EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KU-KLUX CASES.

ANOTHER DAY OF INACTION IN THE

Postponement of Three Murder Cases on Account of the Absence of Wit-

The United States Court assembled promptly at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Bond and Bryan presiding, and District Attorney Corbin, Assistant District Attorney Earle and Brevet Lientenant Colonel Merrill app aring for the gov-

The district attorney announced that they were ready for trial in the cases of Thomas Gailman, of Union, and William Owens and Thomas Zimmerman, of Spartanburg, but that the defendants were without counsel, and unable to employ counsel. He, therefore, asked that counsel might be assigned to their defence, and the court promised

William M. Fulton, of York County, was arraigned upon a charge of general conspiracy, in March, 1871, against the Enforcement act of May 30, 1870, and pleaded guilty.

Mr. Corbin then stated that he had been in formed that United States prisoners confined in Columbia were allowed to go at large around the streets. Mr. Earle, his assistant, had informed him that he had seen one of them at large in the Statehouse, and that even some of the prisoner who had been convicted and were serving out their terms of sentence were allowed to go at il in Columbia belonged to the State and was under the control of the sheriff of Richland therefore the district attorney suggested that the United States prisoners be removed from that that the sheriff of that county was no longer to be trusted, and they could only hope for redress by reporting his conduct to the solicitor of that cir. cuit in the hope that he would see that the sheriff was prosecuted for violation of the laws of

Mr. Corbin then called the case of Robert Riggins, of York County, indicted for conspiracy and

the State.

murder. Colonel Hamilton, appearing for the defendant, said that the United States marshal had informed him that no returns had been made to the subpos nas issued by order of the court for the witnesses for the defence. They did no: know whether the subpœ 188 had ever been served, and he, therefore, moved for a short continuation of the case. Mr. Corbin. The case was set down peremptorily for trial to day, and the counsel was notified that they must be ready.

Colonel Hamilton. The default is hot with the defendant; it is on the part of an officer of the court, and the defendant has had no opportunity to bring his witnesses. We do not even know that the subpœnas have ever been served, although it was the solemn duty of the marshal or his deputy to serve them.

Mr. Corbin charged that there had been grea negligence on the part of the counsel. It was his business to see that the marshal got the subposnas in time to tend of by the next train, and to direct the marshal where to find the witnesses but it did not appear to have done anything of the kind.

Colonel Hamilton stated that the district-attor ney surely could not have meant to charge neg gence on his part, as he was not the attorney for the defendant at the time the order to send for the witnesses was obtained from the court.

Judge Bond. It was the cierk's business to send the subpœnas to the marshal. The de fendant had nothing to do with that.

Mr. Corbia. That has never bee the custom or the practice in this court. It is a new thing if the attorney, after simply getting the order for the witnesses, is to put his hands in his pockets and do no:hing, leaving the marshal to hunt up the

Judge Bond. It was not the fault of the counsel. The defendant appeared here without counsel, and some gentleman present, Colonel McMaster I think, kindly offered to serve him, and ob tained the order from the court. We cannot press the case to trial in the absence of important

Mr. Corbins We have fifteen or twenty witlesses here awaiting the trial of this case, and

have had for two or three weeks. Inige Bond, I hope you don't think that the United States would do an injustice to the defendant in order to save that expense?

Mr. Corbin. I think it would be impossible to do any injustice to the defendant in this case. Major Butts, on behalf of the marshal, replied to an inquiry of the court, that the subpœnas had been sent to Yerk County, but they could not reach there until that (Thursday) afternoon.

Mr. Corbin asked the counsel what they expected to prove by the witnesses, and the amdavit, upon which the order for the witnesses was obtained, was read. It was by the defendant, and to the effect that the witnesses he desired were John B. Fudge, John J. Long and C. J. Frye, all of whom reside in York County, and by whom he expected to prove that there was great alarm and trenidation in York County on account of the State militia, who had committed great depredations in the county, and excited the apprehen sion of a war between the races, and that Jim Williams was a dangerous man, who threatened to destroy the whites. The deponent further swore that he was very much alarmed on account of the militia for his own safety and the safety of his family, and that he expects to prove by these witnesses that this alarm and apprehension extended to the whole community.

Mr. Earle said that they could not admit these statements, but if they could they would have no effect upon the case. The defendant was charged with murder, and that condition of things was no justification for the murder of Jim Williams. Judge Bond. The defendant is not charged with murder. He is charged with a conspiracy in pursuance of the objects of which a murder was committed. You allege that the conspiracy was formed with a certain definite object, and their purpose is to show that the deceased was

not killed in pursuance of that object. Judge Bryan. If you admit that amdavit it will entirely take away the case of the United

States. Mr. Corbin. We do not propose to admit it. Colonel Hamilton stated that there was no pos sibility of their witnesses being present until Sun day morning. The subpœnas had not yet arrived in York. The next train from there would be on Saturday, and the witnesses could not reach

