each county, was stricken out.

The bills incorporating the Columbia Oil Company and certain fire companies of Beaufort, recelved their second reading.

Goodwyn gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Edgefield Agricultural Society.

Boswell introduced a joint resolution authorizing an additional tax levy of one per cent. for Kershaw County.

The Governor has approved the joint resolution authorizing the auditor to levy certain taxes; the bills to incorporate the Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society and the Ashley Bridge Company, and appointing a physician to Charleston Jail. The Governor has a reception to-night.

The Port Royal Metropolis-Negro Frozen to Death-Condition of Mrs. Richardson-Grand Ball. &c., &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, January 5.

At 12 o'clock to-day Speaker Montgomery and Speaker Moses, respectively, called the Senate and House to order, but a quorum not answering to their names, they were immediately declared Montgomery, white, and Cain, Swails, Rainey, Wright, and Wimbush, colored, answered to their names. Of the representatives only W. S. Collins, G. Holliman, H. Feriter, R. Tomlinson, Eben Moses, white, J. A. Bowley, W. J. Brodie, John DeLarge R. R. Elliott, W. H. W. Gray, J. N. Hayne, J. Hutson, J. Henderson, D. J. J., H. and S. Johnson, H. Jacobs, W. H. Jones, George and S. J. Lee, J. Lang, H. W. Purvis, J. Prendergrass, A. Rush, P. R. Rivers, A. Smith, S. Saunders, J. Smiling, S. B. Thompson, W. M. Thomas, C. M. Wilder, colored, were pres-

Congressmen J. A. Peters, W. E. Spencer, T. Smith, J. M. Barclay C. C. Bowen, and General O. O. Howard are here. The Radicals, having by legislative enactment

extended the limits of Columbia with a view of electing men of their party to fill the municipal offices, are now making up their ticket. J. W. Denny, State printer, is, it is reported, put down for Mayor.

Mr. Millett, president of the Port Royal Railroad Company, is here to secure charters for the Port Royal Improvement Company, and the Port Royal Dock and Warehouse Company-the former for improving the lands about Port Royal and Beaufort, and the latter for building dry docks and warehouses at Port Royal. He speaks very hopefully of the Port Royal Railroad, and asserts it will be completed by next August.

The "Message of Robt. K. Scott, Governor of South Carolina, with accompanying documents submitted to the General Assembly," previous to the recess, have been printed by the State printer and sent to the Assembly. The volume comprises four hundred and twenty-nine printed pages. In former years, these documents, I am informed, seldom comprised more than two hundred pages.

The Loyal League of this place will shortly adopt a set of resolutions of respect to the memory of the "Hon. Edwin M. Stanton." The set prepared highly eulogize that bitter, unrelenting enemy of the South.

This morning a colored man named Chas. Green was found dead near a branch eight miles below the city. An inquest was held. The opinion of the jury was that while drunk he laid down and frozed to death.

rew days since a planter, living not over thousand miles from here, desiring to make a new contract with his hands, called them up and asked them to state their terms. The majority expressed their willingness to work for one-third of the crop. To this one of them, however, dissented and said: "There is some folks want to get half of the crop, but I ain't one of them; I will agree to work for one-third of the crop and a half of one of the other thirds." His calculations didn't suit. Mrs. Richardson, of whose brutal treatment by

entertained. There is a grand dress ball now in progress at the Nickerson House, given by the young men of the city.

EUROPE.

LONDON, January 6, The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £100,000. A riot near Longford, Ireland, has been report

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreas ed 32,000,000 francs.

PARIS, January 6.

ed, with loss of life.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, January G. Both branches of the Legislature have withdrawn the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment, and have adopted resolutions denouncing the Federal policy regarding Cuba.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, January 6.

High city officials say that there is no foun dation for the charge that City Collector Boswell has absconded with the city funus.

Three armed Cuban vessels are affont. A committee of New Yorkers, dwellers in brownstone mansions, are here with damaging documents. Webster, the son-in-law of Secretar Fish, has certainly received a very large fee as counsel for the Spaniards.

Early next week Congress will be called on to act directly on the question of the annexation of territory in the West Indies. The President's message on the subject will refer not only to the Samana purchase, but also to the purchase and annexation to the United States, as a territory, of the whole Dominican Republic. This message is the result of Senator Morton's frequent interviews with the President lately.

