CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

A FIGHTING NATION.

CAUSES OF THE FINE PHYSIQUE OF THE GERMANS.

The Men of the Empire-Past and Present.

[Raslin (Oct. 8) Cor. of London Telegraph.] In a leading article that recently appeared in your columns, it was justly observed that, despite the fondness for and aptitude in athletic sperts characterizing the English people, Britons of the present generation cannot boast of greater size, width, weight and endurance than were attained by their forefathers. This statement, which I have no doubt is well founded, suggested to me an inquiry with respect to the actual state of physical standards in Prussia, as compared with their conditions half a century ago, shortly after the conclusion of the War of Emancipation, which lett Germany impoverished and enfeebled, though victorious. The few trustworthy data I have been able to glean upon this subject may not be without interest for your readers. Nothing strikes a toreigner, especially if he be a milltary man, so forcibly upon entering Prussia, either from France or Belgium, as the size of the soldiers, compared with the dapper but under-sized legionaries he has encountered in the last named countries. The Prussian liner is not only a taller fellow than the French or Belgies planning but he is stories heavier. is not only a taller fellow than the French or Belgian piouplou, but he is stouter, heavier, and stronger than either. On an average five Prussian liners weigh as much as six French lignards. This fact was satisfactorily established during the last war, when the presence of some three hundred thousand French soldiers in Germany enabled military ethnologists to ascertain with considerable accuracy the main differences in the physical materials of which the hostile armies were composed. The eleven-stone man may be said to predomi-The eleven-stone man may be said to predominate throughout the Prussian army, putting the throughout the Prussian army, putting the thuards corps out of the question; and in one or two of the provincial corps—as, for instance, the second, (Pomeranian,) the Brausiance, the second, denburg, and Westphalan corps—unless I am much mistaken, there are often as many twelve-stone as ten-stone men. The infantry of the Guard and Guard Landwehr present a body of men numbering between forty thousand and fifty thousand whose average height is five feet nine and a half inches, and t eleven stone eight pounds. From six and to seven thousand of these range thousand to seven thousand of these range from six feet to six feet five inches in height. All the Currassiers—there are fifteen or sixteen regiments of them, if I remember aright—are huge fellows, those of the guard being giants in size, breadth and strength, riding nearly twenty-one stone with their accourtements, &c. The foot artillery is composed of these areas and the best and the strength of the strength ments, &c., The foot arthery is composed to picked mea, ranging between five feet eight inches and six feet high. Even in the Polish and East Prussian infaniry regiments, recruited in districts the well-being of which stands at a much lower average than that of the other Polish provinces, (I have been assured or lindsputable authority that a large proportion of the annual contingent from Prussian Poland,

the annual contingent from Prussian Poland Lithuania, and the barren lands on the Rus sian frontier, consists of youths who have never tasted meat or wine until they joined the ranks of the army,) a man standing under five feet five inches in his regimental boots is a rare and exceptional sight.

And in this country above all others th army and the male population are convertible terms. The army is more than the pick of the nation—it is the nation itself. All the male adults, of Prussia, save cripples, dwarfs or those afflicted by constitutional debilities. have been, are or will be soldiers. Youths are, as it were, taken bodily out of the way of temptation at the most dangerous period of their lives, when their passions are at a maximum and their judgment at a minimum, and sequestered from the world for nearly three years, during which their muscles are developed, and their intelligence supplied with the means of development. They are taught to practice an absolute and blind obedience; they means of development. They are taugut to practice an absolute and blind obedience; they are fed wholesomely and sufficiently, but in such sort as to render them comparatively indifferent to good cheer; they are made to work harder than they would have had to labor at any calling whatsoever in private life; their morals are looked after with extreme strictness, and when they have completed their term of service, if they manifest no detheir term of service, it they are dis-sire to "capitulate" or re-enlist, they are dis-missed to their respective civil avoca-tions, as a rule, in high health, bodily and mental, well set up, hard and tough, sound in wind and limb, with habits of order, sobriety and economy, and in every respect better men than they would have been had they spent the three years in question at the plough, the forge, or the desk. The large majority of these emancipes return at once to the groove from which their summons to the Prussian standards pincked them in their twenty-first year, and, as soon as they have recovered the ground lost to them during their absence, marry and beget large vigorous children. This is the country par excellence for early marriages and large families—of course I mean among the lower classes. The throngs of stardy, hardy children pervading the streets of Prussian towns and villages would cause a disciple of Malthus to shudder would cause a disciple of Maithus to shudder with horror and disgust at every step h took in localities so philoprogenitively defiant of his-principles. These riotous and master-ful youngsters are, in a great measure, the system. Generation upon generation of them, for the last sixty years, have been making their appearance upon this worldly stage, each a trifle bigger or stronger than its predecessor—a very trifle, possibly, but tical results of the general military service stage, each a trine bigger or stronger than its predecessor—a very trifie, possibly, but still something. And so it is that the army measures have waxed and increased since 1813, until they have reached dimensions that, could the Pression bests of the Ratsiangers in measures have water and measures and better that, could the Prussian hosts of the Betreiungskrieg be simmoned from their rest and paraded for inspection by the side of the present army, would astonish these veterans very considerably. The nu!forms of the 1872 levies would hang like draperies on the limbs of Blucher's "babes" and Lutzow's Wild Huntsmen; and the sinewy young troops that invaded France a couple of years ago could not get into the breeches and tunics of the heroes who strugled against Napoleon's legions at Ligay and Gemappes. Judging from the data I have been able to get at, I should say that the average Prussian adult of 1872 is three inches bigger round the chest and two inches tailer than been able to get at, I should say that the average Prussian adult of 1872 is three inches bigger round the chest and two inches tailer than was his grandfather or great-grandfather in 1822. Nor must this be attributed to an increment in general bien etre; for that has been also the case, and to a greater extent in Great Britain, and yet it appears—vide your leader—to be admitted that Great Britions are not larger or stronger men than their progenitors. to be admitted that Great Britons are not larger or stronger men than their progenitors. Not it is not because the Prussians of nowadays eat more meat, drink more wine and beer, and work fewer hours daily than did those other Prussians with whom our troops fought side by side in Beigian plains and forests, that their stature and girth have increased, while ours have remained "as they were;" it is because half a century or more of compulsory military service has coerced Pruswere; it is because half a century or more of computery military service has coerced Prussian men, from father to son, into improving the condition of their bodies, with the limited object, truly, of attaining the highest possible degree of fighting power, but also with the magnificent effect of ameliorating, in an extending any measure the physical force of traordinary measure, the physical force of a whole nation. Moreover, the Prussians as a whole nation. Moreover, the Prussians as a people have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of poverty. They have been more sober, more chaste, more thrity, more inured to privations, harder worked than any other great European people—not because they are of their nature paragons of the virtues, far from it, but because hard necessity has been their master as well as the shrewd, sagacious Hohenzollern. Wealth brings with it comforts and luxuries, and is followed hard at