Charleston until Sunday morning. Judge Bond. Gentlemen, we will postpone this

case until Monday morning. Judge Bryan then announced that John E Burke, Esq., had been assigned as counsel for William Owens and Thomas Zimmerman, and after a consultation between Mr. Burke and the distric next. The district attorney afterward discovered that D. R. Duncan, Esq., of Spartanburg, had been employed as counsel for the defen ants, and had been here, but had gone back to Spartanburg. He said that if they were to sit there and wait for attorneys to come when they pleased they would never get to business. He wanted the defendants to get ready for trial at once. The government had been waiting three days for them; if that kind of practice was to proceed the court could see that they would

witnesses were ten thousand miles away. Judge Bond. What course do you suggest? The district attorney suggested that counsel be assigned for the defence, who could prepare the case for trial and conduct it until Mr. Duncan should arrive, when he could assist in the defence

never get to business. It seemed that none of

the defendants made any effort to get ready till

they were brought into court, and then it was

suddenly discovered that all their counsel and

or conduct it if he chose: and the court accordingly assigned Jacob Barret Cohen, Esq., to the

Mr. Cohen, after consultation with the defendants, announced that they both had witnesses in Spartanburg upon whom they relied to prove that t upon the raids, and that the regular connsel in the case was then on his way from Spartanburg, and would be present on Saturday The case was accordingly set for Saturday.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Further particulars of the tornado that passed over the State on the 18th inst. show that, at Bonneau's Station, on the Northeast ern Railroad, fifteen thousand turpentine trees, the property of Messrs. Odom & Spiers, were destroyed. Captain R. Press Smith lost four thousand turpentine boxes. Mr. Thomas Ravenel's plantation, situated seven miles from Bonneau's Depot, was badly damaged. Several houses were completely demolished and nine persons are reported to have been killed.

Disasters in Abbeville.

The Abbeville Medium says: "We understand that a severe storm passed over the plantation of Mr. Wm. Moore, in the vicinity of Cokesbury, on last Thursday evening. The track of the storm was about seventy-five yards in width and was very severe. The largest trees were torn up and fences scattered promiscuously. A negro cabin on Moore's plantation was overturned while occupied, but no one was hurt."

Loss of Life in Williamsburg.

The Kingstree Star says: "The recent terrible and destructive tornado passed through a narrow belt of country in this district, doing great damage to fencing, &c.; but when it reached the neighborhood of Potato Ferry its reached the neighborhood of Potato Ferry its power increased, and we are informed that it was fearfully terrific at that point, tearing up trees by the roots, twisting them off, and laying waste generally. We regret to learn that the dwelling of Mr. Etheridge was blown down, and one of his children killed and another wounded. The building was completely demolished. In the same neighborhood we learn that a man was taken up by the wind and carried several hundred yards, and was landed without injury."

The Storm in Orangeburg.

A correspondent of the Times says: "The in the northwest, a little before sunset, grad-ually approached until about seven o'clock, when the whole firmament seemed to be engaged, and became more furious as the cloud advanced from the direction of Biley's Turn-out, on the South Carolina Baliroad, blowing a furious hurricane about a half mile in width, ing the Belleville Road at or near H. M. erossing the Belleville Rosa at a property and L. R. Beckwith's, uproofing and twisting off the largest forest trees, unroofing twisting off the largest forest trees, unroofing twisting off the largest forest trees, unrooming houses, scattering fences and smaller trees in every direction, and passed off in the direction of Thos. H. Zimmerman's place, on Four Hole Swamp. There has been no loss of life that we have heard as yet. At Mr. Moorer's, a negro-house was crushed by a large failing tree, but the inmates were out. Other buildings were damaged. At L. R. Beckwith's, a forage-house and stable was demolished in the same manner. The other buildings were damaged. lorage-nouse and statle was demolished in the same manner. The other buildings were damaged, and tite dwelling narrowly escaped. Several large pines and oaks were blown up by the roots, and, in the direction of the buildoy the roots, and, in the direction of the building, nearly the whole fencing of the latter place was blown down or crushed by the falling trees. The fury of the storm lasted about ten minutes. Accompanying the wind was a heavy fall of hall and a little rain. In a few minutes, there was a perfect caim, followed by a beautiful moonlight night. Since writing the above, we have heard of numerous houses being prostrated to the earth but no loss of being prostrated to the earth (but no loss of life) in the section northwest of the railroad.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Walter Barffard, of Abbeville, broke his arm accidentally last week.

—Meningetts a raging in Newberry. Not one in five recover.

—The Sumter County schools are not to

—Abbeville is doing a brisk spring trade, and has cool nights.
 —The Orangeburg Times is to enlarge next

ent is afoat for establishing

rational bank in Sumter.

—A movement is afoot in Orangeburg to

raise funds for the erection of a monument to General D. F. Jamison. eneral D. F. Jamison. —Five hundred dollars have been subscribed in Charleston towards the erection of a Catholic Church in Blackville.

lic Church in Blackville.

—Mr. C. M. Jones, of Newberry, died on Wednesday, and Miss Rebecca Jones, of Sumter, died on the 17th.

—The body of Mr. Louis Edwards, of Abbeville, was not found chained to Cannon's

Bridge. —Mr. Benjamin Clark, of Spartanburg, hånged himself on Monday. No cause au-

The Sumter News hopes we do not sup-pose that Sumter has but one town pump. One is well; two are better, and three, or

One is well; two are better, and three, or more, are best!