The special treasury agent reports no illicit distillation in West Virginia. The Internal Revenue Department has sent a commissioner to Cincinnati to take evidence re-

garding the fermentation period. Representatives of distillers from St. Louis, Chicago and other cities will be present. The revenue receipts are over half a million.

Prince Arthur will spend February in Washing-

Colonel Richard O'Haskins, a prominent merchant of Richmond, Va., died yesterday.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, January 6. A dispatch has been received from Mr. O. H. Palmer, treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who says that full information eceived from San Francisco proves that the strike is not "in resistance to a reduction of wages, general or special, but in support of the of an individual whose salary had been raised, but not to so high a figure as he desired." and who, therefore, left the employment of the company. Mr. Palmer concludes his dispatch in these words:

"It cannot be denied, in view of all the circumstances, that the whole body of strikers throughout the Union have left the work with the view and purpose of subjecting the business of the entire country to delay and derangement, because some John Smith in California, demanding an increase of twenty dollars in his salary, can get only ten dollars. This is the real issue, unless it is further claimed that this company shall not be permitted to determine how large a force is necessary to do its business, and to increase or diminish it from time to time accordingly."

RICHMOND, January 6. The telegraph strike broke down here to-day. When the operators read the intelligence of Mr. Palmer and found that the company denied having reduced wages, and had no intention to do so, they determined to go to work and did so at five o'clock. The operators of Portsmouth, Staunton, Charlottesville, Petersburg, Norfolk and other offices, applied an hour or two afterwards to Superintendent Dorrell to be reinstated. The request was promptly granted where the places had not already been filled.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

What the Junta Says of its Prospects.

According to a statement furnished by the Cuban Junta in New York, the Cuban army, on the 7th ultimo, numbered 40,000 men. though inadequately armed and equipped. General Thomas Jordan was chief of the staff, and Major Breauvilliers, chief of artillery. The first division, the army of Camajuey, was commanded by General Ignacio Agramonte, adjourned. In the Senate Arnim, Greene, Hoyt, and was distributed in six brigades and three battalions. The second division, the army of the Oriente, three brigades, was commanded by General Francisco Aguillera. The third division, the army of Las Villas, was commanded Hayes, B. F. Jackson, F. F. Miller, T. Root, Speaker by General Frederico Cabada, and consisted of three brigades.

> A civil administration was elected by the Cham-A civil administration was elected by the Chamber of Representatives at Guimaro, April 11, Cespedes being President; Francisco Aghilera, Secretary of War; Ramon Cespedes, Secretary of State; and Eligio Izoquirre, Secretary of the Treasury. Congress has been in session (alternately at Guimaro and Sibarine, a short distance from each other) over since April 10. tance from each other,) ever since April 10, with the exception of a short recess. An act of June 15, 1869, authorized the issue of \$2,-000,000 legal tenders, which were engraved in New York. An act of July 9 requires all citi-zens between the ages of 18 and 50 to bear arms. An act of August 6 organized a system of civil courts, which are now in operation. By one of these courts a Cuban named Borges was condemned to death for murdering a Spanlard named Colza. Several State governments have been organized in affiliation with this Federal Government. Up to December 18 six

> island, besides minor expeditions. Of the men anded with them scarcely two hundred were Cubans. The extent of Spanish sway in the island is indicated by the fact that the Captain-general announces his inability to extend the telegraph system further than to sixteen places, all of which are in the western part of the i and. While constantly proclaiming the in significance of the insurrection, the Spaniards have reported (it is found by addition) 16,980 Cubans killed, and 9133 wounded in action; 2092 prisoners, and 16,501 who have voluntawriting to the Revista de Espana of Madrid that the Spanish operations in Cuba were car-ried out without military object or success, and at great sacrifice of blood or health, and

> considerable cargoes of arms and munitions of war for the insurgents have landed on the

moral effect. THE COUNCIL OF ROME.

its were deliberately exaggerated for

Text of the Pope's Recent Decree.

