GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION.

Large Attendance of Prominent Men-Conservative Tone Prevailing-The State Officers Anxious to Show their Books-No Repudiation Talked of.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO-THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Monday, May 8.

A large number of members have assembled. They comprise the most influential citizens of the State. The disposition is entirely con servative, the prevailing desire being to simply de-

All the officials of the State intimate a will ingness to expose the public accounts, and the Governor will by express letter invite investigation. The general expression in advance is to the effect that the credit of the State will be largely benefited by the action of the convention, no disposition being manifested to repudiate the bonds issued.

The choice of president lies between Porter, Chesnut and Gary. There is a caucus tonight discussing the preliminary organization. It is believed the utmost harmony will exist, and that the result will be more beneficial to an understanding between the two parties.

A special committee will be appointed to examine the books of Kimpton, Neagle and Parker. Kimpton is here. The Convention assembles at 11 o'clock in the Senate Chamber. The composition of the body is as follows: Four ex-governors, two ex-lieutenant-governors, three ex-United States senators, five ex-congressmen, one ex-chancellor, one exsecretary Confederate treasury, forty-three exmembers of the House of Representatives, sixteen State senators, eleven generals, and five

THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION.

Views of Governor Scott.

In reply to a letter from a number of the business men of Columbia soliciting his views on the Taxpayers' Convention, Governor Scott

COLUMBIA, May 6, 1871 Gentlemen-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which, referring to the Convention of Taxpayers to assemble in this city on the 9th instant, "to take into consideration the derailyed condition of the finances of the State," you invite me to express my opinions on the subject. I concur with you most heartly in the hope that the convention will be successful in "devising means for the redemption of the State from her financial embarrassments, and placing her in the position she has heretofore occupied—unbounded in resources, exalted in credit and unsullied in reputation." The importance of this convention is conceded by every thoughtful man, as it springs from a genevery thoughtful man, as it springs from a general belief on the part of the taxpayers that there has been a great mal-administration in the finances of the State, tending to an unnecessary and unwarrated increase of the public debt, and thereby adding largely to the burden of taxation. If this convention assemden of taxation. If this convention assembles, as I believe it will, with a determination to develop the truth or falsity of these rumors, unswayed by political partisanship, they will accomplish much good by pointing out any evils that may exist in this particular, and suggesting a proper and prompt corrective, or, if the result of their investigation justifies it, by relieving those upon whom the burden of taxation falls heaviest, of the wide spread distrust of the financial management of the State, which has gained currency among the people. This course on the part of the the people. This course on the part of the convention will lay a sure foundation for all needed reforms, and tend to inspire confidence both at home and abroad. The important subjects of finance and the State debt, and of asseasments and taxation, which will be considered by this convention, engaged my early attention upon my inauguration in 1868, and in my first message to the General Assembly I my first message to the General Assembly I urged that they should give to these vital mutters their most careful consideration, and I days the Gellouise deem the following extracts from that message

not inappropriate now: "The financial condition of the State will doubt-The mandal condition of the State will doubt-less engage your early and most serious attention, and the necessary ways and means be provided both for the support of its government and to meet the lawful demands of its creditors, foreign and domestic

meet the lawin demands of its creatives, foreign and domestic.

"Character is credit, and credit is the very sinews of the State in peace and war. The obligation of the State, therefore, to meet all of its liabilities, is founded alike upon correct moral principle and sound public policy. This obligation should be the more sensibly felt, from the fact that a State cannot, like an individual, become the subject of coercive process to compel it to meet its just indebtedness, but the creditor must rely solely upon its honor."

In regard to taxation and assessments, that In regard to taxation and assessments, that

message contains the following:
"There is no problem that can ringage the attention of the legislator, more difficult than the framing of an equitable system of taxation. rention of the legislator, more difficult ungular framing of an equitable system of taxation. Even in the most prosperous communites, the laws that exact from the citizen a portion of his means to support the government that prote is his life and property, are viewed with extreme sensitiveness. Especially is this the case in a society such as unic, where values of every kind have been suddenly changed by the convulsions of war," Ac.
In this connection I would now add, that if

In this connection I would now and, that if the credit of a Commonwealth is to be the mere creature of party success, then, indeed, has the public creditor but a slight guarantee for the safety of his investment. Such a theory, I feel assured, will neet with no sanction by

the convention.

