MORE GOOD WORDS! KINDLY GREETINGS TO CHARLESTON

The Charleston Election.

[From the Boston Advertiser.] The only regret the Republicans of the country need feel at the result of the recent municipal election in Charleston, S. C., 's that the defeat of the Radical ticket should have been so well-deserved. The Republican newspaper, which repudlated a part of the ticket before the election, and the editor of which declares that he world for several candidates on the which repudiated a part of the ticket believe the election, and the editor of which declares that he voted for several candidates on the Citizens' ticket, emphatically asserts that he Bepublicans defeated themselves by nominating unfit men for office, by "torchlight processions which were little better than slices cut out of Pandemonlum," and by "this and that tomfoolery which disgraced our city and disgusted and maddened the good men of our party." The Democratic papers which went into the successful Citizens' movement make no pretence of a party victory. The News says: "We must, however, in all jour rejoicing, remember that this is not the victory of a party or a class. The day has been won by the united labors of white and black, rich and poor, adopted citizen and native Carolinian. It is the result of a strong and united effort to rescue Charleston a strong and united effort to rescue Charleston from the hands of the plunderers." The influ-ence of this election will be great throughout the State and throaghout the whole South. It is too palpable to be contradicted that the evils have been generated in the existing govern-ments there which honorable men cannot tolerate, or consent to share the responsibility of.
They are entirely distinct from the principles
which divide parties, but they have attained such proportions and insolence that, as in Charleston, if the wicked element cannot be kept under control, it will inevitably happen that the wise and true will sink partisan pre-judices for a time, and join in a common onset on the worst enemies of government and so

All Hearr to Charleston.

[From the Anderson Intelligencer.] Their self-sacrificing spirit, added to the indomitable perseverance displayed in the organization of the anti-Radical party, assured the complete victory of last Wednesday. All honor to the noble efforts of the Charleston people for this great result, as it is destined to exert a wholesome influence upon the future of our beloved State.

The Chief Element of Success. [From the Sumter Watchman.]

The successful (Citizens') ticket carried a The successful (Citizens') ticket carried a tair representation of the respectable people of the city. And herein, in our judgment, is found the chief element which went to work the unexpected success. The spirit and basis of action in this respect, as laid down by the Beform platform, was employed, and we think the result may be legitimately put down as the first fruit of that eminently wise and judicious example, and we have the opinion that it will be followed with greater or less success in the next elections throughout the State. The colored population of Charleston will find that their real rights and interests are safe in the hands of the party c. class that will now control the municipal affairs of the city; that, in truth, those rights and interests city; that, in truth, those rights and interests are better conserved by the class in question. And when this comes about, Radicalism in South Carolina will be no more.

They Won Because they Deserved to Win."

[From the Abbeville Banner and Press.] Whatever may have been the causes of the large accessions to the Conservative ranks, there is very little doubt that their future aslarge accessions to the Conservative ranks, there is very little doubt that their future ascendancy can'be as easily assured, and future triumphs as easily achieved, by the same earnest and effectual efforts. Their places of business were closed, private interest was made to yield to the public good, and standing around the polls from morning till night, they not only voted themselves but saw that others should exercise the same right of suffrage. They won the victory because they deserved to win, and had neglected no means which might ensure success. The example of Charleston is full of hope, and commends itself to the consideration of the true men of the State everywhere. It is a reflection upon our manhood—upon our intelligence and capabilities—that we should suffer the stranger and the adventurer to rule us to our own undoing. What is our boasted civilization, if it is powerless to give the means for our own protection. We have ourselves to blame in a great measure for our unfortunate condition. We owe it to our apathy, our past supineness. Let us take counsel from the Charleston election, and, following the examples of our friends, press on to the glorious victory, to which the exercise of the same earnest efforts will undoubtedly lead us.

Exit Pillsbury!

[From the Chester Reporter.] The Radical scoundrels who for two years past have had the City of Charleston by the throat have had their hold broken, and the future of that proud old city is for two years at least, committed to the hands of men who have the intelligence to understand her situation and the honesty to administer her affairs for the welfare of the whole community. It is indeed, a grand, a glorious success. Grand in its immediate result upon the prosperity of that city, but grander still as an evidence that city, but grander still as an evidence that the charm of the ring is broken—that the back of the serpent that has enveloped the State in its slimy folds for two years is severely bruised—and as an omen of the success that bruised—and as an omen of the success that is in store for the party of decency, honesty and order in the campaign of 1872. As the negroes were considerable in excess of the whites on the registration list, there must have been at least one thousand colored men who voted for the successful ticket. This is the most encouraging fact that we have noted since the day that the dark pall of reconstruction actified down upon us. It is the handwriting on the wall to the hell-deserving crew of thieving carpet-baggers that has lorded it at will over the fair domain of South Carolina. Exit Pillsbury is the stage direction at the end Exit Pillsbury is the stage direction at the end of this first act of the drama in political regeneration. God grant that he, nor any like him, may ever appear upon this stage again. "You Have Fought the Good Fight."

[From the Edgefield Advertiser.] You "have fought a good fight," gentlemen, and won a glorious and telling victory! We are very proud of your successful defeat of the Botten Badical Bing, and send you our heartlest congratulations. And may your achievement lest congratulations. And may you cannot be ment of Wednesday redound to the speedy redemption and rebuilding up of our ever beloved, but long down-trodden and shamefully plundered, old "City by the Sea."

Redcemed at Last.

[From the Camden Journal.] (From the Camden Journal.)

Charleston is redeemed at last, and even already her financial condition is vastly improved. The result gives a feeling of pride and satisfaction to our entire people, such as has been seldom felt since the war. We heartly congratulate our neighbors in the "City by the Sea" that they can once more breathe the air of freedom, knowing that their interests are in safe hands. The moral effect of the victory will be felt all over the State, and we hope it is a presage of victory next year. To the young men who pledged their lives to have a fair election we regard the victory as in great part due, and Charleston owes a debt of gratitude to her young sons who dared to do their duty.

