A RICH SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Orr, on behalf of the joint committee to whom had been referred the claims of the

to whom had been referred the claims of the members of the late Mackey House, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committees on privileger and elections and judiciary, to whom were referred the claims of all persons alleged to have been elected, and who refused to appear and qualify as members, and joined the iselves to another body, calling themselves a House of Representatives, &c., beg leave to report that they have duly and carefully considered the same as far as their time has allowed, and ask to make the following partial re-

That though the conduct of the person referred to in the resolutions has been highly reprehensibile, and in contempt of the au-thorisy of this House still the committee desire, as far as possible, to carry out the broad, just and liberal policy of the Administration, and proscribe no one, as far as they can do so consistently with the dignity of the House of Representatives and the majesty of the law. We beg leave to recommend as follows:

That from Beaufort Mesers, Hastings Gantt, Joseph Robinson, George A. Reed and T. E. Miller, on presenting their credentials and purging themselves at the bar of the House of their contempt, have the oath of office administered to them, and be allowed to take their seats as members.

That from Chester Messrs. Samuel Coleman and Purvis Alexander be admitted on the same condition. That from Clarendon Messrs. Syfax Mil-

ten and Hampton Boston be admitted on the same conditions. That from Georgetown Messrs. Charles

S. Green and P. K. Kinloch be admitted of the same conditions. That from Orangeburg Messrs. Shadrack

Morgan, Christian W. Caldwell and Ellis Forrest be admitted on the same conditions. That from Richland Messrs. A. W. Curtis, C. S. Minort, Jas. Wells, R. J. Palmer and Wm. M. Lowman be admitted on the same conditions, and

That from Williamsburg William Scott, James F Peterson and John Evans be admitted on the same conditions.

J. L. ORR, ROBT. ALDRICH.

Hamilton moved that the members named in the report come forward, by counties, and after purging themselves of their contempt be sworn in. This plan was adopted, and there followed one of the richest scenes that ever was witnessed within the legislative halls of South Carolina. The Rebels, as they are fitly termed, appeared to feel it all he must purge his contempt or leave." like a parcel of disgraced school boys about to be lectured. To those who had seen burg were then sworn in. these identical men last winter, insolent, overbearing and loud-mouthed, the very men who had with similar resolutions poured forth day and night their foul abuse upon the heads of the legal representatives of the State, the scene to-day was immense, and one that never will be forgotten. It is almost incredible that the crying apologists who appeared to-day, craving pardon, are the same blatant partisans who, in December last, threatened the life of the Republic '

Beaufort was first called for and Gantt, Robinson, Reed and Miller came forward, the House. What have you to say for yourselves ?".

Miller, who in the flush days of Radicalism, was inclined to be very characteristic to the front and in a very plain in marked contrast with his haranguing said; "What I have done I be-lieve to be right, but I am perfectly willing to recognize you as the legal Speaker, and this as the legal House of Representatives." A number of voices cried out "louder," and Mr. Sheppard said: "There is a condition precedent to Mr Miller's admission, and that is that he shall purge himself of the contempt of which he acknowledges himself guilty, and I do not recognize in his remarks an expression of regret or penitence for his palpable violation of the law." Miller, in a half frightened tone: "I accept the preposition as laid down in the resolutions, and consider this acceptation as purging my contempt." A voice from the Democratic side invisted that there should be an admission of wrong, and a request for perdon. Miller, anding that he had to awallow the dose, blurted out that he know he had done wrong, and craved pardon for what he had done. This was satisfactory, and the House agreed sto admit him.

Miller then said that he would state, on behalf of his colleagues, that they made the same apologies as himself. A dozen voices cried out that they wanted to hear each man speak for himself. Gantt came next, and, seeing the fate of Miller, was decidedly more docile. He said: "I accept the propositions as laid down in the resolutions, and I am willing to stand by them and apologize to the House for my unlawful conduct." Reed came next, and said that he knew that he had erred, and asked pardon for what he had done. Robinson followed, and said he craved the pardon of the House for having erred, and accepted the propositions laid down in the resolutions. These four Mackeyites, who, it will be remembered, all voted for the expulsion of the legal members last winter, then presented their credentials to he the Speek as laid down in the resolutions, and I am winter, then presented their credentials to the clerk, and were sworn in by the Speak-

