CARPET-BAGGERY.

THE NATION ON THE WORK OF THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION.

A Northern Diagnosis of the Political Diseases of the South.

(From the Nation.) [From the Nation.]

The report of the convention of taxpayers which met at Columbia. S. C., in May, has just been issued in an authentic shape, and contains perhaps the most coherent statement of the opinions of the disfranchised class of Southerners that has appeared since the process of reconstruction began. It derives all the more weight from the fact that the assertions it makes about the condition of affairs in South Carolina are now generally acknowledged by Carolina are now generally acknowledged by Northern observers to be true, or, at all events, well founded. When the first outcry reached us from Southerners about the doings of the new governing class which was called into existence by the Reconstruction acts, there was new governing class which was called into existence by the Reconstruction acts, there was very little disposition at the North to pay any attention to it. It was thought not at all unnatural that the slaveholders should wince at seeing their old slaves and their late enemies legislating for them, and then the Southern press and Southern orators had such a reputation, and press and Southern orators had such a rep non for rhodomontade, and exaggeration, Hon for rhodomoniade, and exaggeration, and misrepresentation, that very few people here paid much serious attention to anything that came from them. There was, moreover, a disposition which has now nearly, died out, but which was the natural product of the war, to treat all the misfortunes of the "exrebels" as no worse than they deserved; and some of their serrows were too purely the sorrows of a fallen aristocracy to be understood or sympathized with, even if understood, in a Democratic community. The enormities of or sympathized with, even it intersects, in Democratic community. The enormities of the "carpet-baggers" began to come to light at a very early period, but they made little impression, for two reasons: one was that there was a general expectation at the North, there was a general expectation at the North, after the war, that the regeneration of the South would be worked by an influx of settlers and capitalists from the North; and there was a strong and widely diffused disposition to encourage this Northern emigration, and to think and speak well of the emigrants, and a strong indisposition to believe evil of them. The denunciations of the natives were, therefore, disregarded or laughed at, and, more than this, there was an amusing effort made by the Northern press to take all the reproach out of the word "carpet-bagger." We were told that the Pilgrim Fathers were "carpet-baggers;" that all N-w Englanders in the West were carpet-baggers; and, in fact, that every were carpet-baggers; and, in fact, that every man who went to a new country in order to better his condition was a "carpet-bagger," just as if the term connoted nothing but change of as it the term connoted nothing but change of residence with a small amount of baggage. The carpet-baggers, too, being all politicians, and Republican politicians to boot, naturally received a good deal of sympathy and support from their brethren at home. They were look-ed oneither as missionaries spreading the faith in troublous places, or as very shrewd mana-

gers, whose skill deserved anything in the

shape of reward they could by hands on.
Many a poor devil, whose labors in
caucus and convention at home brought up
bothing better than one chance in twelve of a postoffice or a weigher-ship, envied the lucky fellows who had gone to the South from their side, and turned up in a few months members of the Legislature or of Congress, or State rs, or auditors, or county clerks, in lands where bookkeeping was in its infancy, and consultants were neither inquisitive nor suspicious. All these were, in their eyes, the legitimate prizes of an arduous and poorly paid calling, the winners of which might be was a most respectable body, and represented almost the whole of the taxpaying portion of the population. To its competency to speak for the community even such Radical organs as the Charleston Republican bore strong testi-mony, and it is safe to infer, therefore, that something useful may be learned from its proceedings, both of the actual condition of government and society at the South, and, of the temper and tone of thought of that large body of persons who, though temporarily, excluded

be purified. We say of the "actual condition of society and government at the South," because, although we are only talking of South Carolina, that State presents an aggravated case of a disease from which most of the Southrn States are suffering, The first thing the convention did was naturally enough to look into the condition of the State finances, and its reports on this point will furnish a good study to those who are in-terested in what we may call morbid politics— that is, the politics of sick societies—for its re-semblance to the financial exhibits which muenough to look into the cor that is, the politics of sick societies—for its resemblance to the financial exhibits which municipal reformera occasionally lay before the
public in this city is very curious, particularly
in the item of salaries, which, we need hardly
say, have all risen greatly. The committee of
the convention compares the amounts paid in
1866, when the new régime was established,
and those paid this year, and the way the increase is distributed gives one an instructive
gilmpse of the carpet bag deas about adminstration, and carpet-bag ways of estimating
the value and importance of services. For
instance, the Governor's salary remains the
same, \$3500, and the annual amount paid to instance, the Governor's salary remains the same, \$3500, and the annual amount paid to the judges is actually diminished from \$30,000 to \$38,000, though there is a slight increase in the salaries of the chief justice and the associate justices. But the expenses of the secretary of State's office, including his salary, rose at one jump from \$500 to \$4000. The "adjutant-inspector-general," who has, we believe, no duties, and is himself a hollow mockery, cost the State nothing in 1866, but now the sorry wag pockets \$2500 a year. The treasurer's office used to cost \$3200 a year, it now costs \$6800; and the attorney-general used to cost \$1100, he now costs \$4000; the clerk of the court of appeals used to cost the clerk of the court of appeals used to cost \$800, he now costs \$1500. The "solicitors," the cierk of the court of appeais used to cost \$800, he new costs \$1500. The "solicitors," whatever they are, used to cost \$4500, but the State now pays them \$8000. "The auditor of State," apparently a new officer, gets \$4000. But the gem of the accounts is the item called "legislative" expenses." to which we have, however, called attention in the Nation before now. These were, in 1866, \$45,850, and less, we believe, pravious, in 1871 they were \$400,000. Of this enormous sum we believe a large portion is drawn from the treasury on the speaker's order, or that of the president of the Senate, in advance of any appropriation. The most taking item in the account, which in many ways surpasses anything to which we have been treated in New York, is \$15,000 to a "commission to codify the laws," the duties of which, the report says, "might be have been treated in New York, which the caws," the duties of which, the report says, "might be discharged by a clerk"—which is either a severe reflection on carpet-bag jurisprudence or very high praise of it. Laws that a clerk can codify were either not worth making, or were so well made that he who runs may read hem. Finally, the State taxes of the year reach \$2,000,000, as against \$400,000 before the war, while the value of the taxable property is diminished by one-half. Want of spece coun-sels us to pass over without notice the charges sels us to pass over without notice the charges brought by the convention against the State Government, in connection with their management of the State credit; the repudiation of the "fire loan" confracted to rebuild Charleston in 1838; their failure to publish accurate accounts of the amount of the State debt, or to exact proper bonds from the State financial agents; their reckless lending of the State credit, and their perpetration of divers jobs of greater or less magnitude.