While it is my sworn duty as Chief Execu-While it is my sworn duty as Chief Executive of the State, to take care that the Commonwealth suffers no harm, either by the enactment of injust laws or the mal-administration of its finances, my private interests as a taxpayer also impel me to co-operate in any measure that will lighten the taxes, reduce the expenditure of public moneys, and at the same time preserve the public credit. As you have invited my opinion, I would venture to surgest that a committee of your convention call upon the officers charged with the care of the public moneys, for an exhibit of their books and all official records relating to the State debt, and the receipts and disbursements State debt, and the receipts and disbursements of the funds committed to their custody during their administration of their respective departments. I trust that these officers will cheerfully give the committee access to all sources of information without reserve, and aid them in person to arrive at a correct con-clusion; and ii it were deemed expedient for this committee to extend its researches to the financial agency in New York, I will render any aid within my power to facilitate the ob-ject of such examination, believing, as I do ject of such examination, the that the more complete the investigation, the more beneficial will be the result in satisfying the taxpayers, and the public creditors that the taxpayers, and the public creditors, that any existing distrust of the healthy condition or our finances has arisen from a want of in-formation on the one hand and of misrepre-sentation on the other.

I do not wish to be understood as intimating

that there has been no extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys, or no improvident 12-islaion. These evils have existed, and demand correction. The first and most natural remedy for these evils would be most natural remedy for these exists which be to secure for the State the services of citizens whose experience and personal character would farnish a guarantee for wise legislation, and a judicious expenditure of the public funds. Events in this State for the past three years have not been propitious to secure the services of that class of our citizens. Whatever that they take whether ment for this deplan may tend to the achievement of this de-sirable end, in any manner consistent with our system of free government, will deserve the earliest attention and support of the General

Assembly.

I may be pardoned for thus even casually ailuding to the political situation, as this mus be recognized in the application of any practical remedy for the deranged condition of our finances, either real or supposed.

Yet; even with the most economical and provident administration of the affairs of the State, it would be impossible to reduce public expenditures to the anti-war standard. The Inc dents Before and After the Verdict-

State, it would be impossible to reduce public expenditures to the anti-war standard. The basis of our government is essentially changed. At present we have more than double the population to be provided for by law than formerly, and sharing in and directly subject to the civil administration, and the expenditure must be, therefore, absolutely greater.

So far as that expenditure has been unnecessarily or disproportionately increased, it should be corrected, and this is the true financial problem. Any action that the convention, rising above the spirit of the partisan, as I trust it will) may take, in the interest of the whole people, to solve this problem, should receive the cordial support of all good citizens, and shall, most assuredly, have mine.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that the disturbed condition of the country, resulting in violence, and in many instances murder, tends to demoralize every department of industry, and seriously checks the advancement of the material interests of the State. I trust that this convention may give some public expression of decided condemnation of this lawless.

this convention may give some public expres-sion of decided condemnation of this lawless-ness. While I do not believe that the gentlemen composing that convention can, by any expression of theirs, control the action of iniduals or combinations that endanger life and property, yet I am sure that, as representative men from every section of the State, their denunciation of all disturbers of the public peace will do much to unite all good chizens in an active effort for the maintenance

of law and order.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
To John Agnew, R. D. Senn and others.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

The Keowee Courier (Walhalla) speaks dole fully of the prospect of the wheat crop, rust having made its appearance pretty generally. having made its appearance precty generally.

The young corn and cotton looks promising, and the fruit crop is pronounced uninjured so far; that is, if the cold snap on Saturday night

resumed its session, the prisoner resumed its session resum will have done no harm.

Speaking of the weather and the crops, the Union Times says: "We are enjoying fine growing seasons for all crops. Corn is looking strong and healthy. Cotton that was up when strong and healthy. Cotton that was up when the cold weather two weeks ago came, is much injured, and many have concluded to plough it up and plant corn it its stead. We were pleased to learn from a number of planters, on Monday last, that the wheat crop generates of the cold was a state of the cold that the were pleased to learn from a number of planters, on Monday last, that the wheat crop generally looks fine, and promises a large yield. There is a much larger area of land devoted to the cerals this. the cereals this year than for years before

This is good policy."