Alexander and Coleman, of Chester, were then called and came slouchingly forward, looking as if they would be much relieved if they could put their fingers in their mouths Alexander said: "I am sorry for the course I have taken, not understanding it thoroughly, being a new member. I hope the House will pardon me." Coleman said: "I accept the proposition laid down in the resolutions, and if I am in contempt of the legal House, I hope that I will be

pardoned." Hamilton said : "If you are in HOW THE EUROPEAN WAR IS LIKELY TO contempt! We don't want any such lan-guage as that." Several voices: "Did the member say 'if' he was in contempt?"-Coleman, decidedly bull-dozed, "I say, as I am in contempt, I ask pardon." These two were then sworn in.

Syfax Milton and Hampton Boston, of Clarendon, came next. Milton said he accepted the situation, and "if" he had been aboring in contempt asked forgivenees .-The Speaker: "You have been adjudged to be in contempt, and must purge yourself of that contempt." Milton: "I know I have done wrong, and ask pardon." Boston said: "I ask pardon for what I have done," but spoke very feebly. Hemphill, of Abbeville, said he couldn't hear anything, but kuew from the way Boston had rendered "Hold the Fore" last winter he had a good pair of lungs. Boston repeated his apology somewhat more distinctly, and he and his colleague were sworn in.

Green and Kinloch, of Georgetown, next came up, smiling. Kinloch, said: "I am sorry for the course I pursued, and as it was my first term, I hope the House will pardon Green said: "I was sure that the course I pursued was right, and have since seen that my course was wrong; and since that I is conclude to myself, and find out I is wrong in my course, I is pursued and I hope de gentlemens of the Legal House will excuse me." [Laughter.] These two worthy representatives of Georgetown were then sworn in.

Morgan, Forrest and Caldwell, of Orangeburg, were next called, and came forward rather doggedly. Morgan said: "I am sorry for everything I have done in violation of the Constitution of this State."—
Off: "De you be parded of this House?"
Morgan: "I grant it, sir." [Laughter.] Several voices: "It appears as if this man is trying to avoid a recantation." Morgan: "I axes forgiveness, sir." Caldwell made a clean breast of it. He said: "When I was here before, I knew I was in contempt; but the people of my county kept me here, and I stayed to show them they were wrong, and they know they are wrong now, and I crave forgiveness, sir. Forrest was very sulky. He said: "I am sorry for my violation of the Constitution of the State."-The Speaker. "Do you ask forgiveness? Forrest. "I always axes forgiveness, when I does wrong." The Speaker: "Do you admit that you have done wrong?" Forrest: "Of course if I is violate the Constitution, I has done wrong." Voices from the Democratic side: "We don't propose to have this man shuffle round in this way;

It will be observed that Straker. of Or angeburg, was excluded, and I understand his exclusion is on the ground of his being an alien. Since the report was handed in, however, Straker has produced naturalization papers and will be admitted.

Curtis, Minort, Wells, Palmer and Lowman, of Richland, then came forward .-This is a high-toned delegation, and the necessary performance went very hard with some of them. Curcis said "I am willing to be guided by the conditions of the resolu-tions." Voices: "Wa want Voices: "We want an apology." in a sort of wriggling gait, with their credentials in their hands. The speaker said: but am willing to accept the terms of the "You have heard the resolutions adopted by resolutions." Orr: "Until he asks pardon for his contumacious conduct, I am not in favor of his being admitted." Curtis; 'I ask pardon, sir, of this House." A voice: "It don't come from his heart, and he ought to be put out." Minor who is the leader of one wing of the Republican party of this county, showed better sense than his colleague and said: "I ask pardon, sir, for my contempt of this House." Wells said he thought the course he was pursuing was right; but had since found out it was wrong, and asked pardon from the House for his error. Palmer said: "I accept the proposition laid down in the resolutions. I am sorry for the action taken by me, and ask pardon of the House." Lowman said he thought he was right, as he had legal advisers who directed his course. He had found out his mistake and craved forgiveness.

Scott. Peterson and Evans, of Williamsburg, came next. Scott thought he was right at the time, but was sorry for what he had done and asked pardon. Peterson said : "I heartily endorse the action of the committee, and axes the House to forgive me for my waywardness!" [Laughter.]— Evans said: "This is my first term." I didn't know no better. I know I is done wrong, and I axes pardon sir!" These three were sworn in, and this closed the

show for the day.