As regards the state of mind of the delegates, as revealed in the resolutions, it is

greater or less magnitude.

As regards the state of mind of the delegates, as revealed in the resolutions, it is clearly that of "unrepentant rebels," that is, they express so regret or shame at having engaged in the war, and invariably allude to "the cause" as highly respectable, and their past as great and glorious; but they acknowledge their defeat in the frankest way, and solemnly accept the results of the war as "finalities." There is also running through the speeches and resolutions that curious undertone of discontent with the way the game which they have lost was carried on, which has been the one thoroughly childish thing in the Southern demeanor both during and alnoe the war. The South challenged the North to fight, with barbaric confidence and exultation, and well knowing what the conditions, consequences and accompaniments of war were, and did everything that insolence of language and behavior could do to infuse thitterness into the struggle, and well knowing, too, that as it was about slavery the war had begun, and as slavery was the very basis of Southern society, the whole social system of the South, as well as its political rights, were staked on the result. Nevertheless, from first to lisst, it has never ceased to lament over the devastation wrought by the fighting, as if that county stager horth of the Conditions, it is dominated as a candidates to force the devastation wrought by the fighting, as if the county stager horth of the Conditions. The Ledger day: "The shear land on last he land o

vastation, and ever since the close of the war it has lamented over the harshness of the vic-tor in making his own terms of peace, and in not dealing gently with the vanquished, as if the South had carried it on a Vamiable, as the

not dealing gently with the vanquished, as if the South had carried it on a l'amiable, as the French say, or in a way to soothe Northern feelings or disarm Northern prejudices. The convention keeps up this dismal strain, and affirms that the South has been very hardly treated, but, nevertheless, declares that they meditate no resistance to the United States Government, and intend to conduct themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens, to treat the reconstruction measures as "finalities," and "obey them in letter and in spirit;" that they "look to time and peaceful measures and the quiet infuence of an enlightened public opinion" to solve the difficulty of Southern politics, and they "depfectate local disturbances," and appeal to the people to respect the laws, and to look to them, and them only, for the redress of their grievances; and they supported this by other resolutions, providing for inquiry into the existence of violence and outrage, and the best means of repressing them. The committee charged with this inquiry reported that "violence prevailed to a greater or less extent in several counties of the State.

ported that "violence prevalled to a greater or less extent in several counties of the State, but that in by far the larger number of counties no case of violence had been brought to their attention." These deeds of violence, they say, were "first simple larcenies and inthey say, were "first simple larcenies and incendiarism, practiced by ignorant, deluded and
bad men;" then came "instances of corporeal
pur.shments and homicides, perpetrated by
unknown persons en clizens, and even upon
a few officials of the government." all of which
the committee pronounce "lamentable truths,
which they feel called upon unequivocally to
deplore and condemn." Their remedy for all
these evils is one with which we in this part of
the country are very familiar, but which has
bardly as practical a ring as one would wish. hardly as practical a ring as one would wish, namely, "the removal of all dishonest, incom-petent and bad men from office." The determination which they elsewhere express to push vigorously for minority representation, and not to give up the game or divalent while Northern knaves help ignorant negroes to plunder the State, but to keep agitating, deplunder the State, but to keep agrating, de-houncing and exposing, until they bring re-form about, has a more hopeful sound; and in all this, as long as they show a sincere deter-mination to accept the fact that the people of South Carolina now means the whole popula-tion of it, they will have the hearty sympathy of the heart Northerners of the best Northerners.

CHEROKEE SPRINGS.

The Country-Climate-Character the Water-Description of the Site and its Attractions-Guests and Hosta

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] · CHEROKEE SPRINGS, July 5.

Were von ever at Cherokee Springs; eight miles north of Spartanburg Courthouse ? No. But you have been at Greenbrier, Saratoga and other fashionable watering places. Did you go for health or pleasure? When pext you are in quest of a fine bracing climate, about a day's ride from the Bine Bidge, whence salubrious winds come sweeping down; water possessing a rare combination of medicinal properties, and fare good enough for a prince, you need not go beyond the boundaries of South Carolina.

The springs of which we speak are not without reputation, and from the remote period when the Cherokees resorted thither to riod when the Cherokees resorted thitner to drink and bathe in the water when needing relief from their maladies, and from whom the crystal stream running through the ground and the springs, alike, take their name, that the present day, the water has been regard as a specific for certain diseases and conditions of the human system. Many years ago, before a house was erected on the site, families came from the surround

on the site, families came from the surrounding country and even beyond, and, pitching their canvas tents, sojourned until they had folly tested the virtues of the water.

