Disposition of above amount:

of property.....\$123,877 06

shares..... 286,260 00

shares..... 269,333 33

mortgage bonds..... 69,350 00 \$748,820 39

The establishment of steamship lines to

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore was as

ssential in restoring and confirming the value

of your property as the rebuilding of the

coad. And the constant danger and almost

daily menace, for several years, that the

Greenville Rallroad was about to pass into

hands that would direct all of its business

over the Wilmington and Manchester Road.

rendered a close alliance with the Macon

and Augusta Road almost as important

to us as the steamboat lines. In these views

the stockholders unanimously concurred,

as will be seen by the reports and resolu-

tions adopted in the several annual conven-

It has been said in another place that

the increase of indebtedness since 1866

18.....\$1,316,990 05

But it is not to be inferred that the company

is that much worse off now than it was then.

From the total debt of the company has

always been deducted the assets in hand in

the form of stocks, bonds, &c , so as to ex-

ary, 1867, Was......\$3,459,590 49

to be made...... 280,000 00

1st January, 1867......\$3,739,590 49

above described ...... 3,680,579 34

and in more efficient condition than at any

time in the whole period of its history; your

matured and pressing debts have been to a

large extent arranged for and funded in new

Your business has largely augmented, and

the promise of the future is more encouraging

than at any time. The acquisition of the

Greenville Rallroad has exceeded in the re-

The income of that road for 1872

700,000 as

The operating expenses...... 300,000

And now that the litigation in which it was

involved is at an end, we look confidently to

a most profitable return from this invest-

The question of dividends, as far a

the past is concerned, seems to be plain and

simple. Had it been financially possible to

have declared and paid even tour per cent.

debt of the company to-day would have been

\$1,000,000 more than it is now. What would

But the payment of dividends during that

period was impossible; the postponement of

creditors pressing for judgment against the

road, or holding an overdue first mortgage,

for the purpose of distributing the earnings

among the stockholders, would have caused

tre loss of our entire property. We could

not be unmindful of the fate of the Charles-

ton and Savannah Railroad, the Wilmington

and Manchester, Laurens, Spartanburg and

Union, the Blue Ridge Road, and we may add

As to the future, we can only say that there

are no stockholders more deeply interested or

more earnestly desirous of receiving divi-

The report for the past year will show what

may be possible in that respect, and we re-

spectfully urge upon the stockholders the

duty and advantage of a punctual and general

attendance at the approaching convention, to

receive and consider the report to be made of

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

Liberal Appropriation for the German

Navy-The Carlist Movement Assum-

London, March 10.
Cardinal Cullen in a pastoral letter strongly denounces the Irish University bill.
There are strong indications that the strike in the Welch mines is about over.
A special from Berlin to the Times says that

the Germans are refusing to evacuate Beliort until the payment of the war indemnity by France is completed. The German govern-ment appropriates \$80,000,000 for the construc-tion of ships and sa'p yards.

Paris, March 10.

A dispatch from Bayonne says that the Car-lists in the Spanish province of Guipuzzoa have cut the railroad and burned several sta-tions between San Sebastian and Irun. Travel

A METHODIST MINISTER DEPOSED.

RALTIMORE, March 10.

RALTIMORE, March 10.

This morning in the annual conference of the Methodist Esiscopal Church, South, the committee appointed for the trial of the Rev. J. F. Clark, of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, of which committee the Rev. N. Head is chairman, reported the charges of immorality sustained, and Clark was expelled from the church. The committee in the case of the Rev. Dr. Houston are taking testimony.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Commodore Edmund M. Henry is dead.

G. A. TRENHOLM.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

L. D. DESAUSSURE.

H. GOURDIN.

A. SIMONDS.

dends than the directors themselves.

the operations of the year 1872.

ing New Importance.

slasm prevails.

Respectfully,

the Greenville and Columbia Railroad also.

the shares in such a case be worth?

nnum during the last five years, the

sults our most sanguine expectations.

