THE JOURNAL.

Camden, April 29, 1869

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The London Post of the 22d instant -a conservative Whig organ-has an el. borate editorial article on the Cuban question, in which it mentions that it is asserted that President Grant has a longing eye upon Cuba, and would not be unwilling to distract the attention of the people of the United States from watching the course of internal affairs by a war with some foreign power. A conflict with Spain cannot leave any doubt respecting the issue, unless England and France should interfere. A blow dealt at Cuba would be tantamount to a blow dealt towards the whole of the West Indies, and the acquisition of Cuba might be followed by that of Jamaica and Martinique. The same paper quotes the recent acquisitions of territory by the United States as a proof that it wants to acquire by piecemeal all the possessions held by European powers in that lattitude, and would naturally commence with Cuba, because it belongs to the powers having settlements in the West Indies. France and England will doubtless determine whether these designs against Cuba will be tolerated, or aid Spain in retaining her colony.

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, which resulted in a special envoy being sent last night to London with dispatches referring to the present complication of events.

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 16 h instant were 27,957 b les, which is a falling off of some 6,000 bales from the previous week. The aggregate receipts since 1st September last reach 2,075,461 bales against 2,143, 718, bales for the same time in 1867, an excess of 68,257 bales. The exports for the previous week, and giving a total of 1,064,428 bales against 1,385,619 bales in corresponding times last year, showing a decrease of 321,191 bales. The stocks on hand ace 338,041 bales against 260,211 bales at the same date last year, an increase of 77,830 bales.

The New York Sun says: "The Spanish Government are buying metallic cartridges in this country with which to kill and maim the patriots of Cuba. The Union Metallic Company of East Bridgeport, Connecticut, are now at work on an order from Madrid for ten willions of these cartridges to fit the Berdan breach-loading musket. The extent of this commission has rendered necessary the contraction of a dozon new furnaces, by the help of which the whole Spanish order can be filled in three the daily production being 125-

SPAIN .- The Spanish Constituent Cortes, now engaged in the formation of a national Constitution, are emmajority of the deputies.

and tendency of that speech is toward the Scuate is unquestionably and avow land to do what will most humiliate her, us. This cannot be done by negotiation. end. It can only be done by war; and whenever the attempt to accomplish it in that way is resolved upon, we hope the job will be let out to Senator Chandler and his constituents. They seem to have as can be afforded under the necessity more leisure on their hands just now than the rest of the country.'

tiser, of Detroit, says that by this pro- great staple. There is an abundance cess the inventor can convert the Mar- of land in the South to raise an abundquette ore into malleable iron in f. rty ance of food for consumption, and cotminutes, manufacturing with such ra-pility also as to turn out thirty tons a but unfortunately there is an iniday. The fusion is most complete, and supply of the right kind of lator. Still, the quality of iron produced compact, competent Southern authorities are of smooth, exceedingly tenacious, and read- opinion that with an ordinarily favoraily mallcable. So far as we are able to ble season, the next crop will not unjudge, it is a complete success. Some likely reach 3,000,000 bales, and may ferent stages of heat-and cold without been very sensibly modified of late.

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

THE CONGRESSIONAL RE-CESS-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. No special act of Congress having been passed providing for a summer or fall session to keep watch and ward over "the man at the other end of the avenue," as in the palmy days of Andy Johnson, there will be a Congressional recess until the first Monday in December next, unless the President, in the interval, shall deem it expedient to call the Senate together for executive purposes or the two houses for legislative business. In short, the President is left for seven months to get on in the conduct of the domestic and foreign affairs of the Government, with or without the further assistance of Congress, as he may elect.

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 Cubut 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. There will be no trouble with England, we are told, and from what has been said about Sanford, nominated for Spain but not confirmed, we are left to infer that Mr. Fish has taken a leaf from the foreign policy of Mr. Seward, and would rather pay a good round sum for the island of Cuba than get it for nothing.