The chief properties of the water are: Chalybeate, which largely predominates, and a proportionate quantity, regulated by the unerring hand of nature, of magnesis, sulphur and nitre. The water is very cool and pleasant to the taste, and is efficacious in cases of dysperial diseases of the kidneys, newyonstirections. ilseases of the kidneys, nervous affections, ray debutty, decreases witnessed, in resent summer, we have witnessed, in some of these cases, an improvement which the best medical skill and treatment could not

Nature seems to have designated the spot both on account of its curative elements a inviting loveliness. The plateau, occupied by the large hotel, commodious cabins, storehouse, &c.—all white and clean and cheerful in their aspect—is composed of a group of hillocks, winding streams and a magnificent grove of water, post, red and white oaks, hickory and wainut. Many of these trees have grown to an immense size, and stretch their friendly arms over the grounds, and throw their refreshing shadows gratefully upon the hamlet, and thus render the spot cool and pleasau, from rosy morn to dewy eve, whilst beneath your leet is spread an emerald carpet, affording relief to the eye even at the piping hour of noon.

The grove literally swarms with birds that have been rendered unusually tame by reason of the hospitude treatment of the proprietor, who is kind to man and beast. We have, in the language of the lamented Simms, "the mock-bird with his various melodies, a feathered satirist, who can, however, forget his sarcasm in his passion; the red-bird and the nonparell, with softer and simpler notes, which may be merry as well as tender, but are never scornful; the humming-bird, that rare sucker of sweets—himself a flower of the air—pioneer of the fairies, that finds out the best flowers ere they come, and rifles them in advance," and besides these, the wren, robbin, blue-bird, cat-bird, swamp sparrow and other kinds; and ere "jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain top," these minstrels of the grand old wood—about twenty varieties in all—salute your ear with their matin hymns ascending to Him whose throne is encompassed with the symphonies of supernal songsters!

You can be accommodated here with freestone water gushing from the rock, as well as the mineral bubbling perpetually from its adamantine fountain; you can have the richest milk, finest gold-colored butter, excellent mutton, tender spring chickens, an abundance of vegetables, fruits, and such mountain products as tempt the appetite; whilst ten-pins, croquet and other rational exercises are offer-The grove literally swarms with birds that

ducts as tempt the appetite; whilst ten-pins, croquet and other rational exercises are offered to begulie the tedium and revive the

The property belongs to the Rev. R. C. Oliver, who maintains the general oversight, whilst Dr. J. L. Wofford has the immediate management. Both these gentlemen are affable and attentive to their guests. The latter is an experienced physician. number of visitors last summer was

The number of visitors last summer was large. To many families who wished to come, the proprietor was constrained to write that he had no room for them. He has, however, ncreased his accommodations for the present season, and expects to be full. There have already been several arrivals. May he be compelled to exclaim: "Ohe ! jam satis

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Lancaster.

From the Lancaster Ledger we learn that accounts from the cotton and-corn crops in that county still continue favorable. The Ledger has heard of a little rust in one section north of the Courthouse, but not calculated to

north of the Courthouse, but not calculated to do much damage.

The Ledger also says, in reference to salesday: "The sheriff disposed of but one tract of land on last Monday, 1150 acres for \$3000. A. C. Iv, purchaser. A large amount of choses in action was sold in bankruptcy, bringing fair prices. The number of people in town was unusually large for this season of the

The same paper is disposed to brag. It says: "Lancaster stands at the head of the roll in the prompt payment of taxes the past year. There were about thirty delinquents in year. There were about thirty delinquents in the county, a small number compared with other counties. We notice in some of our exchanges that three and four hundred tracts of land are advertised, embracing many large plantations. All in all, we feel that we are in as prosperous condition as any of our neighbors, though deprived of railroad facilities."

Clarendon. Judge M. M. Benbow and Mr. W. C. Bruce were nominated on last sales-day, at Manning, as candidates to fill the vacancies on the board of county commissioners.

-The Uncononic paper mill at Concord, N.

•GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

MISPLACED MERCY-THE STREET CAR MURDERER NOT TO SWING.

An Orange Riot Expected-Forming of a New French Militia Regiment-More About Rapid Local Transit-The Underground Road Revived - New Buildings Going Up-The March of Improvements.

[FROM OUR OWN COBRESPONDENT.]. NEW YORK, July 7: Foster, the street car murderer, gets another chance for his life. He was to have been hanged on Friday of next week. His counsel. Mr. Stuart, made two unsuccessful attempts to get a stay of execution from the New York judges. In his despair, he applied to a Brooklyn judge of the Supreme Court, and found more mercy. A writ of error was obtained, the effect of which will be to throw the argument for a new trial over until the November meeting of the court. The action of Judge Pratt is generally condemned by the press. The swift conviction of the street car ruffian has had the effect of spreading a wholesome terror among his class, which would probably have been made permanent by the certain execution of the murderer at the time appointed. No one believes now that Foster will meet his just believes now that Foster will meet his just doom. By winter all interest in the case will have died out, and if a new trial is granted, oue maudlin juries will find for manslaughter only. Foster owes his life to the fidelity and perseverance of his counsel, ex-Judge Stuart. The lawyer took a fancy to his client, and has really been as much concerned about him as a

really open as much contented about his dying buil-dog.

Apprehensions exist of a terrible riot on next Wednesday, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The feeling between the Catholic and Protestant Irishmen is extremely olic and last year, on the occasion of the Orange celebration, culminated in fighting and bloodshed: Efforts have been made to inand bloodshed: Emorts have been made to in-duce the Orangemen to omit their public de-monstration this year, but they urge that the Catholic Irish have processions in the streets whenever it suits them and are not molested, whenever it suits freem and are not motested, and that, as peaceably disposed citizens, they have the same rights. The Ribbonmen complain that their old foes march defaulty through the Irish Catholic quarters, faunting offensive banners and playing those insulting Orange airs, which for generations have been a signal for a scrimmage.

a signal for a scrimmage.