The committee will proceed as rapidly as possible, and may make another report tomorrow. While the erring members were humiliating themselves the rest of the Mackey members, whose names are not yet reached, sat gloomily and silently in their seats, and, as bad as it appeared to be to those who recanted, it was infinitely worse to those who didn't get a chance to eat dirt.—News and

SELECTED BECIPES: CHEAP PUDDING.—One egg, two cups of s igar, one large spoonful of butter, cup three parts full of butter-milk, amall teaspoonful of soda—season to taste and buke chealy. For a family of the state and buke the solpe. When we proporly baked, this will be found indeed cheap and wholesome.

SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS .- One cup of sugar, half cup of butter, tablespeopful of flour, all creamed together, then add small cup of hot water-place on stove and stir frequent-ly. When thick enough add wine and nut-

meg. When necessary double the recipe. sugar, three eggs, half a nutmeg, tea-spoonful of soda, half cup of butter-milk, and flour to make a soft dough. Bake quickly.

ADMIRAL PORTER AND GENERAL SHER-MAN'S VIEWS.

Admiral Porter was found in his office today examining charts and maps of the probable scenes of conflict, and in reply to an enquiry said :

This war promises to be the most gigantic and important to Europe, and even to the United States, that has taken place. It will be a great religious war, and the consequences can only be surmised. The idea of some of the newspapers that Turkey is going to be wiped out in a day is a mistaken one. The Russians will never capture Constantinople. It is not in the power of their army or navy, it is of very little consequence in contrast with what it is required to ac-

complish. They have about thirty iron-clads and 241 vessels of the open finds. They have 40,000 men in their navy and fifteen hundred and fifty-five guns.

He then read off a list of their iron-clads howing that five of them carry from sixteen to twenty-six guns, and the rest from two to eight guns apiece, and continued:

All these iron-clads are of the very best material, and their guns of the latest pattern and heaviest calibre. The other ordi nary vessels are all reported to be in good condition. The larger portion of this navy is now about getting free from the ice of the North Sea, near St. Petersburg. Those vessels of the Russian Navy that are now in our ports came here to get rid of the ice there this winter. The navy, however, makes little difference on either side. This war, as between Russia and Turkey, is going to be in the main a land fight. The Turks have twenty splendid iron-clads, with eightyfour other good and substantial war vessels. They have 1,218 guns and 34,000 men. For the defensive this is a good navy .-They have the great forts of the Dardanelles, all along from its mouth up to Gallipolis. Here they also have chains, torpedo boats, their iron-clads, sunken hulks and other obstructions. The Russians have to pass through these to Gallipolis, thence into the Sea of Marmora, and then they will have to fight their way up through the torpedoes, iron-clads, etc., to the Bospherus .-As they pass by Constantinople up the Bosphorus, they have twenty miles of forts to encounter, and having passed these they are in the Black Sea. You see, sir, this fight is by no means to be all on the side of the Russians. They have no fleet in the Black Sea. When Sebsatopol was destroyed and their great fleet blown up and sunk en, and their navy yards destroyed on the Black Sea, that settled their fleets in that al the European powers have fort

locality. The Russians have a fine army, well disciplined, well officered, and doubt-

less their arms, guns and supplies are of the

first class. They are not commencing this fight for sentiment sake. It is the hope of their lives; and they are now arrived at the point when the Emperor will be able to get every man and every dollar his people have, so as to win the great contest of the nation. It will be no use, though, as it will end in disaster. The Turks are thoroughly aroused. From one end of their vast emcrowding together by the tens of thousands, and agricultural products will secure a and already the religious fanaticism of the Just think of 40,000 000 of people! They will give every dol lar and every valuable they have to aid their side. They have the best arms in the world -they were made by our own people, and Europe has no better. The large guns the Tarks get from Krupp, and, of course, both have plenty of arms and ammunition.
After the Russians get much weakened and the Turks have worried them a good deal, then the Austrains and, perhaps, the Germans will have something to say. France is not particularly interested, and—mark what I say—she will not engage in this conflict. She will go on with her exhibition, and it promises to be a grand success. The war will not affect it in the least. Austria is the country that is most in the contest, excepting England, and just how Austria is going to act remains to be seen. She will be in the fight, however, before the war has gone on six months. England is the grand puzzle. You can depend on it she does not intend to allow Russia to take Constantinople, even if she could, and her time to enter into the contest will be marked by the circumstances of the conflict. The breat good that this war is going as have on our country cannot be computed. We will not only sell flour, wheat, corn, pork, arms and ammunition to the contending parties, but we will sell all these things to the other great nations, especially our cereals and provisions. If the war continues two years, and my prediction is that it will, we will have to plant for the whole world. The entire agricultural pursuits of the great grain country of the Black Sea will be stop-ped. It was so in the Crimean war. I was a lieutenat in the navy and commanded the Supply, then in the Mediterranean squa-dren, and well do I remember the rich har-yest our merchants reaped during the war.