There was a very severe storm in the vicinity of Union Courthouse, on Wednesday last, doing much damage to the gardens, &c. mst, doing much damage to the gardens, etc.

Mr. John Tinsley, it will be recollected,
is one of the county commissioners of Union,
who, some weeks ago, sent his resignation to
Governor Scott, alleging as a reason therefor that he had been so directed by a Ku-Klux order. The Governor then would not rethat he had been so directed by a Ku-Kirk order. The Governor then would not re-ceive it; but having more recently sent in his resignation, without any allusion to the K. K., the Executive promptly accepted it. The Union Times hopes that the other commis-sioners will follow Tinsley's example, when the affairs of the county would doubtless be

A fire occurred on Sunday, April 30, the high wind, on the plant tion of Mr. F. H. Bates, destroying a large two-story dwelling and all its contents. The house was occupied by Charles Bates, an honest, industrious and frugal colored man, who lost his all in the conference of the property of the power and about flagration. Mr. Bates lost his house and about one hundred bushels of cora. The fire was purely accidental.

Abbevilie.

brought into a "peaceful and progressive con-

The following property was sold by the sheriff on sales-day last: Village lot of Dr. H. T. Lyon, purchased by Mrs. H. B. Lyon, for \$95; another lot of same, purchased by same, for \$160; 151 acres estate Phares Martin, by T. C. Perrin, for \$735; 207 acres estate Phares Martin, by John Harmon, for \$1235; 273 acres estate of B. T. Gray, by J. J. Cunningham, for \$1000; 100 acres estate of B. T. Gray, by J. J. Cunningham, for \$500; 5 acres estate of Elizabeth Logan, by P. C. Martin, for \$550. beth Logan, by P. C. Martin, for \$550. Darlington.

19th April, same year, 243 tons guano, 8 tons lime, 3 tous land plaster. Edgefield Items. Mrs. Eliza Bacon, widow of the late Edmund

Bacon, and who, from her early womanbook has been prominent in the social life and his ory of Edgefield, died on Friday night last, at the unusually advanced age of ninety-one.
On Monday last, as Major John H. Hughes was driving in his carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes, the horses took fright, and ran violently some distance, throwing Major H. from the carriage and causing him serious in-

A public meeting at Edgefield C. H on salesday appointed a committee of five to confer with the presidents of the South Carolina kall-road Company, the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, the Greenville and Columbia Pallicad Company, the Pallica Railroad Augusta Rairroad Company, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and with Governor R. K. Railroad Company, and with Governor R. K. Scott. in regard to the construction of a railroad through Edgefield County.

On last Saturday night, three negroes, at-

tempting to steal corn from the crib of Mr. Scott Allen, living at Fruit Hill, in Edgefield District, were detected in the act by Mr. Allen. He hailed them, and ordered them to surrender, but they heeded not, and fled precipitate-iv. Mr. A. then discharged one barrel of his gun, and tried to discharge the remaning bar-

gui, and the view of frightening the negroes, but in the exchement he snapped the trigger of the barrel already fired. One of the ne. roes thereupon, supposing there was no further danger, turned, and gathering up a rail, was danger, turned, and gathering up a rail, was approaching Mr. A. for the purpose of giving him battle. In the meantime, Allen discovered his error, and, as the negro advanced, gave him the contents of his gun, the load going through the body of the negro, and killing him interestical.

The Advertiser learned on sales-day from all sections of Edgedeld District that the large breadth of land sown in wheat and cats was looking exceedingly promising, although in some localities there were indications of rust in the wheat, but not sufficient as yet to give any apprehension of a failure in that crop. Corn, too, is doing finely, is further advanced than usual at this season, and every one seems determined to raise a sufficiency of this cereal for home consumption another year, whilst many contemplate having corn to sell in 1872. Cotton is coming up to the satisfaction of all and "chopping out" cotton is now the word and the work in all directions. The fruit prospects are positively glorious, the frost of the 29th to the contrary notwithstanding, and the vegetable gardens are coming on luxuriantly.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably prevail on Tuesday on the lower lakes and Atlantic coast; northeasterly winds on the upper lakes, and threatening weather west of all in, and the jurors resumed their seats, all he central Mississippi valley.

