# WASHINGTON.

POLITICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP-CON-GRESS ON SATURDAY.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 9. It is stated that the objections to Judge Bond's confirmation to the Fourth Judicial Circuit are accumulating, partly on the ground of judicial unfitness for the place.

An application for admission to practice in the Supreme Court by A. Alpeoria Bradley, colored, notorious in Georgia politics, has been withdrawn. A rumor prevails that Connor, from Texas, has challenged Shanks, from Ohio, for saying that

Butler, failing to-day, hopes to get his San Domingo annexation resolution before the House

Commissioner Delano has advices of the de struction of nineteen stills and 5000 bushels of mash in the Fourth Tennessee District by the cavalry acting under the direction of Superviso

The Supreme Court rules that no case decided shall be reopened unless one of the concurring

A movement is affoat to relieve distillers o fruits from the requirements of the present law as not applicable to their mode of distillation. Distillers who do not renew their licenses on the

tendered his resignation and that the President has promised the place to a Pennsylvania man. The effect of the proceedings before Judge Chace, as understood by lawyers, restrains Judg Ut derwood's processes for contempt in the cases already before him, but allows legal proceedings

CONGRESSIONAL-SENATE. Mr. Patterson introduced a bill repealing all laws for the transportation of goods in bond

The subsidies to the San Francisco and Aus tralia Steamship Line was discussed at great length. The discussion involved the constitutionality of subsidies to steamship lines unless in furtherance of postal facilities.
The Northern Pacific Railroad then came up,

tion taken. HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Tariff

Flannel and tivolen belting remain as reported by the committee.

A joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to return the Mount Vernon Relief to Mrs. Mary Custis Lee passed.

from its contingent fund to reimburse Butler for the expense of defending himself against Wooley, whom Butler's Impeachment Committee impris-

TOPICS IN THE CAPITAL.

Pennsylvania Iron Men-Bargains-Mute Carpet-Baggers-General Gossip

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, April 9. The long discussion which has taken place in the House on the tariff bill, not only on the general merits of the question, but on the details of the measure, show that the party of Protectionists who have carried their peculiar theories might as well yield the field for the future, and allow themselves to be swallowed up in the new crystallization of parties that is now going ou.

The great agricultural interests of the South and West have proved too strong at last for the manufacturing interests of New England and the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania. While the naked question of free-trade has found many advocates in the House, it is, at the same time, confessed that it would not be well to engraft its principles into legislation just so long country is burdened with the present system of plan of the majority of the

internal taxation. Therefore, the prevaiting a tariff based on a revenue standard, with incidental protection here and there, in cases where a heavy internal tax is exacted of certain manufacturing interests. Beyond this, nothing will be conceded, but, on that platform, both parthat feels itself compelled to use them. The de rendering the imported article much cheaper formidable lobby here for many years, and it is interests, in their struggle to save special features of the bill and to impose upon the country class legislation, have, among other bargains, determined to catch all the carpet-bag vote for the

It is quite lamentable in a debate of so wide and important a range as that on the tarin, covering every agricultural, and indeed every other interest of the South, to see such a pancity of tal ent among the men who are here representing the South. With the exception of Sheldon, of Louisiana, who merely had wit enough to move to increase the duty on sugar, not a single Southern member has opened his mouth on the tariff question. They are of course not to blame for this; for the questions involved are entirely above the level of their understanding. Fancy Bowen or Hoge or Cobb or Hamilton rising on the floor to talk about the tariff.

The West End of the town is rather dull this week. The President and half of the Cabinet have gone to Troy to attend the funeral of General Thomas. Grant is glad of any occasion to get away, and has served notice on many members that he shall leave for the seaside as soon as the hot weather commences. He is confined at the White House a great deal more of the time than he cares to be, and has lately become quite unpopular among the various delegations who called to bore him, but who are dismissed with

of reconstruction, and had prepared and would of Posen, two domains, for five million thalers, send to Congress a special message recommend.

In the New York Dramatic Company sailed on the Herman Livingston on Thursday for New probleation of the fact (though the senator's name was not used) at once brought before the President half a dozen howing Radicals, who have of the New York Dramatic Company.

The New York Dramatic Company sailed on the Herman Livingston on Thursday for New Poor people of Berlin, 500 tons of wood; and, also, he has given orders for food to be given to 10,000 people during this extreme cold weather. send to Congress a special message recommend

een ever since busy in endeavoring to influence him not to take any such step. Grant, however, has made no promises to them, and intends to adhere to his original intention, in which he is sustained by such an amusing coalition as Greeley and Ben. Butler. The Political Disability Com mittee of the Senate are not very anxious to wait for general amnesty, and have got up another bill embracing a thousand names, which

to be re-elected, and being rich, is spending money freely, besides using the corporation influence He is colonizing negroes in all the deubtful wards, feeding them out of the thirty thousand dollars charitable appropriations made by Congress, and failing to get the support of a single newspaper

Pacific Railroad interest due to the government on bonds issued to build the road. Both roads now owe over three millions of over-due interest ZETA.

### EUROPE.

The Times, in an editorial article on the oat race, says that pluck and perseverance gave Cambridge the victory. This is gratifying to the public, weary of Oxonian success, which had beome monotonous by repetition. The Telegraph says the victory is immensely normar. The public satisfaction is genuine and unbounded.

of the Methodist Episcopal Bishop Kinsly. Parliament thas adjourned to the 28th of Apri

press an edition of the Farmers' Almanac con taining seditious language.

PARIS. April 9. Placards urging workmen not to pay rents, but to join in the general strike, are posted on the dead walls of the city. The authorities are taking measures to repress the threatened disaters to morrow. The newspapers make light of the

There is a serious riot among the iron workmen near Nevers la Cruzot. The strike continues. It is said the miners in the Loire Valley will strike.

to the water's edge. The fire originated near the ficulty the crew and passengers escaped with their lives. No freight or baggage was saved She burned her lines and drifted across the river on the flats, where she now lies. She ran from Raltimore in connection with the Richmond and York River Railroad.