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 an ! let these foreign complications drift along till the regular meeting of Congress next winter. On the contrary, we hold that to carry out any decisive steps contemplaced by the adminstration, requiring the co-operation of Congress, it will be better to call an extra session of the two houses to meet these propositions at an early day than to wait till next December; or if General Grant, like General Jackson, on the main question, were to "assume the responsibility," of a decisive ultimatum in advance of a call upon Congress, he would be in no danger of a doubtful support from Congress or the people.—N. Y. Herald.

the New York Shipping and Commercial List.

THE COTTON TRADE-SOUTH ERN PROSPECTS.

The cotton trade on both sides of the bodying in it decress each of which is Atlantic, continues in an anomalous a long step fo: ward in the direction of condition Stocks are everywhere runa republican form of Government. The ning low, with no prospect of replenadoption of the universal suffrage arti- ishment till another crop shall be ready cle has been followed by two others, for market, as there is a progressive deeach of which is a positive feature of a crease of receipts at our own ports, while free government of the people. One of the Indian supplies promise to fall mathese guarantees entire liberty of the terially below those of last year, and the press, an avendment proposing a mod- minor sources of Egypt, Brazil, &c., aferate censorship having been voted ford only a bare average quantity. Aldown, and another establishes the right though prices are about three cents per of the people to enjoy freedom of meet pound below the highest point of the ing and association. Each of these im | season, the staple is still much higher, portant features was adopted by a large relatively than goods, many kinds of which are quite as low as before the war, on a gold valuation. With no abate-The New York Times does not relish ment in the cost of producing goods, it the idea of a war with England. It follows that manufacturers must be says: "We concur in the en ral view working without profit, if, indeed, they of the case presented by Mr Sumner in are not losing m n y. In the manu-his recent speech. But we confess we facturing districts of England a good do not see how even on that basis friend- many failures have lately occurred, and ly negotiations are to be easily opened the rate of consumption is fully ten between the the two government for an thousand bales below what it was in adjustment of differences. The tenor January. Under a normal condition of trade the price of cotton could hardwar, rather than a peaceful settlement. ly fail to materially appreciate, as spin-And Senator Chaudler's proposition in ners were rarely ever s, bare of supplies; but as the case now stands, they find it edly in that direction. The paramount almost impossible to get back a new dolobject in both cases is to compe! Eng- lar for an old one, and hence they are reduced to the necessity of the most in satisfaction of the wrongs she has done rigid economy, in order to meet its

The high prices of cotton during the past six months have stimulated the planting interest South, and no doubt as large a breadth of land will be seeded of an increased devotion to food crops. In view of the many difficulties which surround cotton culture, the leading PIG IRON .- An invention for the Southern journals are giving the farmrapid manufacture of pig iron has been perfected at Marquette. The Advervice not to place all their trust in the of the completed samples in large and go to 3,250,000 bales. Southern opin- a young wife to mourn his untimely one cottage at the foot of the mountain who communicated the secret, has resmall rods had been bent hot-at dif- ion with regard to free labor, too, has fate.

inent Southern journals. To the nation | man in going over his fields the day bedustries of the South and the inauguration of new ones is of the highest importance, and the quicker they become vitalized and quickened, the sooner will national, financial and commercial prosperity be reached. Enabled to commence the new year with handsome results of the product of last year's business, the South may well in 1869 grow crops and raise the necessaries of life in such abundance as to place it in independent man's face on front side, and by having the honey, which they secured. On tapecuniary circumstances, the idea has the words on the back in large letters. king it home the whole family partook taken firm hold of the planters that The large figures 25 on the back are quite freely of it, and the effect was too under the new condition of things, a nearer the left in the genuine than in smaller area of land better cultivted must be the order of the day. Again, it may fairly be assumed that the freedmen, having a little recovered from the exagerated idea naturally entertained by the hundred .- Fayetteville Eagle. upon their emancipation, will work more steadily than heretofore, while the planters will have learned that fair wages are, in the end, more profitable than the cost of labor under the old regime. While the Cotton crops will be the great product of the South, there will be increased manufactories erected, and with them will spring up innumerable towns and villages, bringing in their train, without doubt, a higher state of prosperity inevi- is no other Minister resident here, and table than has over hitherto been