Your property is now entirely restored,

hibit the balance of indebtedness.

But there was subsequently added

as part of the debt then existing

\$230,000 premium on a large

amount of the sterling debt, for

which settlement in United States

currency was demanded and had

Correct balance of Indebtedness

Balance of ludebtedness 1st

January, 1872, after deducting

bonds, stocks, &c., in hand, as

ssues of bonds at long dates.

This balance on the 1st Jan-

tions from 1866 to 1872, both inclusive:

Restoration of road prop-

River, and other

lands, being addl-

tional acquisitions

Macon and Augusta

Railroad, and

other rallroad

New York, Balti-

more and Philadel-

phia steamship

Greenville and Co-

lumbia Raliroad

Company's first

## THE SO. CA. RAILROAD.

ADDRESS OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE

erty .......\$552,634 01 Cars and locomotives. 310,248 41 \$862,882 42 STOCKHOLDERS. What the Road has Earned and How the Earnings Have Been Spent-The Water front on Coop-Dividend Question—A Gratifying Re-

view of the Past and Encouraging Prospects for the Future. To the Stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad Company:

The subscribers, a committee appointed by the Board of Directors to address a circular letter to the stockholders, respectfully ask your attention to the following communica-

For several years past rumors have constantly prevailed of plans being on foot to obtain control of the South Carolina Railroad, and to make it subservient to the policy and to the success of other and rival roads and communities. There may have been but little foundation for these rumors; we have been assured by gentlemen whose names were freely made use of as participants in the scheme that they had no connection with it whatever. These assurances we regard as entitled to implicit confidence; yet the constant agitation of the subject had the effect last year of persuading the Georgia Railroad to undertake the completion of the Port Royal Railroad as a measure of defence.

We have it on the highest authority that nothing but the conviction forced upon them that the South Carolina Railroad was about to pass out of your hands induced the Georgia Railroad to adopt this momentous resolu-

Similar movements are again in agitation. In a circular published in the daily papers you are requested to send your proxies to a stockholder residing in another State; and who, however well informed in other respects, is evidently not correctly informed upon the affairs of the road. He proposes to elect "a board of directors who hold large amounts of stock, and who will run the road in the interest of the stockholders." "The present directors," it is added, "hold but little stock." To this it may be answered: First, that excluding three or four gentlemen who have bought of late, and avowedly on speculation, largely of the shares of the road, there are no other fitteen stockholders who hold in the aggregate as many shares as the fitteen directors. Second, that the utmost scrutiny into the management of your affairs will not reveal one single instance in which we have made the interests of the stockholders of secondary consideration to any other interests whatsoever.

After the termination of the war the road was restored to the directors on the 19th of June, 1865. At Columbia all shops, depote and buildings of every description, all the valuable tools and other appliances of a large first-class workshop, were entirely destroyed, together with a large and valuable stock of

On the Columbia branch of the road the en tire line above Orangeburg, and on the Hamburg division, all above the Edisto River, was completely destroyed. All the wooden structures, cross-ties, culverts, stationhouses and water tanks were destroyed. The rails were burnt, twisted and bent into shapes baffling all efforts at restoration. Of the passenger and frelat cars 117 only were in possession; 136 were on the Charlotte Road, entirely cut off by the destruction of the Columbia branch.

These losses, namely, in property in the road, in negroes, and in cars, locomotives and machinery, amounted to \$1,629,114 64. That is to say, it required about that sum to rebuild and rehabilitate the road.....\$1,629,114 64

On the other hand the debts of the company amounted to...\$3,566,000 Of this amount there was due to

For arrear of interest..\$ 495,799 For past due domestic bonds 234,000 For sterling bonds first

morigage, payable lst Jan., 1866, in gold...... 2,000,000— 2,729,799 0

\$4,358,913 64

To which must be added the outstanding bills of the Southwest-ern R. R. Bank, for which the S. C. R. R. was responsible, and of which we finally redeemed the

\$4 933 542 10 In these circumstances it will be readily

understood that dividends had no place in the thoughts of the president or directors. The sole idea was to avert the total loss of the capital. Three important measures were es

.L. The renewal of the first mortgage debt. and funding of the arrears of interest, and of the overdue domestic bonds.

