THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

POINTS OF THE AMERICAN COUNTER-

The United States Anxious that the Causes of Difference Should be "Speedily and Forever Set at Rest."

The President sent to the Senate last Monday a copy of the counter-case of the United States in support of the claims under the Treaty of Washington, as presented to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, on the 15th instant. The document is quite lengthy, and recapitulates the points already made, affirming in every part the ground then taken. It

1. Errors of sense which run through the British case, as when (1) it speaks of the rebels of the United States as being invested with some undefinable political attributes other than the belligerent rights with which they were clothed at the discretion of neutral powers. (2) Although the British case assumes that the claims of the United States are to be confined to acts done by the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah, yet the other vessels named in the American case were specified in the printed documents entitled "claims, &c.," which were in possession of the British foreign office before the high commissioners received their instructhey were clothed at the discretion of neutral high commissioners received their instruc-tions. (3) Certain observations in the British Gase, apparently intended to limit the opera-tion of the three rules of the treaty, are pro-tested against. (4) The "citizens of the United States," who are alluded to as commit-ting some of the acts complained of, are pro-nounced "criminals in the eve of American

law."

2. The British case appears to claim for vessels of rebels an exemption from national jurisdiction, which should only be accorded to vessels of recognized sovereign powers. In setting up as the standard of "due diligence such care as governments ordinarily employ in their domestic concerns," the British case in their domestic concerns," the British case limits the established legal meaning of these words. The United States repel the suggestion that the lack of diligence must approach the limits of wilful negligence before liability for resulting injuries will attach to the neutral. It is the duty of neutrals to see that their municipal laws are adequate to the enforcement of their international obligations, and therefore the statements of the British forcement of their international congactive, and therefore the statements of the British case, as to the condition of its municipal laws of the controversy, are not at different stages of the controversy, are not relevant.

3. The United States contend that the asser-

3. The United States contend that the assertion is erroneous, that its contest terminated in 1865 in the complete reconquest of the eleven Confederate States. It is averred that no Confederate vessels were preying upon the commerce of the United States when the Florida and the Alabama escaped from Liverpool. Other maritime nations did not accord belligerent rights until after Great Britain had done so, and thereby conferred on the Confederate States the largest advantages which such re-States the largest advantages which such re-cognition conferred. The United States deny cognition conserved. The officer state of that the hospitality of British ports was ac corded impartially to each belligerent. They call attention to the fact that the laws of Aus tria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the Metheriands, Portugal, Bussia, Spain and Sweden and Norway prohibit the acts of which the United States is complaining. The statement as to the ineffectiveness of President Washington's attempts to suppress the fitting out of French privateers is disputed. With reference to the statement as to the inadequate manner in which the United States has discharged its duty as a neutral, in times past, to-ward Spain, Portugal and other powers, a mass of new evidence is submitted to the arbitra-tors to show that such duty was discharged with fidelity, activity and effectively. It is denied that the British neutrality act is more strin-gent than that of the United States, passed in 1818, and the two acts are compared to show 1818, and the two acts are compared to show the superiority of the latter, to which point the testimony of Sir Frederick Bruce, former minister at Washington, is clied. The officers of the United States were diligent in calling the attention of the British Government to contemplated breach of neutrality, and that government did not thereupon (as it claims to have along) and promotively seizure of the have done) act promptly by seizure of the suspected vessel when it had a prima facte case. The United States contend that British customs officers possessed ample authority to act upon the information furnished.

4. The language in one part of the British ase leads to the inference that Mr. Adams's representations with reference to the Alabama and other vessels, were based on infringe-ment of municipal law, which is not accordant with the facts 5. The case next reviews the facts attending the escape of the Florida, with a view to

ing the escape of the Florida, with a view to fixing the liability of Great Britain, and also maintains that Bermuda was made by that vessel a base of operations against the commerce of the United States. The supposed negligence of the navy is denied.

6. The case of the Alabama is reviewed in like manner, and it is maintained that the United states made every effort to bring her career to a close.

career to a close.

In similar manner the cases of the Georgia and Shenandoah are examined in detail. The

ounter-case concludes:

On page 167 of the case of her Majesty's
government, it is said: "If the tribunal should
come to the conclusion that Great Britain has
incurred any liability to the United Stares, incurred any liability to the United Stares, the question will then arise what should be deemed the least measure and extent of the liability? Her Britannic Majesty's government abstain at present from entering into that question, and will reserve such observations as may be fitly offered in relation to it at the latter stage of the proceedings. Here it is sufficient to remark that a claim on the part of a belligerent to be indemnified at the expense of a neutral for losses inflicted or occaspense of a neutral for losses inflicted or occasioned by any of the ordinary operations of war, on the plea that those operations were assisted or facilitated by negligence on the part of the neutral government, is one which impiles grave considerations, and requires to be weighed with the utmost care. Losses of which such negligence is the direct and proximate cause (and it is in respect of such only that compensation could justly be awarded) are commonly not easy to separates from ase of a neutral for losses inflicted or occas commonly not easy to separate from

that compensation of easy to separate from those springing from other causes."

The United States concur with her Majesty's government in the opinion that "a claim on the part of a heiligerent to be indemnified, at the expense of a neutral, for losses inflicted or occasioned by any of the ordinary operations of war, is one which involves grave contideration and requires to be weighted with cious or war, is one which involves grave con-sideration, and requires to be weighed with the utmost care." Without the explanatory observations which her Majesty's government reserves the right to make in a later stage of the proceedings, they cannot say how test how the proceedings, they cannot say how far they do or do not concur in the further statement that compensation can only be justly awarded by the tribunal in respect to losses of which the negligence of the neutral is the direct

the negligence of the neutral is the direct or proximate cause.