We have received a copy of the Unita Cattolica, the Papal official newspaper, published at Rome, containing a scree of Pope Pius IX, relative to the election of his successor:

In this document the announcement is made that the Saviour appointed Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, first Sovereign Pontiff of the Church, and in order that the Apostolic See might never become vacant he arranged a reg-ulation for choosing his successors. This was confirmed and extended by Popes Alex-ander III, in the third Council of the Lateran; Gregory X, in the second Council of Lyons; Clement V, Gregory XV, Urban VIII, and Clement XI, all of whom asserted that the Pontiff must be chosen from and by the "Col-Mrs. Richardson, of whose brutal treatment by negroes an account has appeared in THE NEWS, is much better, and strong hopes of her recovery are the transparent of the cardinals of the Holy Church." Julius II also decreed, in the fifth Council of the Lateran, being attacked by a terrible malady, that the Cardinals should be immediately convoked for the purpose of electing a Pope, in his presence, to succeed him. Pio Nono, fol-lowing the example of these saints and fathers of the church in past years, ordains that in of the church in past years, ordains that in case he should die during sessions of the Ecu-menical Council, that body shall be instantly suspended or prorogued, and the College of Cardinals shall meet and canonically choose a Pontiff, and in all time to come this shall be the rule and the practice, never to be altered by any power in the church or out of it, in Rome or in any other place. The Pope, in con-clusion, says if any one should attempt to oppose this decree, "let him beware that he will thereby incur the indignation of God Omnipo-tent, and of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul." The decree is attested by Cardinals Mattei (Brother of the Pope) and Carelli, and

witnessed by Cardinals Bruti and Cugioni. -Napoleon III, in a conversation on literary matters recently, gave Victor Hugo credit for

-George D. Prentice, the veteran journalist of Louisvide, who has been dangerously ill for several days past, is now said to be out of dan-

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

MRS. STOWE'S DEFENCE OF HER STORY AND HERSELF.

Her "Facts" and "Proofs"-Why the Story was not Sooner made Public-A Fresh Account of the Interview-Old Scandals, Letters, Reports and Rumors Revived and Reiterated.

Mrs. Stowe's Lady Byron Vindicated-her long-promised defence of her Byron scandal, published in the Atlantic Monthly last September,-with all the facts and proofs in her possession, has at last appeared. For some months now, Mrs. Stowe has been loudly proclaiming that the volume would be such a complete and triumphant proof of the truth of the charge she made against Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh, that there could be no further dispute on the subject. Upon the testimony adduced in the Atlantic, the genreal verdict of the public was that the charge was not proved; but on Mrs. Stowe's assurance that she had further and more conclusive evidence in reserve, there has been a general willingness to suspend final judgment until that evidence could

In endeavoring to prove what she has asserted, Mrs. Stowe makes four points: "1. A concerted attack upon Lady Byron's reputation, begun by Lord Byron in self-defence. 2. That he transmitted his story to friends to be continued after his death. 3. That they did so continue it. 4. That the accusations reached their climax over Lady Byron's grave, in Blackwood, of 1869, and the Guiccioli book, and that this reopening of the controversy was reason for speaking." Mrs. Stowe's book consists of thirteen chapters, besides an appendix. Of the thirteen chapters, five are devoted to a statement of the reason which impelled Mrs. Stowe to originally take up the subject, and seven more to a discussion of the controversies which have followed. The appendix contains a reprint of the Atlantic-Monthly article, and other documents of as little value. One chafter alone, of but thirty-five pages, is devoted to the positive arguments to prove the commission of the alleged crime, and the statement of those arguments is diluted with an abundance of irrelevant matter. This chapter begins as follows:

First. There is direct evidence that Lord Byron First. There is direct evidence that hot a for was guilty of some unusual immorality.

The evidence is not, as the Blackwood says, that Lushington yielded assent to the exparte statement of a client; nor as the Quarterly intimates, that he was affected by the charms of an

mates, that he was affected by the charms of an attractive young woman.

