VOLUME X .--- NUMBER 2215.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1873.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.

THE LEGISLATURE TO ADJOURN ON THE 96TH INSTANT.

The Proceedings of Yesterday. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Wednesday, February 19. In the Senate, to-day, the following bills re

ordered to be sent to the House: Bill to abrogate all that portion of the State debt, incurred in aiding the late re-Bill to incorporate the Newberry Cotton

ceived their final reading, were passed, and

Mills.
Bill to incorporate the Moultrieville Rail-Bill to make an appropriation to pay the claim of the Central National Bank of Columbla, on account of the interest on certain ac-

eptances.

Bill to fix the salary of certain officers Bill to amend the act to incorporate the Vil lage of Marion.

Bill to permit the Sullivan's Island Ferry

Company to erect a wharf and building in the cove at Moultrieville. The following bills were passed by the Senate, and having already been passed by the

House were ordered to be enrolled for ratifi-Bill to recharter Ashford's Ferry.

Bill to recharter Ashford's Ferry.

Bill to incorporate the Garrison Light Infantry, of Charleston.

Bill to incorporate the Wadmalaw Biflemen, and the Edisto Biflemen, also the Sumner Light Dragoons, all of Charleston County.

Bill to incorporate the Bryan Light Infantry, of Charleston County.

Bill to incorporate the Ford Biflemen, of Charleston.

Bill to incorporate the Scott United Blues of Charleston.
Bill to amend section 17, chapter 45, of the General Statutes, regarding the persons liable to work on the public highways.

The bill to charter the Anderson, Alken and Port Royal Railroad received its final reading. was passed and ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence in the Senate amend

The bill to charter the Charleston Water and Canal Company was debated until ad-In the House, J. F. Greene offered a concur

rent resolution to adjourn sine die on the 26th of February, which was adopted almost unanimously by both houses. The report of the committee on claims of

the Keowee Courier and R. H. Cain was adopted. The following were read a second time and

ordered to be engrossed for a third reading : Bill to amend section 4, chapter 50, of the General Statutes, (relating to lences).

Bill to provide for granting certain char-

ters.

Joint resolution authorizing the county commissioners of Beaufort County to levy a Bill to incorporate the town of Nichols.

Bill to prevent State and county officers from holding more than one office. Bill to incorporate the Newberry and Chester Bill to incorporate the Ebenezer Baptist church of Georgetown County. Bill to provide for the establishment of a

house of refuge and industrial school in the cities of Charleston and Columbia. Bill to regulate the feer of certain officers.

Joint resolution to authorize the county
ommissioners of Abbeville Ceunty, for 1872,

The following were passed by the House, and, having already been passed by the Sen-

ate, were ordered to be enrolled for ratifica-Joint resolution to provide an appropria-

by the State in Darilugton County.

Bill to provide for the purchasers of lands at sales made for ron-payment of taxes being put into possession of the same.

Bill to amend Section 6, Chapter 62, of the Carrell Statutes, Celating to insurance company of the Carrell Statutes. Several Statutes, (relating to insurance com

panies.)
Bill to provide for the establishment of a litume of refuge and industrial school in the cities of Charleston and Columbia.

The following received their final reading. were passed and ordered to be sent to the

Bill to establish a steam ferry company be-tween Charleston, and John's, James, Wadma-law and Edisto Islands.

Bill to encourage the rebuilding of the burnt district in the City of Charleston, and

for other purposes.

Bill to regulate the pay of county treas-

Bill to prevent State and county officers from holding more than one office.

Bill to punish persons for the removal or secretion of personal property levied on by the sheriff or other officers.

Bill to abrogate all that portion of the State date from read in the late rebellion.

debt incurred in the late rebellion. Bill to repeal an ext authorizing trustees to invest funds in the State bouds.
Bill to amend certain sections of the Gene-

Bill to incorporate the People's Building and Loan Association of Charleston.

Bill to repeal an act relating to the State

Rill to amend an act to renew the charter of the Town of Chester.
Bill to revive and extend the charter of the Savings, Building and Loan Association.
Bill te incorporate the Farmers' and Planters' Savings and Loan Association of Ham-

Bill to establish a public road in Colleton

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-The Sons of Temperance open a featival in Columbia early in April.

-Court has been in s-ssion in Marion since last Monday, Judge Townserd presiding, and business is being rapidly dispatched.

-There are now seven prisoners in the Marion jail, their crimes ranging from larceny

The Augusta papers give a report that a negro named Isaac Haywood was shot near Horse Cleek, South Carolina, last Sunday

Marion has paid, for State and county taxes, \$53,756 21; for echool district tax. \$1360 66; and for her poll tax, \$1983, making a total of \$857,129 87 paid in for taxes up to the

17th instant.

A singular disease, that affects the jaw bone on each side of the face, and each shoulder, is prevalent in Columbia. It is supposed to be caused from colds, and gives those attacked severe pain.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The government bought one million of bonds yesterday at 113 65-100 to 113 85 100.

A box containing \$10,000 worth of North Carolina bonds was stolen from a store in Broome street, New York, yesterday.

—A steamer has arrived at Punia Arenas with six hundred and fity-four Chinamen on board. Thirty-one died during the passage.

—A milk train ran into a passenger train, Tuesday, near Harlem, New York, killing one person and injuring many.

person and injuring many.

—A terrible collery explosion occurred near Hanley, Staffordshire, England, on Tuesday. Thirty miners are reported killed,

and a number injured. The Steamer J. D. Foley has left Fortress Monroe for Baltimore, having in tow the steamer Lucille, from Wilmington, for that port, she having lost her rudder.

A petition is circulating in Boston which agks the Massachusetts Legislature to expunge its sole of censure against Senator Sumuer to bis action regarding battle flags.

— General Thomas Eckert, superintendent of the Western Union Teiegraph Company, salled from New York for Liverpool yester-

day morning, on a two months' trip. He was escorted to the steamer by many of his tele--The Democratic State Convention of Con-

necticut met at Hartford yesterday, with Colonei Dwight O. Morris, formerly a Republican. presiding, first as temporary and finally as permanent chairman. Chas. I. Ingersoll was nominated for Governor, and George G. Lile, Liberal Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor.