—We regret to learn that the Rev. Henry M. Mood, the presiding elder of the Abbeville district, had the misfortune to be thrown from his buggy near Salem church on the 18th instant, brusing his shoulder and receiving other injuries. Mr. Mood is one of the most zealous and untiring officers of his church, an able preacher and a hard worker.

—Mr. John Red, a young man from Barnwell County, who has been residing in Edgefield for several months—an industrious, sober and clever young man—was killed by the cars of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Raliroad on Friday night, the 18th instant, near the junction of the two railroads at Graniteville. Graniteville.

Grantteville.

One Richard Major, a highly colored individual, was in Edgefield a day or two ago,
seeking a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Vm.
Purlfoy, a son of the Rev. Mr. Purlfoy, who,
he alleged, had shot him while at work in the deld. Major was in the employ of Mr. Purifoy. He had a wound in the back, but not a dange

rous one.

—Mr. Jno. C. Waters, of Edgefield, died last Wednesday. He was visiting a sick neighbor, was mounting his horse to go home, and, before he could get into the saddle, the horse became frightened, ran a short distance with Mr. Waters clinging to the saddle, when he fell, striking his head on the ground, productor screening of the health.

he fell, striking his head on the ground, producing concussion of the brain.

—The fertilizer trade in Abbeville has been pretty brick, and a large amount of the different kinds sold, making in the aggregate about one hundred and sixty-four tons. Of the Etiwan guano fifty-five tons have been sold; of Wilcox & Gibbs thirty-five tons; of Zell's ix tons; of Wando forty-three tons; of Atlantic twenty-five tons. This speaks well for

our farmers.

—The latest Ku-Klux outrage is described by the Sumter News as follows: "We learn that a colored man was selzed on our streets on last Saturday night by a party of disguised negroes who, for some real or fancied griev-auce at his hands, gave him an unmerciful owhiding. The maitreated negro, by some means, of which we are ignorant, succeeded in identifying all of the whippists, and had them arrested on Sunday morning under warrants issued by Trial Justice Hurst."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The reported return of the Arctic vessel. the Polaris, is confirmed.

—The Hon. A. J. Walker, ex-Chief Justice of

the Supreme Court of Alabama, died at Mont-gomery yesterday, aged fifty-three.

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Manufacturing Com-pan'y works were burned yesterday. Loss \$300,000.

—The Irlsh-American Central Reform
Lesgue of New York have Issued an address
favoring Greeley for President.

—The American British Claims Commission

The American British Claims Commission at Washington has adjourned to meet at New York on the 11th September.

Troops have been placed at the disposal of Secretary Delano, who is now in the Indian Territory, and the order to remove the squatters will be unforced.

A Matamoras dispatch closes with the

-A Matamoras dispatch closes with the statement that "the indications are that the revolution is about expiring, and that the chiefs will lead small plundering bands throughout the country.

THE POPULAR TORNADO.

SIGNS OF SUCCESS FOR THE GREAT LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

Interesting Political Gossip from Cincinnati-The Chances for the Candidates.The Contest for the Nomination Likely to be Narrowed Down to Davis and Trumbull-Curtin to have the Second Place on the Ticket-The Plat-

The Cincinnati Convention is the only subject of political discussion now. All the papers are full of it. Delegates are being appointed to attend it. Public men are signifying their attitude regarding it. The Liberals are receiving enormous accessions of strength daily, and are proportionately jubilant. The Liberal committee at Washington have advices which show that delegates will attend the convention from every State in the Union but Florida, Nevada and Oregon. The California delegation will represent Nevada and Oregon. The Chicago Tribune prints a long list of names of prominent Republicans who oppose Grant, showing that they constitute "the bone and gristle, brain and marrow, blood and muscle, of Republicanism in Illinois." Ex-Congressman Grinnell, of Iowa, says that the Liberalists in that State are similarly numerous and influential. The Cincinnati Commercial considers the success of the convention beyond a doubt, the indications being that it will be the largest National Convention ever held in this country. From Pennsylvania, McClure sounds a bugle-note in a letter to the Bulletin, explaining his reasons for going to Cincinnati, and arraigning the corrupt State and National Radical rings in eloquent and unanswerable phrase.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Cincinnati, gives the following interesting budget of political gossip:

It looks very much at this writing as if Trumbull would gobble up the strength of Adams and Gratz Brown, and leave the Greeley element to make choice between Davis and Trumbull. The fight for the nomination, as it stands, is a very pretty match between these two, Trumbull coming in rather late, but supported by energetic and buoyant friends.