A TRAVELLING TALE .- The New York Evening Express says: "Our readers will remem-ber that an account was published about six ber that an account was published about six weeks ago of a young lady in Newark, who went to a drug store for a dose of castor oil, and asked the clerk the best way to take it without tasting it, when the clerk proposed to drink a glass of soda water with her. When she had finished, he said: 'You have taken your oil and did not know it.' 'Oh! dear.!' she cried, 'I didn't want it for myself—it was for mother' Next day the same mishan occurshe cried, I didn't want it for myself—it was for mother.' Next day the same mishap occurred in Troy, and, by return mail, we were surprised to see that this same girl had met with an equal disaster in Baltimore, where she became the daughter of a 'leading merchant.' Then she went to Cincinnati, Louis-ville, Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and all through the South where there is a local paper and a soda fountain. She then appeared at Washington, and on the same date a Detroit paper stated she was there. Next she took her soda water in Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg. Then she got out to Omaha, and we concluded we would hear no more of her. But here comes the Kansas City Bulletin we concluded we would near no more of her.

But here comes the Kansas City Bulletin
along with the same story, where she has become a prominent actress. The last heard of
her by telegraph was that she was hurrying to
eavenworth before the weekly paper comes

THE COUNTY OF AIKEN.

An Important Meeting at Hand-De signating the Sites of the County -The Disinterested Candi-Building dates for Office-Who and What they are, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, August 10. The citizens of the new County of Aiken have been invited to meet at the county seat, (Aiken.) on Saturday next, to consult regarding the sites of the county buildings, the style and cost of the same, the manner of raising the necessary funds, and upon other matters pertaining to the welfare of the county. The invitation, as your correspondent is informed, is extended by the commissioners, who have given the subject due consideration, and are prepared to designate to the citizens suitable sites, display plans and estimates for the buildings, and suggest a feasible plan for securing the money. While clothed with power to carry out whatever plans they may deem advisable, the commissioners have wisely concluded not to act without ascertaining the views of the taxpayers. There is every prospect of a full meeting.

It is estimated that all of the county build-It is estimated that all of the county buildings can be erected at a cost of not over fity thousand dollars. To meet this expense it is thought that bonds will be issued upon the credit of the county. I am informed that this amount and more will be easily raised if the taxpayers resolve upon this plan.

The Radical politicians are hard at work receivable meters with a view of securing the meters with a view of securing the county of the county of

manipulating matters with a view of secur-ing all of the county offices and the represen-tation in the Legislature. Mr. Frank Arnim, as his reward for his efforts in having the new as his reward for his efforts in having the new county created, will be elected senator, securing doubtless all of the Republican, and a very large number of the Conservative votes. Arnim is styled the "Kinz of Aiken." (There is an "acking vold" in the Senate which he desires to fill.) He seems to be "bossing the job" as far. as politics are concerned in the county, and aspirants cluster lovingly around him. They admire the tact which led him. when he found that his four year's term as senator from Edgefield County was about expiring, to stir up the old feeling years term as senator from Engeneral County was about expiring, to stir up the old feeling of a portion of his constituents for a new county, the industry and determination to carry through the olt-defeated project, and the modest self-denial which introduced the clause extending the new county lines so as to enclose his home and the homes of his zealous adherents thus with the promises exacted. adherents, thus, with the promises exacted from those interested in the creation of the new county, securing a new lease of senatorial

Prince R. Rivers, late representative from Edgefield County, is spoken of as an opponent of Arnim's. Those who profess to know declare there is not the least chance for him, for this or for any other position, his former ad mirers having become disgusted with his os-centatious display of his gains and aristocratic motions which shut him off from the society of

lictions which shall him off from the society of his quondam companions.

Mr. William Kennedy, of Hamburg, aspires to the berth of she-iff. But as there are several others who he e "hopes," and as Mr. Kennedy is looked upon with distrust by the negroes, because he associates too much with "de white folks," there is little probability of his election. Rumor has it that the voters in the neglebaryhood of Grantfaille Langley and the neighborhood of Graniteville, Langley and Bath want Sheriff McDevitt (now of Edgefield County) to move into Aiken County and run for sheriff. Also, that the sheriff contemplates

running for the Legislature from Alken.

Mr. John Wooley, now treasurer of Edge-field, will secure a profitable office in Alken.

While Edgefield lost by the divivision some of its fairest domains and its most valuable taxpaying property, it is the gainer by the loss of a lot of as greedy office-seekers and peace disturbers as ever folsted themselves upon an unwilling people. The squabbling for office in the new county bids fair to cause serious dissensions in "the party," and it the good people of both races unite and work, a victory like that in Charleston may be their reward.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, August 11. In case Kingfisher withdraws, Longfellow will run against Lexington's time.

BUFFALO, August 11.

Tommy Jefferson and Wilkes trot for \$2500

CRIME IN THE STATE.

Arresting Rioters. [From the Camden Journal.]

At a meeting of council, held on Tuesday afternoon, it was resolved to have arrested the following named persons to be tried for the riot of July 4th, to wit: Frank Goss, Frank Carter, Ammon Reynolds, Anthony Gardner, Sandy, Stratford and Don Carlos, Jr. Others are to be indicted for resisting officers of the town in the discharge of their duty.

A Personal Difficulty.

(From the Columbia Union.) It was currently reported on the street yes trus currently reported on the street yes-terday (Thursday) that Mr. Cressfield, the brother o' the gentleman who was killed about a year ago, and the person who was severely wounded at the time his brother was killed in Edgefield County, had been murdered in Greenville. So far as we have been able to trace the report, it turns out that he was shot at some five or six times by the party claiming that his relative had been aggrieved, but no mortal wounds were inflicted.

A Shooting Affair in Chester.