EXPERIMENTING WITH AND WITH-OUT GUANO, AND WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF COTTON SEED -The Macon (Ga) Telegraph says:

Whilst in Enfaula the other day, we learned that two prominent planters in year upon a series of experiments in cotton growing, with different kinds of manures and seeds, and that a pretty heavy wager had been laid between them on the result of their experiments .-Each planter is to cultivate but one acre of ground and use the manure and seed of his choice, and the one that raises the largest amount of cotton takes stakes. The one has planted the Peeler cotton seed and is using the Peruvian guano; the other has planted the Dickson seed and is using only and stables.

The result of these experiments will, doubtless, be valuable to the planting interests in that section, if not else where, and we shall watch, with not a little interest how both parties come | thought about the equality of races, but out next fall.

MURDER IN ORANGEBURG -- The Orngeburg News, of Friday, says :

We have to chronicle another man shot in the Fork. On last Monday mornining 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 31, 1869. white men, Hansford S. Porter and Milledge Porter, his brother, residents of the Fork, entered the lot, unexpectedly to Mr. Riley. Shortly after their arrival Mr. James W. Jordan, an employee of Mr. Riley's came in and spoke to the Porters, shaking hands with Hansford. Milledge Porter had in his hands a double barrel shot gun, and told Jordan that he had come to arrest him and take him to Orangeburg, at the same time pointing his gun at him. Jordan remarked : "Don't reckon, but I surrender." Jordan then took Riley aside and asked him what it meant .-Riley said he "did not know, ask him for his authority."

They then stepped back to where the Porters were standing and Jordan asked Porter to let him see his authority 'or arrest. Jordan and Riley both were standing between the Porters. Milledge Porter replied that he 'did not have any." Jordan turned and faced Mr. Riley who was stooping over a little, getting something out of his pocket, when Hansford S. Porter presenting a six shooter, over Riley's shoulder, fired, the ball striking Jordan centrally in the breast, and entering the right cavity of the heart. Jordan fell in the arms of Mr. Riley, and died in about fifteen minutes. The Porters then deliberatebade good morning and walked off. At the crack of the pistol the colored man left, leaving Mr. Riley alone with the dying man, and having no weapon of any description at hand, and the Porters being fully armed and apparently desperate, he was powerless to arrest them 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 t at the Porters believed Jordan assisted Lartique in that transaction. The ball that killed Jordan passed over the shoulder of Mr. Riley taking the lint from his coat, and the powder burning his neck; in the meantime if Mr. Riley had had straightened up he would have received the discharge himself, and we would have had to chronicle also the death, perhaps of this estimable gentleman, as Milledge Porter stood ready with his double barrel shot gun levelled to shoot Jordan if Hansford failed.

The Coroner's Inquest announced the deed a cold blooded murder. The Porters, as yet, have not not been arrested. Mr Jordan was the son-in-law

for several days.

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 de- it down for the purpose of saving the feet near the eye in the picture of the swarm. In the tree they found a litthe counterfeit. There are many other differences when closely inspected .-There seems to be a special agent about here, as the bills are new and come out the time being, and two, a child two of the high interior until, breaking

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

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 partook were not even made sick, reas 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 Barbour County, Ala , had entered this this port during the last ten months, six American ships-of-war. The commandants 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 (ne_ro) was heard yesterday to remonstrate 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 manures generated about his barn yards | black race equal to the white, but asked very pointedly whether our Governif so, why did we not send black men torepresent us in England and France? nation 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 | the fact that he really lived. Another

FERTIL ZERS. To Augusta and beyond 35191 tons. To Columbia and beyond ... 4759 " To Camden......230½ To Way Stations......2306 Total......10.815 " This, at an average of \$70 per ton. epresents a money value o \$757,050.