-Mr. J. Marshall Hanna, a well known and erratic Virginia journalist, died last week at Belair, Maryland, aged 38.

Hotel Arrivals-May 8.

George Colt and wife, Jane Burt, Michigan; John Glynn, South Carolina; R. G. Holmes, Miss Abbie M. Holmes, Beaufort. CHARLESTON HOTEL.

James D. Hardin, Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad; Ernest Wiltz, Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, N. Va.; A. Moisson, Florence, S. C.; H. Southail, Wilmington, N. C.

PAVILION HOTEL. Mrs. D. Lila St. John, Jr., T. Ead ly and lady, G. M. Harrison, Williamsburg; R. A. Sherwood, St. Augustine; C. Baring Farmer, Colleten.

TRIAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Appearance of the Prisoner-The Manner in which the Jury Conducted their Deliberations. (From the San Francisco Chronicle.) Laura D. Fair, the prisoner, was a tended by her mother, Mrs. Lane, who sat on her right her mother, Mrs. Lane, who sat on her right, and her daughter on her left. After Judge Dwinelle appeared, the jury was called and found present, and Mr. Byrne addressed the jury. Mrs. Fair then resumed her half-recum-

bent position, closed her eyes, and remained apparently entirely unconscious of the district attorney's remarks.

MRS. FAIR'S LITTLE GIRL. The daughter acted precisely as it might be expected an unsophisticated child would act. She seemed entirely oblivious of anything that transpired, and occupied herself in chewing gum, and regarding alternately the judge, the ury and the spectators.

MRS. LANE, THE MOTHER

of the prisoner, was perfectly composed throughout. To all intents and purposes she was a spectator, taking less interest in the proceedings than did the strong-minded women who were seated behind her. At 12.45 P. M. the court announced the usual recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

DURING THE RECESS

Mrs. Fair, her mother and daughter partook of lunch brought by a waiter from a neighboring restaurant. Mrs. Fair seemed to be in excel-lent spirits, and occupied hersell in pleasant converse with her little daughter, frequently consulting with her counsel, who appeared hopeful of a favorable result. When the court resumed its session, the prisoner resumed her THE VERDICT.

Those who anticipated a long deliberation in the jury-room, and made their calculations ac-cordingly, were disappointed. The jury retir-ed at 3.25 P. M. At five minutes after 4 P. M., or lorty minutes after they had retired, the Jury came into court and took their seats in The excitement among the audience was in-tense, and they climbed up on benches and the backs of chairs in order to obtain a view of the scene which all felt would ensue. Judge Dwinelle took his seat upon the bench. dropping upon the carpet of the court-room could then have been heard. People held their breaths to hear the verdict. The little daughter of the prisoner for a moment seemed awed by the oppressive silence, and turned her wondering blue eyes upon the jury, who in one short moment would pronounce the sentence that would give her a mother for life, or leave her an orpnan to the cold charities of the world.

The court then wrote the following and read it to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury-You are instructed to state by your verdict, if you convicted the prisoner, whether she was guilty of murder in the first degree, second degree, or manslaughter; you should so state." Foreman. We find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

murder in the first degree.

The clerk then read the verdict, and, calling each juror by name, asked him it that was his verdict? All replied. "It is."

The ominous words, "Guilty of murder in

the first degree," fell from the lips of the fore-man of the jury. Mrs. Fair's little daughter, who seemed to comprehend their full meaning, broke forth in a violent fit of sobbing. She broke forth in a violent fit of sobbing. She leaned over upon her mother, and her childish cry of anguish pierced every heart. Her paroxysm of grief became so violent that she sprung from her chair and fell in her mother's lap, her little arms encircling Mrs. Fair's neck. She continued in this position until the court adjourned. The scene was a most affecting one. Several of the jurors were affected to tears, and even Judge Dwinelle had difficulty in retaining command of his voice.