There is evidently a deep-seated determination among the more transcible of the Ribbonmen to resent the Orange demonstration if it comes off this year. On the other hand, the North of Ireland men are equally as stubborn and resolved. A meeting of the Orange socieand resolved. A meeting of the Orange societies was held at Military Hall, last night, and
it was voted, almost unanimously, to have the
parade on Wednesday. Probably the mayor
will have to issue a proclamation calling on
the citizens to preserve the peace, and the
police will be out in great force. How much
more sensible our adopted citizens would be if
they left their old national antagonisms behind
them in Europe when they sailed for these
shores to become Americans.

The spirit of our French residents is by no
means broken by the disasters of the late war.

means broken by the disasters of the late war.
It is to be reasserted in the shape of a distinctively Gallic militia regiment. The famous old
Fifty-fifth, the Garde Lafayette, was the
French regiment before our civil war. It went
into the conflict with its colonel, the gallant
Le Gal at its head, and suffered severely.
During and since the war, several German
companies were added to the and now the eans broken by the disasters of the late war. companies were added to it, and now it is almost exclusively a German regiment. The Frenchmen have all dropped out in consequence of the feeling engendered by the recent fighting on the continent. Colonel Le Gai is foremost in getting up the new French regiment; several companies have been formed, the uniform of the Chasseurs of Vincennes has been selected, and the first parade will take place on Latayette's birth-

The buches of the most of its stock taken up ompany in getting most of its stock taken up has aroused the old underground company to activity. The latter road was chartered about three years ago. It was to be built underground from the Battery to Harlem, and was to be finished inside of five years. The projectors, taking the London Metropolitan Railway as a pattern, believed the underground to be leasible here. But when the stock was put before the public capitalists would not sub-scribe a cent. The scheme languished, ground was not broken, and latterly the road has faded from public recollection. The vigor with which Stewart, Astor and Hilton are pushing which Stewart, Astor and Hilton are pushing the viaduct alarms the corporators of the un-derground about their tranchises. The direc-tors held a meeting on Wednesday and elected a new working board of officers, with Oliver W. Barnes as president. Probably excava-tions for the road will be commenced aronce

w. Barnes as president. Probably extavations for the road will be commenced at once
so as to head off any attempt of the viaduct
company to get the Legislature next winter to
revoke the underground charter. I believe
there is little difference of opinion though
among the engineers about the impracticability of the tunnel plan.

The masonry of the new postoffice building
at the lower end of the City Park begins to appear above the top of the unfinished fence,
which has so long obstructed the view of
passers by. It is evident that the structure is
going to be very massive and imposing, and
will dwarf all the surrounding buildings, except the Park Bank and the Herald office. The
work has made such progress lately that the
finishing stroke is expected in about three
years. Many other magnificent edifices ar
going up about town, notably among them the
new Masonic Hall, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, opposite Booth's
the tree of the plant built of grantite and in a new Masonic Hail, at the corner of Sixih avenue and Twenty-third street, opposite Booth's theatre. It is being built of granite and in a style of architecture corresponding with the great dramatic temple over the way. I must not built to report progress on the Brooklyn bridge. The tower on the Long Island side rises slowly, but is now of sufficient height to form a conspicuous object on the river. Nothing has yet been done on the New York side, except to sound for the foundation of the other tower. The work on the new dock front side, except to sound to the new dock front is about to begin. The commissioners have resolved to begin a pier five hundred feet long and sixty feet wide at the foot of Fifty-seventh street, E. R. The main work will start, however, at the Battery.

THE NEW LOAN IN EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The statement telegraphed to New York from London to the effect that Assistant Secretary Richardson, now in London, has perfectly succeeded in his negotiations in connection succeeded in his negotiations in connection with the new five per cent. loan is not corroborated by any intelligence received at the treasury department. On the contrary, what is known in relation to the operations of Mr. Boutwell's agents who have gone abroad to sell the new bonds is rather discouraging than otherwise. At tempt, insembly as the entire

otherwise. At home the result thus far is anything but flattering, inasmuch as the entire subscription to the five per cents. does not yet reach seventy millions, of which sum at least sixty millions have been taken by transferring by the national banks, so that the new subscriptions to this, the most advantageous class of the bonds of the new loan in the United States, is short of ten millions, and so far none of it has been taken abroad, while not a dollar of the 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds has yet been placed here or in Europe; and it should be remembered in this connection that the new loan has been on the market. Now the cost of the negotiations, as far as they have proceeded in the way of advertisket. Now the cost of the negotiations, as far as they have proceeded in the way of advertising, has already reached the sum of \$800,000; and to this sum must be added the commissions on the amount subscribed, and also the expense of the costly expeditions that have been sent to Europe to push the bonds there, which cannot fall far short of \$50,000 in gold. From the above facts, there seems to be some From the above facts, there seems to be some foundation for the statement, current here to-day, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the bank note companies in New York to suspend work on the printing

NEW YORK, July 19.

It is freely reported that the new government loan has been withdrawn from the mar-

WASHINGTON, July 10. The reported withdrawal of the new loan finds credence here in well-informed circles, from an understanding that the negotiations for absorption of five hundred millions of five-twenties of 1972 are about concluded. THE CONNECTICUT BORGIA.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1871.

The Shocking Record of Her Murders-Damning Evidence at the Preliminary Trial-Unabashed Demeanor of the Accused.

