CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

THE CAROLINA CULPRIT.

WILL THE NATIONAL SENATE ADMIT "HONEST JOHN" PATTERSON.

A Doenment that will Create a Stir in

Washington. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.

COLUMBIA, February 23. A memorial to the United States Senate, protesting against the seating of Patterson, has been prepared by a few citizens of Columbla, and has been extensively signed by the citizens generally and members of the Legislature. It is to be forwarded to Washington to-morrow morning. The memorial recites that charges against Patterson and Worthington, his agent, of bribery and attempting to bribe members of the Legislature are now pending, and are matters of record in the Court of General Sessions for Richland County. It cites the cases of Lee, Miller and Duncan as among many other cases of members of the Legislature who have testined as to these transactions, and prays that a full investigation be made of the truth or falsity of these charges before the seat be awarded to Patterson. The paper concludes with a disavowal of any personal feeling or interest on the part of the signers against the said Pat-

CLOSING THE SESSION.

The Senate Amendments to the Appro priation Bill-The Apprentices' Library Charter Approved by the Governor-Miscellaneous Measures.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

COLUMBIA, February 22. The two houses of the General Assembly appear to be fully determined to carry out their promises to adjourn sine die on Wednesday next, and they are putting through the remaining work of the session with an unprecedented degree of zeal and industry. Both houses have lengthened the hours of their daily ressions, the House of Representatives by beginning at eleven A. M. instead of twelve M., and the Senate by holding night sessions and in this way they manage to accomplish in ong day about as much as they formerly did in two or three. There are still, however, a very large number of bills upon the calendar, and with all the efforts of the members it is apparent that many of them will have to be carried over as unfinished business until next winter's session. The most important of the measures still pending are the general appropriation bill, the Charleston water bill, the bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration, the

bill to aid and encourage manufactures, the bill to encourage the repullding of the burnt district, the bill to regulate municipal elec tions in Charleston, the general incorporation bill, the oill to repeal the tax section of the Blue Bidge sorip act, the bill to regulate the deposit of public funds, the bill to repeal the tence law, and the bill to provide during the recess for an investigation of the State debt. In addition to these there are fully one hun dred and fifty other bills of less general interest in various stages of progress in the different Houses, and it will be to a large extent a matter of caprice or accident which bills will be finally acted upon, and which will be laid over until next session.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

is one of the bills that must be passed, and this has been the subject of the longest debate that has yet occurred during the present eession of the Senate. It was brought up iast Monday upon the report of the Senate finance committee, and has been discussed preity steadily ever since until long after mininght on Friday. The debate has been hardly worth attending, and it has been for the most part of the usual irrelevant, rampling and incoherent sort. Its results are found in the following amendments which have now been by the Senate to the bill as it came from

The sum of \$1000 has been added for the clerk of the adjutant and inspector-general.

The allowance for extra clerical services in

the office of the comptroiler-general has been increased from \$1000 to \$2000.

The appropriation of \$2000 for cierical services in the office of the auditor of Charleston

County has been stricken out.

The allowance for a messager in the Governor's office has been increased trom \$300

The contingent fund of the Governor has

been reduced from \$25,000 to \$20,000. The been reduced from \$25,000 to \$20,000. The following requirement has also been added to the section which makes appropriation for the contingent funds of the various departments:

The above appropriations shall be drawn by the heads of each department respectively, and they shall make to the next session of t General Assembly, on or before December first, a detailed statement of the various expenditures made by them under the head of contingent fund. Provided, Thei the statement herein required shall not apply to the Governor's contingent fund, but his account shall be examined and audited by a committee when proported by the Governor's committee.

shall be examined and audited by a control to be appointed by the General Assembly at its present session."

The appropriation for an attendant on the Suprema Court. library and the rooms of the Supreme Court has been reduced from \$800 to \$500. The appropriation for the support of the Lunatic Assium has been reduced from

A provision has been inserted, in connection with the appropriation of \$20,000 for the State militia, that \$5000 of that amount shall be devoted to repairs on the State Armory at Co-

An appropriation of \$50,000 has been added "for deficiency of appropriations for legislative expenses.

An appropriation of \$400 has been added for the payment of the services of the Presidential electors at the last Presidential elec-

idential electors at the last Presidential election if so much be necessary."

The appropriation for the payment of the
per diem and mileage of the members of the
last General Assembly remaining unpaid has
been raised from \$5000 to \$10,000

The appropriation for the support and constructica of the State Penitentiary has been
increased from \$40,000 to \$75,000.

The sum of \$2000 has been added to the appropriation for the State University "for the
improvement and repairs of the library of the

improvement and repairs of the library of the The sum of \$ 679 has been added to the ap propriation for the Institution for the Deaf, Demb and Blind for the payment of deficien-

An appropriation has been inserted for normal school purposes of \$15,000.

The following section has been added to the bill:

SECTION 7. That all taxes assessed and pay able under this act shall be paid in the following kind of funds, viz: Bills receivable of the State, United States currency, national bank

State, United States currency, national bank notes, gold or sliver coin."