EFFECT UPON MRS. FAIR.

The delivery of the verdict that consigns her to the gallows had no perceptible effect. She tion from the railroad agent at that place:
From the 12th January, 1870, to the first of
June, same year, received 536 tons guano, 28
tons lime. From the 1st January, 1871, to the
19th April same year, 213, Long (1990, 2010). otherwise, sire gave no token of the storm that must have raged in her breast as she saw the child of her bosom condemned to an ignomin ous end.

The grief of the child awoke feelings of com

passion in the large crowd; and now that justice was vindicated, mercy spread about her ministering spirits to invoke pity for the child, if not the mother.

THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY. When the jury retired to their room to deliberate, they had not, in accordance with Judge Dwinelle's instructions, discussed the matter of Mrs. Fair's guilt among themselves They had been for many days confined to-gether, and discussed probably almost every subject within the range of human observation except the exact question which brough them together. When, therefore, the seal of silence was removed from their lips after a month, they felt as though relieved of a great month, they left as though reneved of a great incubus, and prepared themselves to state their convictions to each other, based upon their understanding of the evidence and the charge of the court. Being all business men, and having spent a month of time in hearing the testimony and the arguments, they individually determined to anyong the teoriside. vidually determined to approach the consider ration of the case in a business way. If unnecessary time had been occupied in hearing the case, they were determined not to spend any more unnecessary time in the determina-tion of the verdict. They first determined to select

A FOREMAN,

as is usual in such cases. Their choice fell upon B. F. Sterett, the printer, the most elderiy man upos the jary. They next resolved that "Cushing's Manual" should be adopted as the rule of the discussions that might ensue. Next they determined that a ballot should be taken to indicate how the jury stood as a body upon the question, first, of murder in the first degree. Next each juror was numbered as follows: Henry M. Beach, I; W. D. Litchfield, 2; Biram Rosekrans, 3; D. C. Littlefield, 4; E. F. Sterett, 5; J. W. Shaeffer, 6; Hermann Wenzell, 7; John F. Ergenann S. Assi R. Wells 9; zell, 7: John E. Freeman, 8: Asá R. Wells, 9 Ernest Mayrisch, 10; George Morrow, 11; Thomas Herobin, 12. In this order, should a disagreement result upon the first ballot, each juror should explain his views to his fellow jurymen. All the preliminaries being arranged, the foreman stated that the ballot would be in order. A hat was procured and placed upon the table, and the foreman

INSTRUCTED THE JURORS

to write on their ballots "Guilty" or "Not guilty," and place them within the hat. This was done. One by one the jurors advanced and placed his written bailot within the receptacle provided. There was a degree of detacle provided. There was a degree of de-liberation which marked this epi-ode in the discharge of their duties that denoted how each individual juror felt the importance of the duty he was then discharging. Not a word had passed between them upon the quesanxions to know how eac't had voted upon the question of life and death. Asa R. Wells was then appointed the secretary and teller, and

proceeded to record the ballots.

The foreman drew out the first ballot, and read "Guilty!" It was so recorded. Then one by one came the ballots, all bearing "Guldy!" until the last had been recorded, when Mr. Wells aanounced:
"Mr. Foreman, there are twelve ballots for Guilty.

The Foreman. This I understand to be murder in the first degree, as charged in the in ictment.
The jurors all acquiesced.
The Foreman. Then all that remains for us is to return to the court-room and announce our verdict to the Judge.

REMANDED TO PRISON. After some discussion between the prosecu-ting attorney and Mr. Cook, counsel for the defence, the court named the 29th day of May

leaning upon the arm of Colonel Knox, and leading her little daughter by the hand, with her mother accompanying. A carriage was in waiting to receive the party, who entered it amid an immense throng of people gathered in the streets to get a glimpse at the prisoner. It was driven to the county jail, where the prisoner alighted, entered, and was enclosed by the iron doors, to await her forthcoming to receive sentence for the crime of which she stands convicted.

the United States, and for the use of the Canadian canals, upon the payment of regular tolls. There are also provisions regulating the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, but these have not been ascertained in sufficient accuracy to justify their statement.