[From the Chester Reporter.] An unfortunate occurrence, resulting in the dangerous, if not fatal, shooting of Mr. John Hancock, took place in the upper part of this county on last Saturday afternoon. A num-ber of persons were returning home from a ber of persons were returning home from a barbecue at Carmel Hill, when an altercation took place between Mr. James M. Kirkpatrick and Mr. John Hancock. Hancock was threatening to shoot Kirkpatrick, when Mr. John Kirkpatrick, (a younger brother of J. M. Kirkpatrick,) rode up. He made some remark to Hancock about his threat to shoot his brother, when Hancock at once turned and began firing upon him. Two shots were fired before John Kirkpatrick succeeded in getting his pistol drawn. His first shot struck Hancock in the left breast, bringing him to the ground, and a second shot entered his high as he was falling. Hancock fired twice after being shot down, but fortunately without striking Kirkpatrick. These are the facts as stated to us by a gentleman from that part of the county. We learn that the wounds are pronounced not necessarily fatal. We are also glad to be informed that on Sunday Hancock sent for Kirkpatrick to come out and see him, sent for Kirkpatrick to come out and see him, and, while regretting the unfortunate affair, exonerated Kirkpatrick from all blame on the ground that the firing by him was entirely in self-defence.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE. Blast Against Round-Dancing and

Games of Chance. The following preamble and resolution. adopted at a meeting of the ministers, deacons her husband by throwing in his way a beauty devoted to her interests, to counteract the and members of the Stevens' Creek Church. held on the 3d instant, are published in the

Edgefield Advertiser: Whereas. We deem the inefficiency of ou churches due mainly to the lack of proper dis-cipline; and, whereas, certain practices are allowed which at the same time are not ap-

proved. Therefore,

Resolved, That we unite in urging upon the churches to exercise a more rigid watch over their members; and that in addition to other plain violations, of God's Word, we consider

plain violations of God's Word, we consider the following as offences meriting their attention and discipline, viz:

1st. Indifference, especially as manifested in not attending the meetings of the church, and engaging in its work, in falling to labor with, warn, and (if persistent,) report members of the church that are known to be in disorder, and in refusing to furnish pecuniary aid in sustaining the church and ministry.

2d. Engaging in dancing as practiced at the present day, or giving sanction and encouragement to it, by allowing it in their houses.

3d. Taking part in chance enterprises, such as ordinary gambling, lotteries, gift enter-

as ordinary gambling, lotteries, gift enter-prises, &c. 4th. All kinds of evil-speaking and slanderAN IMPERIAL SCANDAL.

SINGULAR REVELATIONS OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A Monarch's Infidelity-The Case of M. Devienne.

The foreign papers acquaint as with the fact that M. Devienne, president of the Court of Cassation, has been acquitted on the charges preferred against him by the Government of National Defence. The first and gravest accusation was based on discoveries made among the private papers of the Emperor after his defeat at Sedan, and after the flight of the Empress, and it was alleged that M. Devienne had seriously compromised his dignity as a magistrate by negotiations of a scandalous nature. The scandal was one in which the Emperor was mainly concerned, and which led to the sudden appearance of the Empress in Scotland in 1864.

M. Devienne's part in the affair was that of a mediator, and it was through his interposition that a reconciliation was effected. The two other charges against him were that he had disobeyed the summons of M. Emmanuel Ara-go, acting as deputy minister of justice under the Provisional Government, to return to Paris in order to explain his connection with this affair, and that he had absented himself from Paris in an hour of national peril. The simple answer to these complaints is, that M. Devienne left Paris in obedience to the instructions on M. Cremeleux, the minister of justice, who, was himself sent to Tours before Paris was besieged, the President's mission being to organize a provisional chamber of the Court of Casation in the Provinces.

Upon these points the court does not appear to have propounced any opinion: but with re-

to have pronounced any opinion; but with respect to the more serious charge, it finds that M. Devienne, "having consented to assist in arranging the domestic troubles of a family of most exalted rank, and in preventing a public scandal, obeyed an honorable sentiment, and in no way infringed the duty of an honest man." Details of the antecedents and circumstances of the trial are supplied by the edito-rial summary which we find in the columns of the London Times. That journal says: "Toward the latter end of November, 1860,

the Empress Eugenie startled the friends and the enemies of the Bonaparte dynasty by a private visit to this country. Although the private visit to this country. Although the Emperor, made aware of her resolution at the eleventh hour, so far saved appearances as to be just in time' to see her off at the Northern Railway terminus, and although it was given out that the Empress' journey had no other object than to spend a few days with her former governess in Scotland, still there was mer governess in Scotland, still there was something so sudden and clandestine in he departure and in her style of travelling that i could not fall at the time to give rise to every variety of report and conjecture. The mem-bers of the French Embassy in London, whom the telegraph acquainted with the Empress movements, attended at an early hour to receive their Soveneign's consort at any of the stations at which she might be ex-

pected to arrive. Somehow the august trav eller contrived to escape their attentions, and drove unrecognized, and accompanied only by one gentleman and two ladies of her suite, to one gentleman and two ladies of her sinte, to Claridge's Hotel, whence, after a quiet saunter in Regent street, she proceeded by rail to Scotland, and was next heard of at Edinburgi, at Glasgow, and on the track of summer tourlists in the Highlands. After a three weeks' stay, and a private visit, to the Queen at Windsor, she reappeared at the Tulleries. One explanation ascribed the Imperial lady's visit to crief for the death of her sister, the Duchess rief for the death of her sister, the Duches of Alva; another to a passing fit of harmless occentricity; another to a longing, natural to one not born in the purple, to withdraw, for however short a period, from the weary monotony of her lofty station. But none of these seemed sufficient, and the supposition which obtained most public favor was that the flight of the Empress was the result of some storm obtained most public favor was that the flight of the Empress was the result of some storm in the Imperial household; and as Eugenle was extremely devout, and at that moment the Emperor had just openly countenanced the Italian invasion of the Marches and Umoria, and was endeavoring to prevail on the Pope to consent to the loss of those provinces, it was surmised that husband and wife had quarrelled about the Roman question. But there were besides shrewder newsmonry here were besides shrewder newsmong there were besides shrewder newsmongers, who asserted that jealousy was at the bottom of the Imperial disagreement; that the Empress had taken umbrage at some indiscretion of her lord, the Emperor, and had vowed not to go back to him unless the cause of offence was removed. Whatever mystery might yet have hung upon that now almost forgotten episode in a wedded life which has been otherwise singularly free from domestic clouds, has been unvailed by the sentence pronounced by the

press was advised to carry on the negotiations with the lady in question; and it was for act ung in the wishes of his Imperial mistress that M. Devienne was, by the revolutionary gov-

rament of the 4th of September, accused o having seriously compromised his dignity as a magistrate." In vindication of his conduct the Court of Cassation states that 'by consent

one point, and that is the wholesome fear the

Emperor Napoleon entertained as to the con-sequences of his indiscretion. Whatever may