THREE NEW ENGLAND STATES FOR DAVIS. The managers of Judge Davis's campaign assume that the delegations from Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, at Cincinnati, will be largely in his favor, persons having been placed more than one month ago in each been placed more than one month ago in confidence of these States to take charge of his interests. Senator Sprague, taking his cue from the Democratic party, announces himself as preferring Davis to anybody else but Chase, it is mooted that Sprague is ready to put oted that Sprague is ready to put his

MASSACHUSETTS FOR ADAMS. Wassachusetts and Connecticut will presumedly declare for Charles Francis Adams who will probably get a small portion of the New York delegation and the majority of the Ohio folks, the Cincinnati Commercial having Ohlo folks, the Cincinnati Commercial naving been tooling in his interest for the past three weeks, apparently with the object of creating a diversion and playing fast and loose with the movement. Sam. Bowles, of Springfield, Edward Atkinson, David A. Wells and two or three more want adams in case the contest between Trumbull and Davis should become netween Trumoult and Davis should become animated, when they can throw in Adams as a compromise candidate and bring the Trumpelli strength over to him. Connecticut folks regard Trumbull as a Connecticut man, and he will get some votes there. The larger part

NEW YORK DELEGATION WILL BE IN FAVOR OF and the well known enterprise of New York politicians will probably be instanced by a big train to Cincinnati, with fireworks and guns booming for Greeley at every station on the road. If Greeley finds he has no chance he will probably make the best terms he can between Trumbull and Davis, preferring Davis as a Whig and Trumbull as a statesman.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS FOR BROWN. Missouri will vote on the first ballot for Gratz Brown, and so will Kansas. William M. Grosvenor, chairman of the Brown Liberal Republican executive committee, has for several months conducted a large and exhaustive correspondence with all parts of the country in Brown's interest, and it remains to be seen what effect this will have. After the first ballot it is presumed that the vote of Kansas will break up and seek out the strongest man. Missouri will hold on for another ballot or two to Brown if he shows any great strength on the first trial.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE SOUTHERN STATES,
Louisiana excepted, are generally thought
to be for Davis, as the liberal movement there
is, in fact, directed by the former scalawag
element of the Republican party, or what are
now called Liberal Republicans, and by a
mild type of Democrats. The carpet-baggers
and scalawags all over the South have had a
falling out, as in North Carolina, and the
scalawags allege that the carpet-baggers ride falling out, as in North Carolina, and the scalawags allege that the carpet-baggers ride on their necks and make the Union side unpopular. Wherever the carpet-baggers have got the bulk of the offices the scalawags will endeavor to get into the Liberal Convention. South Carolina will probably not be represented at Choinnat, or her enormously presented at Choinnat, or her enormously preponderating negro vote makes it impossible to expect that she will support anybody but the Philadelphia nominee.

THE GERMAN DELEGATION AT CINCINNATI. Wisconsin, where there is a large German vote, will probably go for Trumbull; and io-deed the German vote in Missouri, Illinois and elsewhere will be thrown solidly in Trumbull's favor, if Carl Schurz, Koerner and Hecker can wheld it. Schurz himself goes to Cincinnati, committed to Trumouli. The latter assute, gold spectacled gentleman will stay in his lodgings at Washington City snuffing the bat-tle irom afar, while Schurz pitches in.

DAVIS SUPPORTED BY THE ABE LINCOLN COTERIE Davis has another immense advantage in the personal support of nearly all of Abraham Lin-coin's old poterie of friends—that coterie which looked askant at Trumbull. There, for example, is Leonard Swett, the famous Chi-cago lawyer; William H. Herndon, Lincoln's junior partner at Springfield, and Ward H. Lamon. Lincoln's old marshal, all heartily com mont, Engoure out material, an heartry com-mitted to Davis, and bound to come to Cincin-nati and raise for him there that same wild yell with which Illinois scared the heart out of New York at Chicago in 1860 and put Old Abe at the head of the party. Lamon has just finished his big book, "The Life of Lincoln," written from Lincoln's private papers, Hern-don's recoll-ctions and a multilarious corres-pondence between the late President and his factotums. Emerging from his retirement in West Virginia, Lamon will put on his armor, go to Cincinnati and endeavor to make another man out of the old Lincoln set Chief Magis

WHAT IF DAVIS BE NOMINATED.

trate.

If Davis is nominated the probabilities are that he will throw aside his gown, stalk out in his pottly person before the people and show himself. He is really the ablest popular leader on the Liberal side, not excepting Gratz

DAVIS AND BROWN CONTRASTED.

Davis has great brawn, hardness of flesh, large, broad stature, and a fine, genial, beam ing countenance. He has physical and mental boldness, and can direct his campaign on big physical principles. Graiz Brown could make a more brilliant canvass, and say more make a more brillant canvass, and say more extraordinary things, but he would probably begin under such high pressure that before the campaign was done the people would be tired of so much genius, and look with apprehension upon an administration which would read in history like one of Charles the Tweitth's campaigns, and appear to the dazzled vi-ion like a grand allegorical, red-headed tableau, in freeworks.

TRUMBULL AS PRESIDENT.

Trumbull would make a cautious, respectable, steadily growing campaign, but be would hardly have time enough, at his rate of development, to cover the country before the election would come off.

ADAMS NO GO.

poised temperament that the whole fight would have to be made by the ambitious and not over-enthusiastic friends who are bringing him out. He would probably make one sprech, refuse to be interviewed by the newspapers of his own persuasion, and then shut himself up at Quincy, and finish that interminable life of his tather and his grandfather. If the North American Beview could elect a man President of the United States, Mr. Adams might get in. But he will run off to Europe next week, any way.