The London Times of to-day mistakes in saying that the treaty must be ratified by both houses of Parliament. Its legislation will

stands convicted.

The mother and daughter attempted to enter the jail with Mrs. Fair, but were prevented by Jailor Kelley. Mrs. Fair appealed to him to let her child go with her. The jailor informed her that it was impossible. His order and his duty required him to prevent the entrance of both her child and mother. The jailor asserts that Mrs. Fair is confident that she will neither be hanged nor sent to the State Prison. On be hanged nor sent to the State Prison. On what her faith to the contrary is based is known only to herself, but the conjecture is that she relies upon the ingenuity of her counsel and the "quips and quirks" of the law to effect her release.

AMNESTY PROMISED.

Cessation of Firing-Versaillists Gaining-Churches Desecrated in Paris-Ammunition of the Commune Giving Out-Thiers Promises Pardon to Repentant Communists.

PARIS, May 7. Firing has ceased, apparently by mutua consent, to remove the wounded and bury the dead. The Communists admit that the Versaillists are gaining ground. The Versaillists are pushing forward between Neuilly and Lavallois, for the purpose of clearing the Seine and drawing the Nationals to Clichy. Five persons have been arrested as spies. The church of St. Eustace is convert ed into a political club-room; others are used for public meetings and concerts. The Tuileries is turned into an asylum for the widows and orphans of the National Guards. LONDON, May 8.

The Versaillists are within three hundred yards of Port Maillot. Rochefort announces that the ammunition of the Communists is running short. Cluseret will have a speedy trial. It is reported that Gambetta's arrest has been ordered.

The Communists sortled on Sunday from Issy, but were repulsed with tremendous loss and fled to Paris. There they fired on friends who refused to open the gates. There was a panic at Vanvres, where the Nationals deserted their positions. Rossel ordered the right sleeves of deserters' uniform cut off. VERSAILLES, May 7.

Thiers, in his proclamation to the people of Paris, says he will not bombard Paris, but will assault the ramparts. He requests the citizens to rally round the troops, and promises ald, amnesty, and continued subsidy to the

Emperor William telegraphs to Bismarck the following: "White strictly adhering to preliminary stipulations, I am willing to afford all possible facilities for a complete understanding, and am willing to fully discuss means for the early suppression of anarchy and the establishment of a legal government in France." The Latest.

VERSAILLES, May 8. Thiers, in his proclamation to the people of Paris, says: "The Germans dec are they will mercilessly resume the war unless the insurrection is at once suppressed." The proclamation closes as follows: "Reunite and open the gates to us; the work of the cannon will then cease, and tranquillity and abundance take its place. We are marching to deliver you, and will be among you in a few days. You can LONDON, May 8.

A dispatch from Lyons-states that Gambetta was arrested in that city, on Saturday, by order of the Versailles Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Joint High Treaty-The Commissioners Confident of Having Done a Big Thing-The Spanish Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Douglass acts during Pleasanton's absence. Secretary of War Belknap's child is dead.

The child's mother died recently. Mr. Corcoran is worse. The doctors are constantly in attendance:

The treaty was signed to-day by the High Commission, at the Department of State. The gentlemen, after this was done, exchanged congratulations on the result of their labors, expressing their belief that they had done the most they possibly could for the peace and honor of the two countries. Although the commissioners have been cautious in talking to persons outside of their own circle, the following points will be found to be correct First. There are to be two boards of arbitration or commissions. To one will be referred the Alabama and other similar claims, which are recognized as national, and to be settled on the principle of responsibility for such depredations, where the government has exer clsed the utmost diligence and possible precaution to prevent privateers from being fitted

out in its ports, to prey upon the commerce of a power with whom it is at peace. The other board to take cognizance of miscellaneous claims, British and American, confined principally to the period from the commencement to the close of our late civil war. Among these are the St. Albans claims for damage to property in that town by Canadians, and no claims for the Fenian invasion of Canada are to be admitted, as the claims of British subjects for seizures of their cotton. Great Britain, through its commissioners, does not recognize them in cases where such subjects took up their domicile in the South, as thereby they subjected themselves to all the risks and contingencies of war. All legitimate claims for cotton, however, will be considered. It has been reported, without warrant, that they will amount to thirteen millions, or more: but this is considered to be a great exaggeration. They will not probably amount to one million of dollars.