be said of the luxury and corruption, accord

ing to General Trochu, imported into France from England and Italy; whatever opinion may be conceived of the 'Bohemianism' said to be pervading all classes in France, and dis-

organizing all family ties, we are evidently very far, even in that country, from those good old times, when a *Maitresse en titre* was

nly maintain a second-hand influence over

charms of another beauty in whom she appre

hended an enemy. The mere circumstance that for a long period in the present century France has been under the sway of mon-

unvalled by the sentence pronounced by the French Court of Cassation in favor of M. Devienne, the late first president of the Court of Parls. It seems now certain that the Emperor the road as a further payment for the stock now transferred. We are not at liberty, perhaps, to mention the names of gentleme forming this new company, but we can as Paris. It seems now certain that the Emperor had really, some time before that short breach of his domestic peace, succumbed to the fascinations of a young lady, whose beauty was the theme of much conversation in the Paris world, and that the displeasure of the Empress was caused by the reports which reached her of the degree of intimacy, existing between this lady and the Emperor, and the consequences the connection had entailed, which could hardly till to lead to some scandalous expoforming this new company, out we can assure the public that many of our most honored and respected citizens are included in this combination of capital and influence, as will be acknowledged when the transfer is entirely made, and their names are given to the world.

The plan for the completion of the road is to change the gauge to three feet, and surveys will be commenced without delay to make the contemplated alteration. It is believed that the "narrow gauge," as it is termed, will answer every purpose for the most extensive business and traffic ever claimed for this road. The subject has been thoroughly matured, and all the sources of information exhaustively exhardly tall to lead to some scandalous expo narriy fail to lead to some scandalous expo-sure. The happiness of the wile and the salety of the husband required something more than the removal of the rival. It was necessary to obtain from her a retraction of the asser-tions upon which she founded her claim, all the sources of information exhaustively ex all the sources of information exhaustively ex-plored, with a view to the proposed change. The facilities for meeting the demands of trade and commerce are confidently expected to prove adequate under the narrow-gauge sys-tem, while the lessened expenses of construc-tion and the low cost of operating the road when completed afford the strongest induceand upon the strength of which she threatened to bring the Emperor before a court
of law. The Empress generously giving up
all idea of a divorce, and consenting to a reconciliation with her erring husband, exerted
herself to extort from her rival a declaration
to the effect that she had deceived the Emperor, and that her intercourse had no such
results as she had led him to believe. It was
through M. Devienne, as highest in rank
among the French magistrates, that the Empress was advised to carry on the negotiations n the strength of which she threat ments for a trial of this system, which is at

tracting so much attention throughout the The Blue Ridge as a Narrow Gauge Rathroad-The Saving in Cost.

[From the Chester Reporter.] Colonel Low's investigations of this subjection of demonstrate that all the early prejudent dices against the narrow gauge system have been successfully overcome by forty years experience in Europe, and that the same ex experience in Europe, and that the same experience has demonstrated the fact that all the excess of capital involved in the building of wider roads has been wasted on works disproportioned to the duties they had to perform. He estimates the probable cost of completing the Blue Ridge Railroad and furnishing it with rolling stock, for the five feet gauge, \$7,540,000; to which must be added, for reting the old debt and paying the floating debt, \$800,000. Toward this sum of \$8,340,000 will be realized from the four millions endorsed bonds, say \$3,200,000; leaving a the Court of Cassation states that 'by consenting to assist in arranging the domestic troubles of a family of most exaited rank, and in preventing a public scandal, M. Devienne obeyed an honorable sentiment, and in ne way infringed the duty of a man of honor.' We do not think that, out of France at least, people will greatly concern themselves about the part played by the Chief President of the Imperial Court in this delicate transaction. All the interest concentrates itself on one point, and that is the wholesome fear the will be realized from the four millions endorsed bonds, say \$3,200,000; leaving a cash capital, to be raised, of \$5,140,000. The adoption of the three feet gauge, he estimates, would result in a sav.ng en construction and equipment equal to \$3,140,000, leaving to be raised by cash subscription to preferred stock only \$2,000,000. It is also estimated that the reduced working cost for the same amount of traffic will allow the narrow gauge to pay seven per cent. on the investment, while on the wider gauge only three per cent. could be realized. looked upon as one of the great dignitaries of the court, and a queen not only had to put up with an openly acknowledged rival, but could

lized.

The discussion leads Colonel Low to the con The discussion leads Colonel Low to the conclusions—First. That the three feet gauge will answer all the requirements of the prospective traffic of the road. Second. That the saving in first cost will be immense, enough in fact, to place the completion of the road within reach, by raising \$2,000,000 of additional capital, while it seems impracticable to obtain the large sum necessary for a five feet line. Third. That help health the narrow gauge will he That being built, the narrow gauge will be much more economical in working, the expense being only 52½, instead of 70 per cent.

France has been under the sway of monarchs of mature age, accustomed the generation which survived the great revolution to look upon the Montespans, the Pompadours and the Dubarrys of the ancien regime as things lockrotably out of date. It was understood that sovereigns should reign on some better title than 'having been at the pains to be born;' that there were duties as well as privileges attached to their station, and that, although they could hardly be expected to be exempt of the gross receipts.

These conclusions, so far as they relate to the requirements and expense of railroads, are alike applicable to every road in the Southern States. And while all practical men will agree with Colonel Low, that the narrow gauge system presents the most feasible plan for the construction of the Biue Ridge Road, ern States they could hardly be expected to be exempt from frailtles common to other mortals, the conspicuous position they occupied should at least impose upon them the necessitity of respecting public decencies. What the succession of three rulers so well-behaved, whether trom age or from disposition, as Louis XVIII. it is also clear that the public—stockholders and individuals—would be benefited, were all our roads now in operation to adopt the narrow gauge; as, quoting from the pamphiet before us: "Every inch added to the width of sion of three rulers so well-behaved, whether from age or from disposition, as Louis XVIII, Charles X and Louis Philippe did for our neighbors, has been effected in this country by the exemplary tone of our Court since the accession of the Queen. The Emperor Napoleon came to the throne in his matter are and what it was perore us: "Every inch added to the width of a gauge, beyond what is absolutely necessary for the traffic, adds to the costs of construction, increases the proportion of dead weight, increases the cost of working, and, in consequence, increases the tariffs to the public, and by so much, reduces the useful effect of the railway." throne in his mature age, and when it was thought that ambition could hardly have left

