

VOLUME IX. --- NUMBER 2138.

PALMETTO POLITICS.

MANŒUVRES OF THE ASPIRANTS FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Official Vote of the State for Grant and Greeley-Smashup on the Railroad-

The Epizootic, &c. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, November 20.

The members of the new General Assembly are flocking to the capital by every train, and log rolling and caucussing is unusually lively. The official vote of the State in the late Presidential contest gives Grant 72,290, Greeley 22,703, and O'Conor 224. Grant's majority

The fight for the senatorship is going to be a desperate struggle. The Patterson clique appear rather crestfallen since the recent injunction proceedings. They claim that Moses and Meiton have "gone back on them." There begins to be a good deal of talk of Chief Justice Moses in connection with the senatorship, but the Governor elect is said to have distinctly stated that his father's name must not be used so long as General Elliott is a candidate.

Governor Scott is receiving numerous applications, urged in person, for changes and appointments of county auditors and treasurers. Be healtates, however, to make such changes on the eye of going out of office, fearing that they may conflict with the future Governor's plans.

The horse malady is increasing here, and mules are being worked by the express companies, all their horses being down.

There was a railroad smash last night on the up train from Augusta, and two sleeping cars were left at the scene of the accident. The porter of the sleeping-cars was severely injured. The accident was caused by a defective

It is thought that the man shot while supposed to be stealing last night will die.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

Unexpected Action of the State Controller-No Provision Made for \$6,000,00 of Bonds-An Injunction on the New [Telegram to the New York Tribune.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 17. The comptroller general of the State has just issued instructions to the county auditors to levy a tax of four mills on the dollar for the payment of a year's interest on a portion of the State debt. He proposes to raise a sum sufficient to pay the interest only upon the bonds which were recognized as valid by the Taxpayers Convention of 1871, amounting to \$9.865,900, and upon such of the new converon bonds as have been changed from any of the old bonds; this will leave about \$6,000,000 the old bonds; tals will leave about 25,000,000 of the conversion bonds unprovided for. The comptroller's action in excluding these bonds indicates a purpose to maintain that they have been fraudulently issued, and to disregard the validating act passed by the Legislature last validating act passed by the Legislature last validating act passed by the Legislature last winter. Nearly all these bonds are held in New York, and a considerable amount is held by banks, whose officers have thus far carefully concealed the fact that they have invested the funds in their charge in securities of such doubtful character. About \$7,000,000 of the conversion bonds have been issued, of which about \$1,000,000 are supposed to have which about \$1,000,000 are supposed to have been properly exchanged for old bonds. The remaining \$6,000,000 have been sold by H. H. Kimpton, financial agent of the State in New York, although the law only authorized their exchange for former issue. We exchange for former issue and the proceeds of the sale of these \$6,000,000; there is no evidence that any of the money realized has been expended for the benefit of the State, and the general belief here is that the whole amount has been divided among the State officials who compose what is known as the Bond

Ring.
No confidence is felt that the money collect-No confidence is felt that the money collected under the instructions of the comptroller general will ever be applied to the payment of the interest upon a portion of the debts, as pretended. It will probably be held in the treasury under injunctions until some new scheme of plunder can be devised to get it out. The incoming State officials elected in October, elarmed lest the old officers should dispose of this interest fund and of the money about to be collected for State expenses before they vacated their offices, applied recently for an interest fund and of the money about the fire was confined to the fire was octed their office, applied recently for an injunction, and to-day the Circuit Court gave an erder restraining county treasurers from paying any of the money received for taxes into the hands of the present State treasurer, Parthe hands of the present State treasurer, Par-ker. If the new tax levy had been allowed to go into the treasury before they could put their hands on it, the new officials leared that the old ones would manage to make way with it all, and leave the treasury bare.

who compose what is known as the Bond

[Editorial Comments of the Tribune.] Reports of the condition of South Carolina finances are not very encouraging to bondholders. The State comptroller, it seems, pro. holders. The State comptroller, it seems, pro-poses to raise a sum only equal to that requir-ed on \$9,865,908 of the funded debt, leav-ing about \$6,000,000 unprovided for. These are of the conversion bonds and are larg-ly held in the North; but no satisfactory account offtheir sale has ever been made, and the comp troller practically repudiates them. But even the taxes that are to be collected to meet the t on the remainder of the funded debt are not to be covered into the State treasury without a struggle. The State officials, elect-ed on the Moses ticket in October, have prevented this by the issuing of a restraining in-junction procured at their instance. Whatever may be the real cause of South Carolina's financial troubles, it is clear that even the officials do not trust each other.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Action upon the Evangelization of the Colored People.