PARTY WHITEWASH.

What the New York Papers say of the Credit Mobilier Report.

Credit Mobilier Report.

New York, February 19.

The New York World, commenting upon the Credit Mobilier report, presented to Congress yesterday, says: "The report recommends the expulsion of Ames, not for offering bribes to members of Congress, but for putting them to open shame; and Brooks, not for holding stock which he had no right to hold, but for being a Democrat." It further says that the committee had one standard of right not wrong for Democrats, and another for and wrong for Democrats, and another for Republicans, and asks: "What are the offences of Ames and Brooks, compared with those of Garfield, Kelly, Dawes, Patterson, Wilson and Colors

Wilson and Colfax?"

The Herald, in commenting upon the report of the Poland committee, says: "It may be that the committee's conclusions have been arrived at honesily, and that they may have been able to find distinctions between briber. and bribed, which the people will fail to dis-cover; but their action will be regarded with suspicion, and it will be difficult to remove from the public mind the impression that they acted in the interests of the majorities Brooks as sacrifices, have sought to shield

others equally deserving of punishment."
The Times thinks that those expecting a whitewashing report will be disappointed, as the report is strictly non-partisan; and for deserves the highest praise. The judgment passed on Brooks and Ames, it considers fully passed on Brooks and Ames, it considers they deserved. Regarding Kelly and Garfield, it thinks they present a most distressing figure before the country, and the only comment necessary on their case is that, had they taken o do with the Credit Mobiller, no contradic-

to do with the Creat Mobiler, no contradiction would have been necessary.

The Tribune thinks the resolutions illustrate at once the feebleness of the Inquiry and the tremendous force of the political organization that controlled and directed it. It has but one object, namely: to complement the Presidential campaign with the endorsement of the methods by which it was forsement of the methods by which it was carried. It insults the honesty and intelligence of Congress. Partisanship never stooped so low before. We cannot believe the resolutions will pass."

The Sun says: 'The committee in recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, and then whitewashing their accommites.

and then whitewashing their accomplices committed a grave offence against official purity, orderly government, public and common decency, which every member of the committee will live long enough to bltterly regret. All right-minded persons of whatever political party will indignantly re-sist the partial, unwise, unjust and illogical conclusion to which the committee have ar-rived, and be sure to attribute the strange result of their deliberations to something quite aside from the firm purpose to perform an imperative duty without lear or favor."

THE CLUBS OF NEW YORK.

Their Characteristics, Organization

and Expenses. A New York letter says:

The most noticeable clubs of the city are the Union League, the Manhattan, the Americus and Biossom Club, the Lotos Club, the Arca-dian and the Palette Club. The Union League, vell known, was established during the as is well known, was established during the war, and is an onigrowth of the heated passion developed in that time of strife. The resident membership of this club is restricted to 1000, but the non-resident membership is unlimited and may be multiplied ad infinitum. in limited and may be multiplied at intertain, it is privilege, however, being not taken advantage of to an undue extent, as the whole membership does not exceed a near approach to 1400 names. The dues of the Union League Club are \$60 per annum, the initiation fee \$100, while non-residents pay but half rates. Elections for the admission of new members are held at the month its meatings one hallot in ten excluding. ly meetings, one ballot in ten excluding The executive committee consists of fifteer members, live of whom are elected annually, no one being eligible for a longer time than one successive term. Games for money are not permitted, and the entire building is closed by midnight. The beautiful building erected by Jerome for the Jockey Club has been leased by this association for a number of years, and it is most elegant throughout, the framework and finishing of black walnut. the framework and finishing of black walnut the carpeting rich and soft, the furniture correspondingly handsome and luxurious. The income of the club is \$85,000 per annum, exclusive of that derived from the restaurant and other sources, but the expenses are bare-Vm. J. Heppin.

As a direct offset to the Union League which is thoroughly Republican, the Manhat-tan Club was projected in the year following, 1864, and of this Manton Marble, of the World, has been the permanent secretary. Its head-quarters are exceedingly elegant, being the superb mansion on Fitth Avenue and Fitteenth street, just one block above Delmonico's. The membership here is limited to one thousand, and though as intensely Democratic as the Union League is Republican, its organiza-tion is oligarchical, as the power is vested in a board of twenty-five, who retain their position during life, unless in case of resig-nation. The initiation fee is \$150 and the yearly ones \$50. Augustus Scheh is the president. Of the ring Democrats who have followed the lead of Tweed & Co, the American Club is the chosen organization, but like it president, is now under the weather This has been a summer club more particularly, and its annual "camps" at Indian Harbor, Con-

necticut, have been well known. Now that its president, Tweed, is in disgrace, the club, or which he was the main spring, is of cours in a dublous state of prosperity, and may give up the ghost. The Blossom Club is an of-shoot of the Americus, and shares its adverse fortunes, having been in reality a sort of winer resort for the Americus, which flourished

ter resort for the Americus, which flourished most in summer.

The Lotos club, No. 2 Irving place, next to the Academy of Music, was the first club, distinctively inclusive of the press, which has attained a permanency, and was first set on foot in 1870 by several journalists, with the provision that two-thirds of the members should be professionals, this proposition being afterwards reduced to ene-half, which consequently gave rise to such dissatisfaction that the business element, headed by Col. Stebbers, withdrew and formed themselves into the Arcadiaa club. This secession, however, has in no wise affected the prosperity of the Lotos club, which, from a greater unanimity of sentiment, has gained in strength consequent upon increased harmony, that consequent upon increased harmony, that which it lost for the time being in mere memwhich it lost for the time being in mere mem-bers. It is governed by a directory of twelve, elected annually, of whom Whitelaw Read is now the president. The entrance fee for honorary members is \$250; for active members tian also seems to prosper, an i is governe dian also seems to prosper, an i is governed by a council of twenty-one, who are chosen for five years. The members are limited to three bundred, the entrance fees being \$50 and \$100, the annual dues \$40. The Palette Cub is also of somewhat recent erigin, but is quite popular—including six hundred mem-bers. This is particularly an art club, but includes those pursuing industrial aris as well as engineers. A distinctive feature of this club are the low fees, being but \$15 for encino are the low 1-es, being but \$15 for en-trance and \$12 annually. There are other clubs of special aims, such as the Army and Navy Club, the Jocky Club and the Yacht Club, headed by Mr. Bennett.