This war will bring again to us the commer-cial supremacy we lost during our war. If Congress legislates properly in June, so as to allow vessels to be bought and placed under our flag to remain there, our commerserine will be revived. We have not Admiral Porter went on to say that there

robably would not be much blockading and

that our supplies would be in demand by

SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—One cup of sucar, half cup of butter, tablespectful of flour,
ill creamed together, then add small cup of
not water—place on stove and stir frequenty. When thick enough add wine and nutmeg. When necessary double the recipe.

TEA CAKES.—One cup of butter, two of

TEA CAKES.—One cup of butter, two of witness the greatest battles over fought, so far as the destruction of life is-concerned.

million of lives, and they will not be all Russians and Turks either. I can hardly believe that the Turks can withstand the shock. The may save Constantinople, but if they lose overy other point what good will it do them? General Sherman also took a favorable view of the effect on this country.

It will keep our people at work day and night to provide for Europe, if there should be a general war, and that now seems inevitable to me. I believe all the great powers will be directly or indirectly involved before the year is out. In the parts of the country is which the field fights will certainly take place a half million men on either side can and will be used. The Russians will have to pull along very fast through the summer, for they get all their

these are rarely available.

Gen. Sherman said h; was in favor of allowing some of our army officers to visit either army without pay and serve on staff

Mobile Register : The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitols of Uurope for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part if this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which i has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years .-Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eas tern question.

and Turkey and no longer no averteu. Al-ready the tramp of armed men can be heard on the banks of the Pruth and the Danube both nations hurrying for ard to completion their armaments for a long and bloody contest, in which perhaps all the nations of Europe may be forced to take part. Fearful as the crash must be and pregnant with momentous consequences to Europe-this country may find it the occasion to recover its lost commerce, if a wise and liberal policy be adopted by Congress with respect to the shirping interests, while manufactures our wharves and workshops resound with the hum of active toil. Europe's difficulty is certainly the opportunity of the United States.

RUSSIA.

New York Times : The great northern empire, which, according to appearances, is on the verge of war with her inert, but not yet moribund, southern neighbor, covers about one sixth of the solid land on the globe, an aggregate exceeding nine hundred million square miles. Her population, numbering about 90,000,000, comprises more than a hundred different nationalities, and at least half that number of languages are spoken within her boundaries. She has a debt of not far from twenty-five millions istic of Mr. Swett. roubles, the rouble being of the value in our currency of 73.11 cents, so that represented in dollars, her indebtedness amounts to nearly \$2,000,000,000. Her revenue was set down for the last fiscal year at 525,000,000 roubles. Her army numbers in fact about 700,000 men of all arms, though since the decree of 1872, enforcing service and interdicting the evasion of substitutes, it has a paper basis of half a million more.

Hog CHOLERA. -The Paris Intelligencer says that J. M. Dunn, Esq., of that county has used the following recipe for hog cholera for several years past, both before and since the war, with great success. His neighbors have also used it, and they say it has never fail d to cure the cholera when the hogs would eat it, and that it will arrest the disease among these not already sick, if fed to them .- Shelbyville (Tenn.) Commercial.

RECIPE.-Take one tablespoonful of arsenie, one tablespoonful of gun-powder, and one tablespoorful of sulphur. Thoroughly mix these ingredients with a half bushel of wheat bran, wet and feed to twenty hogs.— If the bran is soured before using, it is said to be better:

Hog CHOLERA .- I have been free from the cholers among my hogs for twelve mouths just by the use of this remedy:

corn meal, and give to the hogs say twelve to treen in number, twice per week. Then mit oak or hickory ashes with kitchen stuffs in my quantity, and give to the hogs of-

have lost, since the war, a number of hop with the cholera, and have tried many things said to be preventives, but have not benefitted, but I have not lost one sice I have been using this preparatior .far as the destruction of life is concerned. A great many have died all around me. I believe this struggle is going to cost a G of Jones, in Georgia Grange.