2. The immediate reconstruction and rehabilitation of the road.

-3. The funding of the bills of the South Western Bailroad Bank, for which suit was mmediately commenced by the holders. The difficulties incident to the accomplish-

ment of measures of such magnitude and impertance, in the crippled condition of the road, and the merit implied in their success ful accomplishment, we will not dwell upon It is enough to say that they were successfully achieved, and by that means that the stock holders were saved from the total loss of thei capital

The gross income for the five years from th 1st of January, 1867, to the 31st of December, 

per annum. The operating expenses are...... 4,002,117 11
Being about 60 per cent. of the gross.

\$2,820,806 75 Sterling and domestic interest

paid; expenses paying steriling coupons 1870 and 1871, and exchanging steriling bonds, and discount in exchanging bonds,

&c..... \$1,306,107 04 Deduct dividends declared and pald...... 174,582 00

Total amount received from in-In bonds, notes paya-shis acc ....\$1,316,990 05

able, ac. ....\$1,
Deduct amount applied in redemption of South Western Bailroad Bank
notes. ...\$574,628 46

—In answer to certain propositions, the Tribune announces editorially that it will not settlement of ante-bel-ium claims, and in exsell itself or its opinions.

—Advices from the seat of war report that
Captain Jack has yielded, and the Modoc war penses of lit-igation ... \$267,697 27 842,325 73 474,664 33

The meeting of the journeymen shoe-makers in New York, to organize a strike, was but slimly attended, and the project is consid-ered a failure. Total amount remaining to be accounted for arising from in-come and from increased in-

debtedness combined...........\$1,606,189 36 | THE CHARLESTON COLLEGE.

A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY, CONDI-TION AND PROSPECTS.

Its Advantages for the Education of Charlestonians-Improvements in the College Buildings.

The College of Charleston is now about to close its winter term, the commencement exercises being expected to take place on Tuesday, the 25th instant. A brief recess will then be taken, and the exercises of the College will be resumed on Tuesday, the 8th of April. Candidates for admission to the College will be examined on Monday, the 24th instant, and also on the first day of the new term, the 8th proximo. It is expected that the commencement exercises will take place as usual at the Academy of Music, but the de. talls of the exhibition have not yet been de-

THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE. This venerable institution was first organized in 1785. A number of legacies had at that time been left by certain public spirited citizens to be devoted to "the first college in South Carolina," and an application was made to the General Assembly of that year for a charter for the College of Charleston. It happened, however, that some other movements had been set on foot for the establishment of certain other educational institutions in the upper part of the State, and the same act of the General Assembly, approved March 19, 1785, which incorporated the College of Charleston, also contained charters for a college at the Village of Winnsboro, and another in the vicinity of Ninety-Six. The institution at Winnsboro' was soon after established, and, we believe, is still in existence, but it has never conferred degrees nor exercised any of the distinctive functions of a college, and the one at Ninety-Six was never begun. The legacies, however, were distributed equally among the three institutions, and the one which is now the College of Charleston was soon after opened by Bishop Smith, who was its first principal. The property then comprised the same ground that is now held by the College, being the square bounded by George, Green, St. Philip and College streets; and the school, for it was at first no more than a grammar school, was held in a long building running from George to Green streets, which had been occupied during the Revolutionary war as a barrack for the British troops. The second principal of the school was Dr. Buist, father of the Hon. George Buist, the present probate judge of Charleston County, and its first graduate was the Right Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, the third Episcopal bishop of the diocese of South Carolina. In 1824 the institution was