hard work and frugality. Acd yet who

hard work and frugality. Acd yet who—not being of either nationality—does not prefer a Frenchman to a Prussian as a companion? For poverty does not make people amiable, nor, to tell the truth, does hard work, while there is but a step from thriftiness to meanness; and amenity of feeling, courtesy of demeanor, even common civility, are unfortunately incompatible with the mental and physical habits inculcated in a people by a military regime like that which obtains in Germany at

nabits incurcated in a people by a military regime like that which obtains in Germany at the present day. In a word, nations have to choose, as matters stand, between improving their bodies and improving their man-

ners. Prussla made her choice long ago; she has widened and deepened her chest, added considerably to her stature, put on an astonishing amount of muscle, and bardened her frame to every sort of trial, effort, and exposure; consequently, she has doubled up, humiliated, and mulcted her more wealthy, easy-going, and amiable neigh-bors. She is at the top of the tree; everybody is airaid of her. People do not, of course, ex-perience any extravagant degree of affection for those of whom they stand in grievous bodily fear. So she is not loved—at least, not But what does that matter to her She is Sir Oracle, and when she opens he mouth all men punctually hold their peace But she has suddenly got rich, and it may be that her Spartan virtues will melt away under a shower of gold. Her military system has made her what she is, and nothing but prosperity can unmake her military system. As far as English physical modifications are con-cerned I must leave your readers to draw their own interences from the facts detailed above.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

A Journeyman Tailor Commits Suicide at the Victoria Hotel by Banging Himself-Fall Particulars of the Af-

Last Tuesday morning a well-dressed man,

named John Vanhulst, arrived in this city, from New York, on board the steamship Manhattan. He went to the Victoria Hotel, at the corner of King and Princess streets, about breakfast time, and applied for lodgings. In the course of a conversation with the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Cadebeck, he stated that he was a native of Rrussels, Belgium, but had been living for some time in New York City, where he had left his wife and four children. He was a tallor by trade, and had come to Charleston for the purpose of obtaining work, and he assigned as his reason for leaving New York that the winter climate there was too severe. He said that as soon as he succeeded in-getting a permanent situation he would send for his wife and children. He asked Mr. Opdebeck for the address of the principal tailoring establishments in the city, and that gentleman in compliance gave him the address of several. He at the same time showed Mr. Opdebeck a letter of introduction to Mr. John Rugheimer, a well known merchant tailor of this city, from H. Weiser. No. 52 First avenue, New York. After breakfast he left the hotel, and was absent some hours. In the afternoon he returned, and said that he had got a place in one of the first tailoring establishments in the city. He remained about the hotel in the afternoon, and nothing unusual was observed in his conduct or appearance by any one. On Wednesday morning he left the hotel for work about seven o'clock. The other employees of the establishment in which he had been engaged say that he arrived there about quarter-past seven o'clock, and applied himself steadily to work until twenty minutes past twelve, when he asked the hour, and got up to leave. He had all the while appeared cheerful, and was moderately talkative. On getting up to leave, he remarked that he felt giddy, and staggered a little, but he attributed it to the effects of the motion of the boat during his recent

Mr. Opdebeck states that Vanhuist arrived at the hotel about ten minutes before one o'clock, and said that he was feeling unwell, the motion of the steamer being suit in in head. Mr. Opdebeck asked him if he would not eat something. He refused, but asked for a drink of brandy. After he had taken the drink, he said that he would go and lie down. At supper time Mr. Opdebeck sent a servant up to Vanhulat's room, which was on the third story. In a short time the servant returned and said that the room door was locked, and the key had been removed from the hole. There being nothing suspicious in that fact, Mr. Opdebeck concluded that his lodger had further thought. At breakfast time yesterday morning, the lodger did not make his appearance at the table, and the proprietor again sent the same servant to the room on the third floor. The servant returned and said that the door was in the same condition as on the evening previous, and that the room was apparentently unoccupied. Mr. Opdebeck ther went up and unlocked the door with a pass key which he keeps. The door was, however, bolted on the inside, and could not be pushed opened. In attempting to force it, Mr. Opde beck discovered through an aperture thus made the figure of the man apparently standing directly before the crack with the eyes fixed upon him. A second glance assured him, however, that the body was suspended to a post at the foot of the bed by means of a rope attached to the neck. Mr. Opedebeck made no further attempt to open the door, but repaired immediately to the detective office and informed Lieutenant Heldt of the circumstances. The lieutenant with several of his officers lost no time in going to the hotel, The door being forced, the body was found suspended as above described, with the feet touching the floor and the knees bent out in front. Life was perfectly extinct, and the rigidity of the body showed that it had been so for many hours. The post to which the body was suspended was a strip of ordinary vellow pine two inches wide by three-quarters of an inch thick, and constituted a portion of the mosquito net frame. The whole frame was bent by the weight of the body partially over the foot of the bed.