The general results of the Senate's deliberations upon this bill may be more concisely exhibited by the following statement, which shows in the first column the gross amounts appropriated by the bill as it came from the House, and in the second column the amounts

now contained in the bill:

tate Penitentiary............ 40 000 educational department...... 842.850 Total....\$796,669 \$9,1,368

Tr will be seen that the Senate's amend ments increase the gross amount appropriated by \$114,479. The bill will now return to the House for concurrence in the Senate amenments, and it is not improbable that a description will be consumed to the Versian state. day or two will yet be consumed in the House

upon this matter.

ACTS APPROVED. The Governor to-day approved the follow

An act to revise and amend the charter of the Apprentices' Library Society in Charles-An act to incorporate the Scott United

An act to renew and amend an act to renew

and amend the charter of the Town of Walter- | cessary to do so for the delay of the bill. He

An act to incorporate the Bryan Light Infantry, of Cuarlesion.

An act to lay out and establish a new road in Union County.

An act to change the name of Frank Simpton, of Anderson County, to Frank Carter.

An act to incorporate the Trank Carter.

son, of Anderson County, to Frank Carter.
An act to incorporate the Wadmalaw Riflemen, Edisto Riflemen and Sumter Light

An act to incorporate the Ford Riflemen of harleston.

An act to amend Section 17, Chapter 14, of of which he declared his determination to General Statues.
An ac to recharter Ashford's Ferry.
An act to renew and amend the charter of

he toll bridge across the Savannah River at An act to incorporate the African Methodist

Church at Manning.

An act to authorize and require the county commissioners of Barnwell County to open a public road through the Town of Midway. and Hurley is jubilant, for he asserts that now there will not be time for the bill to get through before the final ad-journment. The bill has already been amend-An act to incorporate the Calvary Presby-terian Church of Church Fiats, &c. An act to incorporate the Town of Black-

An act to amend section 6, chapter 62, of the General Statutes.
An act to alter and amend the act to charter on further detention in the Senate. It is now on its second reading in that body. It passed to its third reading on Monday it might be finally passed on Tuesday and returned to the

An act to incorporate the Garrison Light Infantry of Charleston.

An act to incorporate the Canaan Baptist

House. If the bill or its amendments met with any opposition there it would probably involve the formula of a committee of con-Church of Beaufort County.

An act to incorporate the Lincoln Rifle Guards of Kingstree.

An act to incorporate the Wilson Artillery Company of Charleston. An act to incorporate the Independent Fire Engine Company of Florence.

An act to amend the charter of the Town of

An act to provide for the purchasers of lands

An act to revise and amend an act and to reduce all acts pertaining to the homestead into one act. ANOTHER PRINTING BILL.

Representative Cannon, of Spartanburg, yesterday introduced the following concur-rent resolution, which is about the tenth mea-sure which has been introduced during the present session seeking to recast the law which now governs the official advertisement of the acis and joint resolutions of the General

Assembly: Be it resolved, by the House of Representa-Be it resolved, by the House of Reptives, the Senate concurring, That the clerk of the House of Reptive Senate and clerk of the House of Reptive Senate and clerk of the House of Reptive Senate and Clerk of the House of Reptive Senate resentatives, in contracting for the publica-tion of the acts and joint resolutions in the newspapers of the State, under the provisions newspapers of the State, during the of an act to provide for the publication of the acts, reports, resolutions, journals and other namers of the General Assembly, approved February 23, 1871, be and they are hereby in-

First. To confine the publications to acts and resolutions of general public interest, directly affecting the rights and interests of the people of the whole State.

of the whole State:

Second. To have such publications made in but one journal in each county.

Third. To limit the price to be paid to a sum not exceeding six cents per line in all the counties of this State, except the Counties of Richland and Charleston, where the price shall not exceed ten cents per line. Fourth. The said cierks are instructed not

to authorize the publication in any county where the work cannot be done at the prices

Fifth. The cierks shall withhold their anproval of any contract for publication herein named until the next meeting of the General Assembly, and shall then report the names of papers to which any contract has been given, and the amounts claimed by such papers for such services to the General Assembly, for its action, before any claim is paid.

This resolution was adopted by the House,

but it has not yet been acted upon by the

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

Senator Jamison to-day introduced "a bill to provide for the appointment of a commis-sioner of public buildings, and to define his duties." The bill, which, it is evident, will duties." The bill, which, it is evident, will hardly have time to receive its passage through both houses, requires the Governor through both nouses, requires the dovernor to appoint a suitable person as commissioner of public buildings, who shall give a bond of — dollars, hole office for two years, and receive a salary of —— dollars per annum. The second section prescribes the duties of the second section prescribes the butter of the second section prescribes the butter of the Republic in the Iberian Peninsular. Porproposed officer as follows: Said commissioner shall have charge of all buildings benefits are everyment. The views of Federalists are everylonging to the State, and all contracts for erection or repair of public buildings shall be approved by said commissioner. Upon the completion of any contract for erecting or repairing a public building, the work shall not be accepted until the work is approved and certified to be in accordance with the contract by said commissioner.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following bills were passed to their third reading in the House to-day:

In the House to-day sundry civil appropriations passed, and the river and harbor bill was taken up. It gives the Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri Rivers \$100,000; Ouachita River, \$60,000; the Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio, \$100,000; Ohio River, \$60,000; Cumberland River, below Nashville, \$20,000; Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, \$100,000; above Chattanooga, \$25,000; mouth of Mississippi, \$125,000; removing Red River rait, \$80,000; Cypress Biy and Goda Lake. Texas, \$50,000; Mobile harbor and bay, \$10,000; Sayannah narbor and bay, Bill to regulate the deposit of State, county and other lunds.