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1871.

much room in his heart for those amiable

weaknesses which find their excuses in youth. He had been guided by affection in the choice of a partner of his greatress, and he might be permitted to enjoy a comestic bliss which,

permitted to enjoy a comestic biles which, we will not say no caprice, but at least no imprudence, could ever tenpt him to endanger. He was at that time at the height of his popularity, for his Lonbard campaign had won him the applause even of his enemies, while the annexation of Savoy and Nice had reconciled to him the advocates of a more strictly national policy. But a lawsuit such as his culpable attachmen so nearly involved him in, was more than even in all his might he would have ventured to face. His wife, though peaceable to the fault, would have been inexorable to its exposure, and peace

ignore. In our age, when we place kings and

princes above us, we extect them to be the best among us; and if they actually are not what we would have then, we insist, at least, on their seeming to be so"

LIMITED WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

RATEROAD CONSOLIDATION.

THE STORM IN CAMDEN.

A White Man Killed by Lightning-A

Church Blown Down.

[From the Camden Journal.]

when one of them heard an ominous crack

and had barely warned the others and got outside, before the entire structure was blown

down. Several trees were snapped off, a lev

fences blown down, and the corn prostrated in many places, and materially damaged, but we have heard of no serious accidents other

THE BLUE RIDGE ASSOCIATION.

Their Plan of Completing the Road.

[From the Anderson Intelligencer.]

Some weeks ago it was announced in these

columns that arrangements were then pro-gressing for an effective programme looking to the early completion of this great enter-

prise, so long cherished by the people of this State. The consummation of these arrange-ments is now made public. The State stock in the Blue Ridge Railroad has been purchased

by an association of goutlemen, embracing leading citizens and influential capitalists of this

State, together with persons of ample means and influence in New York. This stock has been transferred upon the condition that the State shall be pro-tected from loss upon the \$4,000,000 guar-

anteed bonds, and that the road shall be com-pleted within five years from the date of trans-fer. The sum agreed to be paid for the stock is merely nominal, it is true, but the new

is merely nominal. It is true, but the new company amply relimburses the State by afford ing protection from any loss upon the State guarantee, and by the rapid completion of the enterprise. Besides, it is agreed that the State shall receive ten thousand dollars per annum for dwe years after the completion of

than those above chronicled.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11

September.

The French Budget-Thiers's Continu. ance in Office-Precautions Against Rioting in Ireland. LONDON, August 11.

A terrific explosion of gun cotton occurred to-day at Stow Market, a market town in the County of Suffolk. Several persons were killed. Further explosions are apprehended. Charles Burton, M. P. for East Surry, an eminent leader in the educational movement in England, died to-day, aged fifty years. The Mont Cents tunnel is a complete suc

been inexorable to its exposure, and peace could hardly have been nade unless a means had been found to hush up the scandal. The Emperor's prospects or himself and his dynasty would have lost nuch of their brightess, and the nation which had condoned the cess. The announcement is made formally coup d'état and accepted personal rule would have murmured at domestic irregularities that it will be opened in September. to which generally society shows only too much indulgence, but which the high rank of the offender would not lave allowed him to Paris, August 11.

The French Budget Commission propose a three per cent. tax on all bonded goods except corn and coal, and estimates the yield therefrom at seventy-five million francs per annum.

It is thought the vote for the prolongation of Thiers's term will stand 300 to 230. The Pope has written a letter declining the

The words "secure the ballot," after a hot discussion and the withdrawal of thirty-eight delegates, were erased from a resolution affecting women, and the Labor Convention adjourned to Nasaville the second Tuesday of Sentember. throne of gold. He proposes that the money subscribed for the throne be appropriated to buying the exemption of students in Catholic seminaries from military service.

LONDON, August 11. Russia is rapidly adopting Prussla's military organization.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria will

neet at Ischal to-morrow, it is supposed to

The absorption of the California Pacific Railroad with the Central Pacific Railroad was completed yesteniay by the election of Leland Stanford, of the Dentral, as president. Milton Slathem, as treasurer, and the old board of the Central Pacific Railroad as directors. consult over the apprehended alliance of Russla and France. MADRID, August 11. Spain will confine her proceedings against

Venezuela, for allowing the departure of fili busters, to a diplomatic protest. LONDON, August 10.

In the Commons to-day Gladstone announced the postponement of the Queen's departure for Balmoral in deference to the condition of public business. The date of the prorogation of Parliament was, therefore, uncertain.

[From the Camden Journal.]

The storm of last Taursday was very violent. A great deal of wind accompanied by a heavy iall of rain. During it Mr. John Love was struck and instantly killed by lightning. He was sitting under a small oak, known as the "black jack," at the time of the occurrence. His wife was sitting in their wagon, in the road, by the side of which was Mr. Love. She says that he fell immediately upon the flash of the lightning, which, strange to say, left no mark wnatever upon his person. Mr. Love lost, by fire, a few months since, his dwelling, kitcheo, stable, horse, wagon, and in short everything; and leaves a large family without the means of support. Most of his children are small.

The colored Baptist Church, in process of erection, was also blown down by the tornado. Some carpenters were working upon it, when one of them heard an ominous crack. Monsell, postmaster-general, announced that a reduction of telegraph tolls to six pence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom will be made upon the completion of the new general office. Cardwell, in the Commons, spoke in defence of the English military system as compared with that of Prussia. The latter was not suited to a free country like England. He also stated that the military manœuvres to take place in Berkshire the coming autumn promises excellent results.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Ripon made a lengthy argument in favor of the ballot, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in the most pleasant terms, and paid a compliment to American institutions. After a spirited debate the ballot bill was defeated by forty-nine maority against the Ministers.

The Prince Imperial of Germany and wife visited Salisbury Cathedral and the rules of Stonenenge.

The authorities of Londonderry have taken the strongest precautions against disturbances on the 12th inst., the anniversary of raising the siege of Londonderry.-VERSAILLES. August 10.

A motion for prolongation to three years of the office of Thiers as the Chief Executive power will probably be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow. Provision is made therein for the resignation of Thiers in the event of a dissolution of the Assembly before the expiration of his term of office.