The first evidence of it is the fact that Lushington and Romilly offered to take the case into court, and make there a public exhibition of the proofs on which their convictions were founded. Second. It is very strong evidence of this fact, that Lord Byron, while loudly declaring that he wished to know with what he was charged, declined this open investigation, and, rather than meet it, signed a paper which he had before refused to sign.

that although secretly declaring to all his inti-mate friends that he still wished open investiga-tion in a court of justice, and affirming his belief that his character was being ruined for want of it, he never afterward took the means to get it. Instead of writing a private handbill, he might have come to England Instead of writing a private handbill, he might have come to England and entered a suit; and he did not do it. That Lord Byron was conscious of a great crime,

is further made probable by the peculiar malice he seemed to bear to his wife's legal counsel.

If there had been nothing to fear in that legal investigation wherewith they threatened him, why did he not only see from it, but regard with a peculiar bitterness those who advised and proposed it? To an innocent man falsely accused, the certainties of law are a blessing and a refuge. Female charms cannot mislead in a court of justice; and the atroctiles of rumor are there sifted, and deprived of power. A trial is not a threat to an innocent man; it is an invitation, an opportunity. Why, then, did he hate Sir Samuel Romilly, so that he exuited like a fiend over his tragleal death? The letter in which he pours forth his malignity, was so bratal that Moore was obliged, by the general outcry of society, to suppress it. Is this the language of an innocent man who has been offered a fair trial under his country's laws, or of a guifty man, to whom the very idea of public trial means public exposure?

for a guing man, to the crime was the fourth. It is probable that the crime was the fourth. It is probable that was the most impoint falls to the ground. portant crime charged against him by rumor at the period. This appears by the following ex-tract of a letter from Shelley, farnished by the

quarterly, dated Bath, September 29, 1816:
"I saw Kinnaird, and had a long talk with him
He informed me that Lady Byron was now it He infor perfect health; that she was living with your sis-ter. I felt much pleasure from this intelligence. I consider the latter part of it as affording a de-cisive contradiction to the only important calum-ny that ever was advanced against you. On this ground, at least, it will become the world hereaf-ter to be slight."

It appears evident here that the charge of improper intimacy with his sister was, in the mind of Shelley, the only important one that had yet been made against Lord Byron. Then follow a number of pages of a disser-

tation upon Lord Byron's singular power of fascination over both men and women, and other matters of that sort, after which Mrs. Stowe resumes her argument, as follows: peculiar bitterness of remorse expressed works by Lord Byron is a further evidence

in his works by Lord Byron is a further evidence that he had committed an unusual crime. We are aware that evidence cannot be drawn in this manner from an author's work merely, if unsupported by any external probability. For example, the subject most frequently and powerfully treated by Hawthorne is the influence of a secret, unconfessed crime on the soul; nevertheless, as Hawthorne is well known to have always lived a pure and regular life, nobody has ever suspected him of any greater sin than a vigorous inagination. But here is a man believed guilty of an uncommon immorality by the two best lawyers in England, and threatened with an open exposure which he does not dare to meet. The crime is named in society; his own relations fall away from him on account of it; it is only set at rest by the heroic conduct of his wife.

This point having been duly hammered out,

This point having been duly hammered out, a fresh one is introduced:
His evident fear and harred of his wife were His evident fear and natived of his whe were other symptoms of crime. There was no apparent occasion for him to hate her. He admitted that she had been bright, amiable, good, agreeable; that her marriage had been a very uncomfortable one; and he said to Madame de Stael that he ble; that her marriage had been a very discontortable one; and he said to Madame de Stael that he did not doubt that she thought him deranged. Why, then, did he hate her for wanting to live peaceably by herself? Why did he so fear her, that not one year of his life passed without his concocting and circulating some public or private accusation against her? She, by his own showing, published none against him. It is remarkable that, in all his zeal to represent himself injured, he nowhere quotes a single remark from Lady Byron, nor a story coming either directly or indirectly from her or her family. He is in a fever in Venice, not from what she has spoken, but because she has sealed the lips of her connsel, and because she and her family do not speak; so that he professes himself utterly ignorant what form her allegations against him may take. He had heard from Shelley that his wife silenced the most important calumny by going to make Mrs. Leigh a visit; and yet he is afraid of her—so alraid, that he tells Moore he expects she will attack him after death, and charges him to defend his grave.

lack him after death, and charges him to defend his grave.