Senate bill to prevent the obstruction of benate bill to prevent the obstruction of harbors and navigable streams in this State by the discharge therein of ballast of stone, dirt and other heavy materials. Bill to explain or amend an act entitled "An

ct to authorize aliens to hold property.' Joint resolution to authorize the committee on Statehouse and grounds to cause the grounds and lower floor of the Statehouse to

be put in good condition.

Senate bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Abstinence, of the State of South Carolina.

Senate bill to Incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Abbeville Courthouse, South Caro-

lina.

Joint resolution authorizing and permitting Ridley K. Carlton to change his domicil.

Joint resolution authorizing A. B. Addison,
a trial justice of Beaufort County, to change

Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Beaufort Horse Railroad Company, in the town and County of Beau-

Senate joint resolution to instruct the trustees of the State Orphan Asylum to invite pro posals for a site and building, and for the ap

propriarion of \$20,000 therefor.

Senate bill to abrogate and sink all that portion of the debt of South Carolina incurred in aid of the late rebellion against the United

States.

Senate bill to declare a road leading from the Nelson's Ferry road to the Murray's Ferry road, in Clarendon County, a public highway. Senate bill to authorize the county commissioners of Sumter and Darlington Counties to build a bridge across Lynch Creek.

Senate bill to incorporate the Newberry

Cotton Mills.

Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An ct to alter and amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the village of Marion, and for Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of and to in-corporate the Spartanburg and Aiken Ball-

Report unfavorable. THE CHARLESTON WATER BILL

has occupied the principal portion of to-day's

has occupied the principal portion of to-day's session of the Senate, and the tricks that were resorted to by the beggarly minority whom Hurley had inveigled into an opposition to the bill, will afford a fair specimen of how legislation for the State of South Carolina is bridges, and washing away of dams, fences and other property to a greater extent than for years before. All the rivers are swollen fearfully and are still rising in consequence legislation for the State of South Carolina is sometimes managed now-a-days. The bill came up this alternoon in its regular order on the calendar, and it was at once evident that the sentiment of the Senate was almost unanmous in favor of the bill. A test vote that was taken early in the debate showed that the memoers then present stood twenty-three to four in layor of the bill, and in this emergency Harley came bustling into the Senate with of the rain again on Thursday night and Fri day morning. Great damage to other bridges not yet destroyed is apprehended. The messengers sent to Captain Jack's amp have not returned, and fears of their cy Harley came bustling into the Senate orders for his henchmen to fight the bill by safety are entertained. The peace comm means of fillbustering. Now, it unfortunat ion is divided in the case. Some want an un ly happens that in the Senate there is practiconditional surrender, while Meacham and Applegate think the Modocs have been badly ally no limit to the amount of time that may be occupied in debate it any two members ge reated. The people have but little hope of be occupied in debate it any two members get into such a desperate strait as to necessitate a resort to these devices. As long as one member can be found to make dilatory motions and another can be found to second them, the chairman is bound to state the motion, and the maker or seconder of it is at liberty to discuss it as long as his strength of lungs or legs will allow. It was this unfortunate feature of the rules of the Senate that Burley took advantage of to-day, and seating -Heavy snows prevail North and East. — Heavy snows prevail North and East.

—The President's residence, six miles from
St. Louis, was burned. No insurance.

—The main part of St. Petersburg, Clarion
County, Pa., has been burned.

—Washington's Birthday was observed in
New York. Business was suspended and the

Hurley took advantage of to-day, and seating

hursey took advantage of to-bay, and search himself at the desk of one of members he pro-ceeded to devise a variety of senseless amend-ments to the various sections as they came before the Senate, which he distributed among the four opponents of the bill, with orders to introduce them whenever it was ne-

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED IN

Grand Celebration by the Washington Light Infantry and Escorting Clubs-The Parade-Splendid Oration of the Hon. W. D. Porter-the Supper in the Evening-Other Incidents of the Anniversary.

onded, the irrepressible senater from George town, who from his color and his pertinacity

in asserting the rights of his race, is generally

talk until twelve o'clock. He did talk for an hour or two, and a motion was then made to adjourn, which motion was carried by a large

vote, the friends of the bill having apparently

concluded that, unless they agreed to adjourn the dire threat of Senator Jones would be car

ried out. The bill thus goes over until Monday

ed in the S-nate by striking out the section which imposes a penalty upon delin-quent consumers, and it must, therefore, be

his amendment even if it should meet with

ference, free conference, &c., and this delay would doubtless be sufficient to defeat it for

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE FIRE IN

At the Savannah fire of Friday morning an

sprung up, which blew the front wall towards

lingers. Both gentlemen are spoken of as highly honorable and respected citizens. The total losses of real estate and personal

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The Republicans had a grand celebration at Saragossa, on the 15th instant, and, the city having been practically delivered into the

hands of the people, the Monarchical mem-bers of the city government resigned, and their places were filled by Republicans, who were immediately installed. All political prisoners were released, and the officers of artillery resigned and surrendered their bat-terles to the sergeants. The red fing was dis-played from the Governor's residence and

At Barcelona a movement similar to that in

The inhabitants are laying in a store of provi-sions, fearing trouble. Large crowds surround-ed certain houses which refused to illuminate

and threatened the inmates with violence. The

tain villages in the vicinity refusing to accept it, a deputation of R-publicans, accompanied by a column of armed volunteers, have gone to compel their adhesion to the new

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The Senate will consider the case of Louisi

ana Tuesday.