There will be no difficulty in ascertaining all the particulars, as the Treasury Department has full data of all the seizures of cotton, the names of owners thereof, and all the particulars concerning the seizures. Among the claims which will also come before this board will be that of our government, growing out of the purchase of saltpetre in the East Indies during the war, and which was seized by the British Covernment. This Government is aware that another list of British claims was recently published in that country; but it also has information that many of them have already been adjusted, while others will not come within the provisions of the treaty. There are other miscellaneous claims which will come before this second board.

The San Juan question will be referred to the arbitration of a friendly sovereign, probably the Emperor of Brazil.

From the documents which accompany the submission of the treaty, it is believed that the decision cannot fail to be in favor of the Unitas the day on which he would render his sentence. Judge Dwinelle remanded the prisoner into the custody of the sheriff. She left, inavigation of the St. Lawrence by vessels of ed States. The treaty provides for the free

houses of Parliament. Its legislation will, however, be required to carry some of its provisions into effect. The mixed Spanish commission consists o

Otto, as arbitrator; Cushing, attorney on behalf of the United States; Polish arbitrator, and Carlisle, attorney on behalf of Spain. The High Commission takes no cognizance of contracts between British subjects and the

QUIT DRUGGING.-THIS IS NOW

Confederate Government.

Special Notices.

dmitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of HOS-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys is prompt and declaive The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the Bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and, as her continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is pre pared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a medicinal agent, it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues and com. mend it. Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect

health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that fiesh is heir to." In health or sickness this onic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

MEAD CAREFULLY. FEVER AND AGUE.

The only preventive known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Dyspepsia.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is a preventive of Chills and Fever. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS good for all Kidney and Bladder Complaints WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS used all over the World by Physicians in their

practice. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Gout. WOLLE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for all Urinary complaints.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is recommended by all the Medical Faculty. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Colic and pain in the stomach.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS s imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will have to use caution in purchasing,

I her leave to call the attention of the reader to estimonials in layor of the Schnapps: I feel bound to say that I regard your SCHNAPPS as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely

prescribed by physicians. DAVID L. MOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 1. I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that remedy is adapted to.

DR. J. W. BRIGHT. "Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c.

I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I re gard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much re spect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York.

No. 26 PINE STREET, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: DEAR SIRhave made a chemical examination of a sample of your "Schiedam Schnapps," with the intent of etermining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixtures. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adulteration of iquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes the "Schiedam Schnapps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) CHAS, A. SEELY, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY,)
18 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. : DEAR SIR-The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result f our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully yours,

ALEX. TRIPPEL, Chemist. FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M. D.

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GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE

OF

STEAM FIRE ENGINES

CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 17TH, 1871.

Companies will assemble at the Citadel Squar e at 8 o'clock A. M., preciseley, and form in line according to Charter: MUSIC.

Committee of Arrangements.

Hook and Ladder No. 1.

Pioneer Steam Engine Company.

Eagle Steam Engine Company.

Vigilant Steam Engine Company.

Phœnix Steam Engine Company.

Ætna Steam Engine Company.

Hook and Ladder No. 2. Hook and Ladder No. 2
Marion Steam Engine Company.
German Steam Engine Company.
Palmetto Steam Engine Company.
Hope Steam Engine Company.
Washington Steam Engine Company.
Stonewall Steam Engine Company.
Young America Steam Engine Company.

Line of march down King to Hasel, through Hasel to Meeting, down Meeting to Broad, through Broad to East Bay, up East Bay to Queen, through Queen to corner of Meeting, where the exercises

will commence in the following order. 1. Pioneer Steam Fire Engine Company, Clapp &

will commence in the following order.