The Presbyterian Synod of South Caroline now in session at Columbia has, after considerable discussion, adopted the following resolutions in regard to the extension of religious facilities among the colored pupulation of the

Resolved, That this Synod is glad to hear of any willingness among the colored people within our bounds to seek instruction from our ministers, and that all our ministers and members of our church are hereby accessed. our ministers, and that all our ministers and members of our church are hereby encouraged to engage earnestly in every proper way in the good work of promoting the knowledge of the Gespel amongst the people.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Synod, the way is clear, the General Assembly concurring, for our ministers to assist this people in organizing themselves into Presbyterian churches. separate from our Presbyteries.

in organizing themserves into Presbyterian churches, separate from our Presbyteries, with the understanding that they may look to us for religious instruction, so far as we can furnish it, until God, in His providence, shall nurnish it, until God, in his providence, shall raise up competent inhisters of their own to lead them in the right way.

Resolved, That this Synod, while expressing its own opinion in this form, are sensible of

the desirableness of harmony of opinion and action in our whole church, and would, it ere-fore, overture the General Assembly, at its next meeting, to reconsider the plan it recom-mended in 1869.

Ocilars, for work done on that road.

—Messrs. Lamb & Eastmao. of New York, yesterday obtained a verdict against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for \$114-den and Amboy Railroad Company for \$114-25 dollars, with interest, for the loss of one burned and thirty-seven bales of cotton burned on the dock of said company in 1864.

THE MALADY IN MARION.

It is Supposed to have been Brought Along by Old John Robinson. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MARION, S. C., November 18. Last week a few horses in our town were selzed with a disease resembling that described ao raging in our cities North and South. Others have since been atacked, and there is now no doubt that the "epizootic," or whatever it may be called, is in our midst .-The first cases appeared in the lower part of the town, near the location where John Robinson's circus company pitched their tents during their visit here on the 8th instant. It was noticed that the horses of the circus were affected by a cough, and hence we attribute our misfortune to the visit of the circus. Still no one attaches any blame to the company, it being considered one of those unexpected miswhich could not have been guarded ast. The disease seems to be of a mild against. The disease seems to be of a mild type, and no deaths have as yet occurred. Judge Townsend holds an extra term of the Court of Common Pleas for this county during the coming week. Such a court in the coming week. week Such a court has been long

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

colored man named Peters was froze

to death in Orangeburg last week.

—A temale seminary association has been organized at Marion.

—Marion is to hold its town election on the 10th prox. _A Presbyterian conference is to be held at

Clinton, Laurens County, on the 29th instant.
—Sheriff Jesse E. Dent has been installed The epizootic is increasing at Columbia,

and the physicians are footing it.

There is a wood famine in Columbia. This is nothing new, however.

Barney Ballentine, of Edgefield, convicted

—Barney Ballentine, of Edgefield, convicted recently of grand larceny, has been pardoned by Governor Scott.
—Governor Scott has appeinted John R. Beas a Lommissioner of deeds for this State, resident at St. Louis, Mo.
—The iron work for the new Central Bank building at Columbia has arrived. It was delayed in Philadelphia by the epizodleum.
—One of the prisoners in the Orangeburg jall tried to break out last Saturday. The convicts in the State Penlientiary have a much capter way of getting out. easier way of getting out.

—An extra term of the Court of Common Pleans begins at Marion next Monday, and an assorted panel of jurors have been drawn,

eventeen colored and seventeen plain. —The Town of Marion has been gerryman-dered—one mile added all around the edge— and it now has a Republican majority of twen-

Judge Mackey opened court at Lancaster yesterday. He is looking over the county re-cords for the eighteenth century to find more material for indictments.

material for indictments.

The annual intermediate oration before
the Euphradian Society of the South Carolina
University will be delivered next Thursday evening by Mr. B. O. Townsend.

—Seven bales of cotton standing on the platform of the railroad depot at Winnsboro' were

set on fire last Sunday by some malicious secondrel and burned up.

—The annual conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church South, in South Carolina, will meet at Anderson Courthouse on Wed-nesday, December 11th. Bishop Paine will

-Neagle's Bridge across the Congaree is nearly completed. This will give him some-thing to control after next Wednesday, when he goes out of the comptroller-general busi-

nees.

A move has been made by the Rock Hill
Grange to petition the General Assembly to repeal the law concerning lences, and in lieu thereof to enact a stock law for the eastern section of York County.

The house at Clarkson's Turnost, on the Comden Branch of the South Coroline Bell-road, the property of Colonel T. B. Clarkson,

formerly kept as a store, was burned on last day morning. The origin of the fire is un-The Wheeler House at Columbia will be

finished and opened for the reception of guests by the first of December. It is a large and commodious hotel, with all the modera conveniences, and under the charge of Mr. T. M. Pollock, who is to be the proprietor, is certain to be kent in communications.