In the House to day sundry civil appropria-

and Goda Lake, Texas, \$50,000; Mobile harbor and bay, \$10,000; Savannah narbor and bay, \$50,000; Oostanaula River, Georgia, \$10,000; St. John's River, Fiorida, \$10,000; James River, Virginia, \$75,000; other Virginia rivers, \$92,000; Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, \$100,000; Roanoke River, below Weldon, \$10,000. A motion to pass the bill by a two-thirds vote failed—yeas 101; navs 62. It comes up Monday in its regular order, and will pass.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT ALIVE.

Parmers Coming to the Front.

A meeting of prominent Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held here to-night, which Governor Palmer, Hon. E. M. Hawes and others addressed. The meeting was held for consultation, and it was decided to com-

for consultation, and it was decided to com-pletely reorganize the party. A committee of leading senators, representatives and others, of which Governor Palmer is chairman, is to prepare an address reaffirming the Cincinnati

platform, but absolutely in favor of an adjust ment of the tariff to a revenue basis. The ad

ment of the tariff to a revenue basis. In address will take strong grounds against monopolies, particularly rairroads, and denounce corruption in every form. It is claimed that two hundred thousand farmers will support such an organization. The meeting created a good deal of excitement, and a mass consecutor tall conveyed to ruliroad extortion.

ention of all opposed to rallroad extortion

and monopoly is expected to be called at an

THE THREATENED FRESHET.

The recent rains in the up-country, accord-

THE MODOC WAR.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

orts fired salutes.

—The Missouri House has passed a resolu-tion exonerating Bogy from bribery in the senatorial election contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.

early day.

SPRINGFIELD, 1LL., February 20.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

where ascendant.

PARIS, February 20,

eople, the Monarchical mem-

In the evening, all public

property at the fire as near as can be e-time ted were \$39,000. Total insurance \$10,400.

SAVANNAH.

sent back to the House for concurrence

The bright and crisp atmosphere and the cloudless sky of Saturday were all that could have been wished, and at an early hour the streets were filled with people, while here gazers. On reaching Market street, the and there among the crowd, were glimpses of showy uniforms and polished rifles. Long before the hour appointed for the parade, the rendezvous at the corner of King and Calboun streets was thronged with spectators. One by one the clubs arrived upon the ground, and at half-past nine o'clock the battallion was ready to take up the line of march.

had been invited to be present for that purpose. He was mounted upon a fine bay horse, and was attired in the uniform of the W. L. I. He wore the sword and sash of the late Captain Henry Ravenel, which had been courteously tendered by the tamily of that lamented officer for the occasion. A. G. Magrath, Jr., vice-president of the Irish Rifle Club, facted as adjutant. The battallon was

drawn up in Calhoun street, with its right

resting upon King street, while its left

was then assumed by Colonel Louis M. Hatch.

who, as previously stated in THE NEWS.

accident occurred which was as terrible as it was sudden. Messrs. Geo. Pender and Peter Kent, both members of the Cleburne Hose reached as far west as St. Philip. Company, were standing near the edge of the sidewalk in front of Moran & Rielly's stables conversing about the fire when a strong gale each presented a fine appearance, and as a whole the battalion constituted as imposing a body of men as has paraded in uniform sprang up, which blew he from wait towards the street, fatally crushing Mr. Pender and terribly mutilating Mr. Kent. The two unfortunate vicems were extricated immediately, though in a fearful condition, and removed to their respective residences. Mr. Pender has since died, and Mr. Kent feetly lighter. Both gentlemen are spoken of as through the streets of Charleston since the war cry of "Dixle" ceased to echo through

The Carolina Rifls Club, Vice-President C. I. Walker, occupied the extreme right. The uniform of this club has been recently changed, and its new dress was particularly fresh and striking. It consisted of a Contederate gray blouse trimmed with green fringe and gathered in around the walst, with a black belt, black pants, and an Alpine hat of gray felt, caught up on the lett side with a crescent and tuft of green leathers. The Caro-

lina paraded forty-two men rank and file. The next corps was the Sumter Rifle Club. President Moffett. Its uniform was a brown ish gray blouse, trimmed with green cord. encircled by a black beit, black pants, and black Alpine hat, caught up on the left side with a bow of green ribbon, and trimmed with green cord and tassels. This club turned out forty-seven men rank and file.

The third company was the Palmetto Guard Saragossa is in progress, but not with the same success. The Monarchists resigned, but several Republicans declined to take their places in the municipal council. The people Rifle Ciub, President Holmes. The uniform of the Palmettoes consisted of a close-fitting trock coat of gray cloth, and trimmed with refuse to pay ocirol duties, and goods enter the city free. The regular troops occupy the strong places and the strategic points, and green cord. The pants were of the same material, with stripes of green cord. The cap of this club constitutes a striking souvenir of the past; it is of gray cloth, with black patent leather facing and strap, and bears a gold civil and military authorities have taken no action towards recognizing the new government at Madrid, and the revolutionary committees alone proclaimed the Republic. Cerwreath upon the front. This club was fortyseven strong.