CHARLESTON FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1872.

next week, any way. THE REAL GRAPPLE.

Beyond all doubt the contest is narrowed down to two men, Davis and Trumboll, both of the same State, and they are now regarding each other askant, although between them there is no blokering and very temperate. expressions of respect for each other. Trum-bull can do no more than support Davis it the latter is nominated, because Trumbull himself began this campaign in the active field. and to retire after the convention would neither be wise nor decent. If Davis be nominated, Trumbuli will undoubtedly receive some large ublic consideration in case of his electi and everything will go on as rosily as possible between rivals.

CURTIN'S PROBABILITIES. CURTIN'S PROBABILITIES.

Pennsylvania expects the second place on the ticket for Andrew G. Curtin, whose interests in this country have been committed to Alexander K. McClure ever since Curtin retired into voluntary exile at St. Petersburg. McClure has some faint hope of trotting out Curtin's name for the first-place on the ticket, and if he cannot get it there will hold him ready for the Vice-Presidency, for which at present there appears to be very little competition. Greeley's Whig friends, who prefer Davis for the first place, will endeavor to get petition. Greeley's wing intends, who press Davis for the first place, will endeavor to get Greeley to consent to place his own name at the tail. As the affair stands at present it looks as if Curtin would walk over the track for the Vice-Presidency, and the Democrats generally favor his nomination, many of them ferring him to Parker, whom some call "superannuated and a granny." Henry D. Foster, who ran against Curtin for Governor Pennsylvania in 1860, and was beaten by Curtin, now comes forward and says that Andy ought to go on the ticket, and that the Pennsylvania Republicans can get enough Democrats to elect him easily. As Pennsyl vania is one of the three States holding elec-tions in October-a few weeks before the Presidential election comes off—it is deeme by many Liberals advisable to put out a Pennsylvania man who will have some chance of carrying his own State, and thus creating a superstition in advance of the Presidential

WHO WILL PRESIDE AT CINCINNATI nobody knows as yet. Carl Schurz might be nobody knows as yet. Carl South I might be shelved in that position, or Governor Bross or Horace Greeley. It is now thought that Lafayette Foster will not be able to appear, and if such be the case it may be that Lyman Fremain, of New York, will take the platform.

Tremain is said to be a very good presiding officer, and the State of New York would be entitled to that degree of consideration. A REVENUE REFORM PLANK.

The strong contest on the platform will be made on the subject of revenue reiorm. The Free Trade League, David A. Wells and others, go to Cincinnail as much for personal and in tellectual vindication as to nominate a ticket. nd these will endeavor to commit the conve tion hand and foot to a moderate revenue pol sisted by the Greeley men, Michiganders and Boston folks, will strenuously object to any very definite pronouncement on this hazardous topic. Judge Davis is said to deplore any further reference being made to the matter than the vaguest and most quiet protest sgainst taxation. Mr. Trumbull himself, if he were sure of the nomination, would not wish much to be said on this head; but as he anticipates a big contest with Davis, his friends will orobably manguere in his interests by will probably manguvre in his interests by making their fight at once on revenue reform. Schurz has several times expressed himself opposed to taking up this anblect, as if it were if great special concern, although he is known to be a free trader in the moderate sense.

Startling Rumor from Washington-The Democrate and the Cincinnati Convention.

"W. P. C.," the careful correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writes from Washington under date of the 20th:

A startling and incredible rumor breaks from the Capitol to-day, to the effect that General Grant will furnish a letter for the Cincinnati Convention, declining under any circum-stances a renomination. The rumor has not gone far, but it gives rise to many theories. Some say he means it; that he has been insome say ne means it; that he has been induced, in view of the formidable character assumed by the proposition to hold a Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, to withdraw his name from the convention for the sake of hermany.

others say he had no idea of the strength of the Cincinuati movement, and that under good advice he proposes to decline nominally as a sort of political diversion, to gain strength both for himself and his party, and to make assurance of his nomination doubly sure.

A Democratic census has been taken in

surance of his nomination doubly sure.

A Democratic census has been taken in the House of Representatives on the Cincinnati question. It is found that there are of the number of Democrats usually found at their seats in the House, thirty-one straight out Democrats and forty-five "possums." It is found that if Judge Davis and Curtin, or Charles Francis Adams and Groesbeck, are nominated, the forty-five "possums" will advocate acquiveence at the Democratic Convention, and twenty-five of the other thirty-one will also give assent, while the other six will drop in line as humble captives and follow the conqueror. This is considered a fair census, because it is quite probable that the average would be the same if all the Democratic representatives were present. In the Senate nearly every Democrat stands on the same footing as the forty-five representatives. A prominent Republican member of the House told his neighbor yesterday that it was a little remarkable, in his view, that every prominent Republican who proposed to join the Cincinnati movement gave excuses for his conduct. The reply was good, viz: That those who did not, wisely kept ellent, having no excuse to give; that the former went of their own accord, while the latter feared the party lash; that there was to be no "whipping in" at Cincinnati. The other member retorted that every path leading from the Republican party went straight to the Democratic camp. To this, reply was made that the Democratic party were trying its best to get into the Republican ranks to make the latter strong, and that the best end of the Republican party was about to embrace them, and leave the officethat the best end of the Republican party was about to embrace them, and leave the office-holders with the name "Republican party" without the recently disgusted element it has heretofore contained. Viewed from our central standpoint here, the Liberal movement countries to less raping strength. Its friends seems to be fast gaining strength. Its friends do not much care whether certain prominent gentlemen proclaim themselves in its favor before or after the Cincipnet Communication. gentlemen proclaim themselves in its favor before or after the Cincinnati Convention. They intend to make the nominations after such a rule that everybody who opposes Grant will be satisfied, and every hostile element of strength be centred against him. Already they count in almost any contingency the electoral votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Inciana in their favor, and have strong hopes of carrying Ohlo. The Liberal Movement in the South,