CONSTERNATION IN UTAH.

The Tribulation of the Mormon Saints SALT LAKE, February 16.

The tribulation among the Mormon leaders in view of the probability of decisive Congressional action against their institution, i gressional action against their institution, is becoming daily more manifest. Already a removal from Utah is discussed. One of their organs to-day says that the strong arm of power is to be invoked to make them move on, but where shall they go? Where is it de-sired that they shall never plant their tents. sired that they shall next pitch their tents?
The priesthood is understood to be seriously contemplating the possible necessity of another pioneer expedition, but it is not gen e induced to abandon their present he here is no doubt that Brigham Young an his advisers are endeavoring to secure a new country for a kingdom, and it is intimated that negotiations have been renewed for the exclusive possession of one of the Sandwich

-William Cullen Bryant, the venerable poet editor of the New York Post, was in Savannab

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, February 19.
President Grant and Secretaries Fish and
Boutwell visited the Senate to day. Specker
Biaine and Mr. Garfield were called into the President's presence. Garfield is chairman of the committee on appropriations, and it is thought that there is money in the matter. In the Senate the House bill removing disabilities from ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia

reported without amendment the House bill providing that upon all importations of sugar-molasses, pig and rairoud fron the amount of bond required shall only be in a penal sum of double the amount of duty on such articles, and that upon all other importations it shall be in a penal sum equal to the invoice value of the merchandise imported with the dulles added.

Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the

revise the bankrupt law and to report amend-ments thereto. This was referred to the com-mittee on the judiciary.

Stewart, from the committee on the Pacific Raliroad, reported, with amendments, the bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Reliroad Company. It authorizes the said railroad to consolidate with as may be prescribed by the laws of those States, and also to construct branches from its main line north to points in Utah and Colorado, or to the State line of Nevada, and south to the Mexican boundary; one branch north, and one south, to be so constructed from the main line in each of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In the Bouse, in the appropriation bill, the Potomac River gets \$15,000, and beacons, com-Potomac River gets \$15,000, and beacons, commencing at the lighthouse midway between Cape Henry and Body Island, \$50,000. The joint resolution giving the printing of the devates to W. J. Murtagh, of the Washington Republican, was passed. Military matters occupied the balance of the day. A bill was passed, reciting that no one should be promoted with the intermediate to the intermedia moted who is abdicted to the intemperate use either of liquors or drugs.

BEYOND THE BRINE.

PARIS, February 19.
The French Cabinet met yesterday and resolved to stand by the amendment on the con-

stitutional project recently proposed by Du-laire before the commission of thirty. The Bourse was greatly animated yesterday on the reception of a report that the balance of the indemnity fund due to Germany would be commuted about the end of July.

LONDON, February 19. It has been officially announced that only seven thousand Russian troops compose the expeditionary force against Khiva. General Von Kauffman commands the expedition.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, February 19.

of hope for a large crop. The probability is great that a larger crop of cution will be planted this year than was altempted to be grown during the last, and the general neglect to plant corn and raise meat is learful to consider. The quantity of iertilizers expected to be used will exceed that of last year.

Georgia.

-Matrimony is epidemic in Albany. -Mrs Dowe, wife of Rev. Caleb Dowe, rec George's Church, in Griffin, is dead Miss Patterson gave readings in Atlanta on Tuesday evening.

Griffin has fewer idle negroes now than at

any time since the war.

Forsyth, besides rebuilding ber burnt dis trict, will erect another handsome brick struc-ture opposite Greer's hotel.

—Two small frame houses on Bryan street, Savannah, one occupied by Mrs. Anderson as a

store, and the other by Moses Scarlett as a dwelling, were burned on Wednesday morning.

—The passenger train on the Georgia Rail-The passenger train on the Georgia Railroad, leaving Atlants on Sunday night for Augusta ran of the track near Alcova River in consequence of the misplacing of a switch. Fortunately no one was hurt.

The number of acres of land returned in it e State in 1871, was 34, 130 104; in 1872, 33, 555 907—a decrease of 564 219. Aggregate valure of land in 1871, \$96,857 512; in 1872, \$96, 313 589; average value in 1871, \$2 84; in 1872, \$2 87.

*287.

—A man named Dennis Lysaught (an employee of the Georgia Kailroad,) while walking
on the top of a train of cars in motion on the
Central Railroad track in Augusta, on Sunday afternoon, fell between the track and was seriously injured by the truck, one leg being

North Carolina. _A shellroad is to be constructed in Wil

— A shellroad is to be constructed in wilmington, from the city to Wrightsville Sound,
— Wilmington intends having waterworks
similar to those of Savannah.
— The grocery of Messrs. Stalter & Bremer,
in Wilmington, was burned on Monday night.
— General Wade Hampton lectures on "General Lee" ir. Wilmington soon, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian A-socia

Between Washington and Greensboro' last week, the dead body of Mr. W. A. Alex ander, of White County, was found, with his throat cut and a kufe in his hand. This causes the supposition that he committed suicide, but most singularly his money was