The failure of an old member of the New York Stock Exchange is reported The New York Anti-Slavery Society has finally isselved.

The New York bank statement is again unfavo rable, with a decrease in legal reserves of three and a half millions.

with such a high hand for the past seven years | tion is decidedly discouraging. They had explored several miles, but found no indications of a low elevation through the Cordilleras suitable

The inter-university boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge eight oared crews took place Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the Thames-the course being from Putney to Mort-

All traffic on the Thames was absolutely pro-hibited for the time, as was the case during the Oxford and Harvard contest last sammer. The result of the race is in favor of the Cam-bridge crew, which won by one length, after a sharp contest, in 19 minutes and 39 seconds; thus beating the Oxfords, who were the favorites at the odds of eleven to eight, and which had been

the odds of eleven to eight, and which had been freely taken by the friends of the lint blue. This is the first time stace 1805 that the Cambridge has won. The shortest time made in the last ten years over this course was in 1805, when the Oxford won in twenty minutes exactly.

The Cambridge crew weighed eleven pounds more than the Oxfords. The winners owe in no small degree their success to the advice of Morrison, who coached the Oxfords for the last four years.

At exactly 5 o'clock the Oxonians shot out from their boat house at Putney, and received an ovation from the spectators almost equal to that given the Oxford four when they came out against the Harvards last year. The men rested on their oars in the midstream nearly eight minutes, when the Cantabs made their appearance and took up a position on the Middlesex side of the river. They also had a most enthuslastic reception from the multitude, and they seemed to river. They also had a most enthusiastic recep-tion from the multitude, and they seemed to be in a splendid condition. An even start was effected, and the boats went off with a strong tide in their favor. At the Aque-duct, fifty yards, the Cantabs began to gain, and when they reached Craven Cottage, three quarters of a mile, they were half a length ahead. Here the Oxfords spurted, and kept it up for some distance, while their friends on the shore wildly cheered t. m., but without effect. The momen-tary struggle turned in favor of the Cantabs, though the latter were evidently rowing within tary struggle turned in favor of the Cantabs, though the latter were evidently rowing within their strength, and at Hammershith Bridge the Cambridge was clear of the Oxford boat under the arch. The Oxonians again spurted and succeded in reducing the gain of their opponents to half a length. A sharp struggle followed in Corney Reach, but as they passed the isle of Art, two and three-quarter miles, the Oxonians began to fail, and the Cantabs, who were still fresh, rapidly drew in front and won the race. The astonish-

-Madame Parepa-Rosa wil spend the summ

# RALLYING FOR REFORM

THE PLAUDITS OF THE PRESS.

LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY.

Charleston

### A Sign of the Times. [From the Marion Star.]

(From the Marion Star.)

At the meeting of the Press Conference we thought, and so expressed ourselves, that it was one of the most important meetings for the weal of our State that ever met at the capital. We believe it will prove so. We see clusters of its good fruit every day. We have recently spoken to several influential colored Republicans, and explained to them the objects of that meeting and the resolutions by it adopted, and they expressed, without hesitancy, their readiness and willingness to cooperate with any party to crush down the present corruption of our State government, and place it firmly upon a basis of honesty and justice. Every intelligent man now has a solemn duty to perform, and it is this: To talk to and explain the object of these resolutions to those who cannot read and are not likely to understand their true meaning and intent. Aside from political parties, all who are not for sale desire to see the Slip of State manned, not by pirates—a man who will sell his vote is worse than a pirate—but by honest men who can command and enjoy public confidence. Let us do our duty with all our might.

Let Every Man do his Duty. Let Every Man do his Duty.

[From the Orangeburg News.]

A mass meeting at Camden adopted resolutions and nominated town officers in accord with the great movement of our people. General Kershaw, one of the oracular names of our State, was present and advocated the effort, and himself submit

ent and advocated the effort, and himself submitted the resolutions that were adopted. The CITIZENS' TICKET WAS ELECTED! The press of other States are watching the movement, and send words of cheer and God-speed to us.
Shall it succeed here with us? The question will be answered by your course at once.
Conscientiously, constantly has this paper advocated this movement. We have watched its initiation with interest and pride. The time is imminent when this the utilima thule of all practical efforts is to be tried. As it approaches, we would appeal again to the men of our county to rally for its support.

rally for its support.

It is left with you. We commit it to your hands.
We have done our duty! Will you do yours?
When the meeting to elect delegates to the Citizens? Convention is called in this county, let Our part is done; upon you rests the responsi-bility of its failure!

# The March of Events.

[From the Chester Reporter.] [From the Chester Reporter.]
When the resolutions of the Press Conference were published a few weeks ago we did not endorse the statement made in the first resolution—not because we believed that any practical issue was favolved in denying it—but simply because we could not do so without "going back" on all the principles we had held and taught in the campaign of 1808. The very gist of that contest was, that the reconstruction measures were unconstituted. hat the reconstruction measures were unconsti tutional-that Congress had no legal power to con fer suffrage upon the negroes—and that, therefore, though they would vote, still the vote would be illegal and unconstitutional. The result of that election was simply a declaration on the part of the cople of the United States that the governments foisted by Congress and the army upon the South-ern States should be perpetuated. The question of their legality and constitutionality was not, and could not be, determined by that election. The ballot box is not the place to settle great ques-tions of constitutional law. Holding the views tions of constitutional law. Intuiting the views we then did, and nothing having transpired since that time to alter our opinions as to the correctness of those views, we could not, sooner than in our present issue, subscribe to the doctrine that our present issue, subscribe to the doctrine that all citizens of the State, irrespective of color, have the legal right to smillage. Now we recognize it as the law of the land. All classes, all colors, stand allke before the law, and all politically stands of the law, and all politically stands. cal distinctions on account of race or color are

#### dead issues, past and gone forever. A voice from the Mountains.

[From the Greenville Enterprise.] We concur in the general sentiments expressed desire to see the government of the State in the hands of reliable men indentified with the people and their interest. We care not what party name they assume, and we would be willing to see re-turned to the Legislature any member that op-posed corrupt measures, and honestly supported se that were for the public good, and not mere partisau schemes and principles.