Now, if Lord Byron knew that his wife had a deadly secret that she could tell, all this conduct is explicable; it is in the ordinary course of human nature. Men always distrust those who hold facts by which they can be ruined. They fear them; they are antagonistic to them; they are not trust them.

On the subject of the alleged unhappy offspring of the illicit connection, the following is what Mrs. Stowe presents as evidence:

Again, the evidence of this crime appears in Lord Byron's admission, in a letter to Moore, that he had an illegitimate child born before he left Engiand, and still living at the time.

In letter 307, to Mr. Moore, under date Venice, February 2, 1818, Byron says, speaking of Moore's loss of a child:

loss of a child :
"I know how to feel with you, because I am
"I know how to feel with you, because I am quite wrapped up in my own children. Besides my little legitimate, I have made unto myself an illegi-timate (since Ada's birth.) to say nothing of

one before; and I look forward to one of these as the pillar of my old age, supposing that I ever reach, as I hope I never shall, that desolating period. The illegitimate child that he had made to him self since Ada's birth was Allegra, born about nine or ten months after the separation. The other illegitimate alluded to was born before

and, as the reader sees, was spoken of as still Moore appears to be puzzled to know who this child can be, and conjec ures that it may possi-bly be the child referred to in an early poem, written while a schoolboy of nineteen, at Harrow.

On turning back to the note referred to, we find two things: First, that the child there mentioned was not claimed by Lord Byron as his own, but

SWINTON.—Died, at Savannab, Ga., on the night of 6th September, 1869, after an illness of a few days, WM. H. SWINTON, a native of Charleston, S. C., in his 45th year. ing to a schoolmate now dead; second, that the infant died shortly after, and, consequently, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see ould not be the child mentioned in this letter. Now, beside this fact, that Lord Byron admit ted a living illegitimate child born before Ada, we place this other fact, that there was a child

Obitudry.

Juneral Notices.

who had every opportunity of knowing.

After all, Mrs. Stowe's only sheet anchor is THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND After all, Mrs. Stowe's only sheet anchor is Lady Byron's own incredible story. From this background of proof, I come forward and testify to an interview with Lady Byron, in which she gave me specific information of the facts in the case. That I report the facts just as I received them from her, not altered or misremembered, is shown by the testimony of my sister, to whom I related them at the time. It cannot, then, be denied that I had this interview, and that this communication was made. I therefore testify that Lady Byron, for a proper purpose, and at a proper time, stated to me the following things: acquaintances of Mrs. CAROLINE LEWIS, and of her son and daughter, Cecelia and William Lewis, also of her brother, Mr. Francis Wiss, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, at St. Patrick's Church, THIS AFTERNOON,

Special Notices.

and at a proper time, stated to me the following things:

1. That the crime which separated her from Lord Byron was incest.

2. That she first discovered it by improper actions towards his sister, which he meant to make her understand indicated the guilty relation.

3. That he admitted it, reasoned on it, defended it, tried to make her an accomplice, and, failing in that, hated her and expelled her.

4. That he threatened her that he would make it his life's object to destroy her character.

5. That for a period she was led to regard this conduct as insanity, and to consider him only as a diseased person.

6. That she had subsequent proof that the facts were really as she suspected; that there had been a child born of the crime, whose history she knew; that Mrs. Leigh had repeated. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON are notified that she is discharging cargo Tuis DAY at Adger's South wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on the wharf at their risk. JAMES ADGER & CO.,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON .- CHARLESTON, JANUARY 1ST, 1870.—The Annual Election for DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. WM. C. BREESE, that Mrs. Leigh had repeated.

And she winds up with this marvellous non-Cashier

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUMANE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY .-The Members of the above named Society cele will; that it was given at a proper time and in a proper manner, and for a purpose in accordance with the most elevated moral views, and that it orated their Sixty-Eighth Anniversary, on the 3d instant, at Howard's Hall. The following officers is coincident with all the established facts of this history, and furnishes a perfect solution of every mystery i the case, we think we shall carry the reader with us in saying that it is to be received

were elected to serve the ensuing year: ROBERT HOWARD, President. F. C. DESVERNEY, Vice-Presiden. R. L. SUTTON, Secretary.

R R GORDON, Treasurer, F. PERRY, P. M. WILKINSON, Stewards.