Boston, November 20. A fice burst out this morning in Rand & Avery's city printing houses, at the foot of Washington street. A general alarm sounded, but the fire was confined to the printing

NEW YORK, November 20. A fire in Jersey City this morning destroyed a tobacco warehouse, a lumber yard and some dwelling houses. The fire is now under con-

Schmidt & Co.'s malt house, at Williams burg, is burned, with flity thousand bushels of malt.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

The Governor Administers a Quietus to the Radical Convention

Nontgomery, November 20.
The Conservatives, who hold their session at the capital, have a quorum, and have fully organized both houses. The governor re-piles to a committee informing him that they were ready for business, that he will send his message to morrow. In reply to a committee from the other body, the governor, after an elaborate argument, concludes: "Abstaining from further multiplying reasons for my con-clusions, permit me to say that my official cath of fidelity to the constitution and laws forbids my recognition of any body as the General Assembly of Alabama other than that which organizes under the forms of the constitution and the laws, and in the capital of the State. The body which constituted you the committee I do not recogn ze as the General Assem-bly, and therefore have no official communi-cation to transmit to it."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

London, November 20. The police situation remains unchanged. A mass meeting is to be held in the park next Sunday night to decuss what course will be

Paris, November 20. The committee appointed by the French Assembly to draft a reply to President Thiers's message, has, by a vote of nine to six, elected Duke Pasquier d'Audiffut its president. This action is regarded as unfavorable to the government.

THE NEW YORK VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MARKETS.

The Daily Bulletin of Tuesday, November 19th, says:

The supply of common potatoes is becomin The supply of common potatoes is recoming more free, although prices have not relapsed as yet. Sweets are still held firmly. Vegetables without material change. Our quotations for potatoes are in bulk, in shipping order 50c per barrel must be adqed. We order 50c per barrel most be added. We quote: Peachblows \$2 50a3; Early Rose at \$2a2 50; Early Goodrich and Jackson whites at \$2, and Dyrights \$1 25a1 75. Sweets \$3a3 25 per bbl for Virginia, and \$3 50a3 75 for Delaware. We quote: Vegetables: Red onloss, per bbl \$2 50a3; do yellow \$2 50a3; do Connectiont white \$4a4 50 per bbl

mended in 1869.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The president has appointed Thomas Tairman postmaster of Philadelphia.

William P. Ross has been elected chief of the Cherokees, vice Downing, deceased.

One hundred and thirty-two cargoes of wheat have been sent to England from San Francisco since July.

W. B. Greenlaw obtained a judgment in Fancisco since July.

We quote: Apples, Newtown pippins \$364; York pippins \$3

A WEB OF CIRCO

THE MYSTERIOUS POISONING REV. DR. J. B. SMITH.

Full Particulars of the Great North Carolina Poisoning Case-1 Deadly Seidlitz Powder-A Clergyman's Wife and Daughter Passing Through a

Terrible Ordenl. RALEIGH, N. C., November 17. The community of Raleigh, and indeed of almost the entire State of North Carolina, have been greatly exercised for the past four or five weeks over the facts developed in the examination by a coroner's jury into the causes which led to the death of the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, D. D., a prominent and influential clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and president of the St. Augustine College for the education of freedmen in this city. Dr. Smith came to this city some four years ago for the purpose of engaging in the educational work to which all his talent and energies have been devoted during that period. He was a native of Delaware, and had preached successfully in New Jersey before removing to North Carolina.

A MAN OF ENERGY AND CULTURE. Dr Smith was a man of great energy and force of character, and his influence was felt not only among the people of his charge, but in the whole community, to the welfare of which he was strongly devoted. The general testimony at the time of his death was that testimony at the time of his death was that the City of Baleigh and the State of North Carolina had sustained an almost irretrievable

The school, of which he was principal or president, was almost exclusively his own creation, and to it he was devoting himself creation, and to it he was devoting himself with all the energy of his nature. It is located in a charming situation, about a mile from the State capitol, just beyond the new cemetery, and at the time of the doctor's death was in a prosperous condition and filled to overflowing with pupils. Near by is the doctor's residence, an elegant building, completed within the last year under his own di-rection, and around it an extensive ground, rection, and around it an extensive ground, with fruit orchards, garden, &c., tastefully laid out by himself. The school buildings and his own house and grounds indicate a man of taste and culture, who had located himself permanently near the work to which he purposed devoting his life. It was to this charmless and the the midst of comforts and hypers. posed devoting his life. It was to this charm-ing spot, in the midst of comforts and luxury, and almost at the opening of a successful life's career, that the destroyer came, and in a mo-ment blighted all his prospects and plans of the future.

THE FATAL DRAUGHT.