# The Tekel of Radicalism.

(From the Barnwell Journal.) For years our State has been under Radical rule, and we have rather retrograded than advanced. The principles of Radicalism have been weighed in the scales of public opinion, and have been found utterly wanting in those elements so essential to a peaceful and prosperous govern-ment. Expressions of dissatisfaction are coming from every quarter, and the party in power must give way to the true and patriotic citizens of our State who are so desirous to see her take her place once more on the highway of prosperity. There must be a change. The people demand it. Thousands of citizens, both white and colored, are clamoring for it, and the day is coming when Radicalism will be no longer a power in our State. The I'ress Conference has just concluded a harmonious ses-sion, and the principles set forth at that meeting must meet the hearty concurrence of our people. The colored voters are beginning to open their ves. If assured of equal rights and protection efore the law, there is no doubt that thousand Party, and aid in the political redemption of our State. of them will link their destinles with the Citizens

### THE PRESBYTERY OF SOUTH CARO-LINA.

The following report is taken from the proof sheets of the Newberry Herald:

sheets of the Newberry Herald:

This old and venerated body of Christians convened in Aveleigh Church, at this place, on Thursday, the 7th lust, at half-past 3 o'clock.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. In: Buist, from the lifteenth verse of the third chapter of the first Epistle of Paul to Thuothy. In this discourse Dr. Buist treated ably of the glory and grandeur of the Church of Christ on earth. Christ himself being the only lawgiver in its organization, government, &c.

After the delivery of the sermon, the Presbytery was called to order, and opened with prayer by

was called to order, and opened with prayer by the former moderator. The Rev. A. A. Morse was then unanimously chosen moderator, and was then unaminously chosen moderato", and Rev. R. A. Mickle, temporary clerk, with Rev. W. P. Jucobs and T. H. Russell as assistants. The roll of ministers and churches was called by the clerk, and about fifty delegates enrolled their names. The feev. Messrs, barby and Cauthen, of the Methodist, and Hawkios, of the Lutheran

clerk, and about fifty delegates enrolled their names. The Rev. Messra, barby and Cauthen, of the Methodist, and Hawklos, of the Lutheran Churches being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members. At night the Rev. J. O. Lindsay occupied the pulpit, and preached a deeply interesting sermon, from the text. "Only believe." The simplicity and efficacy of the gospel in the salvation of sinners, even the most abandoned, was ably set forth.

On Friday morning, the business of the Presbytery was entered upon at 9 o'clock, After the discharge of some routine business, the special order of the day was taken up, to wit: The consideration of the new Book of Church Order. A very animated and interesting debate sprang up on a question involving the judicial powers of a church session. After the decision of that point awarding to each church session complete jurisdiction in the cases of offences of church members, the further consideration of the new book proceeded for the most part harmoniously, and consumed the greater part of the day. It was mail approved as a whole.

On Friday night, Rev. Mr. Law preached a very logical and clongent sermon from Romans, 2d chapter, and 20th to 24th verses inclusive.

The question of the division of the South Carolina Tresbytery will come up for consideration as a special order to-any, (Saturday.) at 10 o'clock. This question will provoke strong opposition, and cikeit warm discussion.

Washington street Church (Greenville) was chosen as the place, and Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at half past 7 o'clock, as the time for the next meeting of the Prestytery.

There is a large amount of important business demanding the attention of this body, and it is quite probable that the Presbytery will remain in session until the first of next week. The pulpits of the various denominations of this place have been kindly tendered to the Presbytery on the approaching Sabbath, and appointments have accordingly been made for the Methodist, the Papitist, the Lutheran and the African

Queen Victoria held a drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on the 10th. Lady readers may be interested in knowing that she was attired in a rich black ribbed-slik dress with a train trimmed with fringes and crape, and the usual white tulle cap, with long veil and a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore diamond aecklace, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha Family

—A foreign journal says: "Dr. Strausberg of Berlin, called the railroad king, was a few years ago a simple journalist in New York. Now he is a kind of Marquis of Carabas—the railroads of Rounania are all his—also the fortifications of Antwerp, the manufactories of Erias, &c. Last week he bought in the district of Posen, two domains, for five million thalers. To day he has caused to he distributed to 4000.

# THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

TION.

Who and what Richardson was-The Astor House Marriage-The Evidence of a Love-Letter, &c.

that the prosecution would seek to prove the killing, and the infliction by the prisoner at the bar of the fatal shot. THE TESTIMONY

on the part of the prosecution was entirely upon these points: First. Showing, by the clerks of the Tribune publication office, the relative positions of McFariand and Richardson at the time of and just before the shooting; the deposition of the wounded man after the shot was fired; his removal to the editorial rooms, and subsequently to the Astor House; his lingering and languishing, and death on December 2. The direct examination went not a step further than was necessary

the Astor House; his lingering and languishing, and death on December 2. The direct examination went not a step further than was necessary to complete the chain of evidence connecting the prisoner with the wounding of Richardson, and the effects of such wounding, including the immediate cause of death.

The cross examination was conducted by Mr. John Graham, and in the ceurse of it he elicited from the witnesses who saw the shooting, evidence to show that Richardson had a pistol on his person at the time of the wounding; he failed, however, to show that the pistol was used by Richardson. It was also sought to be shown on cross examination that McFarland, at the time he was waiting behind the counter in the Tribune office, was engaged in writing something upon a piece of paper, but upon this point no evidence was elicited.

One theory of defence is, it is said—and the as-

one theory of defence is, it is said—and the assertion seems borne out by the questions in this part of the cross examination—that at the time McFariand fired his pistol Richardson had his ready for discharging, and that therefore the wounding was the result of a duel, or that the act of McFarland was, to a certain extent, in self-defence.

THE ASTOR HOUSE MARRIAGE. son, and that, therefore, the defendant could not be convicted of murder. The prosecution earn-estly contended against the admission of this testimony, and Mr. Graham as earnestly insisted, but the court ruled the evidence out. After the examination of Dr. Swan, Dr. Sayre was called, but not responding, the prosecution rested.

rested.

