

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The London Post of the 22d inst... a conservative Whiz organ... has an elaborate editorial article on the Cuban question...

The French press has agitated the question much in the same tenor, and special meetings of the French Cabinet were held on Tuesday and Wednesday...

The Spanish loan of £8,000,000 was launched here to-day through the medium of J. S. Morgan & Co., and is meeting with success.

THE COTTON TRADE.—It is stated that the total receipts of cotton at all the United States ports for the week ending the 16th inst. were 27,997 bales...

The New York Sun says: "The Spanish Government are buying metallic cartridges in this country which will kill and maim the patriots of Cuba."

SPAIN.—The Spanish Constituent Cortes, now engaged in the formation of a national Constitution, are embodying in it decrees each of which is a long step forward in the direction of a republican form of Government.

The New York Times does not relish the idea of a war with England. It says: "We concur in the general view of the case presented by Mr Sumner in his recent speech."

Pig Iron.—An invention for the rapid manufacture of pig iron has been perfected at Marquette. The Advertiser, of Detroit, says that by this process the inventor can convert the Marquette ore into malleable iron in forty minutes...

fracture or fraying. Other specimens had been cut in too cold, showing density and toughness.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECESS—A CLEAR FIELD FOR THE PRESIDENT.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning the extra session of the Senate called by the President to assist him in the distribution of the spoils, was brought to a final adjournment.

It is given out that, having rattled off all the important domestic and foreign offices, having secured all the legislation necessary for Southern reconstruction, having provided snug places in the recognition of equal political rights to white men, and women too, and red men and black men, war, and peace men, including the Quakers, and being in no particular hurry to settle the Cuban question or the Alabama claims, General Grant will take things quietly during the absence of Congress, and, above all things, will maintain the policy of peace with foreign nations.

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We must, however, be excused in the liberty of submitting to General Grant that decisive action in our foreign affairs is his true policy, and not "masterly inactivity."

We have had quite enough of that under the two Johnsons. The House resolutions on Cuba and the great speech of Senator Sumner on the Alabama claims embody the prevailing public opinion of the United States on these great questions. Nor do we think it will be wise, from present indications, to sit still and let these foreign complications drift along till the regular meeting of Congress next winter.

From the New York Shipping and Commercial List.

THE COTTON TRADE—SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

The cotton trade on both sides of the Atlantic, continues in an anomalous condition. Stocks are everywhere running low, with no prospect of replenishment till another crop shall be ready for market, as there is a progressive decrease of receipts at our own ports, while the Indian supplies promise to fall materially below those of last year, and the minor sources of Egypt, Brazil, &c., afford only a bare average quantity.

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Thus, Mr. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, lately remarked that the South has been more than recompensed for all the trials, sufferings and losses incident to the war, by the overthrow of slavery, and substantially the same sentiment is reiterated by some of the prominent Southern journals.

EXPERIMENTING WITH AND WITHOUT GUANO, AND WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF COTTON SEED.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says:

Whilst in Bufaula the other day, we learned that two prominent planters in Barber County, Ala., had entered this year upon a series of experiments in cotton growing, with different kinds of manures and seeds, and that a pretty heavy water had been laid between them on the result of their experiments.

The result of these experiments will, doubtless, be valuable to the planting interests in that section, if not elsewhere, and we shall watch, with not a little interest how both parties come out next fall.

MURDER IN ORANGEBURG.—The Orangeburg News, of Friday, says:

We have to chronicle another man shot in the fork. On last Monday morning about six o'clock, as Mr. W. L. W. Riley and two colored laborers were making arrangements, in his horse lot, to commence the week's work, two white men, Hansford S. Porter and Milledge Porter, his brother, residents of the fork, entered the lot, unexpectedly to Mr. Riley.

They then stepped back to where the Porters were standing and Jordan asked Porter to let him see his authority for arrest. Jordan and Riley both were standing between the Porters. Milledge Porter replied that he "did not have any."

Sometime since, we gave an account of the shooting of Mr. John Porter, a brother of Hansford and Milledge, by Lartigue, in the fork, and it is supposed that the Porters believed Jordan assisted Lartigue in that transaction.

The Coroner's Inquest announced the deed a cold blooded murder. The Porters, as yet, have not been arrested. Mr Jordan was the son-in-law of Mr. Daniel Young, and we hear, an honest, hard-working man. He leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely fate.

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ward Black, was found dead a few days since, in the field of Mr. Paul C. Stroman. The finding of the Coroner's inquest was—died from neglect and hunger. He was a boy of unsound mind, and no one knew that he was about the premises until discovered by Dr. Stroman in going over his fields the day before the inquest.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Large quantities of counterfeit paper quarters are being circulated about Fayetteville. They can be distinguished from the genuine 25 cent greenback, by being a little wider and not so long, and by a defect near the eye in the picture of the man's face on front side, and by having the words on the back in large letters.

THE NEGRO MINISTER TO HAYTI—OPPOSED BY WHITES AND BLACKS.—A letter from Port au Prince to the New York Herald says:

"The grand excitement here since the arrival of the steamer from New York is the news that a colored gentleman is to supersede the present American Minister, T. H. Hollister. As there is no other Minister resident here, and as he is chief of all the foreign representatives in rank, the Charges d'Affaires from England, France and Spain, who are gentlemen of high social position, do not feel complimented with the news. The American consuls and other officers representing us here do not wish to have a colored man for a chief. We have had, visiting and stationed, at this port during the last ten months, six American ships-of-war. The commanders and the officers under them, like the other gentlemen of our navy, are persons of culture, and would not relish this change. Rumor says that President Salnave (no, no) was heard yesterday to reconstruate with the American merchants in town against this measure, and that the parties all agreed in sentiment. The President remarked (so the story goes) that he had already more black men here than he could take care of. He considered the black race equal to the white, but asked very pointedly whether our Government entertained such sentiments, and if so, why did we not send black men to represent us in England and France? He said the question was not what he thought about the equality of races, but that he did not consider this discrimination in favor of Hayti to be complimentary."