It appears to them, however, that certain orderal considerations may reasonably be general considerations may reasonably be assumed by the arbitrators. 1. Both parties contemplate that the United States will endea-vor to establish in these proceedings some tangible connection of cause and effect between the injuries for which they ask compenaween the injuries for which they ask compen-sation and the "acts committed by the several vessels" which the treaty contemplate are to be shown to be the point of those injuries. 2. The tribunal of arbitration being a judicial body, lavested by the parties with the func-tions necessary for determining the i-sues bebody, invested by the parties with the functions necessary for determining the i-sues between them, and being now selzed of the substance of the matters in dispute, will hold itself bound by such reasonable and established rules of law regarding the relations of cause and effect as it may assume that the parties had in view when they entered into their engagement to make this reference. 3. Neither party contemplates that the tribunal will establish for be governed by rules in this respect which will either on the one hand tend to release neutrals from their duty to show a strict neutrality, or on the other hand will make a course of honest neutrality unduly burdensome.

Leaving, now, the issue raised by the case Leaving, now, the issue raised by the cases and counter cases of the two governments to the arguments of counsel and the decision of the tribunal, the United States repeat, with a strengthened conviction, the language with which they closed their case: "It is in the highest interest of the two great powers which appear at this bar that the causes of difference which have arisen between them should be speedly and forever set at rest. The United forever set at rest. The United speedily and forever set at rest. The United States entertain a confident expectation that her Majesty's government will concur with them in this opinion." A JUBILEE REHEARSAL.

Handel-A Perilous Experiment.

A few evenings ago in Boston four thousand ingers assembled at Music Hall for rehearsal. A correspondent says:

When the next plece was announced we were alarmed. Handel's chorus, "All we like were slarmed. Handel's chofus, "All we like Sheep." This seemed preposterous. The comfortable Boston assurance seemed to have overstepped its ability. The idea of producing such an elaborate fugue by a choir of twenty thousand! Will not the whole thing fall to pieces out of sheer unwieldines? We shall see. Here are four of the twenty thousand. They managed to keep together in the involved and perpleting music.

involved and perplexing music.

The conductor commands attention, and with one sweep of his baton the many-voiced choir break out into that abrupt phrase:

"All we like sheep." The winding roulades follow with a curious snap and ponderous accent, sounding as it one very large man was singing, and very

earnest. Zerrahn's long arms ar flung from side to side. At each movement of his seemingly magic wand the parts spring into life, and twist into various blended runs and roulades. The basses growl in ponderous thunder: "We have turned."

The sopranos fling it back in a deafening shout. The tenors cry from the balconies, "We have turned," and all unite in one excited rush of music:

"We have turned every one to his own way." Nervous tenors bob their heads to the time.

A thousand bonneted faces turn up at us, and the basses litt up their voices and "shake things." We examine the roof and wonder it it is safe. The organ peals and roars over head, and the unhappy being at the plano bangs away all unknown and with much per-The only silent person is the ductor, with outstretched arm, guiding all and inspiring each with his own commanding will and enthusiasm. In an overpowering rush and crash the choir reaches the end. The baton is poised in air, and the last note is susained with wonderful effect. It falls, and a

startling slience ensues.

Now for the grand mountainous climax.

Slow, majestic, and almost oppressive in its tremendous weight and solemnity, the basses take up the theme:

"And the Lord !" The baton sweeps over the sopranos. With an intense and single-minded unison they

shout: "And the Lord !" Suddenly the thousand tenors break forth

with a crash : "And the Lord !"

Another sweep of the wand, and the altos seem to thrust a great wedge of sound into the bass, and it breaks up in an earthquake shock: "And the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all."

A motion of the baton and like one singer

the mass sink down to "plano," and the chorus is ended with a softness that is as pecu liar as it is novel and effective. The conduc-tor says aloud, "Good," and the lively buzz of conversation breaks out again.

THE POPE AND THE PRINCE.

An Interesting Interview at the Vati-

A writer, placed high in trust in the Vati-can, describes, in the following terms, the scene of the audience of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra with his Holiness the Pope: The Prince of Wales had a couple of days before expressed a wish, through the usual channel, to pay his respects to the Sovereign Pontiff, and the Pope at once sent to assure his Royal Highness of the pleasure it would give him to receive him, which would be all the greater if the Princess of Wales accompanied him. Accordingly the royal couple proceeded to the Valican. The King of Italy had offered his carriage, but the Prince refused the kindness, on the plea that his visit to Rome was strictly incognito. His good taste in not exhibiting the livery of King Victor Emanuel at the gates of the Vatican will be duly appreciated. Nothing could be more kindly and cordial than the reception by the Pone: nothing more deeply respectful refused the kindness, on the by the Pope; nothing more deeply respect than the bearing of the Prince and Prince Her Royal Highness was dressed in a dark blue, in a remarkably simple manner, as a special mark of regard to his Hollness' teelngs, for it is well known how much he detests y attire in females. The Prince was in ain black frock coat, and wore lavender his plain black frock coat, and wore lavous colored gloves. The Pope was in his usual colored gloves, with a small silken cap on the

long white robe, with a small staken cap on the back of his head. The contrast was striking between the venerable and happy looking old man, at the close of existence, and the handsome young cour; e, who have scarcely passed the threshold of lite.

There are, probably, not in Europe two more conversible men than the Pope and the Prince of Wales, nor two men who, with less reader are properly any fair in all the reading, are more entirely au fait in all the passing events and courtly gossip of Continental States. They were charmed with each other, and as the Princess of Wales looked now and then from the benevolent countermy. now and then from the benevolent counte-nance of the old man to the animated face of her harband, her eyes were seen frequently to fill with tears. The Pope began the con-versation by expressing the highest admira-tion for the public and private character of the Queen of England, and with a meaning smire, in which there was the slightest tinge of sub-tile Italian satire, he expressed his acknowl-edgments to those English ministers who more than once, in the Queen's name, had offered him an asylum in British territory.