—We have until lately lost sight of the en-terprising Mr. Cook and his numerous tours. He seemed to alight on our shores, issue a tempting programme, and immediately disap-pear. He was a veritable pird of pas-age. For all we know his liberal offers have me with no response in cosmopolitan New York, intellectual Boston, epicurean Baltimore, or even among the wicked of Chicago. From Philadelphia we never expected any reply to come. Unless Mr. Cook could have provided separate boats for every six persons it was ob-vious from the first that the Philadelphians would respectfully decline. We have looked for Mr. Cook in these cliles, and behold, like Harlequin in the panto mime, he suddenly is present in an unexpected place. Lebanon, Tennessee, has the honor of beginning the organization of the first excursion party, to depart from New York on the lith of June. The company is to consist of twenty or thirty Southern ladies and gentlemen. The length of the trip is to be been few recognition. about four months. The necessary expenses will be six hundred and seventy four dollars for each person. This amount includes steamfor each person. This amount includes steamers, railways, hotels, porterage, omnibuses, guides, fees for sight-seeing and servanis; also carriages to Pompeli, Meirose, Abbotsford, to the Louvre Gallery and Jardin des Plantes, in Paris; Royal Gallery in Munich, and three days in Rome, under the guidance of a competent arci sological lecturer; ponies for Vesuvius, and railway up the Raigi. Travelling and hotel accommodations are first-class everywhere. Professor Starr, of Corons Institute, Lebanon, is the chief promoter of this scheme.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HIS HONOR MAYOR WAGENER.

> Gratifying Exhibit of the Operations of the Various Departments of the Municipal Administration.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, February 18, 1873. Council met this day at five P. M. Present-Hon. John A. Wagener, Mayor

Aldermen O'Nelll, Bowen, Smith, Gage, Garrett, Volgt, Sweegan, Glover, Johnston, Moran Simonds, Pelzer, and Sigwald.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Of L. F. Campbell for relief from tax execu-lons. Referred to committee on retrench ment and relief. nent and rener.

Of residents of St. Phillp street for drain.

Referred to committee on tidal drains.

Of vestry and wardens of St. Michael's

Church for appropriation for repairs to steeple Referred to committee on public institutions ouldings and grounds.

Of Comet Star Fire Company to have engine house lined, and three additional windows cut. Lining ordered to be done, and application for windows received as information.
Of citizens to have Shepherd street opened from King to Meeting street. Referred to joint committees of streets and railroads. Of Simon Vass for remission of penalties. &c. Referred to committee on retrenchment

Of John Ancrum to roof the building in course of erection on south side of West street with shingles. Not granted.
Of Jas. McElroy, Jno. C. Mallonee, and others. for plank road in Mary street, between Meeting and King streets. Refer to compiling on streets. committee on streets.

Of J. H. Steffens & Co. to erect steam m.

orthwest corner of Coming and Canno. Of residents of Rutledge avenue for rlank road from Calhoun to Line street. Consideration postponed for the present.

The Mayor's Annual Report.

The Mayor's Annual Report.

("HARLERTON, January 1, 1873.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

One year ago, I made you a report of city affairs as they had been conducted by our predecessos, excepting of the brief term of two months for which we had become responsible. The transactions of the year 1872 have been entirely our own work, and whatever good or evil has resulted belongs entire's to our own administration. If our people have reason to be satisfactor. has resulted belongs entire's to our own administration. If our people have resson to be satished, we may rejoice and find encouragement in the continued latitiful performance of our solemn duties; if, or the contrary, our consistents have discovered just cause of a millalit, we should enter the new year with the firm resolve to spare no excitions for the public good, and to correct any errors we may have committed. However, I think we have a right to chaim that, if we have erre!, we have only been wanting in judgment, not in honesty of intention and motive. Man's views of public government will an I must differ, but little harm will ever result from the measures of those that are earn-stip striving for that which they deem right and just.

Washington, February 19.
Probabilities: Rising barometer and pleasant weather for Thursday will prevail over the Middle and Western States. For the South AtlantiorBattes, partly cloudy and clear weather. Light winds and pleasant weather in the Gulf states, and thence over the lakes falling barometer and rising temperature from in the Gulf states, and thence over the lakes falling barometer and rising temperature from the Mis. ourl River to the upper lakes.

Cours South Atlantic Neighbors.

Plorida.

—The Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, is in St. Augustine.

—The Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, is in St. Augustine.

—What a woman can do, who has a mind to do, is seen in the following which we take from the Ocala Banner: A lady un Orange County has twenty gnava bushes from which sho has shipped twelve bushels of fruit, receiving four dollars for each bushel; she has made up one hundred tumblers of jelly which has besis for the since.

—The Marianna Courler says the farmers of that section are making preparations for planting, and are further advanced in their arrangements than they have been since the war. There is no scarcity of labor, and white there is a great scarcity of money and some inconvenience in consequence, there is no want of good cheer and a general indulgence of hope for a large crop. The probability is great that a larger crop of cotton will be a first of the star and proposed that he has according administrations, although we have not quite and the company of deals, of denoralized the first of deals and continues to the original proposed to the company of the wind of the first of the side o repair, our deot considerably features, and met-est promptly discharged, a lively progress sur-rounding us on all sides, and with the fawaing of a reasonable and developing prosperity. Let our cutzens have firm faith in our destiny. God 1s good to us. Challeston shall and must suc-

It may not be denied, that some of our cit departments might yet be vastly improved. I has been to me a scurce of continued and unremitting anxie y, and I have spired no effort tinsure to the city a full and fair equivalent for has been to me a state of contained and after mitting anxie y, and I have spired n) effort to insure to the city a full and fair equivalent for every outlay, and to prevent any waste or imprudent extravagance in the public expenditures. If I have not fully succeeded, it must be attributed to our peculiar consistion, and to the imperietion of all human supervision. It would be impossibe to sum up all the evils we have encountered, and which the most persistent severity has not yet entirely eradicated. Human effort is too often subject to indicance; that cannot be sufficiently controlled with the uthoost exertions of the fine t minds to avoid nistakes. Man is prone to over-estimate what he could himself do, and to undervalue what another per-ormatines of the fine t minds to avoid nistakes. Man is prone to over-estimate what he could himself do, and to undervalue what another per-ormatines of extending each other friendly and kindly encouragement, which is the nobest in-entive to perseverance in public spirited end avors. Our departments are not perfect, by any means, but there is not one of them, with allour railings, that is not at leas fully equal to its predecessor, as well in point of their special reports, to which I shall call attention in their proper order, will fully demonstrate. I hink I can truthfully a sert that the public affairs of the city during last fear have been conducted with as much care, economy and fidelity as any well managed private corporation. And a better star dard of management our taxplyers could not reasonably expect. The public health has been unpirrallelyd, public order has been amintained, our employees have been punctually paid, contractors have never been delayed for a day, and if we have not fatally increased our public debt but have done that which we have not the last i dministration, of a large amount of accumulated i terest, and in the puraces. rears of the last idministration, of a large amount of accumulated i lerest, and in the pur-chase of property for public purposes.