The Irish Rifle Club, President Armstrong, stood fourth in the line, and paraded sixty five men. It was attired in a gray trock coat, trimmed with green, black pants, and a black Alpine hat, caught up on the left side by a green rosette and adorned with a green tassel and plume.

gone to competence.

LATER.—The statue of Washington has been displaced from the facade of the town hall of Barcelona. It is reported that a fresh insurrection has broken out in Biscay.

LONDON, February 22. The fith club was the Wagener Artillery, President Wagener. Having been founded in LONDON, Fel ruary 22.
The Times has advices of agitation against the Republic in the Iberian Peninsular. Porperpetuation of the sterling old Wagener Artillery of Confederate times, its uniform was in striking contrast with the foregoing. It consisted of a frook coat and pants of dark blue broad cloth trimmed with red cord. The hat was a black Alpine, caught up on the left hand side with crossed cannon, and from its River and Harbor Appropriations for the South. top waved a bright red plume. Forty-one

men comprised the strength of this club. Sixth in line stood the National Zouaves, comparatively new but vigorous organization, commanded by President Hoffman. Its unl form was by far the most showy and conspicuous in the line. Biggy trowsers of flaming red flannel, dark blue jackets faced with red and trimmed with gold lace, buff leather leggings, white galters, and turbans composed of red fez caps, with white flannel bands and blue tassels, constituted a tout ensemble that no eye but one totally colorblind could fall to dwell upon. The Zouaves

paraded thirty-four men.

Seventh and last in the line stood the or ganization whose anniversary the battallion was assembled to celebrate. The Washington Light Injantry Rifle Club, President Courtenay, paraded seventy-two men, who in their brand new uniforms presented a splendid appearance. A neat fitting tunic of blue broadcloth, ornamented with the old ball button and drawn in at the waist by a red leather belt, white pants, and a dark blue cap sur rounded at the base by a leopard skin band and presenting a gold bugle upon the front.

comprised the uniform. Immediately to the right of the Washington stood the color guard, composed of one prirate from each club. Private F. C. Blum, the oldest parading member of the Washington Light Infantry, bore the celebrated Eutaw battle flag of General Wm. Washington, preented to the old organization by the widow of that distinguished soldler more than half a century ago. It was a small square of crimson silk, surrounded by a tringe of the same material about two inches deep. The Irish Rifle Club bore their colors draped in mourning, out of respect to the memory of a deceased member, Mr. E. A. Roye.

A SALUTE OF CANNON.

As the battalion was about to take up the ing to the local press, have been very disas-trous, particularly in Union and Spartanburg Counties. Int-lilgence reaches us from pri-vate sources of the destruction of numerous ine of march the field pieces on the Citade Green near by boomed out a salute of thirty six guns, to the evident surprise and gratifi cation of the military and of the large con course of spectators. There were TWO BANDS

in the ranks of the battalion, Muller's cele brated brass band, which accompanied the old Washington Light Infantry through the war, and the splendid band attached to the First United States Artillery. The first was ciad in a suit of sober gray, trimmed with green, and the latter wore the handsome artillery uniform of the United States army. THE COLUMN IN MOTION.

As these bands struck a martial air, the battalion faced to the right, the order to march was given, and the head of the column filed down King street. A dense crowd of men, women and children thronged the sidewalks and moved along in time with the music. The doors and windows of the buildings along all the streets were filled with

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, been rendered sloppy by the rain of the of Independence, the fierce Democrat who hated with mortal political hate kings and princes and two previous days, and many beautifully arranged clusters of flowers, in course of transmission from the bosom of beauty to the hand of valor, were sadly disfigured. But. in the language of the wag, these tokens of regard were none the less appreciated by the sons of the soil. At Hasel street the column filed to the left into Meeting street. Every window was a parterre of bright colors, fluttering ribbons and smiling faces, and the plazzas of the Pavilion and Charleston Hotels, and the fronts of those buildings, as well as of Market Hall, were fairly alive with gentle column once more filed to the left and proceeded to East Bay, marching thence to Broad street, where the flags of the Chamber of Commerce. Custombouse and THE CHARLES-TON NEWS fluttered a welcome in the breeze.

A MARCHING SALUTE TO THE NEWS. As the head of the column reached THE NEWS building, the order for a marching salute was extended, and the remainder of the march lay through Broad to King street, and thence to the Academy of Music. The head of the column halted, came to the frent face, and presented arms, while the Washington Light Infantry marched up the line into the building, taking position in the orchestra chairs immediately in front of the stage. The other clubs then followed, and were assigned seats in various parts of the orchestra.

THE SCENE IN THE ACADEMY. But if the welcome accorded the battalion on the march through the streets had been warm, the cordial reception given to the clubs at the Academy was even more inspiriting. The dress circle, private boxes and outer circle of the orchestra were not simply filled with ladies, but literally jammed as they had never been lammed before. Even the galleries were transformed for the nonce into places of fashionable resort.