Standing Committee.—J. R. Edwards, E. Wilkinson, W. T. Oliver, J. W. Gordon, J. P. Howard.

Charity Committee.—R. E. Rereef, W. B. Chase,
P. S. Wilkinson.

Burlal Ground Committee.—W. R. Osborn, R.
L. Sutton, Wm. Black. to the simple proposition that inasmuch as the charge against Lord Byron, published by Mrs. Stowe, was one of the thousand accusations in circulation against him during his lifetime, R. L. SUTTON, Secretary.

circulation against him during his lifetime, and was not positively disproved by him, though utterly discredited by his friends, therefore it must have been true! The reader may well ask in astonishment, as we did on getting to the end of the chapter: Is this all? Is there no direct testimony from any one acquainted with the facts; no positive proofs of the alleged criminal intimacy; no bringing home of the alleged offspring of the incentious intrigue to Mrs. Leigh as its mother? Absolutely none whatever. From the beginning to the end of the volume, there is not a paragraph, not a line, not a word even, except Lady Byron's oven statement, which presents any facts not perfectly well known to the public long before Mrs. Stowe meddled in the matter. The whole Charleston, January 6, 1870. TO STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LEXINGTON COUNTY-In Probate Court-Ex parte JAMES INABINET and JURIAH E. INABI-NET-Petition for Partition of Real Estate.-It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that CAROLINE, ISABELLA, JURIAH and JOHN GEIJERS, four of the defendants in the above entitled case, are residents out of and beyond the imits of this State, on motion of Messrs. DeTREV-ILLE & SISTRUNE for the petitioners: It is ordered, that the said ISABELLA, JURIAH, CAROLINE and JOHN CEIJERS, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition within forty days from the publication of this order; and in default thereof a judgment pro confesse will be entered ADAM EFIRD, against them. Judge of Probate, L. C.

himself and Lady Byron. But the same argu-ment would prove Lady Byron also guilty, for she, too, failed to demand a similar investiga-JE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT-IN EQUITY .- P. & S. GREEN VS. THE BANK OF GEORGETOWN, ET Stowe shows, with accusations against her of unwifely and cruel conduct. It is said, too, that AL .- In pursuance of an order in the above stated case to me directed, by the Hon. George S. Bryan, wife proves his guiltiness. Guiltiness of what? Surely, a libertine, such as he is said to have United States Judge of and for the District afore said, notice is hereby given to all creditors hold ing claims against the said Bank of Georgetown or fear for one intrigue more or less. The fact that Mrs. Leigh was als half sister would not have troubled him, since it did not, according to Mrs. Stowe, prevent to prove them before me, at Charleston, on or before the first day of March, A. D., 1870, or be for ever barred of the benefit of the decree in this him from seducing her. As to what Shelley says, it proves the reverse of guilt. He calls the friendship openly displayed by Lady Byron for Mrs. Leigh "a declaive contradiction" of the calumny. Mrs. Stowe's effort to explain away this manifestation of friendship, like her attempt to break the force of Lady Byron letters, published in the Quarterly Review Landship Charles From It is were acceptant. DANIEL HORLBECK, Clerk of the District Court of the U.S., For South Carolina District.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 1, 1870. -SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.-All Deposits made on or before the 20th instant will bear interest as of the 1st instant.

THOS R. WARING, iant at mwf8 th1

syron interes, published in the quarterly review, is utterly futile. Even if it were occasioned, as she says, solely by a desire on Lady Byron's part to screen Mrs. Leigh from public censure, why should she be believed in her subsequent attempt to hand the effect of the artifice? But the proof that there was any settled by this avenues of thingship depends. 33 ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- I artifice in this apparent friendship depend ereby give notice to the Kindred and Creditors entirely upon proving, in the first instance, that there was something to be concealed by it, the presumption being that there was nothing, so of JOHN BELL, late of Colleton County, deceased, that I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Col-There is no necessity for analyzing the refor a final discharge as Administrator of said Esmainder of this weak and trashy production. It is called "Lady Byron Vindicated," but it should rather be called "A Failure to Vinditate. dec10 ftu1mo*

MOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAV-ING claims against the Estate of O. J. CHAFEE time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment to R. M. WALPOLE, Alken, S. C., or A. H. HAYDEN, MARY A. CHAFES. Executrix. B. M. WALPOLE, Executor.