Our readers have been made acquainted with

the circumstances connected with the arrest of a Mrs. Sherman, at Derby, Connecticut, charged with having murdered, within the pe riod of a few years, three husbands and eight children, in every instance by the facile and sure and readily-concealed method of poison. The monster woman, whose career in mur-er has thus at last been arrested, is but der has thus at last ceen arrested, is out forty-seven years of age, although bearing a load of guilt upon her soul which it would seem centuries of crime could not have accumulated. She is a native of New Jersey, lost both parents in infancy, and was married to her first husband at the age of seventeen, by whom she had several children, six of whom, all under ten years, and the husband himself, died very suddenly within a single year. Her second husband, whom she maryear. Her second husband, whom she married soon after the disappearance of her family, which it does not appear excited any suspicion of wrong, was an old man of property, who died, suddenly also, within fourteen months of the marriage, but not without exciting some suspicions in the minds of the doctors who attended him, which, for reasons not stated, they never made known. The third who attended him, which, for reasons not stated, they never made known. The third and last husband was married to her some ten months since, having four children by a former wife, whom he introduced into the new family. Two of these children, a girl of fifteen years and an infant of eleven months, died suddenly within six or eight months after their relationship to their stemmother, and their relationship to their step-mother, and still without arousing suspicion; although it is remarkable that all these sudden deaths occurred from the same cause, or with the same symptoms of disease—cramps, vio lent fover and vomiting. After the death of these step-children, there seems to have been a disagreement between Mrs Sherman and her husband, which led to sherman an her massan. He fell into un-their living partfally apart. He fell into un-steady and wasteful habits, and estranged himself more or less from his home, and re-cently he died with the same suddenness and under the same circumstances which had at-tended the death of the eleven individuals of the family who had preceded him. Suspicion the lamily who had preceded min. Suspicion being now aroused, a post mortem examination was had, and the unquestionable presence of arsenic in the stomach ascertained. The bodies of the two children also were exhumed, and ample proof discovered of their having been poisoned.

The preliminary examination of the female

been poisoned.

The preliminary examination of the female monster was commenced on Thursday at Derby, Cl., the scene of the untimely end of her victims. Although there is no positive evidence that she administered the arsenic, her victims. Although there is no possive evidence that she administered the arsenic, there is evidence that four of those deceased persons died from the effects of that drug, viz: her last two husbands and her last husband's two children. There is evidence that she had a senic in her possession, and that when called upon to account for its absence, was unable to do so. Professor Baker, the chemist who made an analytic examination of the stomachs and livers of the deceased persons, testified unequivocally that arsenic was found in those organs in sufficient quantities to produce death, and that death did result from the presence of this poison. All that remains to be done is to prove that Mrs. Sherman is the person who administered the deadly medicine. Circumstances point fiercely at her. Still she appears to regard the serious charge as a very light matter. During the trial, and while the doctors who attended the victims were giving their testimony, she victims were giving their testimony, she maintained the role of injured innocence, and tared unabashed around the court-room stared unabashed around the court-room, her plercing black eye never once wincing under the most determined look of her prosecutors. But when Professor Baker took the stand and gave his testimony as to the finding of the polson, stating that in the liver alone of her second husband, Huribut, he found a sufficient quantity of arsenic to kill three men, she became exceedingly nervous, and for the first time her eyes sought refuge by her her fall, the found is denounced by all who have seen her as the most accomplished dissembler and surew that ever became publicly known, and yet, strange most accomplished dissembler and shrew that ever became publicly known, and yet, strange ear this class of women always as it may appear, this class of women always set the heads of a class of men crazy. Mrs. Fair is another woman of this character.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

All the New Orleans theatres are closed. The Philadelphia and Balumore theatres are nearly all closed.

Joseph E. Jefferson has been engaged for

a winter season in New Orleans
—Sothern is to receive \$400 a night, in gold,
at Niblo's, during his engagement.
—Manager John T. Ford, of Baltimore, has
leased Pike's Cincinnati OperaHouse.
—The Hanlons are in a clous at Madrid,
and have played before King Anodeus and his
wife. eason in New Orleans

wife.

The "Black Crook" will be reproduced a
Niblo's next Christmas, with new dances an
dancers, and a new transformation scenes.

Dr. S. G. Holland, of Algusta, Ga., 1 Pr. S. G. Holland, of Algebra, and is now in New York selecting his magica apparatus.

—James Wallack, the distinguished New York favorite, has been engaged by John T. Ford for a Southern tour next fall, and will tell Charleston.

wisit Charleston. .

The knowing ones estimate the gross re-

The knowing ones estimate the gross receipts of the Nilsson concerts hiths country to have been \$440,000, of which the distinguished songstress received \$13,000.

—Mme. Lake's Hippo-Olymiad continues cruising to a fair business in thirrontier Territories. It was recently at the nodel town of Greeley, in Colorado, and wa not allowed within the city limits. It, the fore, pitched its canvas one foot outside of tem, and drew the whole settlement.

—John Templeton and his artner, Wildman, have suspended theatrica operations for the summer, and are funning feed and grist mill in the amateur scaport of Brunswick, in the hebdomadal of which ambilous village we notice the advertisement of their amatic grist mill.

—Miss Kate Raymond and M O. B. Collins had a benefit in New York las week, giving the "Ticket of Leave Man," top good house. They are out of business now but we trust O. B. may soon strike a "street of luck," as that little balance of his with he News office

that little balance of his with he news omce is getting rather aged.

—New York is swarming ith actors and managers, and, amusements ling unusually dull at the present time, the ndications are that the season South will opp earlier than has heretofore been the cubm. Various combinations are being formedand if all the managerial anticipations are his realized, we may confidently expect a me than lively dramatic business.