MISSISSIPPI. Juckson, Miss., April 22.

A Liberal Republican mass meeting and conention held at Vicksburg, have appointed as
elegates to the Cincinnati Convention, Capdelegates to the Cincinnati Convention, Captain Fish, Judgo Speed, Mr. Miller, and others. Judge Jefferde, late of the Supreme Bench of this State by military appointment, addressed the convention, applauding their action.

TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, TENN., April 21 The Reunion and Reform Association Nashville have appointed a delegation near a hundred strong to the Reunion and Refor Convention at Cincinnati on the 1st of Mi The Republicans of Nashville and vicinity v send a strong delegation to the Liberal Covention. Among the number are James Fowler, late United States Senator; E. H. Eas Chancellor; G. P. Thurston, late of General Thomas's staff; J. W. Paramore and John Period Republican States Senator; of the Republican States. kins, late secretary of the Republican Sta committee. Large delegations from East a West Tennessee are also expected.

LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, April 22 New Orleans, April 22
The Liberal Republicans of this State, co
prising Germans, native whites, and color
people, met to-night to arrange for departs
to the Cincinnai Convention. A public me
ting was called for to-morrow night, in a Mr. Adams is of such a sedate, cool, self- State Capitol. Large numbers of people are | Wilmington, N.C. | 30.21 77's

signing the Cincinnati call. The friends of Grant are now advocating the nomination of some one else at Philadelphia, as a movement some one eise at ruisseiphia, as a movement best calculated to secure the union of the Re-publican party. The Cincinnati men are deter-mined to go on with the Liberal movement. A Liberal Republican central club is being organized with the object of opposing the Grant family administration.

ADAMS WITHDRAWS.

WASHINGTON, April 25. Charles Francis Adams has written a letter virtually declining the Cincinnati candidature, though willing to respond to the call of the people if needed.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The State Penitentlary and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to become Vic-tims of Financial Asphysia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, April 25.

The directors of the State Penitentiary re-

solved to-day to hire out the convicts in the

institution because of the failure of the treasury to furnish money to run the institution This method is to go into operation imme diately. The commission, consisting of Superintendent Jillson and Comptroller-General Neagle, have returned from the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, at Spartanburg, and report that in everything but its financial condition

the institution is very flourishing. It will run on its present supplies until June, when a three months' vacation will be taken to wait for necessary funds. It is observable here to-day that the administration men are making great efforts to raise the wind in some direction. There are several State senators who have been waiting about here with anxious faces for a week, and who

Patterson has returned, and is dubbed assis-A number of leading Republicans from the up country are advancing the claims of Judge Orr as the candidate for Governor, and it is stated by some that Scott most peremptorily asserts that he will not run again.

for some reason look more hopeful to-night.

A Presidential pardon has been received for Williams and Langley, convicted of irregularities in the Bowen-DeLarge election. It is stated that they will be immediately reinstated in their former offices as sheriff and school commissioner. This has been the warmest day, so far, of

the season. «

. THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

The Policy of King Amadeus, of Spain. Maprid, April 25.

Amadeus in his speech to the Cortes says the relations of Spain with other powers is cerdial. The difficulties with the South Ameri-can Republics have been reconciled, and it is hoped soon to announce an agreement between the Italian Government and the Pope.
Will avoid everything tending to impair the
Spanish territory or putting it in the hands
of the enemies of the Spanish race and name. Taught by experience of the fertility of clem-ency, will be inexorable in punishing the con-stant enemies of liberty and the disturbers of the peace, and hopes promptly to terminate the Carlist insurrection. The International Boat Race.

will commence to practice immediately for the race with the London crew over the Thames

WHAT CONGRESS IS POING.

WASHINGTON, April 25. In the Senate, Scott submitted a report from the Ku-Kiux committee regarding Georgia, Fiorida, Alabama and Mississippi. Among the bills introduced was one to facilitate the improvement of the postal service, authoriz-ing the right of way for the use of pneumatic tubes, electro magnetic or stationary power, &c. Morton, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported, with amendments, a bill supplementary to the enforcement act of May, 1870, relating to the appointment of expervisors of elections. The deficiency bill came up as unfinished business. Alcorn offered an amendment to Morrill's pending amendment providing that its provisions should not apply to judgment heretoire rendered by the Court of Claims. Agreed to. Sherman moved to strike out of Morrill's amendment the provisions that judgments of the Court of visions that judgments of the Court of Claims in suits arising out of the rebellion shall not be paid unless out of special appro-

shall not be paid unless out of special appropriations made for the purpose, which was agreed to. Alcorn moved to exclude from the amendment cotion and other goods seized since the war, which was adopted. When the amendment was adopted and without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Howard resolution occupied all day without result. Voorhees advocated the resolution, denouncing the foreign policy of the government as contemptible, pusilianimous and cowardly.