23 AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES .- Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New

dec15 wfm3mos MAIN STATION-HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C., York. 20 AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD JANUARY 7, 1870 .- The attention of all persons concerned is hereby respectfully called to the Eyes made new, easily, without doctor or mediollowing City Ordinance, which will be strictly cines. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, Notice is particularly given, that all public balls dec15 wfm3mos

where tickets are sold, will be required to pay MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL .- With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all respectable druggists. AN ORDINANCE TO FIX THE PRICE OF LICENSE FOR

J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 188 Broadway, dec10 ftulmo

AN ORDINANCE TO FIX THE PRICE OF LICENSE FOR ALL PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, SHOWS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, &C.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Conneil assembled, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, every public exhibition, entertainment, show, concert, lecture, &c., of any character or nature whatever, which shall be hereafter exhibited, represented, extended to always district or legislaters. FERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debillty, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer ing humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

from being issued free of charge, for any such public exhibition, entertainment, &c., where the same may be in aid of or for the benefit of any religious, charitable or literary society, or institution located in this city.

Sec. 2. That the price of license to be hereafter paid for public exhibitions, entertainments, shows, concerts, &c., shall be follows, to wit:

For each and every circus, \$25 per day.

For each and every menagerie, or other public exhibition of a like character, the sam of \$5 per day for each and every day the same may be exhibited. 35 JUST OUT .- CHERRY PECTO. RAL TROCHES, superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, and Hoarse ness.

None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House New York.

exhibited.

For grand, operatic, and every other concert, or public entertainment of like character, the sum of \$10 for each and every day the same may No more of those horrible tasted, nauscating Brown Cubeb things. For sale at wholesale by GOODRICH, WINE-MAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 23 Hayne dec30 3mosp&C street.

mechanism, and all public exhibitions of like character, the sum of \$10 for each and every day the same may be exhibited. For lectures, &c., and for each and every other TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES. description whatsoever not hereinbefore specified such sum as may be determined by the Mayor pe FRECKLES and TAN from the face, use PERRY'S lay, for each and every day the same may be ex-hibited; except for theatrical performance by a regularly established corps, which shall pay such sum or sums as the City Council may determine Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. dec6 3mos on application to them. For each public ball and festivity given in the THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-Sec. 3. That each and every person who shall open to the public any kind of entertainment, exhibition, show, concert, &c., without having first obtained a license as aforesaid, or without having paid the license fee as herein established, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day the same may be so kept open, to be imposed by the Mayor, and recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of the said penalty to go to the informer, and the other to the use of the city.

Sec. 4. That each and every application for license, of whatever character or nature, shall RHŒA CORDIAL.-This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers, DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, General Agents.

single.

SCHOOL NOTICE.-THE EXER-CISES of ST. GEORGE'S ACADEMY, at George's Treasurer.

SEC. 5. That the Clerk of Council, upon the written authority of the Mayor, shall issue all licenses which may be granted, to be countersigned by the Mayor. Station, S. C. R. R., will be resumed on MONDAY, January 17, 1870. J. M. CANTWELL, Teacher.

Special Notices.

NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAV-ING Pictures at No. 186 King street are requested to call for the same immediately, as arrangements are being made to sell the entire stock of the late W. BROOKBANKS. L. Orcutt. jan73

NOTICE .- THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston, S. C., for Renewal of Certificate No. 4094 for SEVEN NEW SHARES in said Bank n name of Mrs. MARIA ALEXANDER, the origin nal Certificate having been lost. ian4 lamo3

NOTICE,-ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against crediting any of the Crew of the British Bark YUMURI, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or R. T. WALKER. dec31

TO OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, DECEMBER 28, 1869 .- The Board of Directors having declared a Dividend or FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Capital Stock of of this Company, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after Monday, 10th prox. The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date W. J. HERIOT, until the 10th prox. Secretary and Treasurer dec29 11

MOTICE.—OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C .- The COUPONS for interest on the Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company FIRST MORTGAGE, which nature January 1st, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State of South Carolina, No. Nassau street, New York. S. W. FISHER,