This was somewhat unlooked for on the part of the defence, counsel having expected that the prosecution would consume at least one day, and and Mr. Spencer, therefore, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, asked that the court adjourn for the day in order that he might prepare himself for the opening for the defence. After some little hesitation the recorder granted the motion.

room was filled again with spectators. room was filled again with spectators.

Upon reassembling of the court, Mr. Spencer opened the case for the defence. Looking into the antecedents of the prisoner, McFarland, he said, was born in Ireland, but came to this country when young. His parents dying early, he worked as a nechanic, saved money enough to go to college, and graduated as bachelor of arts. He was of delicate constitution and sensitive organization, such as would naturally cause him to make of the woman he loved an idol. He went to Europe and completed his education, and was afterwards appointed a professor in the College of Brandywine, bleaware. In 1852 he became acquainted at Manried her. The first child was called Jessie, and the next, the bright-eyed boy Percy, who now sits beside his father. McFarland had it his enterprises succeeded, and furnished his wife with all she desired; but by and by he became poor, and at the time his wife with all want is money to make me a fine haly." In the summer of 1856 she became acquainted with the free-lovers, with whom every Juck has his Gill, and a procuress named mere acquainted with the husband, and in the train of that came misery and ruin. Mr. Spencer then recited the circumstances of the intercourse between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson, foreshadowing the intention of proving that there was an adulterous connection between them. He referred to Richardson's pretended friendship for McFarland, and his treachery, the discovery, the desertion of Mrs. McFarland, the contest for the children, the gradual breaking down of the prisoner's mind with grief, and the madness which drove him to the deed. He closed with a glowing appeal to the jury to stand by the defendant and uphold the sametity of the domestic hearth.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PRISONER.

years), trade (that of a tailor,) travels, and ultimate studies, professorship, marriage, children (Jessie, Daniel and Percy.) and finally the change that came over him with his troubles.

Lillie Gran, a niece of manager Gran, testified that McFarland rented a room at her mother's, where he lived with Percy, cooked his own meals, and that a gentleman called at 12 o'clock one night, a week before the homicide, and was with him some time, and that McFarland went out one morning, about 1 o'clock, during that week, and returned in about an hour.

by the prosecution.

John O'Brien, a clerk at the Westmoreland
House, at which McFarland engaged a room the
night after the homicide, testified as to the wild,
irrational manner of the prisoner at the time.

AN INTERESTING LOVE LETTER. AN INTERESTING LOVE LETTER.

Evidence was introduced identifying the letter intercepted by McFarland from Richardson to his wife. The following is the letter: Envelope addressed, Mrs. A. S. McFarland, care Samuel Sincair, Esq., Tribune office, New York; city postmark, Hartford, Conn. Mirch 9th, and on the back are initials, A. D. R. "March 9th, 4.59 P. M. I received two hours ago, darling yours of yesterday at noon. I mailed you the Atlantic for March to No. 72. This I send in eare to Mrs. S.—, hoping that you may get it to-morrow. Bont be disturbed about your family, little girl. Families always expect accomplished facts. "My Pon't be disturbed about journalisted facts. Families always expect accomplished facts. Families always expect accomplished facts. Families always expect accomplished facts.

my book. Please remember that it ought to have plenty of humor and that it must have some horrors. If you recoil from them you shall do them, darling. I smiled at my being plining and hurr. Why I am like a man who has got rid of his elephant. I weigh 185 pounds, and am lighter-hearted than I have been for years. Indeed I feel as if a weight had been lifted from me even before your sweet love came to sweeten and bless my life. All the trouble was that she thought she could not 1-t me go. Long ago, when she and I first came together, I said to her, we will make no yows to love each other always; of that we cannot tell. I will only exact that you tell me the perfect truth, whether it keeps us to gether or separates us. God heloling me I will.' She tried to, but the leopard could not change its spots, and she did her best, and was very tender and loving, and have nothing in the world to complain of. If you had not come to me, little girl, it would have made no difference there; that seems was ended long ago. It will rather startle

took it. my darling. You are all I would have you; exactly what I would have you in mind, body and estate, and my tired heart finds infinite rest, and riches, and sweetness. Good night, my love, my own, my wife. Burn this, will you not?" After the reading of the letter the court adjourned until II o'clock on Monday.

Subpoenas have been served upon the following persons on the part of the defence: Vice-President Colfax, Rev. Honry Ward Beecher, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. H. M. Field. Samuel Sinclair, Horace Greeley, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Ohver Johnson, Miss Glibert, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sage (Mrs. McFarland's mother.) Mr. Graham incidentally remarked that he thought the case could be disposed of in two weeks.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Effect of a Note Executed during the War, Payable in Gold.

after the present war with the United States is ended, with interest." "must be enforced according to its terms, and that the terms of the ordinauce of 1865, allowing the true consideration of contracts to be shown in evidence, is inapplicable o such a contract."

OPINION-MOSES, CHIEF JUSTICE. This was a writ of error to the Circuit Court for the District of Union. The plaintiff sued the defendant as one of the

makers of a sealed note, of which the following is

"We, or either of us, promise to pay to Simps Robo, or order, six hundred dollars, to be paid in gold six months after the present war with the United States is ended, with interest from the 15th

The pleas were nil debet, depreciation of con sideration, payment and discount. No testimony was offered either to the plea of payment or that

the presiding judge, it appears that evidence was introduced to show that the consideration of the note was the loan of bills of the Cotton Loan As sociation, amounting to the principal sum ex pressed in the note; that the said company was ncorporated by the State, and under its charter ts issue was restricted to a basis founded on cot ton subscribed, not to exceed the rate of six cents for the said notes, to be redeemable in gold ix months after the removal of the blockade (Acts of 1861, p. 45.) That, although they were of no value at the time of trial, they were at the date of the note worth fifty per cent. more than

Confederate money.