Among a large group of lavited guests representing all classes of the community we noticed of the old Washington Light Infantry members, Hon. George S. Bryan, Colonel A. O. Andrews, ex-Captains Hatch, Conner, Simonton and Carson, Messra. F. C. Blum, H. B. Bounetheau, H. S. Tew, F. Richards, O. Wilkie, James Lowndes, H. B. Oiney, D. Mc. Queen, W. W. Smith, Alexander Calder, T. Y. Simons and Wm. Thayer. Of the clergy, Rev. Messrs. A T. Porter, chaplain; N. Adams, D. D., of Boston, D. J. Quigley, C. C. Pinckner, W. B. Yates, W. H. Adams, John Johnson, J. L. Girardeau, C. S Vedder, H. P. Northrop, L. Muller, T. W. Doan, John H. Honour, John Forrest, W. C. Dana and C. J. Croghen. Of the legal fraternity, Judge Graham, and the Hon. A. G. Magrath, Hon. J. B. Campbell, Hon. Wm. A. Pringle and Hon. M. P. O'Connor, and Messrs. C. R. Brewster, T. M. Hanckel, L. W. Spratt, A. H. Brown, B. H. Butledge and E. McCrady, Jr.

The medical profession was represented by the venerable Doctor T. G. Prioleau, Doctors J. P. Chazal, M. Michel, F. Peyre Porcher, and others. Professors F. A. Porcher, L. R. Gibbes, H. M. Bruns, C. B. Cochrane, and T. P. O'Neale, represented the educational institutions of the city. The military gentlemen present were General Vogdes, Colonels Councilman and Hall, and Captain Ramsay, United States army, Vice-President C. J. Walker, Carolinas; Presidents G. H. Moffett, Sumters; C. R. Holmes, Palmettoes; J. Armstrong, Irish Rifles, and Major Hoffman, Zouaves. The commercial community was represented by Messrs. G. W. Williams, Richard Lathers, A. Simond, C. O. Witte, S. G. Trott, J. M. Greer, A. R. Tafr, John Klinck, Sr., N. M. Porter, and Jacob Small. President Honour and the members of the Washington

Light Infantry Charitable Association filled By some mishap the National Zouaves were prevented from taking their seats as soon as the other clubs, and as their gay Oriental costumes appeared to the central aisle of the orchestra, a considerable silr and buzz of sur-

prise was occasioned among the ladies. At length the audience having been packed away as comfortably as the size of the house would admit, and slience secured, President Courtenay announced that Chaplain Porter would open the exercises with prayer, and introduced him accordingly. Muller's Band had previously occupied the music stand, and at the conclusion of the prayer, performed that inspiring old air, the "Entaw Binner Song." The music having ceased, President Courtenay, amid an enthusiastic outburst of applause, introduced the Hon. William D. Porter, the orator of the day, who delivered the following oration, which at times brought tears into the eye of many of his hearers, and was frequently interrupted by applause :

THE ADDRESS OF MR. PORTER.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. FORTER.

All hall the natal day of Washington. How grad its coming; how grateful and in piring its as-ociations. It lifts us above the party heats and low cabals of the day into the pure, clear atmosphere of public virtue, and unbought, unsolicated public service. It carries us back to the fountain head of patriotism, and puls us in communion with the greatest of those brave strenuous, sturdy spirits that conceive and worked out American Independence.

American independence.
On this cay, near a century and a half ago, in American independence.

On this cay, near a century and a half ago, in the wilds of Virginia, George Washington was born int: the world. No myth or legend, no prophecies or omens, no linging of belis or firing of cannon announced his advent, and yet it was his mission to change the current of the world's affairs; to brave the might of Britain in her day of power; to break with armed hand the fetters that bound his people, and to found a Commonwealth, whose progress in art. commerce, science, educational and industrial interests, territorial acquisitions and all that relutes to material and political development is to be measured only by the years or the centuries as they roll. In simple guise he came without boast of birth or pomp of luxury; forest birn and forest bred. His character was of his own fashioning; his accomplishments self-acquired.

No college learning enriched his mind; no school learning even, except of a very limited and elementary kind. He was left to his own resources for discipline and culture. The native

Solo I learning even, except of a very limited and elementary kind. He was left to his own resources for discipline and culture. The native forces of a truly hone-t nature, and a clear, rubust mind, dealing with the facts and experiences of a wild frontier life, gave him courage, enterprise, fortikude, self-reliance and endurance. In the vast solitary deaths of the wild woods he drans in the spirit of independence—the luspirations of freedom, and learned from nature the leason that obedience to law is the necessary oudition of all wholesome growth and development. In a modest, conscientious way, he worked with the elements within him and the outward circum tances around him; he put a cub on his temper, disciplined his passions, strengthened his virtues, enla ged and gave scope to his powers of body and mind, till he quelled the rebellious part of his nature, became master of himself, and stood firm and well poised, ready to grapple with whatever duties and responsibilities might be devolved unou him, but utterly unconscious how mighty a work the great Task-Master had appointed him to do. That work he performed in a way that has made his name the shrine of a people's affections, and a synonym for virtue all the world over; his career a cheering example for peoples longing or fighting for freedom; his character and actions one of the noblet he oic poems ever unfolded to the world. Truly his life was an epic poem in action.

ever unfolded to the words.

an epic foem in action.