Lieutenant Heidt allowed the body to re main in position and notified the coroner. A jury was impanelled, and Dr. Raoul was summoned to examine the body. The doctor pronounced that the neck was dislocated The verdict was that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging in a fit of menta aberration.

Mr. Opdebeck telegraphed, in the course the morning, to Marcellan Dupuy, No. 172 Thompson street, New York, of whom the deceased had spoken on the first day of his arrival, announcing the suicide, and asking that intelligence be communicated to the afflicted family.

A fragment of a letter to his wife was found in the dead man's pocket. It was written in French, of a very defective nature. The following is a translation:

"My Dear Wife-I have arrived in good health in Charleston. On the way I was very sick. I believed to die, but grace to God I am now very well. However, I have very great courage. Also I have found work the very day I arrived. As soon as possible I will send you some money. That will give me creat pleasure. I have dislated. forts and luxuries, and is followed hard at heel by degeneration. It makes life easier heel by degeneration. It makes life easier and happier, and, like the pursuit of the aris, softens the manners, but it also softens the muscles. Thirty years of almost unexampled prosperity delivered great France, courageous but impotent, into the hands of her foes, whose bodies and souls had been tempered the while to the hardness of steel by poverty, herd work and frugality. And yet who—not great pleasure. I have finished."

The letter there ended without a signature. It was apparently written on Tuesday afternoon, as it was upon a sheet of paper then ob rained from the proprietor of the hotel.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-A negro was hung at Washington yester day. He was a wife murderer.

Another inmate of Ward's Island Insane
Asylum is dead from alleged ill treatment. Another inmate of Ward's Island Insane Asylum is dead from alleged ill treatment.

—Colonel Albert S. Evans, author, journalist, and agent of the New York Associated Press at San Francisco, was aboard the illTHE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

STRANGE EXPERIMENTS IN SUSPEN-SION OF ANIMATION.

Convicted Communist Restored to Life After Having been Dead for Three Months-How Curious People May Go to Sleep and Wake Up in the Next Century. [Correspondence of the New York World.]

PARIS, October 12. While the Germans were marching from victory to victory over French territory, a

German professor in the University Weissnicht was conducting a series of resourches upon muscular contraction, which have led to most unlooked for and important results. It has long been known that certain minute animals may be preserved for months, or even years, in as dry a state as the insects pinned to the show-case of a museum, and finally recover their life on being moistened with water. The animals denominated tardigrades and rottiers are most conspicuous for the possession of this faculty of revivica-tion. These creatures inhabit the moss in our forests and even that on the roofs of our houses, and are frequently procured by physiologists for the purpose of investigating the endowment in question. investigating the endowment in question.

They may be dried at the temperature of boling water, set aside in their crisp and dead state for an indefinite period, and when again moistened they move, breathe, feed, propagate their kind, and in fact live as they did before desiccation overtook their manifestagate their kind, and in fact live as they did before desiccation overtook their manifesta-tions of vitality. I has long been known that in the dry season of tropical countries reptiles remain taken in earth as dry and solid as burnt brick, manifesting no signs of life, and resume their activity when the rainy season has liberated them from their prison. The accounts often heard of living toads and other reptiles having been broken out of the solid rock of the earth by the hammer of the quarryman have their origin in facts of the nature of those above cited. Professor Muller, of Weissnicht, in experi-

menting upon the muscles of the higher quad-rupeds, dogs, rabbits, &c., found that muscles separated from the body of the animal might be kept for long periods in a state of suspended vitality and be restored to their contractile ed vitality and be resource to the state so as to respond to electrical currents or even to irritation of their nerves. As the even to irritation of their nerves. As the muscle of a dog, rabbit, or ox passed into the dry state it contracted more slowly, like that of a reptile, an eel or turtle, for instance, and finally lost the faculty of contraction, altogether. From this dead state he was able to gether. From this dead state he was able to bring it back after long periods of inaction to its original active and living condition by a method which he had discovered. He reasoned that if he could secure this result on the muscles of an unmullated animal, at the muscies of an unmulated animal, at the same time preventing the coagulation of the blood, the animal might be kept torpid and dead for an indefinite period and be restored to life and activity by appropriate means known to physiologists. He priate means known to physical more succeded in desiccating, or it should more properly be called semi-desiccating, through abstraction of blood and subsequent evaporation from the skin, the bodies of bats, moles, cats, dogs and other vertebrate animals, and after keeping them dry and torpid for months he restored them to life. This he did friends, among whom were some of the most friends, among whom were some of the most distinguished savans of Germany; but for some reason the matter was held secret, probably in order to guarantee to the discov-erer his rights of priority, of which scientific men are exceedingly, it not childlishly, ten-acious. It having been demonstrated that the higher animals might, by the Mullerian process, be desiccated and restored to life at the will of the experimenter, he was induce might have been expected from their politi-cal antecedents. I have only meagre details of the method employed, as, from the interest excited in the result in Brun's case, it is al-most impossible to obtain access to any one of the savans present, either at the first steps in or at the reviviloation. In my next I hope to forward the entire history of this marvelious achievement of so