-The famous lady orchestrap be imported The famous lady orchestrab be imperted by Rullman, from Germany, wlopen in New York on the 11th September. t is composed entirely of ladies, each of who is a mistress of her instrament. Each alsiis young, and warranted pretty. The trombie is a blonde, and charming. They will be delightful contrast to the more colored and ectacled masculines who have hitherto offiated. When the young ladies first anneared Vienne they the young ladies first appeared Vienna, they made an immense sensation, at the Empress and her court visited them cen. The costumes, ten in number for eacherformer, arrived a few days ago. They e all evening dresses of elegant designs, andrilliantly con-

dresses of elegant designs, anormantly contrasting colors.

Nilsson is to open in Italian pera, in New York, about the 23d of Octor, and from thence to Philadelphia, Baltimle and Chicago, opening at Boston about Janary I. Sumner W. Bugbee left San Fricisco, 18th instant, for New York, for the pipose of inducing her to visit California, at sing at the monster concerts which will ttend the arrival of the President. The drinty is now applying herself generally. Se fired off a rival of the President. The Ginity is now enjoying herself generally. So fired off a cannon the other day on a misof-war in New York Bay. During her appaiching visit to Newport, she will sing at a fermiorning concerts. A London paragraphist who has been reading the papers of this court, fluds that the reports of her land purdses aggregate the reports of her land purdses aggregate the reports of her land purdses aggregate the court of the land purdses aggregate the the reports of her land purdses aggregate 176 tracis, reaching a value o 23,675,842, be-sides eignteen lots where therice has been

omitted. OUR PERIPATETIC PESIDENT.

WASHINGON, July 10. The President is not coming morrow. He will not return for a week or b days.

FRANCE AND THE POPE. IMPORTANT LETTER FROM PRESI-

DENT THIERS TO PIUS IX. More Elections in France-Sixteen Thou sand Communist Prisoners Liberated -Wreck of a French Ship-Newspaper Reading in the Roman States.

PARIS, July 10. President Thiers has written a letter to the Pope, inviting him to take up his residence in France. Thiers makes an humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of his temporal power in the Roman States, but declares it his earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible.

The official journal announces that the elections for councils general will be held on to

23d of August. The fessions of the court martial begin on the 15th instant. Sixteen thousand Communists prisoners at

Versailles have been released by order of the government, but sixteen thousand are still neld and will be tried in squads.

The French ship Zouvenance was wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope and all lost. One hundred and fifty bodies were washed ashore. Rosce, July 10. The Vicar General, Cardinal Patrizi, pro-

hibits members of the Church in the Roman States reading non-clerical newspapers. THE EVILS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Shocking Revelation-The Father of His Country Figuring as a Romp.

The following extract from the journal of a young lady in Virginia, who in 1772 visited the Lees and Washingtons on the Potomac, gives a different idea of the Father of his Country from that which has been generally enter-

I must tell you our frolic atter we went to I must tell you our froite after we went to our room. We took it into our heads to want to eat. Well, we had a large dish of bacon and beef; after that a bowl of sago cream; and after that an apple ple. While we were eating the apple ple in bed.—God bless you! making a great noise—in came Mr. Washington, dressed in Hannah's short gown and petticost, and seized and kissed me twenty times, in spite of all the resistance I could make, and in spite of all the resistance I could make, such then cousin Molly. Hannah soon followed, dressed in his coat. They joined us in eating the apple pie, and then went out. After this we took it into our heads to want to eat oye-ters. We got up, put on our wrappers, and went down into the cellar to get them. Do went down into the cellar to get them. Do you think Mr. Washington did not follow us and scare us just to death? We went up, though, and eat our oysters. We slept in the old lady's room, too, and she sat laughing fit to kill herself at us. (Wonder where the

If this were not published in an authoritaive manner, we should doubt its authenticity, The idea of George Washington dressed in a woman's short gown and petticoat going with snother woman dressed in his coat into the bedroom of some young ladies who were sitting up in bed at night eating bacon and beef, sago cream, and apple ple, and joining in the frolic, is something astonishing. Not satisfied with this, it seems that when the young women afterward went down to the cellar to get some oysters to complete their banquet, Washing ton followed them and scared them nearly to death. We are afraid that our stereotyped conception of Washington's" character will have to be considerably modified by these rev-

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The Newark Railroad Accident-Excitement about the Orange Procession.

New York, July 10. The coroner's jury in the Newark accident prought in a verdict that the misplaced switch brought in a verdict that the misplaced switch was the result of carelessness on the part of the switch tender, William Thompson, and censure the Newark and New York Ballroad Company for employing or allowing to be employed upon their road young and inexperienced men to hold responsible positions.

There was an excited meeting of the Irish Contederation in Avenue A, yesterday afternoon. A resolution deprecating any attempt to charge or prevent the Grange procession

to obstruct or prevent the Orange procession was voted down. The disposition of the ma-jority was in favor of violence. The mayor was in consultation with the police sommisloners yesterday.

ernians, at which delegates from Philadel phia and other cities were present.

Mayor Hallagain says there will be no riot. and that the Orange party parade will be pro-tected. The impression prevails that the Irish will take the advice of the clergy and

TERRIBLE STORM IN OHIO.