Every great epoch in history has its representative man; the man who, above all others, embodies and expresses the spirit of the age or movement. As Luther was of the reformation and cromwell of the great rebellion in Eugland, so was washington the great representative man so was washington the great representative man services are representative man services. Not that there was the armetican Revolution. groups of ladies and children, many of whom held beautiful bouquets in their hands, which they showered gracefully in the path of their favorite clubs. Unfortunately, however, for this feature of the parade the streets had

of Independence, the fierce Democrat who hate's with mortal political hate kings and brinces and all others who claimed the right to ride and rule men by the grace of God; Parrick Hanry, the first of the tevolutionary orators, whose bold, I assionate e.oq.ence electrified his hearers, an't to this day thrills the blood of the reader like the call of a trum.et; Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher, who disarmed the lightning of its terrors, and the streams who tanght kings and their ministers to respect the simple dignity and comprehensive, far reaching sagacity of a republican orobably second only to Henry himself, after wards the fearless dictator of South Carolina, the same who wrote the letter to Moutrie saying, to viction that washington was the man and the only man for the place. Ils did not seek or expect it. In a letter to his wife he says: "I did everything in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part from you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a tru-too great for my capacity." How different from those in history whom the world thought Is ly calls "great." He did not intribute for power, nor setze it, nor clotch at it, but diffidently as uned it as a burden rather than aboon, as a cross rather than a crown; assumed it with a clear sense of its momentous an i fearful gravity, but with an unconquerable determination not to submit or yield. From that hour Washington became not only the central figure but the real, itving, vitalizing soil of the Revolution. The popular conflience responded to the confidence of Congress; all eves looked to him, all tongues blessed him, all patriot hearts beat in unison with him. And from that hour he gathered into his bosom the hopes and fears, the fortune, liberties and dearest interests of his struggling people. And through seven long years of doubtful and unequal war, amid trails, privations and the obioquy of discinented spirits, baffied but not ont of heart, defeated but not conquered, perpiexed but never in despir, without faltering, without complaining, he bore the precious burden near his heart, till in the goodness of an everming Provincece, he was permitted to realize for himself and his country the glotious consumation of deliverance and liberty. In concempiating an instance like this of aspiration for freedom, of self-devoting constancy in its pursuit, of the volunary and cherful sacridee of ease, comfort and all personal enj yment, with the certainty of encountering bardship, suffring and probable death, for the sace of a sentiment, an idea, a principle, an abstractions, how can we resist the cor clusion that these feelings and impulses are implanted in irials, privations and the obloquy of discontented spirits, befined but not conquered, perplexed but never in despair, without faitering, without never in despair, without faitering, without complaining he bore the precious barden near his heart, till in the goodness of an overruing Provincuce, he was permitted to realize for himself and his country the glo. Bus consummation of deliverance and liberty. In contemplating an instance like this of aspiration for freedom, of self-devoting constancy in its pursuit, of the volunary and cherrful sacrifice of ease, comfort and all personal end privately in the pursuit, of the volunary and cherrful sacrifice of ease, comfort and all personal end privately in the certainty of encountering handship suffering and probable death, for the sake of a sentiment, an idea, a principle, an abstractions, how can we resist the cocclusion that these feelings and impulses are implanted in the soul of man for the most sacred of purposes, and that the soul in which they are so implanted, in largest measures, is enabled, consectued and set spart for some great work which must need be done, and which none other is so well fatted to do. And taking it in this light, who can doubt that washington was floid's chosen defender of that washington was floid's chosen defender of the washington was floid's chosen defender of reedom in this new Western world; that the the great Lawgiver of Israel, he was commissioned to lead his people turough the wilderness, but happier than the Lawgiver, was permitted to enter with them into the Promised Land; and that under such favorable and bealgnant auspices, it was organized hat the great experiment of free presentative government and republican institutions now on trial here, should be inaugurated and put in action.

We do not and need not deceive ourselves about Washington. His real proportions are sufficiently grand without exaggeration. We need in timput; to him imaginary characteristics. He was not a britiant military commander like the gives the solders

rated and put in action.

We do not and need not deceive ourselves about Washington. His real proportions are sufficiently grand without exaggeration. We need not imput, to him imiginary characteristics. He was not a brillant military commander like Alexander or Casar, Napoleon or cromwell. And it was well for us that he was not. The restless activity, intense selfishness, and eager, pusionate, mounting ambition of minds like these, caunot be satisfied without extended or absolute will There is in them too much love of personal glory, too much of he desperate gamester spirit, of the rash irresistible propensity to stake all upon the cast of a single die for such a cause as urs was. Washington, it is true, had not the "fashing eagle eys" that kindles at the blaze of glory; but he did nave the cicar, steady, ins-rous eye tha fastens irself upon the star of duty and follows it without winking, unw aried and undimmed wherever it may lead, and whatever sucrifices it may demand.

Nor did Washington win the battle which has

personate, monating ambition of minds like these-cannot be satisfied without extended or absolute will There is in them too much love of personal glory, too'mach of he desperate gamester spirit, of the rash i tressitible propensity to stake all upon the cast of a single die for such a canse as .n. was was. Washington, it is true, had not the "flashing eagle eye" that kindles at the blaze of glory; but he did nave the ciear, steally, instrous eye tha fastens l'esti upon the star of duty and follows it without winking, unw aried and nudimmed wherever it may lead, and whatever sacrifices it may demand.