THE TREASURY.

In the annual statement of the treasurer, the previous custom of that department has been somewhat modified, inasmuch as now an ordinary credit and debit account is rendered, commencing with the balance on hand ist January, 1872, and concluding with the balance remain.n. 18t January, 1873, after a comparative statement of receipts and payments during the year. It appears that the cash balance ist January, 1872, including city bils, was \$70,519 40, and the cash ta ance ist January, 1874, including city bils, is \$97.647 76. Of this, by order of Council, \$51.114 10 in city bils, have been desto, ed. It has been the practice of our treasury to report the actual payments for each department of the city up to the first of January in each year, leaving such necounts as had not then been paid to be included in the next year's appropriation as unpaid bills, and likewise to ciedit each department only with such receipts as had been astmally turned into the city treasury up to the end of the year. This might be otherwise it the treasury would include in its transactions for the year all un etted claims of the same, yet as a continuous and es tab ished system it answers all our purposes of information and comparison.

Taking the treasurer's statement, first January, 1873, of payments of 1872 as a basis of comparison with the expenditures of 1811, we find the Taking the treasurer's statement, 1781 Janu-ry, 1873, of payments of 1872 as a basis of com-arison with the expenditures of 1871, we find the ollowing differences, viz: Almshouse, 1871, \$20,851 42; against 1872, \$10, Board of Health, 1871, \$27,343 78; against 1872,

City officers, 1871, \$27,984 99; against 1872, \$20,-City Guard, 1871, \$75,918 22; against 1872, \$70, Gaslights, 1871, \$30,260 02; against 1872, \$28, 6.1 48. Firemasters, 1871, \$32,518 57; against 1872, 29, Firemasters, 1871, \$32,518 57; against 1872, 29, 69: 56.

Orphanhouse, 1871, \$28,680 80; against 1872, \$22.
701 67.

Street improvements and drains, 1871, \$94,009 05; against 1872, \$84,160 81.

Commissioners Public Lands, 1871, \$8,995 12; against 1872, \$7,530 23.

It will be seen that in all of the above regular accounts we are below our predecessors. But we are much beyond them in others, which of necessity we had to discharge, as follows:
In 1871 the interest paid was......\$307,990 66
In 1872 interest and arrears of interest. \$283,649 53

In 1872 for real estate for improve-

In 1871 for real estate for improve-

This was partly for borrowed money for 1811, and in part for city stock in execution, and for damages incurred before our time. Besides our own expenses our treasury has been charged with the county expenses for plankroads, hospitals and almshouses, which it is expected to be reurned to us in the course of this year, and with the State expenses for quarantine, which have already been refunded, bu must be credited to 1878. The treasurer has also had the collecwhich I had already referred in my first annual report. It in nurged our citizens to come to our rescue by the exchange of such a cock for non-taxable coupons bounds, for the issue of which an ordin-nce was passed. This appeal has not been responded to, but I am happy to say that but one or two holders have pressed their claims, and I have yet every confidence that we shall be as fairly and lib raily dealt by tha year. It would be well, however, both for the holders and the city that arrangements should be agreed more that arrangements should be agreed upon.

From the special reports it will appear that a considerable change in the assets of this fund has been effected. In January, 1872, a railroad ring had been formed, and an offer was made to our lamen ed Aldernan Taylor, the then chair-

our lamen ed Aldernan Taylor, the then chairman of our ways and means committee, of 30 per cent for our Nashville and Chattanooga stock. The commissioners of the sloking fund did not rom this a sufficient inducement, but after majore consideration concluded that if the highest reconsideration concluded that if the highest rich that of our city stock could be got it will be a good and prudent transaction. After majore anxious negotiations we finally obtained and the contract of the contract quantion are not refer to the contract quantion are not refer to the committee of the contract quantion are not refer to the committee of the contract quantion are not refer to the committee of the committee nation 10 of stock. There was a serious doubt on the minds of the comm scioners whether they would have the power to conclude the sale with-out the special action of council, but, it was held, out the special action of Council, but, it was held, to make the matter thus public would defeat the main object—the retirement of an equal amount of city stock—and furthermore, it was held, that the duties of the commission eraprescribed by ordinance of 1857, conferred upon them by furthermore the necessary power. But ab vo all it was deemed that their power was sufficient under the following resolutions, which had never hear teneded viz.

means may prescribe in writing, any bonds, stocks, or other securities, belonging to the city for the purpose of paying demands against the city ordered to the paid by Council." In all these consultations the committee of ways and means participated, and finally it was resolved that it was nece-sary for the public interest that we should take the responsibility.

resolved that it was nece-sary for the public interest that we should take the responsibility. The following are the attested minutes of the committee and commissioners:

CHARLESTON, February 21, 1872.

At a meeting of the committee of ways and mens, held at the mayor's office this day. Present, Messrs, Pelzer, O'Neill, Smith, Sweegan, the mayor and city treasurer, P. J. O. ogan.

It was recomm-nied that \$583,467 51-00, contained in 21.536 5%.25 shares in the Nashrile and Chattanooga Railroad company, be sold at no less than 55 per cent. That 1000 shares in the Stock of the South Carolina railroad company be purchased at not over 40 per cent, balance to be used towards retirement of our city stock.

FRANCIS J PREZER, Chairman.

Attest: E. F. Sweedan, Secretary.

Upon this, Mr. Alderman Simonds, president of the First National Bank, was requested to proceed to New York and arrange the transfer and payments. At his return he reported his success by the following letter, viz:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, 1 CHARLESTON, 1 CHARLESTON, March 20, 1872.