"You see, Prince," he said "I have not left
Rome as soon as some of your statesmen
thought." He then went on to refer Rome as soon as some of your statesmen thought." He then went on to refer slightly to his present position. "In my life," he added, "I am probably a a great deal more happy than some of those who think they ought to be more masters at Rome than myself. I am not afraid of my dynasty. Do you know, Prince, who hus charge of my dynasty? It is God. He has charge also of my linheritance and ef my family. Do you know what they are? The church I can speak, without offence, to the Prince of Wales about the instability of royal houses. Yours is safely anchored in the affections of a wise people." "I am glad" answered the Prince of Wales, "your Hotiness has so good an opinion of our people," with a meaning smile. The Pope comprehended him in an instant. "Ah! yes; I can respect the English people, because they are really more religious in heart and conduct than many a people calling themselves Catholic. When some day they return to the fold how giadly we shall welcome these erratic but not lost sheep." The Prince and Princess smiled and slightly shook their heads. "Ah! my children," resumed the Pope, "the future has always strange surprises in store for the world. Who, two years ago, would have Imagined that we should see a Prussian army in

two years ago, would have imagined that we should see a Prussian army in that we should see a Prussian army in France? I venture to say your wisest heads thought it a thousand times more likely that the Pope would be at Malta than the Emperor Napoleon in London. And yet, you see, I am sripped of my territories, it is true; but God, who temporarily takes away dominions, can return it an nundred fold. Is the dynasty of the head of the chu.... less secure? I may be driven out for a time, but when your children and your grandchildren come to make be driven out for a time, but when your chidren and your grandchildren come to make visits to Rome they will still, whether his temporal sway be greater or less, see, as you do to-day, an old man, robed in white, pointing the way to Heaven to hundreds of millions of human consciences. If he have not subjects near home, he will have hearts far away and everywhere." The Pope then referred to Ireland, and spoke in warm praise of the idelity of the Catholics of that country. "You see, Prince," said he, "what persecution does; it does not make us worse Ca holics. Your roal mother is now pursuing a different tion does; it does not make us worse Caiholics. Your royal mother is now pursuing a different course from her predecesors towards that country, and she and you will find that good Catholics are always loyal subjects." He added that Ireland would require all the watchful energy of her devoted prelates, on whom he passed a high enlogy. "For," said he, "the wolf, not of Prote-tant'sm, but of anarchy and infidelity, is abroad, I fear, in the West." The "International" was alluded to and the Pope and the Princess—the latter with great warmth

and the Princess—the latter with great warmth
both agreed that no association tending to
uproot religion and the ties of the family had

THE COMING MAN.

WHO SHALL BE THE CINCINNATI NOMINEE ?

The Chances of Charles Farnels Adams -His Nomination Opposed by the Democrats in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 24. The dispatch in the newspapers that August Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was at Cincinnati urging the nomination of Charles Francis Adams, as the candidate for President, before the convention to assemble there next week, and giving assurances that Adams would receive the Democratic support, excites much comment. Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, chairman of the joint caucus of Democratic senators and representatives, is authority for saying that there are no Democrate in Congress in layor of Adams, and that, in his opinion, it is quite certain that the Democratic National Convention would nominate another ticket if Adams hall be chosen at Cincinnati.

snail oe cnosen at Cincinnail.

Although the time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention are not formally fixed, it is understood that the fourth of July will probably be the time, and St. Louis

the place.
A Full Senate Again.

In the Senate, to-day, the triangular contest between Abbott, Governor Vance and General Ransom, was terminated by the seating of the latter. Upon Ransom taking his seat, Thurman congratulated the Senate upon the fact that for the first time since 1861, every seat in the Senate was filled. Abbott gets salary and mileage to date. Sumner presented a petition aigned by thirteen thousand people against a religious amendment-recognizing God in the Constitution. The deficiency bill was resum-ed. A motion to table Morrill's amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims regarding captured and abandoned property, was lost by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-five, Speaker Colfax voting nay. Alcorn pro-posed an amendment to Morrill's amendment, naking it somewhat more generous to the people South, which was discussed until ad-

Another Big Land Grab.

In the House, the bill giving one-half of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Ballroad for a terminal depot, upon such terms as a commissioner to be appointed by the President may prescribe, was passed. The case of Doctor Houard, who is in prison in Spain, was discussed at great length, but without action. The Cotton Tax. Herschel V. Johnson and F. P. Stanton ar

gued before the sub-committee on ways and means to-day, in favor of the bill referred to that committee refunding the cotten tax. Their argument was based upon the unconsti-tutionality of the tax. The whole amount of tax collected is sixty-five millions.

THE NEW YORK "NEW CHARTER." An Elaborate Scheme of City Govern ment.

The new charter which has been passed by the New York Legislature for the City of New York retains many of the features as originally drafted by the committee of seventy. Its

leading provisions are as follows; A board of forty-five aldermen is to be elected—nine from each of the five senatorial districts. The principle of cumulative voting is to be applied in their election, each elector hav-ing the privilege of casting nine votes for a single candidate, or dividing up his votes among several, as he may please. This board carried on by eight departments, each having five commissioners. The departments are named: Of public works, of public parks, of charities and correction, of finance, and of public safety—the latter embraces the present police, fire, health and buildings departments. This last department is thus the most respon-sible and important, and its commissioners hold office for six years. The commissioners in the other departments serve for one year. These commissioners are elected four by the These commissioners are elected four by the board of aldermen and one appointed by the mayor. The aldermen vote on the cumulative plan; that is, each alderman may cast four votes for one candidate, or may divide up that number of votes among several, as he may places. Resides appointing a commissioner to please. Besides appointing a commissioner to each of the departments, the mayor is himself

each of the departments, the mayor is nimed a member of the board of public safety, and ex-officio its president. The schools department is under the general control of a board of thirty commissioners, holding office five years, who are elected by the voters at large, six from each of the five senatorial districts, six from each of the five senatorial districts, and also on the cumulative plan. This board looks after the matter of education. There are also fifteen inspectors of common schools, who are appointed by the mayor, and these look after the school buildings and property. There are also, of course, the usual finance and law officers provided for, some of whom are appointed by the mayor, others elected by the aldermen, and all designed to constitute a system under which direct personal control of the second control of the seco constitute a system under which direct pecu-lation, at least, will be impossible without the combination and connivance of many independent officers, while the formation of "rings" will be difficult, on account of the reasonable certainty of their exposure at the hands of the minority, who, on the cumulative plan of voting will be almost inevitably repre-sented in every branch and department of the

government. The mayor's salary is \$10,000 a year, and \$25,000 for office expenses. The chamberlain, or head of the finance department, has \$20,000 a year. ment, has \$20,000 a year.