IF YOU WANT LAW BOOKS, LAW BLANKS and Legal Printing, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. dec14 6mos

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIM-PLE REMEDY positively cures Comedones, (Bald Heads or Grubs;) also Red, White and Malterated Pimples on the face. Depot No. 49 Bond street New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. dec6 3mos POTICE. -OFFICE COUNTY COM-

MISSIONERS, PIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLES-TON, S. C., December 20, 1869 .- All persons Retailing LIQUORS in the County are hereby called upon to take out Licenses for one year, from 1st January, 1870. Every violation of the law relative to these Licenses will be prosecuted and the penalty strictly

F. LANCE, Clerk Board C. C. dec23 TO PRINTERS .- IF YOU WANT NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Card Board, Print ing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155, Meeting street, oppo-site Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Decline in Premature Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De-

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such per son holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."-Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Addres henauthor, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington,

septl lyr FOT IF YOU WANT STRAW, MANIL-A and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, oppo site Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. nov26 fmwlyr

755-NO MORE MEDICINE. - SEVENTY ousand cures without medicine by DuBarry's delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, acidity, nausea omiting, wasting, diabetes, sleeplessness, cough will present them, properly attested, within the asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diar rhæa, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver and stomach complaints. It nourishes better than meat, and saves, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies. Cure No. 68,413-"ROME, July 21, 1868 .- The health of the Holy Father is excellent especially since he has confined himself entirely to DuBarry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." Sold in tins of one pound, \$1 25; 24 pounds \$18; carriage free Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in one pound packets, \$1 50. Copies of cures sent gratis. Address C. N. DUBARRY & CO., No. 163 William street, New York, and at all Druggists and Gro-

TO LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.-What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required ? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day, Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the GREAT FACT that physical weak ness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its VIGOR MUST BE RE CRUITED. The Bitters do both. They combine profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so aperient and anti-billous properties, with extraor dinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigo rate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dorman powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continnance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or jan1 6D&C quinia.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE AD. VERTISER, having been restored to health in a ew weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful 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 prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION ASTUMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information 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 address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, King: County, New York. nov9 3mo8

Plantation Bitters.

GLORIOUS CHANGE. That any sick man survived the treatment

of fifty years ago, must be considered a proof that human beings are very hard to kill.

The lancet, calomel, contharides and drastic nur-

gatives were then the order of the day. The phy

sician played into the hands of the apothecary

and the unfortunate patient was drenched morn

ing, noon and night with prostrating medicines

The importance of supporting Nature in its conflict

by artificial depletion. They are met with TONICS

that rally the vital powers and enable them to de

feat the enemy. Chief among these allies of Na-

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet

anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a cordia

stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness

s superseding every other stimulant and nervine.

In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it

acts as a specific in every species of disorder

is introduced it becomes a standard article

-a medicinal staple. Druggists, although their

profit upon it is small, find it absolutely

necessary to keep a preparation for which

Extensively as it is advertised, its best ad-

uniformly follows its use. Every bottle sold in

sures the sale of at least half a dozen more. Un

like other stimulants, it braces and fortifies the

ystem without exciting undue cerebral action

ease with all other stimuli, beget a craving for ex-

the nerves, combining, strange as the anomaly may

seem, thequalities of a sedative and gentle and

dvie with those of a tonic and invigorant

The perfect purity of all its ingredients, their

portions in which they are combined, and

most potent and the most harmless of all knewn.

tonics and alteratives.

ture, in its battles with sickness, is

for the aged and decrepid it has no equal among

to which the tender sex are especially subject, it

which undermines the bodily strength and

breaks down the animal spirits. Wherever it

everybody inquires, and for which nobody will accept a substitute. It is to-day the most

popular medicine in the civilized world.

vertisement is the beneficial result which

The cheering effect which it produces upon the mind is not momentary, but permanent. There is

no subsequent depression. It does not, as is the

citants. On the other hand, it soothes and calms

are intended to subserve, the judicious pro

the scientific skill with which they are blend

so'd by all Druggists.

admirable adaptation to the surposes they

ed, render this famous article at once the

themselves weakening are no longer aggravated