ORGANIZED AS A COLLEGE by the union of three of the principal grammar schools in the city, then kept respectively by Mr. John Dixon, Mr. Wm. Bailey and Mr. Gilbert. The most advanced pupils of all these schools formed the first freshman class of the new college, and a large grammar school was organized in connection with the cellege, and received the other boys from the three schools. A year or two after this foundation of the college the present extensive building, which fronts on Green street, and extends from College to St. Philip street, was erected, and the Rev. Jasper Adams was elected president of the college. This conlinued until 1835, when the exercises of the college were interrupted until 1838. In that ferred to the city, and the city undertook the support of the institution. The college was reopened in 1838 with Dr. Wm. J. Brantley as year the property of the college was transpresident, and it has been in successful operation ever since, with the exception of the year 1865, when the distracted condition of the city caused a temporary suspension of the exercises. Dr. Brantley was succeeded in the office of president by Professor Wm. Perropeau Finley, now of Alken, who retired in 1858, when Dr. N. Russell Middleton, the present president of the college, was elected.

THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE

is now composed of the following gentlemen : N. Rossell Middleton, LL. D., President and Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, and Horry Professor of Moral, Intellectual and Political Philosophy; Lewis R. Gibbes, M. D., Professor of Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry; Frederick A. Porcher, A. M., Professor of History and Belles Lettres, Instructor in French; Francis W. Capers, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Henry M. Bruns, L.L. D., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, and Instructor in German; L. A. Frampton, A. M., Librarian; John McCrady, A. M., Curator of the Museum.

The course of studies pursued in the college is similar to that of the best institutions of the kind in other sections of the country, and it is claimed that its mathematical course, in particular, is more complete and thorough than that of any other college in the United States. The number of students in attendance during the past year was thirty-four, and if this appears small it must be borne in mind that its pupils have been drawn entirely from the City of Charleston, and a comparison with other colleges which depend for their students upon the population of the respective cities in which they are located shows very favorably for the College of Charleston. The Columbia College, for instance, in the City of New York, had last year one hundred and twenty students, drawn from a white population of over nine hundred thousand, while the College of Charleston, with a white population of less than twenty-three thousand, had thirtyfour students. In other words, the pet institution of the City of New York had about one student for every seven thousand inhabitants, between those towns is entirely suspended.
A band of insurgents is threatening Irun, and it is feared the lown will fail into their hands.
BARCELONA, March 10.
A Federal Republic has been proclaimed in this city. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevails. while the College of Charleston had about one student for every seven hundred.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

There is no reason, however, why the present number of students in this excellent institution should not be largely increased. The buildings are ample for the accommodation of much larger class s than are now had, the endowment of the college supplies it a liberal support, its advantages are at least equal to that of any other purely collegiate institution in the country, and its charges for tultion are exceedingly low, being but forty dollars per year, or ten dollars per quarter, with no fees whatever for lectures, matriculation or graduation. The college buildings are now being out in thorough repair, and by the opening of the summer term they will be in first rate order. The grounds are also being improved and beautified, and a complete and substantial gymnastic apparatus is being constructed for the use of the students.

Attached to this college is the finest museum of natural history to be found in the Southern States, including many rare specimens and preparations which cannot be duplicated in the world.

THE TALE OF A RING.

A True Story with an Obvious Meral. The utility of small advertisements in a FINAL DECISION BY THE UNITED paper of large circulation was aptlyillustrated in THE NEWS of yesterday. It happened that on Saturday a valuable diamond ring was lost somewhere on East Bay, Market or King streets, and that, a few hours laier, the ring vas found on King street. The loser was naturally desirous of recovering the gem, and the finder was equally anxious to restore it to its owner. Both being sensible persons, they each inserted a little advertisement in the next issue of THE NEWS, and the natural consequence resulted yesterday in the owner recovering the lost treasure, and the finder receiving the gratification of a good deed grace-

THE CITY AND THE ORPHANS.

A Reply to Alderman Gage's Protest in the City Council. TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS.