On the 1st of October Dr. Smith arose at his usual hour, about half-past five, and after walking about his farm a little while and giving special directions to the overser, of the estate as to the work of the day, returned for breaklast, remarking before sitting down that he felt a little unwell. He suggested that a heart of the remarking the bloom of the remarking the suggested that a dal directions to the overseer of the he felt a little unwell. He suggested that a seldh.z powder might do him good, and there upon his daughter, Mrs. Maun, prepared it for him, and he took it, remarking as he did so that it was unusuily bitter, and inquiring what made it so. His daughter replied that she did not know, that she had mixed it just as her mother handed it to her. After eating the heartfest the degree returned to the farm. his breakfast the doctor returned to the farm. nis breakiast the doctor returned to the farm, and while conversing with the overseer was overtaken with what he described as a pecular sensation. Thereupon he at once returned to the house. Arriving there, he said to his family that he believed he was dying and thought he had been released. thought he had been poisoned. A physician was sent for, but too late. In five minutes the poison had done its work and the doctor was a corpse. The suddenness of the event and the singularity of his remark that he and the sliggilarity of his leads that the thought he had been poisoned, made it seem necessary to summon a coroner's jury and have a post-mortem examination. The jury was summoned and the examination begun.

A CHAIN WITH A MISSING LINE. and now there began to be woven around the persons of Mary E. Smitt, the wife, and Mrs. Frances S. Mann, the daughter of the man, a chain of circumstances which needs but a link or two to lasten upon them needs but a link or two to lasten upon them the guitt of deliberate murder. The link lack-ing in this circumstantial chain is a motive Could it be shown that any sufficient motive existed in the minds of these two women, as for instance that they were to be way profited by the dark transaction: in some way profited by the dark transcription or could it be shown that positively unhappy or could it be shown that positively unhappy relations existed between these two husband and father, the chain would be com-plete. The admitted facts as they have slowly colled around the unhappy wife and daughter may be stated in bilef, without giving the tes-timony in detail. The first duty of the coroner's jury, of course, was to secure the re-mains of the seidliz powder left in the goble mains of the seldiliz powder left in the goblet from which the doctor drank, and the box of powders from which the particular one was taken. The post-mortem was conducted by trustworthy physicians of the city, and it was decided to rend the stomach of the deceased to Philadelphia for the purpose of chemical analysis. The coroner, who took the stomach to Philadelphia, carried also the tumbler in which the powders were mixed, the empty paper wrapper which had contained the dose, the tin box containing the other seldiltz powders from which the dose was taken, the spoon used in administering the medicine, and a glass jar of sugar out of which the powder had been sweetened.

A SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR POISON.

A SUCCESSPUL SEARCH FOR PUISON. Dr. Genth, the chemist to whom these ar loles were submitted, began his analysis very carefully with the more unimportant articles. The sugar in the jar was first tested. It show-ed nothing to verify the suspicion of the doctor that he had been poisoned. Then came the tin-box of seldliz powders. They were tested one by one, deliberately and carefully with the consciousness that more than human lile hung on the result. Nothing yet of poison. And now the chemist comes closer to his work. He takes up the empty powder wrap-pers, including the white and blue papers which had contained the acid powder and the soda. A particle of white powder adhering to soda. A particle of white powder adhering to the blue paper attracted his attention. It was the beginning of the trail. The minute white particle was subjected to the usual chemical test. The characters and perhaps the lives of two women trembled in the balance, and as the result appeared the coll of circumstances began slowly to envelop them. There was in this little speck of white a deadly mineral poison. The tests developed the characteristics of strych-nine, and the chemist so pronounced it. Then ame the spoon used in administering the dos came the spoon used in administering the dose on mixing the powders. Here was another trace of white powder, and under the analysis this, too, proved to be strychnine. Next came the tumbler from which the powder had been taken, and in which a sediment remained. The trail remained. Here was the deadly poleon early beyond a doubt. The examination son again beyond a doubt. The examination of the stomach was reserved until the last, and here was found the final and conclusive widence that the doctor when he threw up his hands in the agony of death, and expressed his belief that he had been polsoned, was not giving way to childish fears, but was uttering his deliberate conviction as to the cause of his

WHO ADMINISTERED THE POISON.