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., August 11." Covernor Walker and lady of Virginia; General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina; General Cox, of Tennessee; General Bobinson, of ral Cox, of Tennessee; General Boolnson, of Virginia; Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia; W. M. Glenn, of the Baltimore Gazette; John R. Thompson, of the New York Evening Post; James B. Randall, and Senators Rollor and James B. Randall, and Schators Rollor and Graham, are among the late arrivals here. The number of arrivals is rapidly on the increase daily at all the Virginia springs. The season is at its height here. The arrivals average over one hundred per day, and but few are leaving for other springs. The grand fancy and masquerade ball of the season takes. ancy and masquerade b

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Anderson.

The Intelligencer says: "Fine rains have visited many portions of the the county during the last week, but in this immediate vicinity the drought continues. We have been without a good season for nearly six weeks."

Abbeville.

The Press says: "Dry weather is still pre-vailing very generally in our district, though some sections were favored with good rains on Saturday last. The crops in some sections have been materially injured by the drought."

The Camden Journal says: "The crops are looking decidedly better since the late rains, which, we learn, have been pretty general in the county. The prospect, however, is not materially altered since our last report, the materially altered since our last report, the drought having thrown them so far backwards that they will not recover. The weather has regained all its fierce heat, and we are again sweltering under its influence. The nights, however, are cooler."

The Mountaineer says: "Very warm weather was experienced here during last week. In the past few days light showers have fallen, partially relieving the distressing drought that has previously prevailed, and which has already inflicted much damage upon the crops. The uplands have suffered badly, but the bottom lands generally have held out pretty well. Good showers would yet bring out much of the corn that appears to be injurated."

Several open bolls were picked on Friday on the plantation of Major Addison, near Ninety-Six.

The Enquirer says: "It is now evident that the crops in York Courty and, in fact, in many of the upper and middle sections of the State, will be light. Not so light as on some former occasions. In 1845, the drought was more extensive and much more severe. In 1866, the drought was equally as sayare and merhans drought was equally as severe and perhaps nearly as general. The great desideratum with the farmers now is to know how stock is to be the farmers now is to know how stocks to be fed next year. The corn crop will not meet the emergency, and the cotton crop will not enable farmers to buy corn to the extent that their necessity will require. It seems that it would be eminently proper in farmers to store away in their harns all the forage, such as hay, fodproper in farmers to store away in their baras all the forage, such as hay, fodder and shucks that they possibly can. With an abundance of long forage, stock can be sustained on very little grain, especially such as are not required to do heavy work. The next thing that should be done, we think, is that every farmer prepare a small parcel or ground and sow it in some kind of grain—asts or wheat—that will mature soon and enable him to commence feeding his work stock upon it at an early period next summer. Usually, such a patch of grain can be used safely by the last of May or first of June. Oats should be sown all over those dry sections as largely as possible. The condition of the domestic animals determine, very accurately, the amount mals determine, very accurately, the amount imais determine, very accurately, the amount of the harvest. No man, however great his skill and industry, can make a heavy crop with poor, half-fed horses or mules. No man ought to try it. Every man of prudent forethought will make every arrangement in his power to have his work animals ted well."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.

The majority is estimated at 40,000 to 50,000.
The Republicans will have about twenty memers in the lower house.

A REBUKE FROM GREELEY.

NEW YORK, August 11. New York, Algust II.

To-day's Tribune says: "We note with great
mortification the fact that United States Marshal Packard, with super-serviceable zeal, told
the dissenting members of the Republican
Convention at New Orleans, that he was authorized by President Grant to use the customhouse for the convention, and bring United
States there for its protection. We States troops there for its protection. We don't mean to believe him unless we must. It seems probable that the United States marshal is restive under a load of odlum which he deaires to shoulder off upon others."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-A fusion between the Fenian wings is pro bable.

—It is apprehended in New York that Thur-low Weed will not survive the passage home. ... There was a violent storm at Appleton A woman was killed by lightning The New York police discredit the rumor of an intended attack upon the Italian procesof an intended attack upon the Italian proces-sion on the 25th.

-The murderer, James Messner, after a full contession of his guilt, was hung at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday.

-Governor Potts, of Montana, asks for Unit ed States troops to protect the settlers against the Indians. Two prominent citizens have re-cently been killed.

The owners of steamer boilers arrested at New York yesterday, charged with employing engineers who had no certificate, were re-

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The Dread Pilgrim on the March-Precautions Advised.

[From the London Lancet.]

[From the London Laucet.]