The city press variously express their opinions on the subject of this charter. It at least would rid the city of being governed from Albany—though the Tribune thinks the responsibility too greatly divided by the com-plex character of the executive departments The mayor may remove commissioners for cause, except in the finance department, and the Governor may also remove commissioners, except in the department of public safety, olice, fire, &c.

NEW RICE VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

New York, April 24.

The steamer Italy from Liverpool has arrived with the first cargo of new crop rice. This unusually early arrival is owing to the rapid transit which results from the opening of the Suez Canal. In former years the first of the East India crop was generally placed on the American markets about the first or middie of July, while now a saving of time of nearly three months is made by means of the new route. The parcel is bold in grain, very white and peculiarly well bushed.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST COLLEGE.

MEMPHIS. April 24. The Baptist Convention of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas, in session here to-day, have pledged the body to raise \$200,000 in the event of the Southern Baptist University at Greenville, S. C., being removed to the vicinity of Memphis.

THE TORNADO IN MARION.

[From the Crescent.] On last Thursday night a tornado passed over portions of our county, destroying and damaging considerable property. Its general direction was northwestwardly, but its course was as crooked as it well could be. The ginhouse and barn of Mr. Churles Haselden were blown over, and badly damaged, the fencing and some houses of Captain W. B. Evans were badly injured, and at Mr. E. J. Moody's plantabadly injured, and at Mr. E. J. Moony's plants-ton matters were generally turned topsy-turvy. His chimney was blown down, one or two hous-s overturned, some sashes, window blinds, doors, &c., were blown off his dwelling house. We also heard, indirectly, that the dwelling house, &c., of a colored man named Gadbold was completely destroyed by the same storm. From all accounts, the force of the wind while passing was absolutely appalling. Trees as large as a man's walst were twisted off but ten or afteen feet above the ground, and the tops were blown many yards before they fell—one gentleman who heard the storm while passing through a forest of pines likened the noise to the roar of cannon. It overturned houses, and broke large trees as if they were the storm. uproot religion and the ties of the family had any chance of taking root in the island of the West. The audience was infinitely more protracted than the Sovereign Pout if usually gives, and both sides seemed charmed with the interview, and the Prince was made to promise another visit before leaving Rome.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1872.

Sore Financial Straits of the State Officials-The Political Outlook-Elliot Dublous as to Grant.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, April 24.

It is proposed, in order to relieve the pressing needs of the Insane Asylum, to issue certificates of indebtedness, at seven per cent. interest, to procure groceries, &c. Superintendent Ensor had a long interview to-day with the Governor, who said there was no hope of getting any money through the treasurer so far as his influence went, and that he believed the above scheme was the only means of preventing the dire calamity of sending the lunatics back to the counties.

The political deal is most assuredly to run Frank Moses for Governor. Sticklers are figuring between Scott and Judge Moses for United States senstor, the difficulty being to satisfy the colored portion, who claim one of the immediate State offices, at least that of Lientenant-Governor.

L. S. Langley and A. Williams, convicted in the United States Court, at Charleston, of Irregularities in the election at Beaufort, have received a notice from Washington that a pardon will be issued in their cases next Friday morning.

Congressmen Rainey and DeLarge send word to this city that they deny the New York Tribune's statement that the South Carolina delegation in Congress do not endorse Grant, and say they will endorse him so long as he will stick by civil rights. Eillott endorses their telegram conditionally, but is evidently holding something in reserve on it.

Business growing more and more dull from the course pursued in making arrests in the up-country. There is no change in school prospects.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 24.

A number of Presbyterian ministers from al paris of the State met here last night to hold a conference on the subject of organizing a new university under the auspices of the Southern Synod of Kentucky, Centre College at Danville aving been virtually turned over by a recent ecision of the United States Supreme Court to the other wing of the church. The conference resolved to establish such an institution, and called a convention of the friends, memand called a convention of the filence, members and officers of the church, and the alumni of Centre College, in sympathy with the movement, to meet at Lexington, Ky., May 7th, to organize the project. The Synod of Kentucky will probably be called together at the same time and place.

MINISTER THORNTON'S OPINION OF THE TREATY.

NEW YORK, April 24. Sir Edward Thornton, in a speech last night at the annual dinner of the St. George Society, said that no one upon signing the Treaty of Washington supposed that the claim for indirect damages would be injected. He was onvinced that a waiver of those claims would be an act that would secure the applause of al nations, and one that would do honor to the great Republic.

CONSECRATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, assiste Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, assisted by not less than seven bishops and a host of priests, consecrated Father Gilmour to the Bishop: 1: of Cleveland. Ohio, and Father Dwenger, to the Bishopric of Fort Wayne, Indian, in that city, Sunday. The exercises were very solemn and impressive. Bishop Gilmour was born in Glasgow, Scotland, of an old Scottish family, but emigrated to this country at a tender age. He was raised a Presbyterian after tamily, but emigrated to this country at a tender age. He was raised a Presbyterian after the atriotest sect of Covenanters, but embraced the Roman Catholic faith when a young man. He is in his forty-eighth year and has been a select that the country of the Property of priest twenty years. Bishop Dwenger, it is said, is only thirty-five or thirty-six years old and is the youngest man wearing the mitre in the United States and the youngest but one, Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, who was consecrated here only a short time ago. Father Patrick John Ryan was also at the same time consecrated Bishop of Trichonia, at St. Louis, by the butter Yearley assisted by a number of Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by a number of bishops and priests. Bishop Ryan is the coad-lintor, with right of succession, to Archbishop Kenrick, and his title "Bishop of Trichonia in Palestine, in partibus infidelium," comes from the custom of the church to appoint bishops under circumstances of this kind to vacant under circumstances of this kind to vacalt sees in Palestine which have been once filled. Father Ryan was born in 1831, at Thurles, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, the see of the Archbishop of Cashel. He came to St. Louis in 1851, and during the war was appointed a chapisin in the United States army, but declined. In 1866 he attended the second plenary council at Baltimore, where he preached before the assembled prelates a sermon on "The Sanctity of the Church." This was published in a volume with other great efforts made by the great speakers present. As an made by the great speakers present. As an orator Bishop Ryan is gifted with a fervid eloquence. His manner is remarkable for earnest ness, and his style is torcible; his oratorical efforts at times display great dramatic power.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, April 24.

The barometer will continue failing north and west of the Ohio Valley, and the lowest will probably move eastwardly over the upper lakes, accompanied by brisk and high winds, which will extend to the lower lakes on Theredes, Clouder and threstening weather. which will extend to the lower lakes on Thursday. Cloudy and threatening weather, with probably rain, will prevail on Thursday from the Missouri and Ohio Valleys to the upper lakes and extend to the lower lakes. Clear and pleas ant weather will generally prevail over the East and Middle Atlantic and Southern States on Thursday. uthern States on Thursday.

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

Augusta, Ga	30.10	78	Calm.		
Augusta, Ga	30.04		OBIU.		Clear.
Baltimore			SW	Fresh.	Fair.
Boston	29.91		SW S	Fre-h.	Clear.
Charleston	30.09		SW	Brisk	Clear.
Chicago	30.04		SW	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinn iti	20.05		SE	Fresh.	Clear.
Galveston, Tex Key West	29.94	87	W	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn.		73	NW	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.		77	18	Gentle.	Olear.
Mt. Washington	29.92	20	NW	High.	Thring.
New Orleans		73	E	Fresh.	Clear.
New York	29.93		3	Fresh.	Fair.
Norfolk	30.05		8_	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.00		SW	B isk.	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.8N	9.	S	Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah	30.09	70	E	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	20.88		SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Washington	29.99		SW	Fresh.	Clear.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.12	70	SE	Gentle.	Ulrar.

Norg.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'c lock this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'c'ock 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.

A RICHLY ENDOWED SHRINE .- A correspond A RICHLY ENDOWED SHRINE.—A correspondent writing from Zante, Ionian Isles, says: "My first visit to the Church of St. Spiridione was one of wonder. The wealth of this shrine is something fabulous. The outer coffin containing the remains of the saint is of sliver, some twenty-five fret in length; the interior chair, on which he is sented, is composed of cold and on which he is seated, is composed of gold and precious jewels. The arched ceiling of the church itself is entirely covered with the plous offerings of those who have been in some way their patron, saint, Miniature benefited by their patron, saint, miniature ships in gold flagree work, arms of silver, legs, eyes, every conceivable member of the human frame dangle from the lofty beams—tokens of miraculous cures performed through the strumentality of Saint Spiridione,"

THE KU-KLUX CRUSADE.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Spartanburg the Scene of Military Operations-The First Victim of the Grant War-Cold-Blooded Murder by United States Troops-Anecdote of the Condition of the Country.

[Correspondence of the New York World.] SPARTANBURG, April 16. This town is situated in the upper part of South Carolina, within twenty-five miles of the North Carolina line. It is one hundred miles from Columbia, the State capital, with

the North Carolina line. It is one hundred miles from Columbia, the State capital, with which it is connected by railroad. It is also on the line of the Bichmond and Atlanta Air Line Road. The population is about twenty-five hundred, in equal proportions of whites and blacks. Before the war the place was prosperous, and is fast regaining its former prosperity. It is the seat of two colleges, has two newspapers, a national bank five churches for the whites and two for the blacks. The town is supported by the trade of the surrounding country. The landowners of the county are generally well-to do, for, in addition to the regular cotton crop, they make their own provisions, an advantage seldom found in the South. This once quiet, happy country town is now the scene of one of the most disgraceful persecutions that ever blackened the pages of history. What is meant by that crowd of excited people in front of the hotel? Let us go up and see. The confusion increases as we approach. We hear the striking of steel. It is nothing but the rattle of a rifile-barrel against a stirrup. Through the mixed throng of whites and blacks we catch a glimpse of blue army-cloth, and we see the gleam of a bayonet. But this is not all. What is meant by those tired, dust-covered horses? We learn the truth at a glance. Another radic another scouring of the wor'se; is not all. What is meant by those tree, duscovered horses? We learn the truth at a glance. Another raid; another scouring of the words; another hunt through hamlet and hall; another race after the tired, hungry, exhausied violin, and there he stands, a youth, some eighteen or nineteen years old, in rags and eighteen or nineteen years old, in rags and tatters, shoeless, and almost hatless, with a countenance expressing nothing but vacuity—no fear, no trembling, no entreaties—with the air of a man who, though accused, knows his innocence, or if guilty, indifferent to his fate. He is the one who, they say, intimidated the negroes and prevented them from voting. He is the one they have been after valety night, and the after night. voting. He is the one they have been after so long—five weary nights, night after night. For him is this army of occupation, this post commandant, this troop of cavalry horses. For him is the treasury taxed—taxed to catch him, taxed to try him, taxed to punish him—and he is caught; happy couniry, he is caught. But it does not always end thus. Listen, Minor Paris was the oldest fisherman at Cherokee Ford, a place that supplied the country around with shad. He was poor and industrious, with happy children and a wife. One day last week he was on the river in his boat attending to his traps. All at once in his boat attending to his traps. All at once he looks up, and what does he see—the shore he looks up, and what does he see—the shore covered with troops. He gives one pull and is out in the middle of the stream. Then there was a bright flash, a sharp rattle of rifles, and no longer are his children happy, for they are erphans; no longer has he a wife, for she is a widow. The soldiers say they gave the word to him to halt and he did not; but how does this alter the matter? He was no fugitive from justice; he was at his daily work, as much so as had he been in his corn field. He was not even scoused of a capital offence. Has South Carolina sinned? If so, has she not also drank the cup to its bitter dregs? Plundered at home by far so, has she not also drank the cup to its bitter dregs? Piundered at home by far worse than enemies, warred on by the government, must she also be made the political cauldron into which Grant must pour out vile compounds, his bitter drugs, to make himself king by such incantations and treasonable conspiracies? Look at this once heavy approximate. hold. Its a very small thread, we admit, to hang the hope of a decent State government on; but, under all the circumstances, we believe it the best we can do. From Spartanburg, out in the direction of Cherokee, the scene of the killing of Paris, not a single grown man is found, unless it be some thleving negro or those whose age made it impossible for them to get away. Here is a fact which can be vouched for, which shows the ter-ror and uneasiness of the people: A farmer was tound the other day ploughing in his field with a saddle on his plough horse, and his fence laid down in several places. When questioned as to his doing so, he replied "the did not know how soon the soldiers might be upon him, and he thought it best to be prepared."