HON. John A. Wagener, Mayor:

DEAR SIR—I beg to report that I concluded negotiations in New York for sale N. and O. Railroat sous, on basis of \$100,000 cnsh, balance at three, six and nine months, as instructed by the sluking fund and ways and means committees.

Many difficult questions arose by reason of puchasers' unwillingeness to leave collaterals in the control of the city, and for other reasons; but finally on my guaranty, the details were satisfactorily arranged. The notes and collaterals were placed in the hands of Mr. Calhoun, president Fourth Nation 1 Bank, and I have no hesitation in saying that the payments will be met, and the

sorily arranged. The notes and collaterals were placed in the hands of Mr. Calhoun, president Fourth Nation-1 Bank, and I have no hesitation in saying that the payments will he met, and the whole matter consumed to your satisfaction.

I have the nonor to be yours, very respectfully.

Anners simonds, Alderm n Ward 6.

The stock has been transferred, the paym nt received, and, upon the whole, the transaction may be deemed completely successful, and very much to the advantage of the city. And then, to put the whole matter into such a shape that when the time had come to render an account, the people should thoroughly comprehend is character, the city treasurer was requested to keep a eparate register of it under the name and ut e 's locking Fund No. 2," and an examination of his reports will show that therefore has received a fair equivalent for her subsortption. A concurrence of favorable circumstances has eutit e stoking fund No. 2," and an examination of his reports will ishow that the cleved a fair equivalent for her subscription. A concurrence of favorable circumstances has enabled us to accompt sha so desirable a transaction, but without egoism we may claim the merit of having had the nerve and partiolism to take the responsibility and the good sense to embrace the opportunity. The general market quotation of this stact was forty per cent, at the time we obtained fifty five per cent. This advance over the quotation was owing to the fact that the railroad ring could nowhere else obtain such a large and controlling amount of stock in one transaction, which was necessary for their operations.

Our sinking fund has realized for the above mentioned stock in cash\$296,128 71 Of this amount we have paid for \$327,

tion will have been returned to us more than dollar for dollar.
The sluking fund contains now, including some patchases in the clurke of last month, over five thousand dollars in city stock. I would respectfully recommend that these be forever relired, which will enable us to reduce our appropriations for interest by over thirty thousand dollars. I would also recommend that the respective amounts for old and new city bills be abolished, the last redemption, \$61,114 10, having been destroyed by the commissioners of the sinking fund. Thus our city deat will be \$4.724.291, in place of \$5.604,81441, as reported last year, and our interest per annum about \$274.000, after all arrears have been ulscharged. In 1800 our debt was \$4.872.683.29; we are therefore only \$51,631 12 bryon; to exclusion of that year. and our interest per annum about \$214,000. after all arrears have been discharged. In 1800 our debt was \$4.672,663.29; we are therefore only \$51,631.12 beyon! t e obligations of that yer, when we de med ourselves rich and powerful unto the independence of a nation. It is true our real estate was then valued at hearly twenty-six million, but we have now fully as great a population, and we have a trade and c merce exceeding that of 1860 by nearly thirly p rest. Where can be the cause of our despondency? Why did we at all reduce our real values? Why do we desir to reduce them \$11 further? Because we have no faith in ourselves; because we are intiguiding our re ources; because we are intiguiding our re ources; because we are intiguiding our reconcest in the day is not faither than the come fashionable. We are for all yielder now than we ever have been, and the day is not far off when fortunes will be realized of speculations in real estate. However, i trust that the council and our citiz has will approve of what has been rone, inasmuch as the result has been really favorable, and that every motive and intent haven for the interest of the community, and for nothing clase while every But in this connewion. If my be a lowed to express my re ret that a bill is now before the Legislature, and has been reported favorably by a committee, to estab ish a sinking fund commission for our city. Charleston has already been too much interfered with by particulation that have already shown by their action that the welfare of this c munity is really their ference meets with no success. erence meets with no success.

THE ORPHANHOUSE. The premises have been beautified, and the es The premises have been beautified, and the establishment has been repaired and much impoved, and yet the annual expenses are below the cost of the preceding year. The commission ers have done well, not only in their efforts of economy, but in the personal sacrifices that some of them have made for this 'avortie institution of our city. I take much pleasure in recommending a careful perusal or their annual report.

sides that I consider it traly economical to annually remember in our appropriations the Orphan Asylum of the good Sisters. The number of ophans in their care during the last year was one handred and nine, of whom sevenly-two were girls and thirly five boys. I append the letter of the Bishop for a better reference.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The City of charleston has reason to be proud, that, besides having been able to advance the State her coast quarantine expenses, and the C unty the cost of a plankroad to our lines and her Hospital and Poorhouse charges, there has never been a day during the year, that our public schools and teachers have been retarded for the want of the necessary funds. And the is so much the more creditable as a contrast with the rest of the towns and counters of the Store rest of the towns and counties of the State, where the schools had to be closed for the want of means. Our citizens have promptly paid their school tax, and the city treasury has kept a just account thereof, and has never delayed the drafts of the school authorities for a moment. Whilst this is no more than its ordinary routine of duty, it is nevertheless a creditable example in these days of corruption and spoilation of the advan-5873, and colored 6854. Of this large number of children only 2434 whites and 1436 colored, in all 3970 children, embrace the advantages of free school education. Therefore, 8731 children were el. her educated in private school+ or not at all. Making a liberal allowance of 75 per cent. of these for our private schools, there would remain as growing up in ignorance 2124 children, who are either kept in a bondage worse than slavery by their parents or who roam our streets and byplaces as vagrants in the yet more deplorable bondage of vice and hindright. How can this great and putiful evilue remedied? Time after time in a paye had these poor cutcas's before me, and i bundage of vice and hidgilty. How can this great and pitful evit be remucised? Time after time? I have had here poor cutcas's before me, and I could not help them. We have no comrulsory school system, which would be a real blessing to the State. To do some little good I have had an act passed this session of the Legislature empowering the City Council to establish a House of Refuge and industrial School, which if properly managed may, in some measure, avert our dage of a population of vagrancy and vicious habits. Our representative, Dr. Bosemon, has had special charge of the matter, and our citizens owe had a debt of graitede for his willing and success ill efforts. By many of the taxpayers it has been misapprehended that the city treasury had to add their school tax to their general city taxes. Formerly the entire school tax was collected by the county, now it is the duty of the city treasurer to collect for the city free schools.