It was at the Veterinary School of Alfort, near Paris, where some of the most important discoveries in physiology have been made, that the entire treatment of the two Communist criminals was conducted. The process mentily in removing all the blood from nist criminals was conducted. The process consists mainly in removing all the blood from the blood vessels and injecting in its place before the heart has entirely ceased to beat a solution of chloride of calx. This latter substance prevents, as I have been assured by Professor Richeraud, that complete, rigid des-iccation which breaks up and disturbs the iccation which breaks up and disturbs the small divisions of the body, or tissues, on the activity of which life depends, and leaves them in the same relations to one another which they bore during life, thus permitting the restoration of their reciprocal action when moisture is restored. It also prevents the coagulation of the blood, and so obviates the obstruction of the direction of the direction of the obstruction of the direction of the di the circulation, which is the chie obstacle to the restoration of life in the higher animals. As in man two-thirds of the weight animals. As in man two-thirds of the weight of the body is composed of muscular tissue, and as the action of muscular tissue is the main visible element in vitality, the bearing of Professor Muller's experiments on muscles upon the problem now first resolved will at once be seen. The heart itself is but a hollow, rowering muscle of sleepiless activity. owerful muscle, of sleepless activity.

powerful muscle, or sleepless activity.

The prisoners were paced in one of the dead houses, or dissecting rooms, on wooden tables; chloroform was administered, as both eagerly craved it, and they were bled till the nts of the heart were very faintly au movements of the heart were very faintly au dible to the ear placed over it on the chest The solution of the calx was then injected into an artery in the arm, and the mingled blood and solution was again abstracted until the heart ceased to beat. Currents of warm, dry air were then admitted into the room from the furnaces designed for heating in winter, the fires being kept in full blast for many days. This was continued until the body gradually shrivelled, the skin becoming yellow like leather. It did not crack or break when pinched up, but resumed its smoothness when the pressure was removed. The eye balls became yellow and opaque. One-third of the original weight of the body was lost in the case of Dodu, a little over one fourth in the case of Brun. In this state they remained at a moderate temperature, the fires in the furnace having been brought low, until the prescribed three months had elapsed. Not the slightest tendency to putrefaction was observed, owing to the preservative virtues of the calx. In the presence of savans mentioned and of certain officials designated by the government among whom were the beauter of the Brun. In this state they remained at a moderate oertain omciais designated by the govern-ment, among whom were the keeper of the prison of La Roquette and the Prefect of Police, the process of revivification was com-menced. Blood was drawn from the arms of two healthy laborers in an adjoining room and injected into the old wound in the arm of injected into the old wound in the arm of Dodu. The artery was then tied. After the body had recovered its natural flush the galvanic battery was applied to the region of the heart; but after nearly an hour's exertion no life was manifested. More blood was injected, this time in a branch of the carotid aftery in the nearly and the artery tied as hefore. More the neck, and the artery tied as before. More the neck, and the artery tied as before. More powerful batteries were procured and applied to the spine, over the heart, to the nerves in the neck, but all without the least sign of life other than the filling out of the body and the other than the filling out of the body and the flush of the skin. The savans present now fell back upon their dignified incredulity, and smiles and covert sarcasm greeted the audacious German. He explained his failure by insisting that some internal disease or malformation had brought the subject of experiment near to death before the experiment was commenced, and with true German perimedity.

menced, and with true German pertinacity

the galvanic battery; after twitching of the muscles, the arms were made to contract; a stethescope applied over the region of the heart rendered its beatings plainly andible, and, in fact, after fourteen hours of treatment, during which the most intense interest was manifested by the men of science assem-bled, Brun spoke, rose from the table with the bled, Brun spoke, rose from the table with the ald of the professor, awallowed a bowl of beel tea and several ounces of brandy; complained, as his faculties slowly returned, of soreness in his limbs and pain in the regions where the body had rested on the table. He seemed dazed, but recovered sufficient intelligence to declare, in answer to a question, that if they would only put him to sleep (as he called it) and he could live in Paris undisturbed, he would again submit to the operation. He was not permitted to appear in the arreers of Paris, and the government has surrounded

movements with mystery. He is reported to be in Switzerland under the assumed named Further developments are anxiously waited further developments are auxionsly waited, for while it is well known that persons dying of cholera have been restored after the heart has ceased to beat and the lungs to breathe, and all the senses were as completely abolished as in the lifeless corpse, by the simple injection of blood or saline solutions, and this to each an extent as admitted at test mentary. jection of blood or same southous, and this to such an extent as admitted of testamentary dispositions vivs voce and farewells to surrounding friends, the results obtained in the case of one of the Communists are a triumph of science hitherto without a parallel. A post-mortem examination of the body of Dodu showed fatty degeneration of both the heart and liver, so that the want of success in his case is not to be wondered at.

THE LATEST OCEAN HORROR.

KEY WEST, October 31.

The following is the latest from the ill-fated steamship Missouri: When the boat of the survivors left the burning ship one beat was seen with keel upward, with two men on the keel. The saved boat lay by them two hours, and it is not likely any of them escaped. No sails had been seen for two days previous to the fire. For forty minutes after the rescued boats left the ship the passengers on the vessel crowded on the after part. The passengers were at breakfast when the alarm was given. The boat was rescued by the schooner Spy. A vessel was sent to the burning ship, but returned and reported seeing nothing of boats or passengers. The sea was breaking heavily in the reefs. Seven females and seven children were on board, none of whom got in the boats.