The rumored extension of cholera from Bussia into the Baltic Provinces of Prussia has very naturally caused alarm, lest the malady should again spread to West Europe, and thence to this country. The news requires confirmation, and much of the alarm depends upon a mistaken notion of the rapidity of diffusion in the direction of progress of the epidemic. One account describes the disease as having made its way in the familiar cholera route, from Persia through Russia to the shores of the Baltic; and the registrar-general, in his last weekly report, writes that "Aslatic cholera (as it was a painful duty to aunounce early last writes that "Aslatic cholera (as it was a painful duty to announce early last June) is entering Western Europe through Russia, where, Dr. Zuelzer says, it is fast advancing on the German frontiers. In the second week of this mouth it broke out in Wilkowyski, (a town in Poland, on the road to Konigsberg, west of the Niemen,) where thirty-fowr deaths occurred within a few days. The epidemic has prevailed in Wilna for four weeks, and from ten to fitteen deaths are reported daily. At its present rate of progress weeks, and from ten to fitteen deaths are reported daily. At its present rate of progress it may reach Germany in two or three weeks." The progress of the present epidemic of cholera in Russia and its relation to epidemic cholera in Persia, have formed a study of altogether exceptional interest in epidemiology; and the different facts throwing light upon the subject, particularly upon the chronological succession of the more important local outbreaks in the two countries, have been systematically of the more important local outbreaks in the two countries, have been systematically reported in the pages of the Lancet. The existing epidemic in Russia (apparently a recrudescence of the epidemic or 1866) began in December, 1869. In the course of that month the disease appeared at Orel, in the Government of Smolensk, and in the city of Moseow. During the earlier months of 1870, the malady prevailed slightly in the localities named; but in July and August it spread widely in the southeastern districts of Russia in Europe, and throughout the autumn it was more or less prevalent in many Russian ports of the Black Sea. On the 29th of August, 1870, the epidemic broke out in St. Petersburg, and of the Black Sea. On the 29th of August, 1870, the epidemic broke out in St. Petersburg, and from that date to the 8th instant there had been not less than 6330 cases of the disease in that city, of which 2178 died. On the 8th July there were 335 cases reported to be under treatment. From St. Petersburg the disease had been scattered in various directions in West Russia; and it was present in Wilna in April. The epidemic is now prevalent, more or less, at various parts in West, Central and East Russia, in Europe. The protracted duration of this epidemic in Russia, and its limitation to the present time (so far as Europe is concerned) to the provinces of that Empire, is a phethe present time (so far as Europe is concerned) to the provinces of that Empire, is a phenomenon of very remarkable interest in the history of the epidemic diffusions of cholera. From the close of 1859 the presence of the epidemic in Russia, we have reason to know, has been a source of constant anxiety to the officials of the Privy Council Office, whose duty it is to work to constant anxiety. epidemic in Russia, we have reason to know, has been a source of constant anxiety to the officials of the Privy Council Office, whose duty it is to watch over the health welfare of the Kingdom, and we ourselves have spared no pains to bring the different facts, which would throw light upon the probable future of the epidemic, to the knowledge of the profession. As yet we have no certain information that the malady has become actively migratory, and that it has extended across the Russian frontier into West and Central Europe. But that this danger is imminent, and has been imminent at any period since the winter of 1869 is certain, and it is well that the daily press should have raised the question of the start of our protectedness against the epidemic. Upon this question we do not propose now to dwell further than to remark that it is one upon which no doubt can rest as to the duties of the local authorities, who are responsible for the administration of the sanitary laws. he administration of the sanitary laws.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 11 Probabilities: Clear and warm weather will probably be experienced on Saturday from Missouri to Lake Huron and westward. Low barometer, with cloudy weather, will preba-bly continue from Louisiana to West Virginia and eastward. Low barometer, with cloudy weather and local storms, will probably ex-tend during the afternoon over New York and

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Place of Observation.	meter	гиегшощенег	Wind	Force of Wind	Weather
Augusta	29.85	89		Light	Clear.
Baltimore	29.99		SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Boston	29.90	77		Fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y	29.84		sw	Gentle.	Thr'ng.
Charleston	29.91	81	×E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.92	89		Brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	30.05		N	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.98		NE.	Light.	Thr'ng
Cleveland	29.93	78	NW	Gentle.	Cloudy
Corinne, Utah	29.28		NE	Gentle.	Cloudy Ol'g up
Detroit	29.94		NE	Fresh.	Clear.
Duluth, Min	30.15	78		Fresh.	Fair.
Indianapolis		87	Calm.		Fair.
Key West, Fla	29.92 29.85		E .	Light.	Thr'ng
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.89		sw	Gentle.	Lt. Rait
Lake City, Fla	29.87	7-		Fresh.	Lt. Rais
Memphis, Tenn.	30.09		NE	Fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.88	93		Fresh.	Cloudy
Mobile	29.97		sW	Gentle.	Thring
New Haven, Ct		78		Gentle.	Hazy.
New Orleans	29.73		Calm.		Cloudy
New York	29.94		3	Fresh.	Hazy.
Omaha, Neb		82	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego, N. Y	29.80	81	N .	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.97	85	3		Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.03		W	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.92	71		Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.82		NE	Light.	Fair.
an Francisco	30.0u		NW		Cloudy
Savannah	29.91	81		Gentle.	Fair. Clear.
Sr. Louis	29.93		N'	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul, Mina	30.10		Calm.	Gentle.	Lt. Rair
Toledo, U	29.90		NE	Gentle.	Hazy.
Washington, D.C.	29.93	86 86		resh.	Fair.
Wilmington, N.C.	29.95		Calm.		Thr'ag
Norfolk	20 00		Calm.		Fair.
Lynchburg	30.09		NE	Gentle.	Fair.
	29.98	78	36	Gentle.	Pair.
Mt. Washington.	20 .00		NW		Par

Note.—Ine weather report dates 1.47 "Goods, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

THE BUFFINBARGER POISONING CASE

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 11. COLUMBUS, ORIO, Angust 11.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that poison was administered to Peter Buffinbarger by some person or persons inknown to them. Protessor Wormley's evidence, but the possible introduction of arsenic into the liver after death, was to the effect that he did not discover sufficient arsenic to produce death under ordinary circumstances, but finding a trace was no proof of alarger quantity not being present at the time of death.

NEW GEORGIA COTTON.

Two bales of new cotton were received to-day; one from Thomas County and one from Echols County. The one from Thomas classed middling, and sold for 32; cents per pound.

OFFICIAL. LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice 1871, and printed-officially in THE DAILY NEWS. as the newspaper having the largest circulation n the City of Charleston.

sons calling for Letters Advertised should state that they are "Advertised." office hours from 8 A. M. to 6% P. M. On undays, from 5% to 6% P. M.

STANLEY G. TROTT, Postmaster.

WOMEN'S LIST. Adwood, Mrs Hastedt, Mrs Monegi, Mrs Stran Sarah Alken, Doll Hatch, Mrs Mel Sansets, Mrs Alston, Mrs Issa John issa
Hatch, Mrs E G Nelson, Rebeccs
Noble, Miss Rho Hartson, Miss Noble, Miss Rho-da Hawthorne, Mrs O'Brien, Mrs-H

Mrs Alexander, Mrs Mary C Harcrist, Miss L O'Erien, Miss Ma-lus lus odom Miss Min-Amsphlare, Miss ald Henderson, Mrs Archer, Miss Ms MF, Mrs. Ash, Miss Mns Ms Garanell, Miss O G Margaret Margaret Margaret Margaret M Henderson, Mrs ts Osborne, Mrs Parker, Fmms Parker, MisaBel la Parker, Miss Saran P Parker, Miss