Here were facts that could not be denied. for they came in under the sanction of scientific exaction. Dr. Smith died from the effect notson. Who administered it? sedly his own daughter, Mrs. Frances S. Mann, who received it from the hands of her mother, the wife of the doctor. There is enough in this to warrant the jury in holding both the this to warrant the juty in incining but the women to answer to the charge of murder. But this was not all. It appeared in evidence before this jury that Mrs. Smith was the custodian of the key to a closet from which the glass was taken in which the latal draught was mixed; that she rarely allowed any one but herself to take the key or have access to the contents of the closet. And now the facts coil still closer round this unhappy woman, or in this closet there was found a vial con-

taining a quantity of strychnine. THE WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARRESTED. So much for the chain of circumstances, and so much for the chain of circumstances, and certainly the jury was warranted upon these in holding both the women for trial. Added to these are reports current among the negro servants that the doctor was tyrannical and cruel in his family, and had at times personally chastised his own wife. These furnish the nothing could be more complete. If the women are innocent, they are victims of the most barometer with generally clear weather and cruel combination of circumstances that ever winds veering to northeasterly.

ninistered by Frances 5. Man E. Smith was the custodian of a key of the which was found a vial of said pol sonous drug.

Under a coroner's warrant the two ladles were arrested on the following day and committed to jail. This was on Tuesday. THE CASE IN COURT.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus was immediately made by the counsel for the accused, and a hearing upon it was had before Judge Watts, of the Superior Court, in this city on Saturday. The mayor's office, in which the hearing took place, was turoped, and intense interest was manifested in the prointense interest was manifested in the pro-ceedings by all classes. Mrs. Smith came into court leading on the arm of her late husband's brother, and accompanied by Mrs. Mann and three other daughters of the deceased, all clad in deepest mourning. The counsel for the prisoners said the defence was willing to have all the facts in the case brought to light, and for the purposes of this examination was ready to admit the regularity of the testimony as to the chemical analysis, the discovery of poison, &c., and that the tumbler containing the polac., and that the tumbler containing the poison was banded to the deceased by his daughter, Mrs. Mann, notwithstanding which, he was satisfied he would be able to convince the court of the innocence of the prisoners. The court of the innocence of the presented. The prosecuting attorney said he regarded this as the most important case that had ever been tried in North Carolina, and that a sense of public duty compelled him to demand the tullest investigation; but that he was not now est investigation; but that he was not now prepared for the trial, and asked a postpone-ment. His request being denied, the prose-oning attorney declined having any responsi-bility in the case, and withdrew from the trial. The hearing was consequently in some meas

THE PRISONER'S DEFENCE. The counsel for the defence then submitted the report of the testimony before the coro-ner's jury, and introduced testimony to show, first, the absence of any motive for the crime. The affairs of the deceased were shown to be n an embarrassed condition, and it was proven that his wife had voluntarily signed way all her interest in the estate to re him from the embarrassment; while as to the him from the embarrassment; while as to the charge of cruelty to his wife and family, testified to by negro servanta, abundant evidence to the contrary was furnished by the friends and intimates of the family. It appeared in the course of the testimony that Mrs. Smith herself first suggested a post-mortem examination, and the propriety of having the stomach tested by the most competent chemists. She rejected the theory that the poison was administered by others, as she did not believe her husband had such an enemy in the world. She also repudiated the idea of in the world. She also repudiated the idea of suicide, as she considered it totally incompati ble with his views to desire such a death.

THE WIFE'S THEORY. Her theory seemed to be that in preparing a dose for some depredating animal, which he sometimes did, a sufficient quantity of the deadly orug might have fallen upon the seld-litz powder to have caused death. Captain Smith, the eldest brother of the deceased, testing the control of the deceased. Smith, the eldest profiner of the deceased, testided to the Christian tharacter of Mrs. Smith, and that this was the first time he had ever heard an intimation of unhapplesss in his brother's family. He concluded by saying that no member of his family considered it for one moment possible that Mrs. Smith could be guilty of the order charged upon her. The Rev. Dr. Smith also tesuifed to the excellent character of the accused and said that her composed bearing under this reverse of for-tune could emanate from nothing but pure Christian faith. During the proceedings, Major Mann, the husband of Mrs. Mann, the accused daughter, entered the court room, having been summoned from Vermont, where he is engaged in business. This being his first meeting with his wife since the charge was brought. the scene was one of melancholy interest, and excited the sympathy of all the specialors. mong whom there was scarcely a dry eye.

THE PRISONERS DISCHARGED. At the conclusion of the testimony, Judge

Valts gave the following decison:
"It is the judgment of the court that there s not the slighest evidence, either positive or presumptive, to implicate Frances L. Mann in producing or procuring the death of her father, Dr. J. Brinton Smith. It is the further opinion of this court that there is no evidence to satisfy the court that Mary E. Smith either

The announcement was received with the most decided demonstrations of approval, and the prisoners, who had borne themselves through the whole proceeding with great calmness and dignly, for the first-time gave vent to their feelings in floods of tears. They were immediately surrounding by their friends, who overwhelmed them with congratulations.