"A GREAT KU-KLUX OUTRAGE."

[From the Columbia Carolinian.] A correspondent writing to us from a point in Fairfield, gives an idea of how "a Ku-Kiux outrage" may be improvised. Two colored men were charged with cotton-stealing—some transfer of the colored with the color of their own color being the witnesses against them. Warrants were issued for their arrest. Before the warrants could be executed, they Before the warrants could be executed, they determined to turn the tables, if possible, upon their accusers. So one night they, the accused, assaulted their own house, fired through the door six or seven times, and also fired into the bed. Of course no blood was shed. Next morning, however, they posted off to Winnsboro' to report a great "Ku-kiux outrage," and perhaps to charge their prosecutors with the assault. As we have heard nothing further of the case, we take it that nothing further of the case, we take it that the stratagem did not prevail, and we pre-sume that the warrants have been served upon the accused. This suggests how other 'outrages' of the kind may have been made up to order, and to serve a purpose.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The yacht Sappho sailed yesterday from New York for Cowes.

The Buckeye Race Track in Cincinnati was sold yesterday for one hundred and ten thousand dollars. -There were twenty-one deaths in Chicago last week from small-pox, and twenty-one

from spinal meningitie.

The Sixth Annuai State Fair for Louisiana began yesterday in New Orleans, and will conuue six days.

—Two thousand Carlists are concentrated

at Navarre. Smaller bands are reported at other points throughout Spain.

The regular Republican Convention of -The regular Republican Convention of Maryland has effected a temporary organiza-

—An armed force of fifty men raised by owners of stock in Brownsville, Texas, has left to follow the cattle thieves, and will follow them it necessary into Mexico.

—Among the delegates elected at Baltimore yesterday to the Cincinnatt Convention are Governor Bradford, Milton Whitney and Colonel Weigel.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF THE GIPSEYS. A writer in the London Graphic says: "The quiet little village of Martham, Noriolk, was the scene a few days since of a royal and romantle marriage. Mabel, the Queen of the Gipseys, condescended to give her hand in holy wedlock to a young farmer thereabouts of substantial means and good connections. This is stantial means and good connections. This is the first instance I have read of in which a gipsy chief, whether male or female, consented of dared to marry a Sassenach. However, the friends of the bride, as well as those of the bridegroom, were present, so I suppose there is no loss of caste in the matter. I may add, for the information of the ladles, that, according to the reporter who was present, 'Queen Mabel, who is twenty-three years of age, was dressed in rich mauve silk, with a magnificent vell, and in her simple but costly jewelry look-ed dignified and queenly.' Her sister officia-ted as bridesmaid."

THE WHITE COUNT.—Those who delight in mystery will be giad to hear of a new claimant to the throne of Spain, whose career has been almost as strange as that of the famous Man in the Iron Musk, and will recall the interest awakened some years ago by the ques-tion, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" It ap-pears by late advices from abroad that a prince has appeared and has been recognised and received by the ex-King of Naples and others of the Bourbon family. His history is this: F-rdinand VII of Spain, the father of the ex-Fridnand VII of Spain, the lather of the ex-Quren Isabella, had four wives, one of whom died in giving birth to a son. It appears that this child was secretly taken to the United States, was brought up in vicinity of New Orleans, and there married, in his nine-teenth year, a beautiful creole. The son of this wedded pair is the young man who now, under the odd title of the Wate Count, claims the throne of Charles V. If his identity be es-tablished, he has precedence over the young Prince of the Asturias in his claim. It is said that the Legitimists of Spain are greatly ex-Prince of the Asturias in his claim. It is said that the Legitimists of Spain are greatly excited over this new heir to royal honors; but it seems quite as probable that the whole story is the pleasant fiction of some lively French euilletonist.

JOHN BRIGHT ON REPUBLICANISM.

It is stated that a gentleman who had been told that the English Republicans would select Mr. John Bright as their first President wrote to ask the right honorable gentlemen if he would accept the post, and received the following reply:

ROCHDALE, April 7, 1872.

Dear Sir—Your Republican friend must not be a very desperate character if he proposes to make me his first President, thrugh I doubt if he can be a friend of mine. As to opinions on the question of monarchy or republicanism, I hope and believe it will be a long time before ecided the matter a good while since, and would suggest that you and I should leave any further decision to our posterity. Now, from your letter I conclude you are willing to do this, and I can assure you I am not less willing. I am truly yours,

SOUTH CAROLINA PASSIVISM.