The only expense incurred in this port by the little English steamer Anna, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, which brought to this port the survivors of the illfated steamer Missouri, was forced from her by the United States custom officers, who even charged her with tonnage dues for twelve months in advance. Every one else with whom the Anna had business worked willingly and gratultously.

A GREAT RACE. SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.
The race between Lucy and Occident, at Treat's Park Course, Alameda, this atternoon, attracted ten thousand people. The track was not in good condition—a portion was wet and heavy. The horses were in good trim and excellent spirits. The race was for a purse of seventy-five hundred dollars, the best those in the sevent at noon. the hotel about ten minutes before one clock, and said that he was feeling unwell, it motion of the steamer using still in missed. Mr. Opdebeck asked him if he would of eat something. He refused, but asked for drink of brandy. After he had taken the rink, he said that he would go and ile down. It supper time Mr. Opdebeck sent a servant ip to Vanhulst's room, which was on the third ip to Vanhulst's room, which was on the third tory. In a short time the servant returned and said that the room door was locked, and he key had been removed from the hole. There being nothing suspicious in that fact, fact, or Opdebeck concluded that his lodger had gone out, and therefore gave the matter no further thought. At breakfast time yester-Lucy's time z 20. Considering the track Lucy's time created surprise. Great disap-pointment is manifested at the result, and the people have lost confidence in the California horse.

OVER THE SEA

BERLIN, October 31. The upper house of the Prussian Diet re-jected the reform bill by a vote of 185 to 18, in the face of a threat from the minority that if the measure was defeated the government yould dissolve the Diet.

London, October 31.

The London Banking Association has re-ceived forty thousand sovereigns from the Bank of Paris, and more are co.ning. Bons, October 31. Dispatches from Turin report no abatement

of the floods. The damage is beyond calcula-

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, October 31. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States partis cloudy weather, with higher temperatures in the former, and in both sections light north erly to easterly winds, with possibly occasiona

HOTEL ARRIVALS-OCTOBER 31.

Charleston. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta; C. McLeod, T. C. Bryan and wife, Savannah; J. Smith, Jr., South Carolina; Mrs. E. T. Glover and son, Anderson; J. F. Huber, Louisville; F. W. Jost, C. Fable, E. Trelin, H. M. Cutler, New York; H. Lerch, A. Vonder Muhll, Havre; G. Agath, Breslau; J. D. Harden, Cheraw; A. J. Carrie, Florence; C. F. Weatherly, Montgomery; Rev. J. T. Fowler, England.

Pavilion. W. G. Richardson, Gourdin's; P. M. Jones, Graham's Cross Roads; Q. Keely, Lynchburg; A. H. Breeden, S. G. Strouss, Florence; W. W. Rawls, Ridgeville; D. T. Kennedy, G. Fogle, Barnwell; W. H. Niven, Port Royal; A. M. Skipper, Christ Church; A. M. French, Beautort; T. K. Bass, B. B. Bostick, B. B. Davis, Marion; Harry McCarthy and wife, Logrenia, C. Logrenia, M. O. Reardon, James Lawrence, Multum in Parvo Troupe; J. W. Shackelford. Columbia; W. S. Porter, Boston; J. J. Nettles,

Graham's Cross Roads. There is much excitement in the usually drowsy little town of Richmond-on-Thames, England, just now, owing to a request, on the part of her Majesty, that the roads might be part of her Majesty, that the roads might be opened to lay a pipe from the crown conduit on Richmond Common to the Royal Laundry at Kew, and the peremptory refusal of the request by the town vestry. The Richmondians are rather adverse to having their water supply cut off, even for the loyal object of washing her Majesty's apparel, and the self-constituted friends of the Queen have been very free with their charges of disloyalty, republicantuted friends of the Queen have been very free with their charges of disloyalty, republicanism, Chartism, &c., against the opponents of the request in the vestry. At a meeting of this body the other night the discussion on rescinding the refusal was a very bitter one, in the course of which Maxwell, the publisher, got very much excited over an aliusion to Miss Braddon and Belgravia, and came within an ace of inaugurating a regular tumble-down fight. Maxwell was very chivalrous in his fight. Maxwell was very chivalrous in his champlonship of the Queen, but was outvoted and howled down. Richmond stands stutly menced, and with true German pertinacity proceeded to operate on the body of Brun. The same process was employed as with Dodu, and this time with triumphant success. It was not found necessary to open the artery in the neck, but blood was injected abundantly and repeatedly, the tube being left in the artery of the arm after each injection, but closed money. by its conduit, and her Majesty must elsewhere for the supply of water for her washerwomen. The affair amuses everybody, as it is known to be a royal scheme for saving

with a stopcock, instead of the artery being tied as in the previous case. First the eyeballs rolled in their sockets under the discharges of

THE DISEASE APPEARS AT WASHING-TON AND NORFOLK.

Street Cars Stopped in New York- rge Mortality-Extraordina-ry Spre of the Malady in Every Direction Let Charleston Look Out ! NEW YORK, October 31.

All the rems 'ng horse care in the city. which had until now kept up their trips. stopped running early to-night. The bracing weather of to-day seems slightly to abate the malady. In Cleveland, Ohio, the disease is spreading.

Several livery stables are closed, and the fire department and express companies' horses are becoming unfitted for service. There is little change reported in Boston

but the disease has extended to Waterville and Eastport, Maine. In Poughkeepsie and other places on the Hudson River the discusse is increasing.