The judge held that the contract came within the purview of the provise of the fourth section the purview of the provise of the fourth section of the ordinance of the convention of September, 865, entitled "An ordinance to declare in force 1865, entitled "An ordinance to declare in force the constitution and laws heretofore in force in this State, and the acts, official, public and private, done, and appointments and election made, under the authority of the same," and charged the jury that they must reduce the amount appearing by the face of the note to be due to the standard of the value of Confederate money at its date.

the jury that they must reduce the amount appearing by the face of the note to be due to the standard of the value of Confederate money at its date.

Conce-ling that the ordinance had any application to the contract as made between the parties, the judge assumed the right to determine its "value," when, by the terms of the ordinance, the case being on the law side of the court, "a verdict" was to be "readered" which should "effect substantial justice between the parties." The end was to be attained by the introduction of "testimony showing the true value and real character of the consideration." The conclusion was to be drawn by the jury from the facts proved, but they were precluded from considering the effect of them by the instruction of the court, "that they must reduce the amount of the note to the standard of Confederate money at its date." Thus leaving nothing for them to pass upon, but the execution of the instrument.

The purpose of the ordinance by the proviso referred to, was to allow parties to contracts entered into between 1st January, 1802, and 15th of May, 1805, during which periods war existed between certain Confederated States, of the Union and the United States, the opportunity of showing where the term dollar was used by them, that it was not intended to designate or refer to the coin denomination, but to the only currency then circulating within the said Confederated States, representing dollars, to wit: the notes and bilistissued by the said States.

In the case of Rutland vs. Copes, Richardson 15, 64, the Court of Errors held that the said ordinance was not in conflict with so much of the 10th section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, as prohibits a State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the late case of Tharington vs. Smyth, in which the opinion was delivered by the Chief Justice, held that evidence could be received to prove that a promise expressed to be for the payment of dollars was in

How could the maker of the note claim that the plaintiff was duly entitled to the payment of so much in gold or United States currency as would represent the amount due upon the note, and promised by him to be paid, reduced to the value of Confederate money at its date, when the consideration of the contract was not. Confederate money, but was the loan of bills of an incorporated company issued on a basis of cotton at six cents per pound at the time pledged for their redemption?

Such money could not have entered into the clements of the transaction.

In what we have so ar said, we have regarded the note as if expressed to be payable in dollars. Even if the ordinance was intended to operate on an understanding to pay so many dollars in gold, an understanding to pay so many dollars in gold

yet as its declared purpose was to secure "such verdict or decree as will effect substantial justice verilet or decree as will effect substantial justice between the parties," any verilet finding less than the true amount for which they had expressly stipulated would fall far short of that measure of "substantial justice" which they had established for themselves, and by which they had established for themselves, and by which they had established for themselves, and by which they had agreed to be regulated, by the very language of their contract. As if to preclude all doubt as to their intention, that the amount assumed by the note was not to be satisfied in the only currency then circulating in the State, they expressly set forth that, when due, it was to be paid in gold. A refusal to pay in gold would be a breach of the agreement, and the defendant must be held to the performance of his undertaking, unless he can relieve himself by some defence other than that implied by his plea, to which alone any testimony was offered.

The cases of Brunsen, executors, vs. Rodes.

anything but gold.
It is ordered that the judgment be set aside, and the cause remanded to the Circuit Court, with instructions to issue a venire facias de novo.

The plaintiffs left with defendant the bills of its own bank as security for the like amount of Confederate Treasury notes received by them, and to be returned in eight or ten days, when the bills so left were to be restored to the plaintiffs, lield, that the transaction amounted to a pledge or pawn. The refusal by the defendant to deliver on demand; within the limited time, the bills so left and accept in Confederate Treasury notes the amount originally received by plaintiffs, was presumptive evidence of a conversion. An assertion of right inconsistent with that of the owner to exercise dominion over his property is conversion. It made no difference that the transaction was with a bank. It was a dealing outside of its ordinary routine of business, and it is bound if loss ensues from its tortnous acts. The same principle which would apply if a watch or jewel had been so left with the bank applies to bank bills thus left.

-The statistics for the year 1868-1869 of the schools in England under charge of the gov-ernment show that there were 1.685,168 chil-dien on the rolls, of whom 429,215 were under and 1.255,953 over six years of age. Of those and 1,255,953 over six years of age. Of those who were over six years of age, 747,898, or about 593 per cent., were subjected to an examination into their acquirements by the government of the subjections. The number

-The London Times of Friday doubts whether the practical value of the ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien will ever be sufficient to cover the cost. —General Sheridan's late campaign against the Indians is severely criticised by the Lon-don Times.

-Raieigh, N. C., has shipped 80,000 live partridges, at ten cents each, to New York this

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Sales-day in Orangeburg.

Sales-day in Orangeburg.

The News says the sheriff made the following sales: Estate of John C. Rowe, house tract and \$5 acres, purchased by F. M. Rogers for \$3550; three woodland tracts of about 20 acres each, sold for \$410, \$430 and \$495; inleteen small building lots, varying from \$405; inleteen small building lots, varying from \$405 an acre to 2 acres, sold for \$2261; lands of Wm. Summers, one tract of 270 acres, house tract, purchased by J. M. Wetsell for \$500; one tract of 330 acres, purchased by Dr. J. W. Summers for \$25; one tract of 96 acres of John L. Joiner was purchased by J. J. W. Joiner for \$115; one undivided moiety of 70 acres, Tampy Mill, of lands of U. E. Jefcoat, sold to H. T. Salley for \$680; lands of Jacob Fogle, administrator, sold as follows: One tract of 173 acres to W. A. Easterlin for \$180; one tract of 50 acres to W. A. Easterlin for \$370; one tract of 500 acres to land of S. B. Sawyer, was purchased by M. B. Gue for \$1810; one tract of 190 acres of lands of T. D. Axson, sold to C. B. Hutto for \$495; estate of Nathaniel Cain—one tract of 81 acres sold to N. E. W. Sistrunk for \$195, one tract of 77 acres sold to Mrs. H. M. Andrews for \$730, one tract of 95 acres sold to Mrs. H. M. Andrews for \$730, one tract, property of Deldrich Klepping, was purchased by A. and A. R. Champy for \$1000.

