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JAMES I. WADDELL.

END OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE

He Goes Down Ripe Withe Honors .-- A Gallant soldier and True Patriot. The following is an interesting

sketch of Capt. James I. Waddell, who died at Anopolis, Md., last Tues day, taken from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

Capt. Waddell was born in Pitts boro, Chatham county, N. C., in 1824, and was appointed midshipman in the United States naval service on September 10, 1841. He was assigned to duty on the United States ship Pennsylvania, at Portsmouth, Va. A few months after he entered upon the discharge of his duties he was shot in the hip in a duel with another midshipman, which caused him to limp to the day of his death. After several years of sea service, during which he was promoted to lieutenant, he was in 1858 made assistant professor of navigation at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1859 he was ordered to the East India squadron, and in 1861, when the war broke out, mailed his resignation from St. Helena. His reason for resigning was given by him in a letter published by him in January, 1862, as owing to his "unwillingness to bear arms against his father's home and relatives in the seceded States." He declared explicitly that he had no property in the secoded States; that he was not hostile to the constitution of the United States; that he venerated the flag, and wished that he might hazard life and limb in its defense against some foreign foe. It has been said that one of the causes of his resignation was that he was engaged to be married to Miss Igle-

hart, the daughter of James Iglehart, of Annapolis, whose family was strongly inclined to the South. He married this lady in December, 1861, and she survives him. He leaves no and she survives him. He leaves no children.

His resignation at the breaking out of the war was not accepted, and he stands on the United States navy register of 1862 as "dismissed." In February, 1862, he ran the blockade to Richmond and entered the Confederate navy. His commission as first lieutenant in that service bears date March 27, 1862. He was assigned to duty at Drury's Bluff defenses on James river. Subsequently he had a command in Charleston harbor, from which he was assigned to "special service," and in 1864 ran the blockade to take command of the C S. privateer Shenandoah.

blockade to take command of the C S. privateer Shenandoah.

The famous Confederate cruiser, then known as the Sea King, was built by Mesers. A. Stevens & Sons, Glasgow, in 1863, especially for the China trade, on the composite principle, with iron knees, beams, stringers, keelson and planking of East India teak. She was 520 feet long, 32 feet 5 inches beam, 20 feet 5 inches depth and 1.018 gross and \$90 registered tonnage. The Sea King was a full-rigged clipper ship, with hollow iron masts and iron rigging, and all the improved methods of and all the improved methods of reefing, furling and setting sails from deck. She had an auxiliary engine of 220 nominal horse power, with lifting screw, and when under sail was a 16-knot vessel, and under steam ten knots.

made one voyage to New Zealand as a transport for British troops, when she proved herself one of the fastest vessels aftoat, her log showing at times over 320 miles in 24 hours. Capt, Waddell once said 'she ran from the Arctic to Livergel in 120 days to from the line on the pool in 130 days; from the line on the Pacific to the cape in 26 days; from the cape to the line on the Atlantic the cape to the line on the Atlantic in 26 days, and from the line to Liverpool in 24 days." On the 20th of September, 1864, the Sea King was sold in London to Richard Wright, of Liverpool, a British subject, and the father-in-law of Mr. Prioleau, of South Carolina, the managing partner in the gelebrated mercantile house of Fraser. Trenholm & Co., of Charleston. On the 7th of October Mr. Wright gave a power of attorney to Capt. Corbett, who had formerly commanded Confederate blockade runners, to "sell her at any time within six months for a sum not less than £45,000 sterling." The next day the Sea King cleared for Bombay, loaded with coal and provisions "sufficient for a twelve months' cruise." About the same time a fast screw About the same time a fast screw steamer called the Laurel cleared for Matamoras, via Nassau, loaded with munitions of war, clothing and stores, and having on board Lieutenant-Commander Waddell and his officers. The Sea King arrived off Funchal the

a quantity of other stores. The transfer having taken place, Captain Waddell assumed command in the place of Corbett, and naming the craft Shenandoah, hoisted the Confederate flag at his masthead and immediately steamed toward Melbourne. During this cruise, which lasted ninety days, thirteen vessels of the merchant marine of the United States were destroyed, with valuable cargoes. On the 25th of January, 1868, the Shenandoah dropped anchor off Sandridge, a small town about two miles from Melbourns. iantity of other stores. The

valuable cargoes. On the 25th of January, 1865, the Shenandoah dropped anchor off Sandridge, a small town about two miles from Melbourns.

After taking in more coal and other supplies and doubling her crew, the Shenandoah left early in the morning of the 18th of February. She went through the Pacific ocean to the Arctic seas, via Behrings straits, for the purpose of destroying the whalers of the United States. How successful she was in her attacks upon the Capt. Waddell remained in Liver-N. C.