WILL THEY SUPPORT GRANT? The State Congressmen Rise to Explain.

The Columbia Union prints the following egulvocal dispatch : WASHINGTON, April 24, 1872.

To the Editor of the Daily Union:
The statement of the New York Tribune
that we refuse to endorse President Grant and
his adminstration is false and unauthorized. We propose to gain victory or meet defeat under the banner of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, so long as it has inscrib-

ed upon its folds the civil rights of all men,

dition of servitude. ROBERT C. DELARGE, J. H. BAINEY.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1872.
I concur in telegram of Messrs. De Large and Rainey, with this declaration: Will vote for no man or set of men in the Philadelphia Conventions the Conventions and Conventions the Conventions and tion who are not in favor of recognizing the civil equality of all American citizens, no mat-ter what designing men may say. I will be contented to rest my vindication on the sober judgment of my people, when reason shall have assumed her empire, and shall be happy in the conviction that I dared subordinate chances of personal preferment to the interest chances of persons.

and welfare of my race.

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 25. The lowest barometer will probably move eastward over the lake region, accompanied by brisk souther will probably move eastward over the lake region, accompanied by brisk souther will possibly rain, will prevail from the Onio Valley to the lakes, extending over the Middle and New England States on Padder. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather. Friday. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather, with southerly winds, is probable for the Southern States.

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

of orly orm	Observation.	of Baro-	ometer	lon of	of Wind	of the
will on- 8. eral Per- ate and	Augusts, Ga Baitimore Boston Charleston Chicago Cincinnati. Gaiveston, Tex Key West. Kuoxville, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn. Mt. Washington New Orleans.	30.03 29.96 30.19 29.69 30.01 3J.08 30.02 30.05 30.05 29.97	81 71 81 78 78 80 81 82 32	SW SE NE Calm. SW	Storm. Fre-h.	Clear. Fair. Cloudy. Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.
m- red are et-	New York Norfolk Philadelphia, Portland, Me Savannah	29.92 30.11 30.00 29.97 30.18 29.82 29.99	76 80 80 47 74 8 82	SW SW	Brisk. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh.	Fair. Fair. Cloudy. Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pablished by Authority.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Farmers', Laborers' and Mechanics' Land, Company of Or-

angeburg County, South Carolina. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

That Jacob Moore, Henry Wallace, J. L. Jamison, E. I. Cain, Isaac Speaker, Christian Green, T. C. Andrews, B. Byas, George Bollvar, and their associates and succe hereby made and created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Farmers', Laborers' and Mechanics' Land Company of Orangeburg County, South Caro-

SEC. 2. That the said corporation hereby created and established shall have power to make such by-laws, not regugnant to the laws of the land; and foshave, use and keep a common seal, and the same to alter at will; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court in this State; and to have and enjoy all such property, real and personal, as may be given, bequeathed or devised to it, or may be, in any manner whatsoever, acquired by the said corporation: Provided, The amount so held shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That the said corporation may, from time to time, invest their funds, moneys, assets, and all other property, stocks, public or private, notes, bills, bonds, with or without security, by mortgage of real or personal property, or by surety, in such sums, and on such terms and conditions as they may deem proper; and it shall be lawful for said corporation, from time to time, and at all times, to sell, convey, mortgage, assign or transfer all of its property, real and personal, as and when it may deem proper and expedient; and to make and execute bonds, under their corporate seal, with or without mortgage, for the purchase of real or personal property.

SEC. 4. That the r 1 and personal property of said-corporation in any amount not exceeding the par value of the stock held by him. SEC. 5. That this act shall continue in force for the space of twenty-one years, and the same shall be deemed a public act, and may be given in evidence without being specially

pleaded Approved March 13, 1872.

An Acr to Incorporate the Salem Presby terian Church, of Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the London, April 25.
The Atalanta boat crew has arrived, and

That Thos. Middleton, Rolling Mathas, Abram Deas, their associates and successors, are made a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Salem Presbyterian Church, of Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina, with all the powers now granted to or vested in such like corporations by law; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and to have a common seal, to alter at will; and make such rules and by-laws to govern the corporation aforesaid, not repugnant to the laws of this

SEC. 2. This act to be a public act for the term of twenty-one years. Approved March 13, 1872.

An Acr to Incorporate the Wateree Presbyterian Church, in Fairfield County. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate an House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

That the Wateree Presbyterian Church, or Fairfield County, is hereby incoporated, with all the rights and privileges awarded to religious denominations in this State.