The protest presented by Alderman Gage at the last regular meeting and ordered to be spread on the minutes was unexpected, as the reception which greeted his motion on the same subject at the previous meeting of Council it was to be supposed would have satisfied him that such sentiments were un-

ongenial to our conservative Council I propose briefly to examine in detail his several objections. The first reason, he alleges, for depriving the Sisters of their apalleges, for depriving the Sisters of their appropriation, which, on being granted, was made perpetual, is because their institution is sectarian. My reply is, it is not more so than the other. The one objects not to receive children, under certain restrictions, of all denominations. Neither does the other. The one declines to invite the Protestant minister; the other, the Cathollo. In the one the Protestant religion is exclusively inculcated; in the other the Cathollo. Is it not clear, the Protestant religion is excusively incultated; in the other the Catholic. Is it not clear, then, that the withholding of the Sisters' appropriation would involve the non-appropriating of the other, and that the granting of the one necessarily implies the granting of all such appropriations as can come as well recommended as was the Sisters'—three thousands and the sisters'—three thousands and the sisters'—three thousands are significant to the sisters'—three thousands are significant to the sisters'—three thousands are significant. and citizens, representing two-thirds of the sand citizens, representing two-thirds of the taxes, having signed their petition. Another reason he alieges, economy. As the ministers of retrenchment and reform, he says we should economize, and illustrates by making the preposterous assertion that for one-third of \$6000—say \$2000—one hundred and ten children could be maintained in the public Orphanhouse. This I pass by as unworthy any reply—it bears too unmistakably its own refutation on its black face. tation on its blank face.

reintation on its claus lace.

Our worthy Mayor's report proves that the appropriation of \$6,000 has proven a most economic measure. The facts are corroborated by figures, in the archives of the treasury, that about double the sum was appropriated for the public Orphanhouse, when the first appropriation was made to the Sisters, and at that time, as since, a great reduction had been effected. Now, the minimum figure of \$20,000 effected. Now, the minimum figure of \$20,000 has been reached. The public institution has beesides an income of \$7,000—or nearly—in round figures \$27,000 to maintain 230 children. Now, in justice, half that sum should be awarded the Sisters, as they maintain half that number nearly, and their numbers are increasing whilst the others are decreasing. Or, reverse the case, and say that \$6,000 is sufficient for the Sisters, then twice that sum should be ample for the other, viz: \$12,000 should be ample for the other, viz : \$12,000rcm which deduct \$7,000 private fund-and trem which deduct \$7,000 private land—and the appropriation this year should have been \$5,000 not \$20,000. I might here add that the sisters are not blessed with a palatial home, or appurtenances. That they possess not the power of steam, are not furnished with physician or medicines, and innumerable valuable make a morior, in the interest of the abolish this appropriation. Another reason the alderman avers influences him—it would prove per lious to our Republican institutions. How the exercise of charity in educating and training our destinate youth, and seeing that training our destitute youth, and seeing that they are properly apprenticed, and following them with wise precepts and vigitant guard-anship to maturity, can have other than a be-niga influence—none but a prejudiced and invannah as here, and there a special appropri-ation is made and yearly paid for the Catholic schools; where permission is granted in this free country that the text books of their own selection may be read and the teachers ap-proved by their clergy may educate the Cath-

I have now, seriatim, answered the alder-I have now, seriatim, answered the alderman's several objections and may be excused from replying to the many cogent reasons which yet remain locked up in his capacious bosom. A discerning public need not be reminded that this discussion has been unprovoked. It has been forced upon our community; first, by a motion that no man in Council would second; again by a communication to which no one replied; followed by a protest, allowed to go ou record. This is my reply, and whilst I deplore a ctarian discussion, and allowed to go our resolution.

and whils: I deplore sectarian discussion, and shall ever be slow to engage in it, when the issue is forced upon me I shall be ever read; to defend the right and maintain the dignity of the citizen, free and independent. Civis.