FERTILIZERS. To Augusta and beyond ... 93821 tons. To Columbia and beyond.. 10,834 " To Way Stations 4705 " Tetal22,652 "

FREIGHT OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

Several recent events in England are leading to a largely increased emigra tion from that country to this. The has just been held, it was found that a most important of these are the closing of two great dock-yards by the admiral ty, and the long strike at Preston. Tie producing the inflammation which workmen in both places are coming or caused his death. It has been ascerare preparing to come to this country in tained that he deceased accidentally very large numbers, and they will be of swallowed this chip while drinking some the best class of emigrants, men skilled gin and molasses a short time since, the in their work. The present condition of chip having evidently been detached the cotton manufacture or of the shipbuilding business is not such as to afford iny very good grounds for the belief that the men will find employment promptly, but it is apparent to all who read the description of the state of affairs in manufacturing towns where work is slack or wholly suspended, that the exchange of England for America will not be for the worse. If these two branches of trade should improve in activity the additional supply of workmen would be

greatly to our advantage.

A case of inhumanity occurred in a beautiful New England village recent ly, which it would seem difficult to parallel. On the night of the 4th of March last there was a terrific snow storm in Vermont. The snow piled in heaps, the roads were made impa-sable. and the Green Mountains were whitened to an enormous depth. Upon the afternoon preceding such a night, an of the construction of the torpedo of overseer of the poor in a small town American invention, which was found near Peacham turn d a family of paupers, a widow aged seventy-four years, an unmarried daughter aged thirty-five ly made at Kiel with this particular a little child aged eight years, and a lad torpedo, in the presence of naval and belonging to the family, out upon the military officers designated by the govhigh road, and bade them begone to ernment and they were perfectly sucsome other town, where a relative had cossful, as they blew a vessel, which of Mr. Daniel Young, and we hear, an offered them shelter. They plodded had been prepared for the purpose, all honest, hard-working man. He leaves along until overtaken by the storm. At to pieces. The officer (Von Scheliha) they were refused shelter; at another ceived an appointment on the staff of A colored boy by the name of Ed- further up they were again refused ad- the Prussian service.

Thus, Mr. Henry A. Wise, of Vir- ward Black, was found dead a few days mittance, and in striving to reach the ginia, lately remarked that the South since, in the field of Mr. Paul C. Stro third and last they all perished, and has been more than recompensed for man. The finding of the Coroner's in- when the storm had cleared away and all the trials, sufferings and losses inci- quest was-died from neglect and hun- roads were broken out their frozen bodent to the war, by the overthrow of ger. He was a boy of unsound mind, dies were discovered Marks of the of Franklin's McClue's and Kane's exslavery, and substitutially the same sen- and no one knew that he was about the struggle they made for life were evident, ment is reiterated by some of the prom- premises until discovered by Mr Stro- the lad having reached within twelve feet of the window of the last house. at large, the resuscitation of the old in- fore the inquest. He was dead, and and his dying cry for help even was by appearances, must have been dead unhecded, 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 becs in an old tree, and he, together with his brother, cut terrible to describe. The whole number that tasted the honey was seven .-Of these two were not affected, three were similarly affected, but all, with the exception of the ones already dead "The grand excitement here since are again restored to health and sight.

Why some were affected to blindness, while others died, and yet two who also mains a mystery.