Whittemore Once More.

Whittemore Once More.

Whittemore made a speech at Bennetsville on Saturday. The Journal says: The reverend ex-pelled auctioneer in cadetships succeeded in get-ting a hearing last Saturday, and we also think that he has succeeded in impressing it upon the minds of many of his constituents, from what we have heard, that he was guilty of the crime for which he was expelled, according to his own confession.

The Star says: But few men of business were resent in town on last Monday, and we noticed many who ought to have been on their farms at work. Towards night a few became a little bois-terous, but we heard of no arrests by our authorterous, but we heard of no arrests by our author-lites. Our sherilf exposed some property for sale, but the bidding was not spirited, and property was "knocked down" at small figures. The bid-ding was, no doubt, weak, caused by the steady decline in cotton.

Sales-day in Laurens.

The Heraid says: The sheriif sold one tract of land containing one hundred acres for \$100, estate of W. W. Sloan, deceased. The attendance was not large. The auctioneers, as usual, disposed of some small wares. Farmers are very backward in preparations for planting, owing to continuous cold weather and heavy rains. Very little corn has been planted as yet. It is thought that the peach crop has been almost entirely killed in this section. The remnant left, survivng the ice and snow of February and March, has scarcely escaped the frosts of April.

The storeroom of Mr. Samuel Stevenson, of Marlon, was robbed of a large quantity of bacon some days ago.

On Tuesday night, the 29th ult., the plantation of General Evans, of Marlon, was fired, and besides the house, a quantity of corn, a mule and an ox were burnt in the conflagration.

Major Brown, of Horry, was drowned in Waccamaw River on Monday.

Mr. R. Allen, of Columbua, died on Friday.

At a meeting of the bar of Union, held on the 21st inst. General William H. Wallace submitted a preamble and resolutions as a tribute of respect, from the Union bar, to the memory of the late Judge T. N. Dawkins, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

New Publications.

OF THE LAW BLANKS FOR PRACTICE,

> EDWARD PERRY. Law Bookseller and Stationer, and Legal Printer, No. 155 Meeting street, Opposite Charleston Hotel.

# 

OFFICE PETERSBURG RAILROAD CO., )
MARCH 12, 1870. On and after SUNDAY, 13th instant, the Trains

Leave Appomattox Depot daily (Sundays excepted.) at 5.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Arrive at Weldon daily at 9.20 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. Leave Weldon at 5.60 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Arrive in Petersburg at 9.50 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Only two Trains on Sundays, viz: Morning Express Train going North, and Evening Express Train going South.

FREIGHT TRAIN TO WELDON.

FREIGHT TRAINS TO GASTON. Leave Petersburg for Gaston on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6.15 A. M. Arrive at Gaston at 12:20 P. M. Returning the same day, leave faston at 1.15 P. M. Arrive at Petersburg at 7.15

mch22 1mo General Superintendent. OPENING OF THE SAVANNAH AND

## CHARLESTON RAILROAD. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

MILL STREET DEPOT, CHARLESTON, March 10, 1870.

nd Savannah. Passenger trains will run as fol Leave Charleston ...... 8.30 A. 1 Arrive in Charleston. 3.00 P. M.
Leave Savannah 11.00 A. M.
Arrive in Charleston. 5.00 P. M.
C. S. GADSDEN.

# COUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Superintendent.

Arrive at Summerville. 2.10 F. M.
Leave Summerville. 7.10 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston 8.25 A. M.

CAMDEN BRANCH.

Camden and Columbia Passenger Trains on
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and between Camden and Kingville daily, (Sundays excepted.) connects with up and down Day Passengers at Kingville.
Leave Camden 6.35 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia 11.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia 11.00 A. M.
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FOR LIVERPOOL

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WYMAN, Captain Wyman, is now ready to
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For Freight engagements, apply to
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apr7 thsm3 FOR NEW YORK. THURSDAY

金额

THE A1 SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP SOUTH CAROLINA,

ADKINS, COMMANDER, Will sail for New York on THURSDAY, April 14. at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves, connecting with day Passenger Trains from Co-

Through Bills Lading will be issued for Cotton to LIVERPOOL, HAVRE, Boston and the New England Manufacturing Cities.

lumbia and Augusta, arriving at 4 P. M.

Freight on Sea Island Cotton, %c; Upland, %c; Insurance by the Steamers of this line % per

For Freight engagements, or passage, having dations all new ly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 26 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY, No. 1 Union Wharves. apr8 6

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receive Freight for Liverpool, to sail 16th April.
Through Freight received for all the principal
points on the Continent of Europe, and Bills
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Boyce's Wharf.

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THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED. Steamers of the abeve line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street. New York, at 12 o'clock noon, o' the 5th and 21st of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.) Departure of the 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American Those of 5th tourband at Managarillo. ican ports. Those of 5th touch at Manzanillo.
Steamship CHINA leaves San Proposes nean ports. Those of the touch at Manzanino.
Steamship CHINA leaves San Francisco for
Japan and China April 1, 1870.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but go
direct from New York to Aspinwall.

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 COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND

march12

Captains and Stewards are respectfull invited to call and examine the
full will will will will be conwill be considered to provide the call
full to the carrier opposite Hacel, No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA AND AIKEN,

CHARLESTON EN ROUTE

AND AIKEN,

And other places, should lay in their supplies of Clarets, Champagnes, Cordials, Brandies, Whiskies Wines, Canned Soups and Meats, American and English Biscuits, Devilled Ham, Tongue, Lobster, Durham Smoking Tobacco and Imported Segars.

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Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCK-VILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING.

Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Caroll White, will sail from Charleston for above places every TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock
Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beaufort early WEDNESDAY MORNING, touching at all the above named Landings on her route to Charleston.

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SEMI-WEEKLY LINE. Steamer "DICTATOR," Captain
George E. McMillan, sails every
MONDAY EVENING at 8 O'clock.
Steamer "CITY POINT," Captain Fenn Peck,
sails every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 O'clock. Connecking with Steamer STARLIGHT for Enterprise.
Eare to and from Savannah \$3 each way, including berth and meals.

cluding berth and meals.