A Question of Arithmetic.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS. If, as Alderman Gage states, \$48 96 be sufficient to maintain one orphan for one year, then 230 inmates of the City Orphanhouse would cost \$11,260 80. Now, the amount appropriated by Council is \$20,000, to which must be added \$7,000—the private fund of the institution, and the difference between that amount, \$27,000, and that which he states ufficient for the maintenance of the children -\$11,260 80—leaves a balance of \$15,739 20, which, one interested may ask, what disposition shall be made of it?

TAXPAYER.

A BLACK MAIL PLOT.

Vindication of Mr. Peter Papin and ar Exposure of his Braducers.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS. From information received from seemingly responsible parties in New York, concerning the character and business of Peter Papin, Esq., it was deemed advisable to warn our cizens against his schemes of emigration, &c., until reliable information could be obtained from the New York officials on the subject. and renade information could be obtained from the New York officials on the subject. Accordingly, I telegraphed the chief of police of that city, stating the charges against Mr. Papin, and requesting an investigation of the case, to which the following reply has been received, and is now, at the request of Mr. Papin, referred to the papers of this city in justice to himself and for the information of all concerned. JOHN C. MINOTT, Chief of Police. all concerned.

Charleston, S. C., March 10. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

NEW YORK, March 5, 1873.

John C. Minott Esq., Chief of Police, Charles SIR-Yours of the 25th ultimo received, and

contents noted. Below please find transcript of report made to Captain Irving by the officer who was directed to make an investigation in the Papin case. n the Papin case. Yours respectfully, JAMES J. KELSC, Superintendent.

Captain James Irving—I have investigated the enclosed, and from what I can learn Mr. Peter Papin is a gentleman, and the parties occupying the basement No. 109, Fourth avenue, and who wrote to Charleston about him, are sawdust awindlers, and their object in writing is to black mail him.

in writing is to black mail him.

GEO. H. DUES, Detective. DAMAGE BY THE GALE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10. An extensive ship house, at Wood & Co.'s ship yard, at Kaighnes Point, N. J., was blown down this morning in a gale of wind. It was two hundred and fifty feet long, eighty feet wide, and about eighty feet high. There were twenty-five men employed on a vessel in the lower part of the house, but the wind carried the wreck away from the vessel and no one was injured.

THE RAILROAD TAX CASES.

STATES SUPREME COURT.

The South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads Declared Liable to Taxation, and the Cheraw and Darlington A dispatch was received in this city last eve-

ning announcing that the United States Supreme Court had yesterday rendered a decision in the cases involving the question of the liability of the South Carolina, Northeastern, and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Companies to State and city taxation. The dispatch was received by ex-City Attorney Corbin, who represented the City of Charleston in these cases, from Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, who represented the State, and was as follows:

In the case of Humphreys vs. Pegues, (Cheraw and Darlington Ballroad case,) the decle ion of the Circuit Court that the property of the road is not taxable has been sustained. In the cases of Tomlinson vs. Jessup, (North-eastern Railroad case,) and of Charleston vs. Branch, (South Carolina Railroad case,) the decisions of the Circuit Court, similar to the above, were reversed.

The following dispatch from the Associated Press indicates the grounds of the decision in the case of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail-

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Humphrey et al, vs. Pegues, irom the United States Circuit Court of South Carolina, decided that the Cheraw and Darlington Baliroad in South Carolina is, by the laws of the State, exempt from taxation, and that the law of 1868, enacted to repeal this exemption, is void. The opinion of the court says: "It is too late to raise the question whether a State has the power to bind itself against imposing taxes, for it has been held in this court that a State has the power to bind itself in relinquishing the taxing power, and such a provision of exemption is a contract which the State may not subsequently impair." WASHINGTON, March 10.