The Plague in Washington, WASHINGTON, October 31. Two of this morning's papers relate the result of inquiries at the railroad, express and livery stables, and the conclusion reached is that forty or fifty horses have symptoms of the equine epidemic; while another morning paper, the reporter of which visited numerous stables, says that the veterinary surgeons are not attending any horses in the city suffering from the disease; and, furthermore, that they did not believe there is a case in town. There are horses, not an unusual number, suffering with colds, certainly not unusual at this sea son; but many owners, and those who have horses in care, express fear that their animals will be attacked by the disease, and are taking precautions accordingly.

Norfolk in a Bad Plight.

KORFOLK, VA., October 31. The horse malady has appeared here and in Portsmouth, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of the city fathers to prevent its introduction by infected horses from other places. Two horses have died from the disease, and others are reported to be in a critical condition.

Fer steamer Emilie, from Georgetown, S C—Mrs Middleton, children and nurse, Master Middleton, Mrs McFeely, Mrs Markley, WS: J Mazyok, Rutledge Parker, M Denay, H D Lubs, J A Taylor, and 5 on deck.

Passengers,

MARINE NEWS. CHARLESTON, S. C....NOVEMBER 1, 1872

Lat 38 deg 46 min 33 sec. | Lon 79 deg 57 min 27 sec. ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Uccle Joe, Kendall, Boston—16 days. Bal-ast. To O N Hubert & co. Ship Ida Lilly, Otis, Boston, — days.- Ballast.

Master. Schr Ann B Deas, Gambatte, from West Point iii. 105 tierces rice. To Geo A Trepholm & Son

Schr Ann S Dess, Gambatte, from West Point Mill. 105 tierces rice. To Geo A Trenholm & Son and Stoney & Lowndes.

Steamer Emille, White, Georgetown. 187 tcs rice, 8 baies cotton. furniture, mdse and sundries. To; Shackelford & Kelly, L D DeSaussure, Jäs. R Pringie & Son, E H Frost & co. Miss' Alice Trapler, Mrs Quigley, and others.

Hinson's boat from James Island. 10 bags sea island cotton. To Fraser & Dill.

Lawton's boat from James Island. 4 bags sea island cotton. To Fraser & Dill.

Walp-ig's boat from John's Island. 6 bags sea Boat from John's Island. 2 bags sea island cotton. To Wm Gurney.

Boat from Urrist Church. 5 bags sea island cotton. To Stoney & Lowndes.

Boat from John's Island. 3 bags sea island cotton. To Stoney & Lowndes.

Boat from John's Island. 1 bag sea Island cotton. To Stoney & Lowndes.

Boat from James Island. 1 bag sea Island cotton. To WA Boyle.

Boat from John's Island. 3 bags sea Island cotton. To WA Boyle.

Boat from John's Island. 3 bags sea Island cotton. To WA Boyle.

Boat from John's Island. 3 bags sea Island cotton. To WA Boyle.

Received from Daniel's Island. 3 bags sea Island cotton. To Woney & Lowndes.

Received from Daniel's Island. 3 bags sea Island cotton. To Stoney & Lowndes.

Received from Othsolm's Mill. 44 tcs rice. To sland cotton. To Stoney & Lowndes.

Received from Chisolm's Mill. 44 tcs rice. To

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Steamship Georgia, Holmes, New York—Wag-ner, Huger & co, W A Courtenay. Steamship Wm Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore—P O Trenholm. Schr Lilly, Hughes, New York-Roach & Mof-

SAILED YESTERDAY. Steamship Wm Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore. schr A H Howe, Newberry, Fernandina, Pia. FROM THIS POET. Br bark Architect, Dodridge, Bristol, England,

Schr Haitle, McClintock, Jacksonville, Fla, Octo CLEARED FOR THIS PORT.

Schr H Williams, Williams, at Philadelphia Schr F A Hallock, Tyler, at Philadelphia, Octo-SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

The Freihaudel, Wachter, fram Bremen, Octo-

MARINE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Noon.—Arrived. Regulator.

MEMORANDA. The schr Palma, Rankin, for Georgetown, S C,

LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT. FOREIGN.

Br bark Fille de l'Air, Jones, sailed...... The Onward, Balevard, up..... The Mary Jane, Jones, sailed.

BELFAST. Br bark Livingstone, McMullan, sailed Sept 24 WICKFORD. Brig Cyclone, Pendleton, salied. BRRMEN. German bark Neptune, Ploghoft, up.... The Freihandel, Wachter, sailed..... TROON. The Augusta, Onderberg, salled. STOCKHOLL. Rark Helios, Holm, sailed BARCELONA. Span bark Providencia, ---, sailed GIRGENTI, SICILY. Swedish brig Anna, Jansen, sailed. PORT TALEOT. The Santander, Miles, cleared ... MATANZAS. Span brig Roseta, Abril, sailed . . DEMERABA. -. salled

Br schr Sparkling Wave, Hocken, sailed ... Sept DOMESTIC. NEW YORK.

VALPARAISO.

BIO DE JANHIBO.

Schr Monadnock, Hammond cleared..... Schr H C Shepherd, Clark, cleared. Schr Albert Toomas, Ruse, up. Schr L S Davis, Bishop, up. PHILADELPHIA. Schr H Williams, Williams, cleared..... Schr FA Hallock, Tyler, cleared.....

Bark Sapho, Wilbur, to sail

Schr Jno A Grima BALTIMOBE. Brig Edith Hall, Oliver, cleared. . . .