Through Tickets and through Bills of Leding for Freight given.

J. D. AIKEN & OO., Agents,
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The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Carroll White, will leave Charleston every Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for above places.

RETURNING:

The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every FRIDAY AFFERNOON, at 3 o'clock, touching at Beaufort and Pacific Landing, and connecting at Charleston with SATURDAY'S Steamships for

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF

AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEEDEE RIVER, VIA GEORGETOWN. The Steamer PLANTER, Captain
J. T. Fostor, is now receiving freight at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave on
TURNDAY MORNING, the 12th instant, at 5 'clock.
For Freight or Passage, having Stateroom ac-

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF

AND ALL LANDINGS ON PEEDBE RIVER. The Steamer GENERAL MANI-GAULT, Captain H. S. Cordes, is now receiving Freight at Middle Atlantic Whari, and will leave on Wednesday Morning, the 13th inst SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents.

apr11

The Steamer "ARGO," Captain D.

Boyle, is now receiving Freight, st.

Accommodation Wharf, and will leave as above on THURSDAY, 14th Instant, at 3 o'clock A. M.

Resulter on SATURDAY, the turning, will leave Beaufort on SATURDAY, 16th, at 3 o'clock A. M., and Edisto at 3 P. M.

FOR FORT SUMTER.

Connor was worthless.

justices desires a reopening.

first of May are liable to seizure as illicit. It is asserted that Attorney-General Hoar has

overland to and from Mexico.

resulting in a long discussion. There was no ac-

The House appropriated two thousand dollars

"Protection" Played Out-Alarm of the

ties from the West are reunited, and are already carrying their views into effect in the pending bill. For the first time since the Republicans obtained control of the House, Pennsylvania is alarmed on this tariff issue. The ingenious classification of fron which they inserted into the bill, and which really raised the duties, while on its face it assumed to reduce them, they are willing to abandon-having been detected in the fraud-and now only clamor that the duties on steel may stand. The steel manufacturers of this country have a monopoly of the manufacture of steel rails, under an improvement of the Bessemer patents, and, therefore, hope to exact a piscious royalty from every railroad company cline in gold, which the pig iron interest deciares has virtually reduced the duty on that article \$3 50 per ton, and the fact that the Dessemer patents for the manufacture of steel rails are about to expire in England, thereby furnish the facts for this tremendous pressure for more protection. There has not been a more even represented on the floor of the House in the person of a member who owns the Cambria Iron Works, which are about the largest in the United States. The New England and Pennsylvania

but the West say they will take it because in the end K reduces taxation between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars.

tariff by agreeing to admit cotton machinery free of duty; while a trade has been made by

the New England and Northwestern interests to

save the duties on woollens. The bill is justly

regarded as it stands "one of abominations;"

they will probably teport next week. Washington is entering upon a most exciting municipal campaign. Bowen, the present mayor, whom everybody nearly detests, is endeavoring

has started one of his own, called the Journal. There is considerable solicitude felt about the

LONDON, April 9.

A telegram from Beyront announces the death

without passing the Irish Land bills. DUBLIN, April 7. The first instance of the enforcement of the Irish Coercion bill occurred to-day, at Dundalk, where the magistrates ordered the printer to sun-

BURNING OF A STEAMER. FORTRESS MONROE, April 9. The steamer Kennebec, from Baltimore to West Point, with passengers and freight, caught fire about daylight this morning while discharging freight at Gloucester Point wharf, and burned boiler, and spread so rapidly that it was with dif-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The news from the Darien surveying expedi

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE. An Exciting Scene.

lake, about four and a quarter miles. A London dispatch of Wednesday evening says: dispatch of Wednesday evening says:

The weather was delightful, and a slight westerby breeze prevailed. Multitudes thronged the
banks of the river, and every available point and
building was swarming with people. The bridges
were also crowded to their utmost capacity, and
every kind of craft that could be obtained, incialing steamboats and barges, moved along
each bank of the river, which was kept clear by
admirable arrangement of the Lord of the Thames
Conservancy, and a numerous body of police.
All trafile on the Thames was absolutely probibited for the time, as was the case during the

years.

As on the Derby day, London poured out its hundreds of thousands of people to witness the coatest, and the numbers were increased by excursion parties from the country.

Among the spectators were the Prince of Wales, Lords and members of Parliament.

The excitement of the waiting multitude be came intense as the hour for the start approached. At exactly 5 o'clock the Oxonians shot out from

fail, and the Cantabs, who were still fresh, rapidly drew in front and won the race. The astonishment and enthusiasm of the spectators found expression in a storm of screams and cheers as cambridge reached the stake-boat.

The time of the race has been variously reported, but it is now authorizatively stated to be twenty minutes and thirty seconds.

Much acrimony was imparted to the University race to-day by the illib-ral course of Oxford impressing Darbeshire into their boat as the strokeour, for fear of defeat after the match had been made and the crews chosen. Darbeshire was out oar, for hear of defeat after the mater had been made and the crews chosen. Darbeshire was out of condition, and failed to save Oxford from a defeat. Oxford won the choice of position, and chose the side of the river taken by the Harvard boat last year. The Cambridge had the lead from the start, art. Ioxford made desperate spurts to overhead the other boat, but in valu. to overhand the other boat, but in valu.