A Confirmation via Sumter. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS ]

SUMTER, MARCH 10. A dispatch has just been received from Washington, by Governor Moses, to the effect hat the case of the State vs. the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad has been decided in favor of the company and the cases of the State ve. the South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads in favor of the State.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

To his Honor the Mayor and Board of Health: We have watched with much interest the filling up of the pond opposite Rutledge avenue. Dead cate, dogs, &c., have contributed much to the deposits. So much so that we feared at one time it would become a nuisance to the whole neighborhood. But we were glad to see these covered up speedily and securely by good earth, so that when the work was completed these putrid animal remains would become inert.

The work for some reason or other has been suspended just before it has reached the causeway, and if it be allowed to rest there the stench must necessarily ooze out and become insupportable to the neighborhood, and if sickness does not follow, it will be because bad smells cannot produce it. But with many persons, particularly ladies, bad smells will produce often serious results, such as fainting, entire loss of appetite, and all the evils that result from constant nervous irritation and want of food. We hope, therefore, as the chief municipal officer, that notwithstanding your other labors for the good and prosperity of the city, which you have carried out with the zeal and perseverance of one who has the real good of the city at heart, and as chairman of the Board of Health, you will have this work completed, and prevent the evil which will certainly follow it it is allowed to remain develops the smell.

With great respect, RUTLEDGE AVENUE. Charleston, S. C., March 10, 1873.

THE SEASON AT PENDLETON.

Unprecedented Severity of the Weather -Its Effect on the Crops-The Stock Law.

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] PENDLETON, March 5.

When I last wrote you about the unprece dented severity of our winter I did hope we should have no further cause to complain, but throughout the month of February, with a very few days exception, we had but little agreeable weather, it being either too wet or too cold, so that the farmer could do but little towards preparing for a crop. Scarcely any ploughing has been done, even spring oats having been sown but by faw, and there has been s most backward preparation for cotton or any other crop. Oats and late sown fall wheat have been very much killed out, and there is not half a stand in many instances within my knowledge. I walked two hundred yards to-day through a lot of wheat sown on my own farm and saw but two plants standing, and the stand is very light on the earlier sown field. There is not half a stand of oats sown

in October.
March set in with snow on the first day, March set in with snow on the first day, which, with sleet, continued through the night, ending with rain on the second. The third day cleared with the thermometer at twenty-eight degrees. On the fourth day it was down to sixteen degrees, and to-day (the dith) it is at fourteen degrees. The mountains in sight are covered with snow, and, although it is clear here, it is one of the most disagreeable days we have had this winter on account of the high and cutting west and northwest winds. No gardening has been done, and there is not a sign of a bloom on a peach tree up to date.

peach tree up to date.

We have a remarkable coincidence in the weather the present and last year. There having been snow on the first and a heavy having been snow on the first and a heavy sleet and snow at night on the 2d of March last year. We have had less snow this winter than there was last winter, but that season cannot be compared with this for the intense cold and disagreeable weather. Indeed, your correspondent has lived to see seventy-five winters, and has no recollection of any one to compare with this. It is said that good crope follow hard winters, but our present prospects are truly discouraging to the farmer and planter.

Many in our county regret the failure of the Many in our country regret the lainted of the passage in our Legislature of the stock law, as it would require much less fencing to secure our stock than crops. Our timber is becoming scarce in many sections, and to continue to cut down what is left will render our seasons much more unreliable than hereto-

> THE WEATHER THIS DAY. WASHINGTON, March 10.

Probabilities: On Tuesday the areas of lowest barometer will move eastward, over the lakes and the Ohlo Valley. Southeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather will prevail from the Middle States and the lower prevail from the Middle States and the lower lakes to Tenneseee. Southerly winds, with threatening weather will prevail in the Guif States. Failing barometer, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness will prevail on the the South Atlantic coast. Southeast winds, veering to southwest, with rising temperature, cloudy and threatening weather, will extend over the Middle States by Tuesday night. Partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature, will prevail in New England. Brisk northerly winds will extend from Missouri to Texas by Tuesday afternoon. THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Congratulations of the Diplomatie Corps to President Grant-The President's Little Speech.