DAYTON, July 10. There was a furious storm here yesterday.
The German Lutheran Church was prostrated and four killed and twenty hurt. The bridg over the Miami is destroyed. Two boys were killed. The Southern Ohlo Lunatic Asylum was unroofed, also the Catholic Church and Mami Railroad depot. Fifty other houses vere damaged.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Richard H. Dana, of Boston, will probably be the arbitrator on the part of the United States at Geneva. There was a violent storm at Syracuse on Sunday. Lightning strnck in every part of the city. The lightning killed one and shocked many persons.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 10. Further local storms are probable to-night from Missouri to Virginia, and in Michigan No important change is anticipated for Tues-Yesterday's Weather Reports of the

Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4,47 P. M. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

	· Place of Observation.	leight of Baro- meter	hermometer	Wind of	orce of Wind	Weather
1	Augusta	29.84	95	SE	Gentle.	Clear.
1	Baltimore	29.88	91	SW	Fresh.	Fair.
1	Boston	29.81	76	E	Fresh.	Fair.
9	Buffalo, N. Y	29.81			Gentle.	Fair.
1	Charleston	29.90			Gentle.	Fair.
	Cheyenne, W. T.	29.11			Brisk.	Fair.
	Chicago	29.87	7	NE	Gentle.	Cloudy.
ă	Cincinnati	29.88			Light.	Fair.
3	Cleveland	29.89			Light. Fresh.	Fair.
1	Corinne, Utah	29.78			Gentle.	Thring.
í	Duluth, Min	29.78			Presh.	Fair.
	Indianapolis	29.82			Fresh.	Cloudy.
	Key West, Fla	30.00			Fresh.	Fair.
1	Knoxville, Tenn.	29.91	89	N	Fresh.	Cloudy.
50	Lake City, Fla	29.90	95	NW	Light.	Fair.
•	Memphis, Tenn .	29.93	93		Fresh.	Fatr.
•	Milwaukee, Wis.	29.91			Fresh.	Thring.
3	Mooile	80.02			Light	Fair.
•	Nashville	30.00	84	NW	Light.	Cloudy.
	New London, Ct.	29.81			Fresh.	Fair.
	New Orleans	00.03	182	SW	Fresh.	Ulear.
	New York	29.75			Fre-h.	Cloudy.
7	Omaha, Neb Oswego, N. Y	29.84			Fresh.	Cloudy.
)	Philadelphia	29.86				Wlear.
•	Pittsburg. Pa	29.92			Fresh.	Fair.
1	Portland, Me	29.79	79	3	Light.	Fair.
t	Rochester, N. Y.	24.86			Fresh.	Cloudy.
9	san Francisco	30.09			Fresh.	Pair.
•	Savannah	29.92	96	W	Light.	Fair.
1	St. Louis	29.88			Light.	Clear's
	St. Paul, Minn	29.84			Gentle.	Fair.
	Toledo, O	29.8			Light.	Fair.
	Washington, D.C.	29.84			Gentle. Fresh.	Fair.
	Wilmington, N.C.	29.88			Fresh.	Fair.
	Lynchburg		170	SE	Gentle.	Cloudy.
	Cape May				Fresh.	Clear.
e	Galveston				Gentle.	Cloudy.
-	Mt. Washington.				Light.	Clear.

Special Notices.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-LINA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court o n Pleas .- N. A. KNAPP and N. A. HUM partners under the firm name of N. A. KNAPP & CO., Plaintiffs, against JAMES J. PERKINS, De fendant.—Copy Summons for Money Demand Complaint not served.1

To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this action: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, on the ninth day of Jun 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their off te. Georgetown, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service.

If you fall to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs will take judgmen against you for the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven 95-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and costs. Dated May 30, 1871.

WILSON & BOZIER Plaintins' Attorneys, Georgetown; S. C.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown, and State of South Carolina, on

the 9th day of June, 1871. WILSON & DOZIER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. G orgetown, S. C.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI-NA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of Dommon Pleas-ARMAZIAH D: BARBER and JOHN B. GREEN, Partners under the firm name of A. D. BARBER & CO., Plaintiffs, against JAMES . PERKINS, Defendant.—Copy Summons for Money Demand.—Complaint not served.1

jun19-me

To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this ac ion: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Tim Cours of Common Pleas for the said County, on the 9th day of on the anhacribers at their office. Georgetown, S C., within twenty days after the service of thi summons on you, exclusive of the day of ser vice.

If you fail to answer this complaint within th ime aforesaid, the Plaintins will take indgmen against you for the sum of one hundred and nine y-seven 97-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of seven-per cent. per annum from the 14th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and cests.

Dated May 80th, 1871.

innig-me

WILSON & DOZIER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed. was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of common Pleas, at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown, and State of South Carolina, on the 9th day of June, 1871. THE TO WILSON & DOZIER,

Plaintins' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CREO LINA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of Common Pleas -- WILLIAM BRYCE and JAMES BRYCE, partners under the firm name of Will-LIAM BRYCF-& CO., plaintiffs, against JAMES J. PERKINS, defendant, -- Copy summons for money demand.—[Complaint not served.]

enswer the complaint in this action, which was lied in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, on the ninth day of June, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, Georgetown, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this If you fail to answer this complaint within the ime aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine 21-100 dollars, with interest at the ate of seven per cent. per annum, from the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and costs.

Dated May 80, 187h WILSON & DOZIER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS : Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Georgetown, in the County of leorgetown, and State of South Carolina, on the

Georgetown, and State of June, 1871.
WILSON & DOZIER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C. inn19-m6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI-A. COUNTY OF GEOEGETOWN-Court of Common Pleas.—HENRY W. DURYEE and JOHN L. MACFADDIN, Partners under the firm name of HENRY W. DURYEE & CO., Plaintiffs, against JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant.—Copy Summons for Money Demand .- [Complaint not served.]

To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this a tion: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was fled in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, on the minth day June, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, Georgetown, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of ser

If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and wenty seven 95-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and costs.