A dispatch from Cambridge says the town is illuminated in honor of the victory. The streets are full of people, and there is a general jubice. It is suggested that the Harvard such invite the Cantabs to come to America and row a return race with them.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECU-

The Line of Defence Foreshadowed-

The McFarland trial continues to be the great topic of interest in New York. The jury having been completed on Wednesday, the trial proper was opened on Thursday. District Attorney Garvin's opening address to the jury was quite brief, and nothing was revealed by it beyond the fact

In the crass-examination of Dr. Swan, the sur-In the crass-examination of Dr. Swan, the sur-geon who was first called to attend Richardson, and who continued in attendance until his death, Mr. Graham endeavored to show that the excite-ment caused by the "blasphemous ceremony" at the Astor House accelerated the death of Richard-

PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY. This was the fifth day of the trial, and the court Delaware. In 1852 he became acquainted at Man chester with the woman who figured so promi-nently in this case. She was then fifteen years of age, and five years afterwards he ma-ried her. The first child was called Jessie, and

jury to stand by the defendant and uphold the sauctity of the domestic hearth. After the recess James McFarland, brother of the defendant, testified as to the latter's age (50 years), trade (that of a tailor,) travels, and ulti-nate studies, professorship, marriage, children

returned in about an hour.
Testimony was introduced to show that one "Francis McFarland, tailor, Ireland," had been confined in the lunauc asylum on Blackwell's Island, but n question as to the resemblance of that person to the prisoner at the bar was objected to

hobby, you know.' I once outraged mine a great deal more than you ever can yours, and they are the straightest sect of partisans, but time made it all correct. So you can't go to Mrs. M.'s till Monday, and couldn't have my room. Be patient, little girl, and you shall have to give, not take, orders about my room. Fanny, some omission here, about Lilly and the young lady I am engaged to. It only confirms my theory that you and Molile are first-class lutrigues. Will order your scrap-book on Monday. Learn all you can about the material and contents of the new book within the next few weeks, for we may want to announce it in my book. Please remember that it ought to have plenty of humor and that it must have some horwe will make no vows to love each other always; of that we cannot tell. I will only exact that you

complain of. If you had not come to me, little girl, it would have made no difference there: that scene was ended long ago. It will rather startle Mrs. S.; wont it, darling? I think she will like it in the end. Rosie's letter is very graceful and kind, and I am very glad you go, for it will do you very inucli good. It is a great, breezy, restful place. What a goosie it is about my coming home. Of course I shall come whenever my business compels or will let me.

What judgment shall you fear doire no wrong? The circumstances make it right and unnoiteeable. What judgment shall you fear doire no wrong? The circumstances make it right and unnoiteeable. I will not stay away for 40,000 Mrs. Grundyses. I will not neglect work to come, but its quito possible I may have to come next week. I have not been waiting for you, darling, all these long years to wear haircloth and serve seven years. Now I want you always. A hundred times a day my arms seem to stretch out toward you. I never seek my pillow without wanting to fold you to my heart for a good night kiss and blessing, and the few months before you can openly be mine will be long enough at best. No grass shall grow under my feet, but I never let public opinion bully me a bif, and never mean to do so, sanbeam. I shair come whenever I can, and stay as long as business will permit. I will decide about the summer just as soon as I can, darling; can probably surmise by Monday or Tuesday. Darling I should be afraid if you had fascinated me in a day or week. The trees which grew in an hour have no deep roots. Ours I believe to be no love of a noonday hour, but for all time. Only one love ever grew so slowly in: only heart as yours has, and that was so tender and blessed that heaven needed and

Held, that a note payable "in gold six months

Simpson Bobo vs. H. L. Goss-Supreme Court.

of December last, to be added to the principa annually and bear interest until paid. Witness our hands and seals November 34, 1863."

From what we can gather from the report of

piled by his plea, to which alone any testimony was offered.

The cases of Brunsen, executors, vs. Rodes, Wallace 4229, and Butler vs. Harwitz, Ibid, 238. to which reference has been made by the plaintiff's connsel, do no more than hold that where the intent and understanding of the parties when they enter into a contract are ascertained, it must be enforced according to such intent and understanding, and as in the said cases, all the circumstances attending the execution of the obligations sought to be enforced, established beyond dispute that they were to be paid in gold, satisfaction could not be compelled in legal-tender notes, or anything but gold.

A. H. Abrahams & Co. vs. the Southwestern Railroad Rank. Opinion—Meses, Chief Justice.

animation into their acquirements by the government educational inspectors. The number who fatiled entirely amounted to 234,925, and those who passed in some branch to 512,973. Of those above ten years of age who passed, about 14,000 could only read monosyllables; 31,000 could read words "next to monosyllables," and 45,000 could only read "a short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school."

Sales-day in Marion.

The storeroom of Mr. Samuel Stevenson, of farion, was robbed of a large quantity of bacon

unanimonsly adopted.

The ginhouse of Mr. Stephen Whitehead, a planter on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, eight miles from Screven's Ferry, was burned on Tuesday night, with a considerable

FOURTH EDITION Under the new Code of Procedure of this State, a full supply now ready and for sale by

Railroads. DETERSBURG RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg for Weldon daily (Sunday excepted,) at 11.30 A. M. Arrive at Weldon daily at 0:25 P. M. Leave Weldon at 9.40 P. M. Arrive in Petersburg at 3.45 A. M.

P. M.
The Depot will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M. No goods will be received after that hour.
R. B. FEGRAM,

On and after FRIDAY, 11th March, there will be DAILY COMMUNICATION between Charleston

mch11

**多面面的無論語** GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 15, 1809. On and after Thursday, September 16, the Passeuger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA. 

General Superintendent.

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA JACKSON-VII.LE AND LANDINGS ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

FOR SAVANNAH, (INLAND ROUTE.) IVIA PACIFIC LANDING AND BEAUFORT.

New York
The PILOT BOY will touch at Bull's Island
Wharf every fortnight, going to and returning
from Savannah.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.

commodations, apply to RAVENEL & HOLMES. No. 177 East Bay

 $\overline{\mathbf{F}}^{ ext{OR BEAUFORT, ENTERPRISE AND}}$ EDISTO (INLAND ALL THE WAY.)

For Passage or Freight, apply on board or to
DUGLAS NISBET, Agent,
Accommodation Wharf. N. B.-Freight and Wharfage payable here.

The Steamer POCOSIN, Captain
W. H. Gaunon, will leave as
above This Day and To Mornow, April 11 and 12,
at 12 o'clock, from Market Wharf, foet of Market
street. Returning at half-past 2 o'clock.
Fare \$150.
J. H. MURRAY,
april 1\*