1. Pioneer Steam Fire Engine Company, Clapp & Jones, builders, New York.

2. Eagle Steam Fire Engine Company, Button & Blake, builders, Wateriord, N. Y.

3. Vigitant Steam Fire Engine Company, Silsby Manufacturing Company, builders, Seneca Fails, N. Y.

4. Pheenix Steam Fire Engine Company, William Jeffers, builder, Pawtucket, R. I.

5. Ettan Steam Fire Engine Company, Clapp & Jones, builders, New York.

6. Marion Steam Fire Engine Company, Clapp & Jones, builders, New York.

7. German Steam Fire Engine Company, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, builders, Manchester, N. H.

8. Palmetto Steam Fire Engine Company, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, builders, Manchester, N. H.

9. Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, builders, Manchester, N. H.

10. Washington Steam Fire Engine Company, Clapp & Jones, builders, New York.

11. Stonewall Steam Fire Engine Company, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, builders, Manchester, N. H.

12. Young America Steam Fire Engine Company, Silsby Manufacturing Company, builders, Manchester, N. H.

12. Young America Steam Fire Engine Company, Silsby Manufacturing Company, builders, Senect Falls, N. Y.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

ORDER OF EXERCISES. 1st. Steamer will start from Meeting street, near the Circular Church, running three hundred (300) yards, with twenty (20) pounds of steam at the start, with five (5) men to the one thousand (1000) pounds weight of the Engine, reeling off and uncoupling one hundred (100) feet of hose at the termination of the three hundred (300) yards. Taking suction at the drain pit opposite Hayne street, and playing one hundred (100) feet of water; as soon as the hundred feet of water is obtained the time will be called by the time Judges, Measrs. A. H. Hayden and Jno. A. Wagener, and marked on a board in a conspicuous place. Messrs. A. Cameron and E. Forgeaud will act as starting Judges, assisted by Messrs, R. M. Alexander and C. P. Almar; Messrs. M. H. Nathan, F. L. O'Neill and B. M. Strobel will assist the time Judges. All discharge pipes to be left open at the time of starting, cover of drain pit to be lifted for the use of each Company by

of hose to start with. No member pulling on the reel will be allowed to handle the Engine. Coupling of hose not being considered as handling; reels to start at the same time and on a line with the Engine; unreeling of hose to commence when the reel reaches the drain pit. su. Engine to come to the stand with cold water, and fire and steam up there; when twenty pounds (20) of steam is reached the start must be made. Correct steam gauges to be used, subject to examination by the Judges. Companies to use any coupling they see fit, and no restriction as to

some member starting with Engine or Hose Reel.

2d. All reels must have three hundred (300) feet

the number of men pulling on the reel. In no case will a second trial be allowed. The decision of the Judges must be final. In case, however, of an accident happening to the Engine before the Trial comes off, the Judges are empowered to change its turn, so that the run is not altogether 4th. After the run and play, each steamer will be allowed ten (10) minutes to retire from the drain pit. No members of any companies will-be

the Company on run, and the Officers and Members of all Companies are earnestly requested to pay particular attention to this part of the programme. 5th. Companies will hand in the weight of Engines by the 10th of May, to the Committee of Arrangements. Vice-Presidents of each Company will act with the starting Judges, so as to see

allowed within the enclosure, except members of

agreed to. 6th. Prizes will be awarded to the winning Companies by General Jno. A. Wagener, immediitely after the closing of the exercises, to the First and Second Company making the best and second best time. All Companies from this and other cities enter into competition for all the Prizes; in addition to which a special Prize will be award ed to the successful visiting Company. A Prize vill be given for the best distance playing, all Engines to enter without classing. A Prize will be given by the Pioneer Steam Engine Company to the Company who shall leave the grounds in the quickest time after the run has been

that Engines are all right according to the rules

made. 7th. Engines entering for distance must do so by the 15th instant. No restriction will be made as to the amount of steam to be carried. The play will be through 100 feet of hose, and each Engine allowed fifteen minutes to be at the well. After the Engines have made the run, those Companies who enter for distance can retre to the well, corner Broad and Ring streets, and play for distance. 8th. In the event of a tie run between two or

Companies do not desire to run again, the Judges can decide as to the Prizes in connection with the Commanding Officers of the Companies. Each Company will appoint an officer to assist the Committee of Arrangements in keeping the way clear.

more Engines, the run will be made over. If the

Visiting Companies will be allowed to select their own time for the run. Citizens are requested to keep on the sidewalks. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

M. H. NATHAN.

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