The Best That Can be Done.

(From the Chester Reporter, Dem.) From the Chester Reporter, Dem.]
The man who at this time affiliates with the Republican party of South Carolina, with its record spread out before him, is guilty of as much moral turpltude as he would be if he were to go to the swamps of Robeson County, North Carolina, and associate himself with the Lowery band of outlaws that infest that county. We do not pretend to say that every man in the Republican party in this State is a thief. There may be some good men. in it. I hese There may be some good men in it. I hese good men, however, are not among its leaders. Those whom it holds out to the world as the exponents of its principles and its characthe exponents of its principles and its character, by conferring its places of honor and trust upon them, are, with very rare exceptions, notoriously corrupt and dishonest men. The record of the party is a kistory of the most shameless robbery and villany. He, therefore, who goes into the party now, and pledges himself to do all in his power to maintain its supremacy, becomes a particeps criminus in its frauds. He is an accessory after the feet. He known robbery has been comthe fact. He knows robbery has been com-mitted, and he strikes hands with the robbers and engages himself to conceal the crime and share the spoils. In point of respectability he is infinitely below the men who joined the party some years ago for the avowed purpose of doing what steeling they could; for while he is as deficient in moral character as this latter class, he lacks the courage that prompted them to brave everything in the pursuit ed them to brave everything in the pursuit of their unhallowed purposes. At the same time that we entertain such an opinion of the dominant party in the State, we are emphatically in favor of the do-nothing policy in politics this year, and of letting that party have full and undisputed sway in the selection of a State government. Our reason for this is simply because we are satisfied that the combination of rascality and ignorance is too strong for us to beat, and it is, therefore, folly to agitate the State with a political campaign, and distract the attention of the people from the cultivation of the soil. Furthermore, the Republican party has always urged, as its excuse for putting inefficient and bad men in office, that it had to consult availability; that it had to take such men as it could ele gardless of their character or their fitness. If hey are allowed to make up their slate for State officers with the assurance that they will meet with no opposition in electing whomso-ever they may see fit to put forward, it is reasonable to hope that whatever of moral sense may be left alive in the party will be called forth, and will compet them to select the least corrupt men they can c'aim as of their house.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-The Marion Star does not believe that there is murrain in Marion. —A young child of Mrs. Hammond, living at Spring Hill, Lexington, was burned to death on Saturday last.

-A colored couple near Barnwell have been and his better-half is 99.

—Mr. James Canton, a brother of Capt. T. M. Canton, of the garrison at Columbia, has been appointed deputy United States marshal

of bouth Carolina by Robert M. Wallace, mar-Mr. Wiley Bradley who lives near the line of Kershaw and Sumter Counties, desires in-formation concerning his son, John James Bradley. Soon after the close of the war, young Bradley—then probably not quite grown—left home, and has not since been heard from. The anxious father will receive any in-

formation gratefully, addressed to Bradford Springs Postoffice.

—The Rev. R. P. Cutler, of the Unitarian Church of this city, delivered a lecture before the Lyceum in Cheraw on Tuesday evening last on the "Law of Compensation," which is spoken of as being distinguished for profound thought and extensive erudition. He was to preach in that town on Wednesday night, and the public expectation was much excited by the previous lecture.

—The Winnsboro' News says: "We learn from our farmer friends that considerable

from our farmer friends that considerable progress has been made during the recent spell of fair weather in getting the crops in the ground. A good many have finished planting cotton and corn, and several have a good stand of corn up. We are glad to know that a considerable increase of corn overlast year is being planted, and if no disaster oc-curs, our county will not be reduced to the

curs, our county will not be reduced to the necessity of having it granaries in St. Louis and North Carolina."

—Alex. Harris, a preacher, and one of the most honest and respectable colored clitzens in York County, opened the Liberal Republican campaign in South Carolina at Bock Hill on Saturday. He denounced Scott and the swindling carpet-bag government of the State, and spoke in tavor of conciliation and good feeling between the two races. He was followed by Mr. Jonathan McElwee, who spoke in his usual eloquent and forcible manner. He poured hot shot into the Radical ranks, and made some telling hits on the party. made some telling hits on the party.

Hotel Arrivals-April 24. MILLS HOUSE.

Mrs. Weed, G. A. Darling and wife, Colum-

bla; Major W. H. Brown, U. S. A.; H. K. Bull, New York; E. E. Smith, W. V. Sarvis, Savannahí Colonel S. Smith. Fred. Skeete. U. S. A. D. J. Boehm, Savannah: A. Beehm, New York P. Rowe and servant. Lexington. PAVILION HOTEL.

J. W. Lund, Jr., Augusta; W. H. Weber Blackville; W. D. Birt, South Carolina; S. Brown, H. Asher, Blackville; N. W. Steedman, Lexington; W. H. Kennedy, T. H. S. Weathersby, M. W. Phillips, Williston; J. R. Smith, Union; Jas. McDougall, Columbia; J. H. Boardman, A. E. Briner, Baltimore; Jas. E. Magruder, Washington; Mrs. Coleman, Kingstree; H. C. Billings, Georgia; S. Liebman, South Carolina; Frank P. Beard, Orangeburg; Mrs. Perkins, Georgia; W. S. Higgins, New York; J. L. Dixon, South Carolina; A. Wheeler, Buffalo, New York. CHARLESTON HOTEL.