olina, 55 of Ireland, 8 of Fugiand, 7 of Germany 3 of Fennsylvania, 2 each of Louislana, Massa

THE ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

In the begins ing of our administration 1 incu and efforts to convert the flouse of Correction, Public Cemetery and Old Folks' Home, into one institution, under a regularly organized board of commissioners. I am now proud of the result from the report of the "commissioners of public lands," it will appear that not only a very great improvement in the management has been really obtailed, but that a considerable saving of expenses has been effected; and a greater reduction may yet be expected in the current year. Many necessary improvements, which add greatly to the value of the institution, have been included in their last year's accounts, and thereby swelled their figures, which would otherwise have been much less. Besides, they have a good amount of cash ou hand. The thanks of the community

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT. The annexed report of the city registrar will demonstrate to our people that their city has enjoyed a better health during 1872 than at any similar period during its existence. Whilst gratefully acknowle ging the blessings of a kind and benedoent Providence, and humbly invoking His continued favors, we may without presumption claim the agreeable sail-faction that we have become the chosen and willing instruments in His hands in such happy results. Our board of health have spared no sitention or efforts and encouragements; our medical committee have been unremitting in their watchful supervision. been unremitting in their watchful supervision, and our registrar has been fully equal to his great and honorable responsibility. Our police and sireet departments have been made auxiliary to fully carry out our sanitary regulations, at and precautions old Charlest n shal hencefort ever be otherwise than one of the healthlest citie on the American continent. From the report Dr. Buist, the energetic and efficient surgeon of the Hospital, we learn the gratifying probability that in a few years more of prudent management that in a few years more almost self-anstalining in a few years more of prudent management that institution may become almost self-sustaining. The medical committee are now completing arrangements with the trustees of the Roper Hospital for all ng lease of that capacions building, which will make our accommodations ample for all requirements. There is some uneasiness of the small-pox, but we are now enlarging our rest House, and in less than a week's time will be provided for all emergencies. In the meanwhile the city vaccinator is actively engaged in extending that protection to all classes of our inhabitants. Whilst on the subject of the public heal h, I would beg leave to relevante to our g od citizens generally my recommendations of 1 st cilizens generally my recommendations of 1 s year, to plant shade trees in our streets. Ever street in a Southern city should be an avenue of

THE STREET DEPARTMENT. There has been much complaint of this department of our city administration, and yet as much care, anxiety and energy have been evinced during the year by its officers and force as in the most favored branch of our government. Unfortunately, all observe the wants, none the obviations. All can find what has not been done, obvistions. All can find what has not over done, no one reems to otserve what has been done. He that curses over muddy streets, imagines not that we have cleaned nearly 28,000 feet of new drains, and constructed nearly 30,000 feet of new drains. Who that bewal's our broken sidewalks here and and constructed nearly 30,000 feet of new drains, and constructed nearly 30,000 feet of new drains, and new oursed \$2,021 feet of old sidewalks and have centre state of old sidewalks, and have clesides, constructed for old sidewalks, and have clesides, constructed been in charge of the street department, the shellroad and the Battery and public parks have been included in its accounts, and since November the scavengering has been a part of its operations, which latter, I sm sure our clitzens will agree is now much more thoroughly done. To judge the inspectors faily, the public should remember that O arieston is an old city, has about eighty miles of streets and roady, nearly double that extent of sidewalks, and about twenty miles of oratios. I should not be forgotten that during the war hardly anything could be done to our streets, pavements and drains, and that the succesive cly your poverty from doing more than to patch up and renair, with occa-lonally a small effort at improvement. After the annexed comprebensive reports of our city inspectors shall have been published, let our taxoayers call for them, and calefully read them, and they will then appreciate the work that has been accomplished. I must confess that I am as strongly for improvements as any clizen can desire to be, but we must beware how we rush into them extravagantly. A city debt is easily conflived, but uneasily borne by those that are piedged to redeem it. I am not so sure that we have not been more lib rai than prudent as its. Withal we need a betterment law, so that important public improvements may be in part as eased upon the revived with advantage to aid is. Withal we need a cetterment law, so that important public improvements may be in part as essed upon the property that shall be most-benefited. This is really the old law of tharieston, and may be revived with advantage to add in the speedy regeneration of our thoroughfares that are no longer adequate to cur fast-increasing trade. I have endeavored to obtain the aid of our citizens in the matter of improved pavements, but without success. In regard to our oroken streets, our community should further bear in mind that our cotton trade has nearly doubled since the war, that our trade in naval stores is already very large, that our lumber and traber trade is daily expanding, and that our trade in phosphates it no small item, all of which impose such wear and tear on our streets, that there can be no comparison be ween the past and the present. I have already recommended to Council what improvements are lumediately demanded, and shall at some future day refer to others, a occasion may suggest. ion may suggest. THE WATER AND CANAL CHARTER.

I have the assurance of the majority of the Charle ton delegation in the General as embly that the act o incorporation will be passed. The country members could not have any earthly objection to this important project, which is of such vital consequence to our city. The only opposition can be in the corporators of a company, of which Mr. Hurley is the head, but whose contingent and very doubtful interest should not be

allowed to conflict with the welfare of allowed community. Whenever the franchise shall be obtained, the city will and no dimulty in obtaining the necessary many the ng the nece sary means to reauze the project on reasonable terms, such as we can well af-ord, and thus Charleston will at last have a liberal supply of pure water, not only for her house hold purposes, but for the scouring of our sewers and drains and for the needs of the Fire Depart-ment. Besides, our tidal drains will, in that event, revert to their original intentions and uses. the city should b grateful to those of her children who, for long years, have striven for this until the fruition seems now to be dawning but the water supply is not the only good that Charleston will realize from this charter. An unexplored region of vast resources will be opened to our market by means of the canal, and add millions to our trade, besides opening a valuable field for industries of every kind, and affording encouragement for an early indux of energy and enterprise from all parts of our own country and foreign sections. It would be criminal in our Legislature to refuse us this charter unabridged, and it case of our failure the public voice would assertedly so denounce it. But we will not fail. I am glad to tink that there is sufficient of honesty and public spirit in our delegates to insure succ. sa.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. .