Dated May 30th, 1871. WILSON & DOZIER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown and State of South Carolina, on the Georgetown and Source ninth day of June, 1871.
WILSON & DOZIER,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world-perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York. jan23-mwflyr

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S GENU-INE MEDICINAL OOD LIVER OIL-ESTABLISH-ED 1830.—Acknowledged by eminent physicians to be the best in the world. Sold by Druggiste generally. JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia, enerally. JAO. C. Dand by Dr. H. BAER,

feb6-mwf6mos No. 181 Meeting street.

PUBGE OUT THE MORBID HU-MORS of the Blood, by a-dose or two of AYER'S july7-fmw3D40 july5 PILLS, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

Special Motices.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI NA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of O Pleas-JOSEPH SAMPS Nand ISAAC ALEX-ANDER, Partners, under the firm name of BEARP 30N & ALEXANDER, Plainting, against JAME J. PERKINS, Defendant, Copy Summons of

ncy Demand.-[Complaint not served.] To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this action: You are hereby summoned and required was fled in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, or the hinth day of June and to serve a copy of rope above on the subscribers, at their office, Secretary, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this

ummons on you, exclusive of the day of service If you fail to answer this complaint with time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judg against you for the sum of seventy of in foliars, with interest at the rate of one and oper cent. per month from the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sevents one, and costs. WILSON & DOZIES,

notice that the summons in this action, of w the foregoing is a copy, with complaint and Common Pleas, at Georgetown, in the County Georgetown and State of South Carolina, on t ninth day of June, 1871.

WILSON & DOZIER,

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROL NA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWS—Court of Common Pleas.—THOMAS W. EVANS, RICHARD OF GARDNER, WILLIAM B. HUTCHISON, and WILLIAM B. MILTON, Partiers finder the gray name FEVANS, GARDNER & CO., Plainting IAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant.—Copy So mons for Money Demand -- (Con

To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant, in this action: You are hereby summaned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which day of June, 1871, and to serves copy of your as swer on the subscribers at their office, George town, S. C., within twenty days after the serviof this summons on you, exclusive of the day of

if you fall to answer this complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plainting will take judgets against you for the sum of nineteen hundred an thirty-eight 53-100 dollars, with interest site rate of seven per cent. per annum from the fiday of February, one thousand eight hand and seventy, and costs.

Dated May 20, 1871. Dated May 80, 1871.

WILSON & DOZIER

Plaintim' Attor

יונורים יותו לו אביני שבאני לוה To the Defendant JAMES J. PERKINS: 75 estice that the summons in this action, of which the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, s Georgetown, in the Courty of Georgetown, in the State of South Carolina, on the 9th day of June. obse ofer deservition a pozier

jun19-m8 2 2003 de Georgetown, B. C. through millions of origins occasithe transparent ould which nature does not need for vital pur-poses. This is a wise provision of Providence; but excessive perspiration is, nevertheless, tremely weakening. During the heats of s ner all hard-working men perspire to an extension in more or less debilitating. They of t

nvigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquers of the bar-room; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and ondefiled, is what they need; and among this class of edies, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTE tands alone. No valid plea can be urged; its use, even by the genius of Temperance itselfs for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general sonovating preparation, the litters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous inyigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopela. In cases of chronic contractions of the Pharmacopela. stipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the lisoharging organs, but gently relieving them of discongruing organs, out gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, rig-orous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent core for that terrible and but too general complaint.

The numerous "Bitter," under various names, which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostettaria transport for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoid ed, for their own sakes, by the slok and the pile lie at large. Hostetter's Bitters'are procurable in ottles only, and never sold in bulk

Summer Resorts.

HOIFORTHE MOUNTAINS. Parties visiting Flat Rock, N. C., or Asheville, N. C., will find obmfortable Stages leaving Greedville, S. C., every Monday, Thursbay and Saugeday Monnines, resching Hendersenville for supper and asheville for dinner next day.

jun24-120 WM. P. BLAIR CPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS

PORMERLY CALLED THE CAROLINA WHITESE: . DUR. CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

This highly popular WATERING PLACE WILL This highly popular WATERING PLACE will be open for visitors on Weinvestors, the little the Mineral Waters of these springs are the White and Blue Salphur and Chalybeate, the medicinal properties of which are not accelled, and a healthier and more delightful watering place not to be found.

The Springs will be under the management of J. M. BLAIR, formerly of Raleigh, N. C. an experienced hotel keeper, together with Mrs. WRESN, and visitors may rely upon good fare and good acceptable. Plenty of Ice, good Band of Music, and good

Pienty of Ice, good Band of Music, and good Physician in attendance, &c.
Leave Baltimore or Washington City, in the morning via Acquia Creek, Bichmond and Danville Railroad, to Salisbury, where you take the Western and Morganton Road, and reach Hickory Station (the Springs Depot) by half-past nine the next morning.

Leave Augusta Ga., at night, and take the Charlotte and Statesville Road at Charlotte, you reach the Springs early the next morning. Unarlesson in the morning, and be at the Springs the next morning.

morning.

A good four horse omnibus will run in connection with the trains to the Springs over a beautiful road only six miles.

Children and colored servants half price. No charge for infants under two years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT. J. GOLDEN WYA. Sparkling Catawba Springs, June 1st, 1871. jun21-30

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS. These PILLS have long been used both in Great
Britain and this country, and are the best of their
kind in the market.

For sale by

Dr. H. BABR,

Dr. H. BARE, No. 131 Meeting street HELMBOLD'S BUCHUI HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA"

Helmbold's Rose Wash
Hembold's Catawba Grape Pills.
For sale by
Dr. H. BAER,
may15
Not 131 Meeting street. DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY.

DR. H. BAER.