HOW CAN I SERVE THE STATE? BY THE AUTHOR OF THE RISEN CAROLINA. "He serveth best, who loveth most."

[Coleridge. They only may be truly said to live Who nobly live; and all may nobly live; There is no work so mean a purpose pure May not ennoble it—no life so poor It may not link itself to issues high-Who knows how far an act or word may reach It was God's will by one perfect life Lived in a nook obscure, to save the world; He knoweth well what thou hast most at heart To that He counts thy life at its just weight; Meet but His will, He will meet thy desire.

How can I serve the State? Sweet would it be to die Or live for her! but I Can only love my State.

How can I serve the State? "Thou seemest set apart; But bear her in thy heart And thou shalt serve thy State."

How can I serve the State? "No proof of love it were To serve thyself by her Through office of the State."

How can I serve the State? "By service indirect
Thou mayest well protect
And help to build thy State."

How may I serve the State? There is no lot so low But thou may'st use it so As well to serve thy State."

"Serve him who placed thee there. And think not that by prayer Thou dost not serve thy State.

How can I serve the State? "Work at the task God sent; Fulfill His high intent; Trust Him to keep the State."

SCIENTIFIC INTERVIEW. Mr. Leonard Swett came into the parlor and greeted the reporter warmly.
"This is a very sad affair, Mr. Swett, said the reporter, sympathetically.
"What's that?" asked Mr. Swett.

"It is very melancholy, but we must all ome to it, sooner or later. "What is it? What are you speaking

"We should all be prepared, Mr. Swett We know not when the hour may come, Mr. Moody says. In the midst of life, Mr. Swett, we are in death. How do your poor family take it, Mr. Swett?

"Take what? Talk out. Have you any bad news? Tell it right out man. 'Yes, sir, I have bad news. In the flower of his fame, in the strength of his manhood, in the pride of his middle age, one of the most respected citizens has gone from bune's sympathetic condolence to learn the

amount of insurance.' "Who is it? Somebody dead? Who

"Let me break it, gently, Mr. Swett; it is yourself, sir. There is a rumor down town that you are dead."

"There isn't a word of truth in it." "Think well, Mr. Swett, before denying it. Some of the most wealthy and influential of our citizens say it is so.

"But I say it isn't. I ought to know. Look at me. "Now, Mr. Swett, you understand the

rule of the law that where there is of evidence on one preponderance side it shall be assumed that the side presenting such preponderance shall be deemed to be correct. There are many who say you are deceased, and against them you offer your unsupported word. What is the intelligent public to think?"

"But I say, emphatically, I am not dead. Isn't that enough ?"

The reporter reflected. He knew Mr. Swett, and knew him to be a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and he hated to doubt his word; but he remembered numerous calls on Mr. Swett for news, which he benignly, good-naturedly, but firmly refused to give up, and what wonder that the reportorial mind should dwell on this character-

"I'd like to state flatly that you are still alive, Mr. Swett, but I dislike to be 'scooped,' and I am fearful. Couldn't you write a disclaimer, or something I could show in the event of any trouble?"

"It isn't necessary. When I tell a man I am not defunct, isn't that sufficient?" "Yes, ordinarily; but here's this story believed by so many, and what right have I an humble reporter, to flaunt the lie in the teeth of these respectable citizens? I might say there is some doubt about the matter, and ask the public to suspend judgment until you can make a statement. But then,

and then where am I?" He looked calmly at the reporter, and breathed hard. "Could you tell me any facts about your

you might not make a statement after all

late life, Mr. Swett?" "No, sir." "Can't you say or do something to set this uncertainty at rest?"

"I can only say that I am alive and well-That is all." "Very well, Mr. Swett; I'll give your

statement as coming from you, and you can settle with those who started the rumor, afterwards. Good night, Mr. Swett." An old negro woman gives her views on

raising cotton thusly: "De way dey use to make cotton in my day was wid plenty ob hick'ry. Dey didn't need no juanner den. An if yo'll gib me a few niggers and a good hick'ry now, I kin make any ob dis land about heah fotch good cotton, dat will beat any ob yer juanner!"