New England whaling fleet is shown in the long list of captured vessels, for whose destruction the United States demanded after the war from Great Britain as compensation the

sum of \$6.656.838.81. Long after the downfall of the Confor him to proceed further with the work of burning United States ships. Capt, Waddell, notwithstanding the partial insubordination of his crew and panic of his officers and men, many of whom were in favor of rash and desperate measures, such as burning the ship, running her ashore and each man taking care of his own life, resisted all such persuasions, and determined to run the risk involved, and to proceed to England. He stowed away his guns and ammuni-tion in the hold, and at once headed his ship for Liverpool as the only port in which he was sure of personal

safety. During the whole of the long voyage the Shenondoah was not met by a single vessel. Consequently no report was received of her in any port of the world until she unexpectedly made her appearance on the 6th of November, 1865, at the port of Liverpool. On arriving in the Mersey he took a pilot on board, and, finding that the news of the de-feat of the Confederacy was unmistakable, desired him to take the Shenandoah alongside a man-of-war Shenandoah alongside a man-or-war-if there was one in the river. She was placed alongside of her Majesty's steamship Donegal, her flag was sor-rowfully lowered for the last time and a British crew, as sisted by cus-tom house officers, was placed in

charge of her. The next day Captain Waddell was permitted to go on shore on parole for the purpose of communicating with a "Southern house" in Liverpool, returning to the ship as soon as ne had transacted his business. The Shenandoah meanwhile remained in charge of Captain Paynter, of the Donegal, and a strict watch was kept to prevent the escape of any of her crew. Immediately on arriving in Liverpool Captain Waddell sought communication with Earl Russell In a letter addressed to the British

"In ohedience to orders, I found myself in the Arctic and Ochotek seas, far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce, and in consequence of this awkward circum-stance I was engaged in acts of war until the 28th of June. I was ignor-ant of the reverses suffered by the Confederates, and the total oblitera tion of the government under which

control, management and final disposal of the vessil, but found none. Finding the authority questionable under which I acted, I immediately ceased cruising and shaped my course for the Atlance. I did not feel justified in destroying the vessel, but, on the contrary, thought the ship should revert to the American government. should revert to the American government. I the refore sought Liver pool to learn the news, and, if not without foundation, to surrender the ship, with her guns, store and apparel complete, to the British government, for such disposition as it

should deem proper."

The English press took up the mat ter with great warmth, and the question whether Captain Waddell and his crew should be tried for the crime of piracy was discussed in the leading papers. It was the general opinion that as grave charges had been brought against them, a trial would be necessary either to liberate or convict them, and that the trial should take place in England before should take place in England before an English jury. At the same time fears were expressed that the return of the privateer to the port whence she sailed on her destructive errand might involve the Unit d States and England in grave complications. The British government seemed to have acted with unusual promptness. Apparently taking Captain Waddell's statement as reliable, they gave immediate orders for his release and that of his crew from arrest, for the that of his crew from arrest, for the reason that they could find no legal grounds for their detention. On the afternoon of the 8th, only two days after the arrival of the "Shenandoah" in the Mersey, Captain Paynter reate such of her crew as were not British subjects. It was found on inquiring that there was no one on board who claimed to be a British subject, and the whole crew were al

lowed to go ashore. On the 10th of November the She nandoah was surrendered to the American consul at Liverpool, who took immediate possession of her and seported to his government for orders Mr. Seward accepted the prize and put it down to offset certain losses by Anglo-Confederate vessels, for which The Sea King arrived off Funchal the night of the 19th, and on the 20th the Laurel came out to meet her. They proceeded to Desertas Island, lying near Madeira, where the transfer was effected. The Sea King took from the Laurel her armament, consisting of four 68-pounder smooth-bore guns, two 32-pounder smooth-bore guns, two 32-pounder rifles and two 12 pounder smooth-bore guns, and a quantity of powder, muskets, pistols, shot and shell, clothing, and a quantity of other stores. The course, however, which the British

pool for some time, and then went over to Paris, where he took up his residence with his wife, who went abroad to join him.

After many months, upon the subsidence of the war feeling, Capt.

Waddell returned here, and was

Long after the downfall of the Confederate government, Capt. Waddell captured and sunk or burned vessels in the Artic and Ochotsk seas until the 2d of August, 1865, more than three months after the surrender of General Lee, when he fell in with the British bark Bawacouta, from whose captain he received the first intelligence of the collapse of the Confederacy. After this it was impossible for him to proceed further with the of them were safely taken. The highest board of inspectors in San Francisco exonerated Captain Waddell from all blame.