FERTILIZERS AND GENERAL FREIGHT.—The following tables show the quantity of fertilizers and of freight of all kinds shipped over the South Carolina Railroad in three months ending March 31, 1869.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Quantity. Includes rows for August and beyond, Columbia and beyond, Camden, and Way Stations.

Several recent events in England are leading to a largely increased emigration from that country to this. The most important of these are the closing of two great dock-yards by the admiralty, and the long strike at Preston.

BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from the Asheville (N. C.) News that the house of Mr. Jonathan K. Reese, about nine miles from Asheville, was burned recently, and his wife and child were consumed in the flames.

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mittance, and in striving to reach the third and last they all perished, and when the storm had cleared away and roads were broken out their frozen bodies were discovered. Marks of the struggle they made for life were evident, the lad having reached within twelve feet of the window of the last house, and his dying cry for help even was unheeded, the reason being given that it was not recognized as a human voice.

The Newbern (N. C.) Times says that on the 29th ult., Mr. James R. Steward, of Bachelor's Creek, discovered a swarm of bees in an old tree, and he, together with his brother, cut it down for the purpose of saving the swarm. In the tree they found a little honey, which they secured. On taking it home the whole family partook quite freely of it, and the effect was too terrible to describe.

SORGHUM SUGAR.—We have received from Mr. T. S. Preston, of Lynchburg, a specimen of sorghum sugar manufactured with the apparatus patented by Welles and Hatcher, of Louisville, and owned by the Southern Company of that city.

The Philadelphia press gives the following account of the experiments on the body of Gerald Eaton, who was hanged last week for murder: Arrangements were made by the friends of the condemned to have an effort made to resuscitate the body. Accordingly, a committee appointed for the purpose were waiting at the prison at the time of execution, and the body, wrapped in blankets, was brought to the university. The drop was four feet; the cord around his neck was a small one. He hung by his neck thirty minutes, and there were signs of life only four minutes after the drop. Ten minutes after being cut down, he was placed upon the table in the amphitheatre, the time elapsing from the execution being forty-four minutes. Six ounces of whiskey were injected in the bowels, and one gallon of pure oxygen gas was forced into the lungs, and a powerful galvanic battery applied to the medulla oblongata and the pit of the stomach.

Some idea of the manner in which the Government is swindled is furnished by the developments concerning the Brooklyn Navy frauds. For five years the Government has been bled by these Brooklyn sharpers of untold sums of money. The facts concerning the building of the gun park at Cobble dock, in the navy yard in that city, are really startling. The New York Sun says that in this contract advertisement calling for bids were inserted according to the legal form in all the principal papers and, after the bids had been received they were opened by the board of inspectors, appointed for the purpose, and the contract awarded apparently, to the lowest bidder. The lowest bid by any honest man was \$390,000, as that was the least, with a fair profit, that it could be done for. A certain contractor, however, offered to do it for \$500,000—less than the material and work would cost even him. But before the contract had left the bureau at Washington it had grown by what is called "creeping" to \$855,375. On the plea of extra unprecedented work, they contrived to obtain a second appropriation of \$386,500 more, in a manner known only to the navy yard ring. In this manner their bid instead of being the smallest, was immense; instead of being \$300,000, it was \$741,875. Not only this but other large amounts of Government property were used in the work.

REMARKABLE DEATH.—A few days since a man named Thomas James, residing in Albany, died very suddenly, and his friends were unable to discover any cause for his sudden demise. At the post mortem examination, which has just been held, it was found that a piece of chip had lodged cross-wise in his bowels, stopping the passage, and producing the inflammation which caused his death. It has been ascertained that he deceased accidentally swallowed this chip while drinking some gin and molasses a short time since, the chip having evidently been detached from the molasses cask.

The State of South Carolina. KERSHAW COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Charlotte Nash made suit to me, to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Jonas W. Nash. THESE are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Jonas W. Nash, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Camden on the tenth of May, next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

LEITNER & DUNLAP, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY. WILL practice in the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Lancaster and Richland Districts. Office—Broad-st., Camden, S. C. Z. LEITNER, J. D. DUNLAP. Feb. 11 6m

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—Dr. I. I. Hayes lately delivered, in New York, an interesting address on Arctic explorations. The lecturer noticed the course of Franklin's McClue's and Kane's explorations on the maps, and explained wherein he had deviated from their course until he reached Cape Union, 100 miles North-west of the limit of Dr. Kane's expedition, and whence he (Dr. Hayes), within 450 miles of the North Pole, gazed in admiration on the open sea which surrounds it. He then described, with much effect, his approach to Greenland—the people, their dwellings and habits of life; their island icebergs, rising 300 feet above the level of the sea, and buried seven times that depth beneath its surface, three miles in circumference, and 300,000,000 tons in weight; enough, he said, if made marketable in the city of New York, to pay off the national debt; the floods or bays, thirty miles in depth and ten in width, in which these icebergs are formed by the thawed snows of the high interior until, breaking from the land by their own weight, they float on in imperious grandeur, until melted away in their journey to the tropics. Other Arctic expeditions are now fitting out in England and Germany, and we may yet hear more of this open Polar Sea.

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