A GENERAL BELIEF IN THEIR INNOCENCE. The belief in their innocence, not withstandng the terrible cordon of circumstances that ing the terrible cordon of circumstances that surrounds them, is almost universal in the city. The result is not conclusive. Of course the effect of the decision is only to discharge them from custody. Doubtless the proceduring attorney will present the case before the grand jury at the next term of the Superior Court, which will be in March, and ask for a bill of indictment, as it can hardly be dealed that there is called a ground for helding. that there is sufficient ground for holding them for trial. There will probably be a regular and formal trial at that time, though it is hardly possible that they can either of them be convicted unless meantime some new evi-dence should be discovered. The theory of Mrs. Smith, that the doctor was the victim of his own carelessness, receives pretty general credence here. He seems to have been a peculiar man in some respects, and one of his peculiarities was his aversion to treepassers on his grounds, whether brute or human. Al-most the first thing he did after taking possesmost the first thing he did after taking possession of the property he occupied for the school and residence and private grounds was to post notices warning off all trespassers; and he was especially sensitive to the incursions of animals, such as dogs, hogs, &c., upon his premises. It was to kill these that he procured the strychnine which

CAUSED HIS OWN DEATH, and it is said that the day before he died he polsoned a hog found trespassing on his land. He was of an irascible temper, and said to be somewhat sharp in his business transactions, but a man of great force of character, and to his friends genial and companionable. He first came here with Sherman's army, in which he was a chaplain, but did not take up which he was unaplain, but all not take up his residence here until two or three years after the close of the war. His wite is an intelligent, modest-appearing lady of about fitty, and his daughters, including Mrs. Mann, are bright-looking and rather handsome young women. The school, of which the doctor was the principal, is continued under the charge of a brother of the Rev. Dr. Smedes, and will probably be kept up, though it must sensibly feel the loss of the energy and force of its founder and first patron. There is no probability of the conviction of either of the ladies of the crime of which they are charged, should they be tried again; nor is it likely that the mystery of the poisoning will ever be satisfactorily cleared up, except on the theory of Mrs. Smith, that he died a victim of his own carelessness. his residence here until two or three year lessness.

A MISSING STEAMER HEARD FROM

NEW YORK, November 20. The Pacific Mall Steamship Company an-nounce that a dispatch has just been received by them stating that the steamship Arizona as spoken on the 14th instant off Manzanilla on the coast of Mexico, with her piston broken. The Arizona was in tow of the Con-stitution, bound for San Francisco, and the passengers had been transferred to the Constitution.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 20.
In the Gulf and South Atlantic States high

WASHINGTON NOVEMI The President in his anual message will re. commend the passage of a bill by Congress removing all the disabilities imposed by the third section of the four-teenth amendment to the constitution. He will take the ground that as the amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes disabilities to hold office upon certain persons, there is no good reason for disfranchisement of that kind merely because they were, before the rebellion, o standing and character enough to be elected to offices requiring them to take an path to support the constitution. In his last message, he suggested that if there were any persons distinguished above all others for the part they took in the rebellion they might be excluded, but now he proposes to include everybody. The excepted classes now are all senators and representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers of the Judicial, military and naval services of the United States had only a contract and foreign min-States, heads of departments and foreign min-sters of the United States who participated in

It was rumored to day that the President, in fulfilment of that liberal policy toward the South which is promised on his behalf by some of his friends, would order the release of the three conservative members of the Alabama Legislature, who were arrested on Saturday refused ball and taken to Mobile under the pretence of violating the enforcement act, but in reality to prevents. Conservative organizato-day of the Alabama Legislature, and tion to-day of the Alabama Legislature, and the subsequent defent for re-election to the United States Senate of that notorious carpet-bagger George E. Spencer, in whose sole inter-est, it is believed, these arrest were made.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The Future Lookout of the Planter. EDISTO ISLAND, October 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. It will not take any one of much discernent to see, by the present state of affairs, what will be the late of the sea Island cotton planter. It is evident to the planter, the factor, and also must be so to the buyers, that sea island cotton cannot be produced to pay the cost of cultivation at the present market rates in Charleston, the high price of labor, and of everything necessary to produce a crop, not to mention the great uncertainty of the seasons that we have had to contend with the seasons that we have had to contend win for the last six years. Even at the prices we we have received previous to this seawon, which were from 50 to 75 per cent above the present rates, how few, if any, have made more than a scanity living for their families. Those strangers with ample means have abandoned the cuitivation, and those who had limited means and those who used borrowed imited means and those who used borrowed noney, have all lest what little they had, or got deeper into debt. No factor, or any on las w'll advance when he knows that, eve erse will advance when he knows that, eyen if a crop is made, the present price would not satisfy his liens. So, it that is the case, what is to become of that class of planters who live by their factors? And the few that have means will be very careful in the use of them, reducing their planting to a small scale. Before the war there were a few buyers, a few factors, and the number of planters could