O O
Barclay, Sally
Baole, Miss
Norah
Bahr, Miss Katle
Baxter, Miss
Clara E
Bee, Miss Harriet E
Beil, Mrs Julia
Burnett, Mrs E
Julia
Burnes, Miss JoJames, Miss Jo-Barclay, Sally Baole, Miss Norsh Perronneau, Miss Georgia Ingles, Miss El-len Inglish, Mrs Miles James, Mrs E Perronneau, Miss Margie Pearlatin, Miss Sarah Perry, Liddy James, Miss Jo-hans Jamerson, Mrs Julia Bowick, Mrs Kete Bird, Mrs Roset-Jamerson, Miss Annie Jenken, Miss Fointel, Miss Ellen Jones, Miss Ma- Postelle, Miss Lizzle Z Johnson, Miss Porcher, Mrs Lizzle Z Po Brailsford, Mrs Frances Brown, Mrs C.S Brans, Mrs Het

Brans, Mrs Het-Johnson, Miss ty S Fille S Fille S Bryan, Miss Su-Johnson, Miss San J Susan Buckley, Miss Johnstone, Mrs

Kennedy, Miss

MA
Kennedy, Miss
Seabrook, Mrs A
Seabrook, Mrs A
Soahian, Miss
Annie
Krouse, Mrs Ma
Tr
Lambert, Mrs
Water
Water
Silveser, Miss Chapmann, Miss Clarke, Jane Cochran, Miss Walter Siyesrer, Miss Lee, Mrs Susan Anuts Simmons, Miss Callery, Miss Cell Simons, Miss Cr Cooper, John Coleman, Mrs Lizzie Coone, Mrs Ma-

Levy, Miss Cell Simons, Miss C tha Levy Miss Lily Smolls, Simon Lions, Miss Ell Louisa ... 10 Za Smith, Miss Creaser, Mrs Lewisa, Mrs E Min

Edwards, Miss Maxwell, Miss Eloose, Mrs E B Minerva E Emanuel, Miss Manual, Mrs The Thomas, Nancy
E
Theus, Lizzie
Thompson, Miss
St Juliau
Toomer, Mrs
Ann E
Vanderhorst, Enderson, Miss Mehrtens, Mrs A

Louser Michel, Mrs EJ Eason, Mrs Wm Metchell, Mrs Faulkner, Mrs Mitchell, Miss F sannie auxhall, Mrs Violet
Villepontne,
Kuss M A
Waone, Miss
Mary
Warren, Diannah
Washington, Salena L Sarah A A Mitchell, Mrs Mary E
Fraser, Miss L P
Fraser, Miss Maty B
Christner

Christner

Minott, Mrs Ann Christner
Frazier, Miss
Eliza
Gallcott, Mrs
Eliza Miles, Miss Mawashington, Salena L.
Washington,
Miss Isabella
Westhall, Mrs
Sarah Jane
Welch, Miss Ju-Misshow, Mrs Abbigal Moran, Miss El-Garrett, Mrs

Amélia Gardner, Sabinia Gibson, Mrs S H Morgan, Mrs Susan Mrs B H Gladden, Mrs M Morris, Mrs B A Morris, Mrs B A Webster, Sarah Webster, Mrs Gross, Miss Lizzie Mount, Mrs Celler, Mrs Hartigan, Miss Ellen Hartigan, Miss Johanah Halza I, Mrs Agnes E Mary garet Weston, Mrs Milliams, Miss Annie Annie McKenzie, Mar Mars J Agnes E
Harrison, Miss
Martha
Harrison, Miss
Martha
Harrison, Miss
Margaret

Margaret

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Misson, Mrs

Margaret

Margaret

Misson, Mrs

Margaret

M

Susan Barrison, Mrs McMachon, Mrs Yates, Lillie Young, Mrs Ly-dia MEN'S LIST.

Agnew & Son, Gadston, WashJohn
Aiston, John A
Austin, Morgan
Bakter, F L
Baynard, Abram
Baldwin, A J
Bodenbald, Jas
Brandess, E
Bryan, William
Brandt, J C
Brown, Thomas
Bright, Anthony
Bright, Anthony
Brandt, J C
Brown, Thomas
Bright, Anthon
Brandt, J C
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Brandt, J C
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Brandt, J C
Brown, Thomas
Bright, An Bryan, William
Brann, O S
Brittle, James
Bright, Anthony
Brandt, J O
Brown, V O
Brown, V O
Brown, Thomas
Browner, Wm
Barke, Wm E
Bulwinkie, John
Burcking Henry
J
Calvert, Thomas
H
Campsen, Henry
Campbell, W G
Bryan, William
Brand, Z
Bernandez, Venenclo
Bernandez, VenParker, Anthon
Parker, Anthon
Parker, Anthon
Parker, Anthon
Parker, John
Benory
Parker, Anthon
Parker, Anthon Robberson,
Abram
Roumulat, J
4cott, Flanders
Screven, Jno B
Seymour, R W
Seabrook, J Campbell, W G Kohrahrens, Pe

Knight, S.W liard lassard, An-Jassard,
drew
Chaplin, John
Christin, Peter
Clanssen, Henry
Cochran, Mc A
Cochran, Mc Kruger, C Lange, Henrich Levy, & Co, Messrs Finley heridan, John mith, Juo D Cochran, Mc A Congill, Thos W Collins, Peter Orighton D Lowrimore, Jas Smith, Morris Spencer, R-Strong, Carl Mathias Lucas, John May, Nathan May, Nathan Marsh, S Mason, Robert Manton, Patrick Margek, Jao W Melyis, T J Meyers, Julius Meyers, G H Mills, Archibald Middleton, Strausse, E . Thi ine, FT Thiele, J H Toomer, John H Tomer, Jack Turner, James

Die khoff, C
Dover, Wm F
Drayton, Thomas
as
Ducur, M
Edmonston,
MC

Die khoff, C
Middleton,
Dan'l F
Mitchell, Charles
Mishalso, Carl
Miller, C S
Mikel, Edward WmJ Flood, Henry Flinn, John M Ford, Samuel Ford, Wm M Gadsen, James Gary, John J

Murphy, Richard McCoffer, Juo Moinnes, B McKerlin,

Westerveit, I Y.
Wilk rson,
James
Witherspoon,
Isaac U
Weete, Joseph
Wootton, A
Wrignt, Wm
Zerost, Charles

Von, Frank Waring, Moul-

Washington,