Nor did Washington win the battle which has been considered the tarning point of the war. The surrender of Bargoyne at saratogs be ought the acknowledgment by France, and so natter by Spain and Holland, of the 'Independent United States of A Lerica," and is thought to have virtually decided the question of independent Creasy of the University College, London, as one of the fl teen decisive battles of the world from Marathon to Water oo; one of the "few battles of which a contrary event would have essantially varied ine drama of the world in all its subset of which a contrary event would have essantially varied ine drama of the world in all its subset of these distinguished mean. Nowithstanding the accident of his birth, considered himself, and was coosedered by his friends, the String man to create an army such as Europe had drama of the world in all its subset of these distinguished mean. Nowithstanding the accident of his birth, considered himself, and was coosedered by his friends, the String man to change the first of the world the accident of his birth, considered himself, and was coosedered by his friends, the String man to create an army of Puritan. He language of the worst possible and in truollous times disconnected some and protracted trial, lacks the persistent and the resulting the Revolutionary war, at periods of the worst possible and inot feel worst possible and incommend of the Cootinental army, wer

supersede Washington in the onier command. In troublons times discontents are rile; and during the Revolutionary war, at periods of de-pondency, unhapply not few nor far between, there were complaints and cabals even against Washington. Le was eccent ic. factious and tribu'ent. Gates was valiaglerious and brimful of conceit; but the battle of Monmouth, which Lee nearly let and Washington restored, put an end to Lee's aspirations, and the disastrous de eat at Oamden, for which Gates was wholly responsible, dispused in a very summary way of his pretensions. Knox Hamilton, Lafarte, Greene, the last of whom most resembled Washington in characier, all deferred to their great onlef with a respect bordering on reverence. In truth, Washington all ne possessed the happy composition of mind and character that could give any assurant e of success. Not one great quality, but all great qualities in harmonious union were demanded by the exigencies of an occasion as perlicus as it was momentous; perlicus because of the fearful inequality of the contending parties; momentous, because true. ous union were demanded by the exigences of an occasion as perilious as it was momentous; perilious because of the f-arful inequality of the contending pariles; momentous, because it involved the independence of a people, the freedom of a continent, and the ha piness of uncounted millions in the pre-sent and the future. With the true instituct of men in a g eat and common peril, Oingress, the army and the people turned their cycs and fixed their hopes upon one man. It is impossible to account for the a-cendancy which this man main ained from the beginning to the end, without ascribing it to the marvelous induces of a personal character complete in all its parts, and compacte into a perfect whole. Courage, constainly, perseverance, fortitude, dignity of bearing and denortment, were eating the him. All his traits seemed fixed to each other like an exqui-ite piece of Masaic adjoining. But the most remarkable perhaps of them all was his self-control. This is so unobtrisive and undemonstraive a quality that it falls to attract its due share of attention. It is rather fall than seen, and in this case was acquired, not and was his self-control. This is so unobtrasive and undermonstrative a quality that it falls to attract its due share of atten ion. It is rather felt than seen, and in this case was acquired, not natural. We shington was by nature of high temper and strong, may latense passions. These very qualities gave the element of force to his character, and they who seek theoneous of explain away the fact, roo him of one of the greatest of his achievements. By a self-discipline visible only to the searcher of hearts, and donotless after many a flerce and bitter struggle within. He succeeded in putting his temper and passions und rithe foot of his judgment; the baser part of his nature under the control of the higher and nobler part. This is his merit; one of his chief glories. Greater than the taker of a city is the ruler of his spirit. Hence his patient and serene demeanor under provocations and trials that would have driven ordinary mortals to distraction. Geoce the simple and majestio type in which he rebuked the secret machinations against him, without a word of personal abuse against him, without a word of personal abuse against him, without a word of personal abuse against he contrivers. If at Monmo th, where Lee was in full retreat contrary to orders, a few words of angry excitement did escape him, it was for the size of the causting to him. For that he was willing to sacrifies not only comfort, fortune, life, but even his private feelings, his resentment of hijastice, his self-vinilection against undeserved reproaches of inactivity and inefficiency. This is truly self-control; it is self-den al. This gives dignity and elevation to the man who is the emoodiment of the ciuse. This is the stamp and signet of a commission more than human.

Thomas Carlvie, the great English essayist and nision more than human.

mission more than human.

Thomas Carlyle, the great English essayist and historia; has written a book on "Heroes, Heroworship, and the Heroic in History." He classifies heroes as divinities, prophets, poes, priests, men of letters and kin a. By king he means commander over men, soldier and sia esman.

Au: a samples of hero kings in history, he selects 'ron well an i happlein. These two are manifestif the elects of his hero worship, although he considers N spoleon by no means of great a man as Cromwell. great a man as Cromwell.

washington and Napole in were so utterly an-tagonistic in their natures that it would be hardly profitable to institute a parallel between them. But there are points of coincidence as well as contrast between Washington and Gromwell that

it may not be with ut in erest and instruction to dwell upon them awhile.

Both of these men were gentlemen by birth, and came o the old Angio-Saxon race—that law-loving, liberty-loving, educating and conquering race. Both of them took part in a rebellion against their lawful sovereign, which by virtue of a righteous success, became a revo unon, weither of them was very conspi uous in the beginning or earlier stages of the controversy, but each of them when the issue was finally joined, became the foremost, perhaps the one indispensable man of the times. Washington sat in the first Continental Congress, and Patrick Henry when asked who was the greatest man in that body, said that "for sound judgment and solid init may not be with ut in erest and instruction to

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

between religion and honor? And after the great battle of worcester, w. 10: 16 always content to the content of the content of

Continued on Fourth Page.