be calculated by the number of plantations. How is it now? The only vestige remaining of the old times is the same little ring o buyers. The city is filled with factors, many of them when they commenced only knew sea island cotton because it was in a round bale. listant cotton because it was in a found bate. As to the planters their name is Legion. Every freedman that works a task of ground for you is a planter, and that class has become one of considerable importance, producing from one hundred pounds to three bales each. Another class is the little cot on the corresponding to th trading stores and public toil gins. The freedman after harvesting his crop either rades it off or senge it to town and sells to the best he can get, not calculating the cost, so he gets some money. The stores and toll gins are also anxious sellers, as they wish to realize the cash to make fresh purchases. The small factor, with limited means, on a falling market force off their conto satisfy the court that Mary E. Smith either prepared, administered, or considered, at the death tof her husband, Dr. J. Brinton Smith, I am, however, of the opinion that from the report of the jury of inquest, which the court regards as merely inferential, it was the duty of the coroner and officers of the law to give the matter a thorough investigation. It is, therefore, the judgment of the court that the prisoners be discharged."

The announcement was received with the most decided demonstrations of approval, and

If some remedy is not applied, and that immediately, the planting of cotton on these slands will be a thing of the past.

In my next I will state what I think will be means to save from total destruction SEA ISLAND PLANTER.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, November 20. Our minister to Mexico, Mr. Neison, had a long interview with President Grant this after-noon, relative to the condition of effairs in noon, relative to the condition of affairs in that country. He speaks in terms of praise of the new president of that Republic, and particularly of his intelligence and desire to preserve and strengthen the friendship now existing between his own country and the United States. There seems to be no obstacle in the way of concluding a new convention, extending the time for disposing of the remaining claims before the United states and Mexican mixed commission which, by limitation, will expire under the present convention in February next. It is stated that the Mexican president is anxious for such an extension, and will appoint an agent in good faith to carry out the design of the commission in place of Mr. Guzman, by whose action the proceedings were some weeks ago interrupted. Prelimi-nary steps have airsady been taken for a new

A COACHMAKERS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, November 20. A convention of carriage builders session here with nearly every State repre-sented. It has appointed an executive com-mittee to consider the best means of adjusting he interests common to employers and em

Receipts by Railroad, November 20. SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

1208 bales cotton, 42 bales goods, 82 bbls spirits turpentine. 236 bbls rosin, 4 cars stock. To Railroad Jgent, G it Walter & co, G W Williams & co. Trenholm & Son, Pelzer, Rodgers & co. Sloan & Selgalons, E B Fiost & co, W K Ryan, A J Sainas, W B Smith & co, Pringle & ron, W C Bee & co, Wilcox. Globs & co, A B Mulligen, Wiss & co, Witre Bros, Mowry & Son. W B Williams & Son, W W Smith, A S Smith, Murdaugh & Weekley, Counts & Wroton, Caldwell & Son, and others.

NORTHERASTERN RAILHOAD. NORTHBASTERN RAILBOAD.

NOBTHELSTERN BALLEGAD.

217 bales upland cotton. 7 bags sea island cotton. 14 gbbs spirits turpentine. 25 bbls rosin cars of lumber, mdse, &c. To Frost & co. W K kyan, A J Salinas, Mowry & Son, G H Walter & co W U Bee & co, T P Smith, A S Smith, Caldwell & Son, G W Williams & co, TG Boug, Wilcox, Gibbs & co, Trenholm & Son, Whiden & Jones, Pringle & Sun, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, Murdaugh & Weekley, Havenel & co, Reeder & Davis, Witte Bres. W P Dowling, H Wagerer, D C Ebaugh, P B Lalane & co, Kinsmaa & Howell, Galliard & Minott, G Washington, Chapeau & Heffron, E Welling, S U Railroad Agent, Order, and Hailroad Agen. nd Railroad Agen .

SAVANNAII AND CHARLESTON BAILROAD. SAVANNAH AND GHARLESTON RAILROAD.

34 bales upland and 20 bags sea is and cotton,
110 bushels rough rice, 40 buls rosin, 23 buls spirits
turpendre, cars lumber, md.e. &c. To P
McQueen. Einas Bros. G W Almer, M s. Simes, P
Hutson, Reeder & Davis. Fraser & Did, J A Enslow & co. Murlaugh & Weekley, Crawiev & Dehon. J O H Clausten. W C Bee & co. Stoney &
Lowndes, J Stephers, B Irdin & Paiker, Whiden
& Jones, Witte Bros, W II Weish, A J Sailrass B
Spell, W Gurney, Mowry & Son, W P Dowling. G
W Williams & co. Klusman & Howell. Pezer,
Rodger & co. Singer Manufacturing Company, A
H Morse, and others.

Passengers.