The Philadelphia press gives the folowing 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 in 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 a ound 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 fortyfour minutes Six ounces of whiskey were injected in the bowels, and one could take care of. He considered the gallon of pure oxygen gas was forced into the lungs, and a powerful galvanic battery applied to the medulla oblangate ment intertained such sentiments, and and the pit of the stomach. At the sametime the tongue was withdrawn from the mouth, and the body turned from He said the que-tion was not what he side to side, after the method of Marshall Hall, for artificial respiration. In that he did not consider this discrimi- four or five minutes a marked change occurred in the countenance; the chest gredually expanded, the eyes open d, one arm was drawn up, and, by means of a stetho-cope, contractions and dilaations of the heart were distinctly heard. So evi ent were the signs of life that his friends really exult d over gallon of oxygen was intoduced into the lungs, and the batte y was charged so that the current passed the on ire length of the spine, and the artificial respiration continued. ments the signs of life increased, but in a short time disuppeared. Nitrous oxide gas was injected into the lungs by an artificial opening into the traches made by Professor Duffee, but still to no purpose, and at the expiration of one hour and twenty five minutes the experiment ceased, and the body was handed over to the friends.

> 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 morten examination, which piece of chip had lodged crosswise in from the molasses cask.

BURNED TO DEATH .- We learn from the A-hville (N C.) News that the house of Mr. Jonathan K. Reese, about nine miles from Ashville, was burned recently, and his wife and child were consumed in the flames. He was absent from home. The child had been sick for some days with whooping cough, and the mother had lost much sleep It is supposed that she fell asleep before the fire, and her clothes caught, and in the struggle the bedding was set on fire. The bones of the mother nd infant were found among the ruins.

We learn from Berlin that a Prussian officer who was in the Confederate service during our war, and who was on duty at Charle ton, has communicated to the Prussian Government the secret very service ble in the defence of Charleston harbor. Experiments were late-

ARCTIC EXPLORATION .- Dr. I. I. Hayes lately delivered, in New York, an interesting address on Arctic explorations. The lecturer noticed the course plorations 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 Nor'h 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 feords or bays, thirty miles in depth and ten in width, in which these icewere made nearly or totally blind for bergs are formed by the thawed snows years and one younger, died within 15 from the land by their own weight, they minutes. The mother was so bland float on in imperious grandeur, until that she could nott see the infant in melted away in their journey to the her arms, but vomited after drinking tropics. Other Arctic expeditions are salt and water, and was better Others now fitting out in England and Germany, and we may yet hear more of this open Polar Sea

> 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. This specimen is of the unrefined sugar after the process of separation from the molasses. It is very pretty, much more refined and pure than the first product of sugar from the case. The granules are beautiful, and the taste very agreeable, reminding us of the once famous and popular "rock candy," which children "cried for" before the candy makers had invented so many captivating varieties of sweet things. With such sugar as the specimen sent us by Mr. Preston, roduced from a crop which is so luxuriant and so easily cultivated, we see no reason why we may not make our own sugar, and rather become sellers than buyers of the article. The apparatus now offered to the public is said to be very simple and efficient, and not to be costly. We trust this enterprise may be fully examined and tried. If it is all that is claimed for it, we certainly have a new source of economy, and therefore of thrift, opened to our farmers .- Richmond Dispatch.

> Some idea of the manner in which the Government is swindled is furnished by the developments concerning the Brooklyn Novy Yard frauds. For five years the Government has been bled by these Brooklin sharpers of untold sums of money. The facts concerning !! e building o' the gun park at Cobb dock, in the navy yard in that city, are really starting. The New York Suns ares 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 lowe t bidder. The lowest bid by any honest man was \$390,-000, as that was the least, with a f. ir profit, that it could be done for. A certain comtractor, however, offered to do it for \$300,000-less than the material and work would cost even him. But before the contract had left the bureau at Washinton it had grown by what is called "creejing" to \$355,375. 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. Iu 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

A train ran off the track of the Long Island Railroad on the 23d inst., and killed eight persons, besides wounding a number.

The State of South-Carolina.

KERSHAW COUNTY. By J. F. SUTHERLAND, Judge of Probate.

W HEREAS, Charlotte Nush 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 shew cause. if any they have, why the said Admintration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1869. J. F. SUTHERLAND, J. P. April, 29

LEITNER & DUNLAP, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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