PROVIDENCE. Bark Stella, Wetson, up..... PORTLAND, ME. Schr Mary Collins, Collins

Married.

MILAM-DANSBY.—On Sun 'ay morning, October 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. A. Mood, Mr. WM. MILAM and Miss

DORPHINE DANSEY, of Newberry.

RAWLS—GLYMPH.—On Wednesday, the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. R. Wilson, Mr. Benj. A. RAWLS, of Columbia, and Miss A. P. GLYMPH, of Variabre.

PRATI-HOLLOWAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. G. W. Helloway, on Wednesday evening, 23d instant, by the Rev. W. E. Jones, assisted by the Rev. R. N. Pratt, Mr. LINDSAY PRATT, of Due West, and Miss EMMA HOLLOWAY, of Ninety-Six.

Inneral Motices.

THE RELATIVES. FRIENDS AND equaintances of Mrs. ROBERT MURE and famil ly, and of Mrs. George Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, This MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian

Special Notices.

OFFICE MOUNT PLEASANT AND SULLIVAN'S ISLAND FERRY COMPANY, No. 36 BROAD STREET, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.—The Board of Directors having declared a DIVIDEND OF

FIVE DOLLARS (\$5) A SHARE upon the Capi-

tal Stock of this Company, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after this date. HUTSON LEE, Secretary and Treasurer. CONSIGNEES PER MERCHANTS'

LINE Schooner JESSIE 8. CLARK, will send to Adger's North wharf for goods before sunset, or they will be stored at their risk and expense No claims allowed after goods are removed. ROACH & MOFFETT,

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON, from New York, are notified that she will discharge cargo This Day, at Adger's South Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will emain on the wharf at owners' risk.

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. JOSEPH E. BROWER IS NO LONG-ER authorized to make purchases for me in the Oity of Charleston or anywhere else.

H. FUNDRBURKE. NOTICE .-- ALL PERSONS BAVING emands against the Charleston Board of Trade will please hand them in to the Treasurer by

MONDAY, 4th November, 1872, GEORGE L. HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 31 Broad street.

PALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY autioned against harboring or trusting any of the Crew of the French Bark CANTON, Occurant master, from Tupulco, Mexico, as no debts of their contracting will be recognized by the mas-

MANTOUE & CO., Agents.

FOUL BREATH, FLATULENCE, Constipation, Bilious Colle, Sick Headsche, Indiestion, Pain in the Pit of the Stomach, are cured by TOTT'S PILLS.

ter or

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OFFICE OF THE SINGER MAN UFACTURING COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., OUTOBER 23, 1872.—On and after this date we will not rec gnize nor be responsible for any Receipts given on Sewing Machine Agreements un-less the same be our regular printed Receipt, numbered and signed

THE SINGER M'FG. COMPANY, October 23, 1872,

FOR PRESIDENT. HORACE GREELEY. For Vice-President,

B. GRATZ BROWN. Electors. STATE AT LARGE, M. P. O'CONNOR, of Charleston. W. H. WALLACE, of Union. S. A. PEARCE, of Richland. FIRST DISTRICT,

W. W. WALKER, of Georgetown. SECOND DISTRICT, JOHNSON HAGOOD, of Barnwell THIRD DISTRICT,

SIMEON FAIR, of Newberry. FOURTH DISTRICT. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Fairfield.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN HUSSARS TILTING CLUB are requested to call on Messrs. MENKE & MULLER and leave orders for their Uniforms. By order of the President.

J. C. W. BISCHOFF.

BURNHAM AROMATIC DENTI-FRICE, for Cleaning, Beautifying and Preserving the Teeth, and imparting a refreshing taste to the mouth. Prepared by EDW. S. BURNHAM,

Graduate of Pharmacy No. 421 King street, Charleston, S. C. Recommended by the following Dentists: Dr. I. B. PATRICK, Dr. B. A. MUCKENFUSS.

BELL SCHNAPPS, DISTILLED by the Proprieters at Schiedam, in Holland. An invigorating Tonic and Medicinal Beverage. Warranted perfectly pure, and free from aldeleterions enhatances. It is distilled from Barley of the finest quality, and the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and designed expressly for cases of Dyspepela or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Rhenmatism, General Debility, Cartarrh of the Bladder, Palas in the Back and Stomach, and al diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calculi in the Bladder, strengthens and invigorates the system, and i a certain preventative and cure of that dreadful conrge. Fever and Ague.

CAUTION !-Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S ELL SCHNAPPS." For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothe

HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers. office, No. 18 South William street, New York. sep30-3mos

CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-TER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—A perfectly clear preparation in on tottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youthful appear ance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to pro mote 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 unpleasan preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia: en sent us from many of our most promi nent citizens, some of which are subje everything in which the articles now in use are objectionable, ORYSTAL 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 growth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Hair mere pos tively than anything else. The appl this wonderful discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair a pleasing and elegant appearance. Price \$1 a bottle. ARTHUR NATTANS,

novis stuthly

Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. DR. H. BAER, For sale by the Agent, No. 181 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR Elert on Notices,

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSION

ERS OF ELECTION OF CHARLESTON COUNTY,

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C. OCTOBER 29, 1872 — in accordance with Section 2 of Article 9 of the General Statutes of this State, providing for the election of Electers of President and Vice-President of the United States, the undersigned Commissioners of Election have, and do hereby appoint, the following named persons as Managers of Election for the purpose of conducting the Election at the several Precine in designated, to be held on the First Turnday following the first Monday of November next, being the fifth day of the month aforess proce of electing SEVEN (7) PERSONS AS FIRCTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESI DEET OF THE UNITED STATES. All appointments as Managers heretofore made, and not contained in this notice, are hereby resolved; and all Polling Places heretofore established and marenumerated herein are abolished. Elections will be held only at the places and by the persons herein mentioned. All Managers hereby appoint-ed and not previously qualified, are requested to nalify immediately by taking and subscribing to the oath of omce prescribed by Section 30 of Article II of the Constitution, and file said oath in

E. P. WALL, Chairman. G. L. CUNNINGHAM, Commissioners of Election Charleston County.

CITY OF CHARLESTON. OF TOO E.