Abraham Lincoln in his attack of smallpox, said: "Now I am willing to see the office seekers, for at last, I have something can give 'em all."

At Geneva, Ohio, a man named Potter shot his wife for leaving him and then shot himself.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION. WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1877. SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 12 M.

Mr. Cochran, from the Comittee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred bill to reduce and fix the salaries of certain public officers, reported back the same with the recommendation that it do pass, with the salaries of Circuit Judges reduced to \$2,500, Solicitor to \$1,250, Superintendent of Penitentiary to \$1,500.

Mr. Cochran, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported back the bill to reduce and fix the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, with the recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendment:

"That each member of the General Assembly shall hereafter receive for each regular session such per diem compensation as will amount to and not exceed the sum of \$300; and when convened in extra session, each member shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as are fixed for the regular session, and none other: Provided, That said per diem compensation of the extra session shall be determined by the per diem compensation of the regular

session next preceding such extra session.' The committee on Privileges and Elections asked to be discharged from the further hearing of the contested case between A. P. Butler and E. P. Stoney, claiming seats as Senator from Aiken County, as E. P. Stoney had failed to appear in his own behalf, and they recomend that Hon. A. P. Butler be confirmed as Senator from Aiken County.

Mr. Cannon-A bill to incorporate the Spartanburg and Rutherford Railroad. Mr. Crittenden—A bill to amend an act entitied An act to authorize the close and to appoint additional Trial Justices for Un-

ion, Georgetown and Greenville Counties. Mr. Livingston introduced the following, which was ordered for consideration to-mor-

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the General Assembly adjourn sine die on Friday,

the 11th of May instant. Mr. Jeter introduced the following, which as ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Whereas a resolution was introduced in the Senate of South Carolina in March, 1874, "authorizing a joint committee to procure for the Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives two historic paintings each, one representing President Abraham Lincoln in the act of signing the Proclamation of Emancipation, the other representing Hon. Charles Sumner in the act of presenting his last great Bill of Rights in the Senate of the United States, to the end that future legislators may emufate their virtues by beholding their likenesses." For the purchase of the same the State Treasurer was authorized by the resolution to pay one thousand dollars, which, after some opposition in debate, was changed to five thousand dollars, and thus amended passed both bodies of the General Assembly; and whereas, it seems, by the reports of the State Treasurer for the years ending October 31, 1875, and October 31, 1876, that at least four thousand dollars have been paid toward the purchase of said paintings;

therefore, be it. Resolved by the Senate, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain and report how much money has been paid towards the purchase of said paintings, to whom paid, what has become of the same, and where and in what condition are said paintings; and said committee are authorized to take evidence in the case, and to send for persons and papers. Mr. Whittemore introduced the follow-

Whereas the Charleston News, of the

28th ultimo, publishes a dispatch from Columbia, of the date of the 27th ultimo, reflecting upon the character of certain members of this body, and accusing them of receiving, on orders of the Clerk of the Senate, certain goods from the stores in Columbia, to the amount of thousands of dollars, which were paid for in State certificates, signed by the President of the Senate and the Clerk of the Senate, and said certificates were, some of them, paid out of the State funds, and that the said Senators were privy to such misappropriation of the pubic moneys, therefore.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of nvestigating the whole matter, and reporting upon the same; and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Bowen moved, as an amendment, to substitute the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of five

be appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate and report upon all charges of improper use of the public funds or public credit of the State by any member or officer of the Senate, with authority to the said committee to send for persons and pa-pers, with leave to report by bill or other-

Mr. Meetze moved, as an amendment to the substitute, to insert after the word "Senato" the words "and all parties implicated in the alleged frauds," which amendment was adopted.

The question was then taken upon agree-ing to the substitute, and decided in the ffirmative.

The President announced Messrs. Bowen, Cochran, Moetse, Warley and Witherspoon as said committee.

Mr. Crittenden introduced the following, which was ordered for consideration to-mor-

Resolved, That the reply of Mr. F. W. Dawson to the accusations made against him upon the floor of the Senate be allowed to be read. A bill to repeal an act for the relief of the widows and orphaus of persons killed

because of their political opinions was en-grossed for a third reading.

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]