J. B. Albret, Maryland; B. Franklin, Augusta,

Ga.; S. Moritz, Virginia; A. Wheeler, New York: G. M. Girardeau, John R. Seavill, W. A. Fuller, South Carolina; D. D. Templeton and wife, F. B. Porter, New York; J. H. Humphreys and wife. F. W. Humphreys, Maine; E. T. Walton, Delaware; W. J. Walker, John Kerr, Washington, D. C.; C. Bunton, Jr., T. E. Flowers, John Davis, R. P. Mayes, South Carolina; J. Waxelbaum and family, Georgia; J. Welchelbaum, Savannah; N. Beddlaum, Georgia; W. E. Church, S. T. Bryan, New York; F. M. Eppley, New Orleans; Mrs. W. B. Meeker, O. B. Meeker, Miss F. Meeker, New York; S. C. Thompson, South Carolina; A. M. Kennedy, Jas. Jones, Camden; W. J. Hicklin, Chester; L. O. Smith, South Carolina; D. J. Boehm, Samuel A. Boehm, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Spear, Miss H. L. Howard, Vermont; B. E. Hard and wife, New York; J. H. Blodgett and family, Massachusetts; Jno. Cooper, Beaufort; H. M. Faller, South Carolina: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. Virginia.

Obitnarp.

MATTHESSEN.—Died on the evening of April 19th, Jane Mary, wife of Wm. Matthlessen.
Of a temper and disposition the most lovable and amiable, with a heart as generous as a hand ever open to the unexpressed wishes of those and amiable, with a heart as generous as a hand ever open to the enexpressed wishes of those dear to her, as well as ever watchrul to the wents of the poor, she united all those qualities of heart and person which made her the Iriend of all who knew her, and the loved one of her domestic circle. Afflicted in many ways, to such a degree as would have made many moroes and ill-tempered, she still preserved an equanimity of tempered, she combined that happy spirit, that joyis, manner, that tender amiability, and that claim resignation, even, one might say, to the moment of her dissolution.

In her death her family have lost what they can

never regain; those near to her, a true and loving friend; and all her acquaintances, one who can only be remembered with affection, love and

In her death her family have lost what they can

Kay, mourn her not, who loved her well, Your loss has been her gain, For oh! her joy! what tongue can tell, Her freedom now from pain? To Heaven her soul has winged it flight, The oas is where He dwells,
'Tis there the God-head greets her sight,
And wipes out all her file.

Special Notices. NOTICE.—THE STEAMER PILOT

BOY, having been unavoidably detained, will not leave for Beaufort and Way Landings until FRI-DAY MORNING, 26th instant, at 8 o'clock. BAVENEL, HOLMES & CO., apr25-1 Agents.

THE CHARLESTON CHARITA. BLE ASSOCIATION, for the Beneat of the Free School Fund-Official Rame Numbers: CLASS No. 469-MORNING.

9-46-70-73-74-63-37-42-61-27-49-76 'ULASE No. 470-EVENING. 56-74-22-71-45-78-16-69-21-13-4-96 As witness our hands at Charleston this 24th day of April, 1872.

> RENN PROK. JAMES GILLILAND, Sworn Commis

TO CLEAN THE GREASE FROM your cat collar, use the DOLLAR REWARD

DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Agents,

WHILE A SOLDIER IN THE LATE war I was so materially benefited by the use of DB. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp life in very severe weather I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I began to take JAYNE'S EXPROTORANT, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family for Colds and Coughs, and always obtain ed a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot heaftate to recommend this remedy for all Colds and Consumption in its earlier stages .- William Bartor, writing from Paragon, Michigan. PHILIP WINEMAN & OO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.

GAS CHANDELIERS, IN VERDE ntique, Blue and Gold and French Bronze, with Glokes, of latest patterns, at

apr25-thatu8

P. L. GUILLEMIN'S. No. 21 Cumberland street, near Meeting.

apr18-thsm NOTICE. - THE NORWEGIAN Bark B'JORVIKEN, E. Jonassen Master, from Hartlepool, England, has this day entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to Pub-

April 22, 1872—apr28-5 lic Stores. NOTICE. - ALL PERSONS ARE ereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the Bark B'JORVIKEN, E Jonassen Master, as no debts of their contract-

ing will be paid by Master or Consignee.

BENRY CARD. GAS FITTING, PLUMBING AND P. L. GUILLEMIN. TIN ROOFING. No. 21 Cumberland street, near Meeting,

apr18-thsm BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS uperb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Pecfectly 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 eaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only safe and perfect Dye. Sold by all druggists.

mch5-tuthslyr-D&C BURNHAM'S SUPERIOR YEAST POWDERS.-Having used Yeast Powder in our families for several years, we give a decided preference above all others to that prepared by EDWARD S. BURNHAM, Graduate of Pharmacy, No. 421 King street, near Calhoun street, Charlesten, S. C. : King Mansion Boarding House, Julius Petsch, B. C. Webb, George L. Holmes, George S. Pelzer, M. D., John T. Wightman, D. D., William

Factory 16 Bond street, New York.

Smith, Master Machinist, S. C. R. R.

apr5-3mos

ON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhoed restored. Nervous deblity cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-

TER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR

THE HAIR.—A perfectly clear preparation in one bottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youthinl appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to promote the growth of the hair and stop its falling out. It is entirely harmless, and perfectly free from any poisonous substance, and will therefore take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia's have been sent us from many of our most prominent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are bjectionable, CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect. It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soil the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the best dressings for the Hair in use. It restores the color of the Hair "more per fect and uniformly than any other preparation,;; and always does so in from three to ten days, virtually feeding the roots of the Hair with all the nourishing qualities necessary to its gowth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Hair mere posttively than anything else. The application of this won terful discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair a pleasing and elegant appearance. Price \$1 & ARTHUR NATTANS, bottle. Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. For sale by the Agent, Dr. H. BAER, No. 131 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C.

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Geological Surveys and Maps promptly and exactly executed Phosphate and Mining Properties reported upon, and Working Plans furnishes. Separat ng and Metallurgical Processes adapted to Ore D. posita, Special attention to CHEMIOAL ANALYSES of FERTILIZERS, Drugs, Ores, Minerals, &c. LABOKATORY, dec23-atutheme