Ward 1-Oity Hall W. M. Sage, H. Slawson, Ward 2-Courthouse-J. H. Brawley, F. M. John

the office of the Clerk of the Court.

stone, C. W. Bingley.

Ward 8-Market Hall—J. A Winthrop, B. M. ltray, F. W. Bolger. Palmetto Engine-House, Anson street G: A Watson, John N. Gregg; O. W. Seignists.

United Rugine-House, Inspection street-Ward 4-hope Engine-House, Archdale stree G. L. Pratt, Charles Simons, W. R. H. Hampton. Stonewall Engine House, George street—2 G. ussell, Thomas Osborn, J. C. Chadwick.

Prudence Engine-House, Smith street-E. J. M. King, G. M. Magrath, P. S. Jennison, Ward 5-Eagle Engine-House, Meeting street J. Wilson, James O. Bampfield, M. E. Rysn. America street_J. M. Johnson; Abram Jon

Ward 6-Washington Engine-House, Va horst street. E. P. Jeffernon, P. H. Cormand, W.

Marion Engine House, Cannon street J. E. Wright, J. M. Freeman, Jr., A. L. Prince. Ward 7—Ashley Engine House, Columbus street Ward 8-Kingara Engine-House, Sires street-J. M. P. Dereef, J. E. Bowers, R. L. Richardson

ST. JAMES GOOSE ORCEK Six-Mile House, State Road, Parish Line L. W. foLemore, Thomas Kegan, Moses Gadaden. Whaley's Church-8. C. Brown, Paul Great, J. L. Povas.

Mount Holly-M. R. Tharin, Thomas W. Pinck-Summerville-T. R. Tighe, Marcus Haggard, George N. Tharin.

Wassamasaw—McDuff Williams, E. W. Green

W. H. Harmon. Hickory Bend-Nelson Joyner, Linus Macket H. W. Edwards. Oross Roads J. H. Hilton, Simon Politic, L. W.

Moont Pleasant William Murrell, H. Torck; W. Pifteen-Mile Mouse-John W. Mesd, Charles

ST. JOHN'S BERKELEY

ST. JOHN'S BERKELEY

Black Oak—M. N. Waring, Thomas Raymes, Biggin's Church—E. C. Banch, B. Selby, B. W.

Strawberry Ferry-Edward Harleston, George Cannon, Ezekiel Rivers. Calamus Pond-Edward McNeil, John McNeil, Sam Anderson. Pineopolis-H. H. Harvey, T. P. Eavenel, J. Mo-

ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENNIS. Brick Church-G. H. Allen, William Sparks, B. New Hope Church-Stephen Al'en, Nat Bald

win, John Sho oolbred. ST. JAMES SANTEE. Dutart Creek-A. J. Bailey, Benjamin King, Thirty-Two Mile House-Lewis P. McChallan

Gabriel German, Major Hamilton. Pinckney Gaul or Board Church-R. T. Morrion, Jr., Bon Broughton, Prince Wethers, Hilling ST. STEPHEN'S.

Bonneau's-J. J. Williams, George Brown, Joseph Hays. St. Stephen's-R. C. McMakin, Alex. Addison. A. D. Walker. Pineville-W. M. Porcher, P. O. Lesecne, Pani

Blackville-W. J. Rodgers, Wm. Smalls, Edward Pipkins.
ST. ANDREW'S-MAIN LAND. "Yursin Club House-T. H. Mishaw, H. C. Inwood, Jas.

Wilkes's-J. K. Moultrie, T. A. Johnson, R. W.

Lamb's Farm-Israel Brown, L. J. Taylor, Issae JAMES ISLAND. D ll's Blaff-W. C. Glover, Toney Stafford, W.

. Thompson. The Out Bidge-M. F. Becker, Nat Hamilton. ST. JOHN'S COLLETON—EDISTO ISLAND.

Wright's Store-G. Coleman, Edmund Gregorie, B. J. Bailey. Calvary Church-Carl Berlin, Prince Butler, James Flood.

WADWALAW ISLAND. In The quality Enterprise E. S. Whaley, W. H. W. Gray, Henry Towles.

Andell's Store-Edings Fripp, Enon Holt, Jas. Wright. Campbell's Church-Thomas J. Grimball, Robin

lathers, Sam Dolly. Rushland-Sam Johnson, loah Brown. Special Notices.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF-CE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE OURSENCY. WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the under signed, it has been made to appear that the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association 'the City of Charleston, in the County of Charles State of South Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requireneats of the Act of Congress, entiti provide a National Currency, secured by a piedge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 8, 1884, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be compli before commencing the business of Banking un-

der said Act. Now, therefore, I, JOHN S. LANGWORTHY acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereto ertify that the Bank of Charleston National Bank ing Association, in the City of Charleston, in the County of Charleston and State of South Curotina. is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforessid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 10th day of September, 1873.

J. B. LAFFGWORTHY,

Acting Comptroller of currency.