Sec. 2. That the said church may acquire property, real and personal, for religious and educational purposes, and may dispose of, regulate and govern the same as they may deem proper, in accordance with their laws and discipline, such laws not being inconsistent with the laws of the State. SEC. 3. This act shall be deemed a public act, and shall continue in force until repealed.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Orangeburg Coun-

Approved March 13, 1872.

ty Fair Association. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

irrespective of race, color, or previous con-That William F. Barton, Samuel Dibble Harpin Riggs, Laurence R. Beckwith, Wesley W. Culler, James D. Trezevant, Benj. Byas, J. L. Jamison, Henry Johnson, and J. K. Sasportas, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, declared to be a body corporate and politic, in law and in deed, by the name of the "Orangeburg County Fair Association," and by the sald name shall have perpetual succession of officers and members, and a common seal, with power to change the same as often as the said corporation shall judge expedient, and the sald corporation shall be liable and capable in law to purchase, have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess and retain to itself and its successors in perpetuity, any and every estate, real or personal, whether accruing to the same by gift, purchase, devise or conveyance, not exseeding in value fifty thousand dollars, and the same, or any part thereof, to sell, alien devise or exchange as often as the said corporation may deem proper, and by its name to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in any court of law in this State, and to make all such bylaws and rules for the government of the said corporation as may, from time to time, be deemed necessary: Provided, Such by-laws and rules be not repugnant to the laws of the

> SEC. 2. That the principal end of the said corporation shall be the promotion of agriculture, mechanical arts, and other industry and ingenuity, through an annual fair, and other appropriate measures, according to such rules and regulations as they may see fit to estab-

> SEC. 3. That the members of the said corpo ration shall be severally liable for all debts and contracts of said corporation only to the extent and amount of their respective shares therein; and the capital stock of the said corporation shall not be less than five thousand nor more than fifty thousand dollars.

said corporation shall be exempted from | novis

county and municipal taxation so long as no dividends shall be declared and distributed among its members.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall be taken notice of in all the courts of this State without being specially

Approved March 12, 1872

AN ACT to Benew and Amend the Charter of Erskine College, at Due West, in Abbeville County, S. C.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now mer and citting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

That Rev. J. Boyce, D. D., Rev. W. M. Grier, J. S. Miller, J. W. Hearst, P. H. Bradley, W. K. Bradley, D. O. Hawthorne, J. U. Pressley, W. S. Lowry, Wm. Hood, Rev. J. M. Young, Rev. J. I. Bonner, J. P. Kennedy, Rev. J. P. Přessley, D. D., Rev. J. O. Chalmers, Rev. H. T. Sloan, J. Pratt, Rev. R. A. Ross, Rev. B. Latham, R. C. Sharp, Rev. B. A. Fair, R. W. Lites, Rev. J. Galloway, Rev. B. W. Brice, J. Nell, James Lewry, Rev. J. C. Boyd, Rev. W. L. Pressley, S. Donald, B. B. Hempbill, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Trustees of Erakine College," a seminary of learning, situated at Due West, in Abbeville County, in the State of South Carolina, and as such, and by said name, shall be capable, and liable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to use a common seal, and to make such by-laws and rules for the regulation and government of said college as they may deem necessary: Provided: That said by-laws and rules be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this

SEC. 2. That Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of an act entitled. An act to charter and incorporate Erskine College, at Due West, in Abbeville District," ratified December 20, 1850, be. and the same are hereby, continued in force.

BEC. 3. This act shall be taken and deemed to be a public act, and continue in force until

Approved March 12, 1872.

State, or of the United States.

CONSIGNEES PER MERCHANTS' LINE Schooner LILLY, will send to Adger's North Wharf for goods, before sunset, or expenses will be incurred. No claims allowed after goods

leave the wharf. BOACH & MOFFETT, Soil.

Special Motices. reis antelliant

NOTICE -WANTED, ON BOT-TOMRY, TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to defray (in pari) Expenses of Repairs and other necessary disbursements of the Norwegian Bark EBENEZER, now lying in this Port bound to Cork for orders to discharge at a port in the United Kingdom, laden with a Cargo of Cotton

Seed, in Bulk, and ready for sea. Proposals will be received at the Office of HENRY CARD, Agent, Acc JACOB MATHIESEN, Master. THE DOLLAR REWARD SOAP

washes Flannel without shrinking them, and renders them as soft and fleedy as new. DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Agents, Charleston, 8. C. THE CHARLESTON CHARITA

BLE ASSOCIATION, for the Benefit of the Free School Fund-Official Raffle Numbers: CLASS No. 471-MORNING. 50-24-66-17-39-61-77-19-10-22-58-36 OT.ASS NO. 472-EVENTED.

38_57_68_28__ 7_61_43_11_26_78_14_65 As witness our hands at Charleston this 25th day of April 1872. FENN PECK.

Sworn Commissioners NOTICE. - THE NORWEGIAN ark B'JORYIKEN, 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-HENRY CARD, lic Stores.

April 22, 1872-apr28-5 NOTICE - ALL PERSONS ARE ereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the Bark B'JORVIKEN, E. nassen Master, as no debts of their contrating will be par by Master or Consignee.

HENRY CARD,

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

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. AND

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SEC. 4. That the property-and stock of the OPPOSITE THE MARKET HALL.