Per steamer City Point, from Palatka, via Jack sonyille, Fernandina and Savannah—Miss A Ed-wards, Mrs Covington and 3 children, hirs Sanger and 8 on deck.

Per steamer Emille, from Georgetown, S.C.—
Miss Hariee, J.A. Foster, E.S. Horry, R. P. Huger, J. McKinley, and 10 on deck.

9..36 10..83 11..81 6.-38 4..55 morn 1..41 6...19 4..55 12 26 2 28 MARINR NEWS CHARLESTON, S. C....NOVEMBER 21, 1872 Lat 35 deg 46 min 33 sec. | Lon 79 deg 57 min 27 sec. ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Richard the Third, Habbard, Sayannah—salled Tuesday. Ballast. To Street, Brus & co.
Steamer' City Point, McMillan, Pal'uka, via
Jacksonville, Fernandina, and Sayannah, 79
bales cotton, 60 pkgs mrsd. To Ravenel' & co.
Noney & Lowndes, Witte Bros, Pincheny Bros,
Paul, Welch & co. M. Goldsmith & Sons, Fraser &
Dill, G. H. Ingraham & Son, J. A. Ensiow & co. J. F.
O'Nefil, T. P. Smith. A. S. Perry. Dr James Ghbes,
G. M. Lerth, G. W. Williams & co. B. F. McCabe.
Steamer Emille, White, Georgetown. 171 tos
rice, mdse and sundries. To Sascuelford & Keily,
J.E. Pringle, & Son, Stopey & Lowndes, Pelzer,
Rodgers & co. Mordcoal & co. and others.
Bost from Ghret Church. G. bags sea island cotton. To ly on Guraey.
Boat from St. Andrew's. 2 bags sea island cotton. To ly of hn Colcook & co.
Boat from John's Island. Chags sea island coton. To J hn Colcook & co. Boat from John's Island. 6 hags sea island cot-

Boat from John's Island. Obags sea Island cotton. To John Colcock & co.

Boat from John's Island. T bags sea Island
cotton. To B Roper.

Boat from John's Island. 4 bags sea Island
cotton. To B Roper.

Boat from Ohrist Church. 13 bags sea Island
cotton. To Kin-man & Howell.

Received from Bennett's Mills. 102 tos rice. To
Kinsman & Howell and W C Bee & co. GLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Francis Satterly, Stetson, Boston—Roach SAILED YESTERDAY. Schr Samuel Fish, Teel, Bucksville, S C. FROM THIS PORT.

iship Falcon, Haynle, at Baltimore, No UP FOR THIS PORT. Schr J H Stickney, Fooks, at Baltimore, Novem

CLEARED FOR THIS PORT. Schr Mary Mankin, Tyler, at Baltimore, Novem MARINE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Arrived, Reta and Unianic from Savannah.

NEW YORK, November 20, Arrived: Moravian, Zodiac, San Szivador, Mar laitan, Cimbris, Liberia Cuba. Arrived out, Deutobland, Trinscria. MEMORANDA The sohr W Slater, Watts, for Beaufort, S C

The schr Maria C Frye, Bunker, for Bull Biver C. cleared at Baltimore, hovember 18. LIST OF VESSELS UP. CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT. FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL Br bark Fille de l'Air, Jones, salled...... The Onward, Bullard, c.d.... CARDIFF. The Mary Jane, Jones, salled..... German bark Neptune, Ploghoft, up.... The Freihaudel, Wachter, sailed...... TROOM. The Augusta, Onderberg, sailedOct 6 STOCK FOLM.

Bark Helios, Holm, salled BARCELONA Span bark Providencia, -, sailed ... GIRGENTI, SICILY. Swedish brig Anna, Jansen, sailed..... PORT TALBOT. The Santander, Miles, cleared......Oct Bark Sapho, Wilbur, up.....

BARAGOA.

DOMESTIC. NEW YORK. Bark Walter, Berry, cld Schr Florence Rogers, Sneppard, up.... Schr A Hea: on, Rogers, up... Schr Myrover, Brown, old. Schr Wm Howe, Young, oleared Schr Albert Thomas, Kose, cleared.

BOSTON.

BALTIMORE. Schr J H Stickney, Fooks, up. Nov 18
Schr Mary Mackin, Tyler, cld. Nov 18
Schr Sue Cummings, Lyon Sept 18 PROVIDENCE. Schr Irene E Messervey, Wall, sailed...... Nov 2

Matches, Jeweirp, #c.

THOMAS & LANNEAU.

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may20-mwnyr

checks inflamms pel the frritating matter which

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Also, a Iuli sectional Also, a Iuli sectional RECUKWEAR, English Windsor Scaris, Livingston Cravets, Chancellor Scaris, Bows and Ties. Oray's PAPSK COLLARS of all descriptions. Walking Canes and Umbrellas.

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