Since then he has been engaged in civil occupations. He was deeply interested in the prosperity of his adopted city; Annapolis, and took an active part in her industrial enter-prises. He was one of the originators of the Annapolis gas company, and had been a State director in the An-napolis and Elkridge railroad. Two years ago he was appointed com-mander of the Maryland oyster navy for two years, which would have expired in May. Capt. Waddell was a seaman of remarkable qualities, bold, daring and original. He was familiar with all the mechanical details of the profession. He was brought up under the old regime, when seamanship was considered the most indispensable prerequisites of an officer. The following joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature to-

day:
"The people of this State are today called upon to mourn the loss of an esteemed and highly valued citizen and a faithful public officer in the death of Capt. James I. Waddell commander of the Sate fishery force of Maryland. As a small tribute of the respect and veneration we feel for the memory of so worthy a citi-zen and brave and conscientious an officer, we propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, that the two houses of this General Assembly attend the funeral of said deceased, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday next, in a body; that a commit-tee, to consist of three on the part of the House, be appointed to arrange for our attendance, and that they request the various officers of the State government to unite with us."

The committee appointed under this resolution were Messrs. Johnson, Ireland, Benson, Hoffman and Hose of the House, and Senators Brewer, Johnson and Sappington on the part of the Senate.

acter was treated somewhat deroga-torily. It seems that Duskin regard-

Cullom regards it, too, for he arraigned the President's civil service

His purpose.

He was followed by Mr. Maxey, who defended the President's position in regard to furnishing official papers, urging, on the same strong ground that has all along been taken.

that the papers in the case involved were the President's own private property, and that the power of removal resided in him and could not be

moval rested in him and could not be reviewed. Senator Dolph will speak tomorrow from the Republican side.

During the morning hour the bill increasing the pension of soldiers' widows was taken up and finally gassed as it came from the House. It increases pensions from \$8 to \$12 for widows and dependent relatives and probibits any recognition of claim.

prohibits any recognition of claim

agents or attorneys in connection with the bill and forbids any com-

pensation to be paid to such agents or atterneys by reason of any action or services in relation to the increase of

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Albany, N. Y., says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success, nearly all of our patients are suffering from bone disease and our physicians find it very beneficial."

Daughters, Wives and Mothers

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THE SENATE DEBATE.

Narrowing Down to a Mere Political Harangue for Effect. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The discussion in the Senate on the Edmunds resolutions regarding executive pa-pers in removals is dwindling down to a mere political harangue between the two sides. The people who flock to the galleries on all great or unusual

occasions have discontinued their visits and only the ordinary number of spectators today looked down upon the very tame and uninteresting proceedings. Everybody is beginning to look upon the whole thing as a ridiculous farce. It is becoming more and more evident that the controver-sy is not and really never has been a contest for the papers in the case. Nor is it a contest for the establishment of any high principle regarding the Presidential or Senatorial Write for Catalogue. CINCINNATI, O. deol2dead&w6m.

prerogatives, about which there has been an honest difference of opinion. The case of Duskin, who is now a private citizen and could not be restored to office, no matter how the controversy ends, is made simply the pretext for an onslaught upon the President, whose civil service reform professions Republican Senators, for political effect publicly discredit. It does not appear even that Dus-kin claims to be terribly wronged, or that his character has been injured by his removal, although Mr. Cullom who addressed the Senate on the Re-publican side today, tried to make it appear that in the letter of appoint-ment of his successor Duskin's char-

METAL POISON.

MALARIAL POISON. We have used Swift's Specific in our family as an antidots for malarial poison for two or three years, and have never known it to fall in a single instance.

W.C. FURLOW.

ance. Sumter Co., Ga., Sept. 11, 1884.

President's purpose to make places for his political friends as rapidly as possible. There was nothing in the letter, however, which compromised the President. It simply ex-

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Peter E. Love,
Jan. 9, 1835. ed his removal as a political consequence of the new administration and accepted it in a very philosophical way. This is about the way Mr. policy and attempted to shew by a letter of Postmaster General Vilas, which he had read an I which was represented as containing the views of the President, that it was the

For six or eight wers I suffered with ulcers on my right leg. I was reated with Indide of Potastum and Merc I v. and I became helpless. Six bottles of Swift's ap cific made a permanent cure.

M. D. Wilson, Gainesville, Ge.

February 28, 18d

mised the President. It simply expressed a desire to relieve the pressure from party friends, without, however, doing violence to civil service principles. But Mr. Culiom placed great stress upon the letter, and called upon the clerk to read it aloud, so that everybody could hear it, and then afterwards placed such a construction upon it as exactly suited his purpose. Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases malled free. The Swirt Spacific Co., Brawer 8, 4tlants, Ga., or life W. 23d St., N. Y.

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