OUR STREET LIGHTS. use at a cost of \$16 per year each. The prompt and public-spirited liberality of Pre-ident Ravenel, of the Charleston Gas Company, has enabled us to 1 crease our street lights to 1017, at the reduced cost of \$27 per lamp. We have, besides, 48 wharf I'gh s and 10 market centre lamos, for which we pay, because of their larger capacity of meaning the land security in one and security in one will duot, and I am, therefore, not only very much gratified that we have accomplished so much, but am very desirous of having all of our anti-war lamps relighted, for which I would now very respectfully ask the consent of Council. I have made arrangements that the gas consumed by the various city institutions be charged to their several appropriations, and this with a tiaw to a greater conomy, which is the natural consequence, where all are honorably contending for r. duced expenditures. I trust our good citizens, that have so often complained of city want zens, that have so often complained of cur want of success, will give us creait for the improve-

THE NECK CANAL.

and that render every acre of our upper wards as salubrious as any part of the lower city. Fine suburban residences will spring up, and the beauty of the surroundings, joined to our deligated climate, may be inducements to gentemen of taste and means to locate in our midst. Under any circumstance, the project, which can be accomplished without any great expenditure, in fact, which will aimst at once pay itself, should be determined upon without delay, to prevent its failure in case of the retirement of this administration. I would respectfully recommend that the sum of two thousand collers be appropriated, to be expended in excavations of the neck canal, the sand and earth to be used, in filling our low streets and marshy city lots. and thus render every acre of our upper wards

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. There is not another city of fifty thousand in-habitants that has so large a fire department as Charleston. It is fully sufficient for our protec-tion, and it would set illy to increase it. It emtion, and it would not filly to increase it. It embraces twenty-one companies, viz: twelve steamers, seven hand engines, and two hook and ladder. The City Council, by a late ordinance, confines the department to the ordinary expense of thirty thousand dollars, and upon this usafe the time honored and noble association may securely exist. I would, however, recommend the parchase of about six of Babcook's exunguishers, to be kept at our police stations, and to be promptly applied, at the first alarm, by a detail of police, thoroughly drilled and instructed. This may avert many a confingration. I would ask council to grant me this authority. The cost will be wert many a conflagration. I would ask council of grant me this authority. The coas will be fortr-five dollars each. The fire losses during the y-ar 1872 have been very small, about on-twentieth o those of Savannah, which may be owing to the efficiency of the department, the energy of the police, and to the absence of criminal and victous machinations of our people. Our very strict and systematic examinations in o the causes of dres may be another reason for our security.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. The regular force consists of one chief, two as-sistant chiefs, one lieutenant of detectives, four and lientenants, two orderlies, one clerk, six

second lieutenants, two orderlies, one clerk, six detectives, lifty e ite guar s. six door sentinels, six steeplemen, two hostlers, and three fatiguemen.

The night guards consist of four sergeants, four c. rporals, and eighly-two privates. The whole force, therefere, numbers now one hun red and seventy-three, against ninety-eight of the preceding administration. How well this assem has worked the public may ludge by comparing us with our predecessors. In forwarding the voluminous report of the chief I am sorry to find that he continues to differ with me on the subject of the present or anization of the force. This has been a sore matter to me during the whole term of our administration, and I had hoped it would tave been suffered to rest until our successors might initiate a grander and more iberal poincs. Our city is not now in condition to afford a more expensive police, and I am decidedly opposed to increase the burden of our taxpayers. A Southern sister city has a force of more than double the cost of ours, and yet we have not had, with a much larget population. Any such murderous note as she, nor such continued depredations, nor as many cased of fires. The organization recommended in the report of the chief would cost the city one hundred thousand dollars per year, and jet allord employment to fifty men less than we now patron se, besides reduing by that many of our gands. In his report the chief admits "that a m. jority of the night force have discharged their dutles faithfolly and are still doing so with a degree of oredit to themselves that I am gratified to acknowledge." And further he says: "In thus criticising and comparing the event spear yay means a failure," &c. The chi-f eems to disprove his own premises in the following: "In reviewing the poide records for the past year, and comparing the present condition of the icree and of the city generally with what it yeas at the time your honor was placed at the head of the government, I think I may congratulate you upon the vast change everywhere to be

police that it should be read and considered the people.

The detective force under Lieutenant Heidthave worked of lieutly and well, and deserve the cummendation of the citizens for their respectability and trustworthiness. This is so much more to be appreciated, as their branch of the police organization is looked upon with no favorable impressions. I would also call spec at attention to the report of their operations.

THE POWDER MAGAZINES. THE POWDER MAGAZINES.

These have now become an es shished city institution, and the taxpayers will be grained to learn that it already yields a liberal return for our investment. I mut bear grateful testmony to the efficiency of the experienced keeper, C-lonel Yeadon, and I congratulate myself that I had a part in the acquirement of the valuable property. The net receipts for storage pild into the city treasury during the year amount to \$88.62, more than ten per cent. on the invested capital.

more than ten per cent. on the invested capital.

THE LICENSES.

Much and unreflecting opposition has been engineered against our locance law, greatly to the damage of our public income. It is curious, whilst it is a distressing sign of a great want of con-ideration in a portion of our must intelligent propic, that we should have never objected to a license law until the ver, it is when the droots enfort had been made by an enlightned and impartial committee of the city government to reduce the rates, and to make it of as just a general

Continued on Fourth Page.