Washington, March 10.

The Diplomatic corps, in full court costume, called on the President to-day, to congratulate him on his re-inauguration. Many of them were accompanied by the ladies of their families, several iadies of the Cabinet officers' households were also present, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet were in attendance. After the usual formalities between the President and the foreign representatives, Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, who is, by virtue of seniority, the dean of the corps, made the following address:

Mr. President—I have the honor to offer you the congratulations of the diplomatic corps WASHINGTON, March 10.

the congratulations of the diplomatic corps upon this the occasion of your reinauguration. I feel both pleased and flattered that the duty has devolved upon me to express to you the sincere wishes of my colleagues and myself for the preservation of your life and the con-

To this the President replied:

Mr. Dean-I receive with sensibility the congratulations which you offer on behalf of your colleagues accredited to this government. My intercourse with you all has hitherto been agreeable, and I trust may so con-tinue. It is my wish and shall be my purpose in the future, as in the past, to keep up with the countries which you represent the social and friendly relations which are essential to general prosperity and happiness.

Nominations and Confirmation. The following nominations were sent to the

Senate to-day: Jno. T. Clark, postmaster, Savannah, Ga. Jno. T. Clark, postmaster, Savannah, Ga.; Jas. L. Dunning, postmaster, Atlanta, Ga.; R. S. Taylor, postmaster, Athens, Ga.; W. W. Holden, postmaster, Raleign, N. C.; Elizabeth Van Lew, postmaster, Bacenod, Va.; Edward Belcher, postmaster, Macon, Ga.; Wm. L. Beruggs, Jr., minister to Columbia.

The following nominations were confirmed: Nelson Platt, collector, Corpus Christi; Richolas V. Beard, postmaster, Marshall, Texas; Hughes, aitorney, Middle District of Tennessee; Wm. H. Smyth, marshal for Georgia; Colonel Parker, surveyor of customs, New Orleans; Goss, collector of customs, St. Augustine.

The Caldwell case was discussed in the

A Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators met in caucus after the adjournment of the Senate this af-ternoon to consider the demand of the Demoternoon to consider the demand of the bemo-crats for increased minority representation on the committees, and after some discussion the matter was referred to a sub-committee of five for report at an adjourned meeting tomorrow. The sub-committee consists of Stewart, Conkiling, Scott, Wright and West. The caucus reconsidered Saturday's vote re-garding the case of Patterson, and decided not to take the case up for consideration in the Senate, no action being possible for the reason hat Patterson is no longer a member of the

The Freedmen's Bank Case.

The comptroller of the currency in the statements which have just been sent out has abbreviated to a considerable extent the abbreviated to a considerable extent the schedules which accompany the reports and required the banks to report the average daily reserve for the preceding thirty days, and the highest rate of interest on daily balances. The report to the comptroller of the currency of the national bank examiner upon the condition of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, of this city, was intended to furnish Congress informally in regard to the technical violation of the law under which the institution was organized. The security upon which the loans were made is considered by the comptroller and the examiner. with a lew exceptions, as good for the onsidered with a lew exceptions, as good for the amount loaned. There is nothing in the reports which convey the impression that the bank cannot respond to the demands of de-

The Examiner states that the executive offi-cers are, in his opinion, men of the most un-doubted integrity of character, devoted to the est interests of the institution, who have educated themselves to a practical knowledge of the business of the institution, which promnees a prosperous future for the institution.

The comptroller of the currency states that the bank will be able to correct the mistakes already made, and continue a business of great usefulness to the class of depositors for whose benefit the institution was organized.

A Shabby Slander. Late information from Laurens County, S. C., proves that the reported Ku-Klux outrages there were base fabrications by certain Radical officials. The only foundation there was for the report was a row between two drunken

men.
General Dent, who has been for the past four years in charge of the reception rooms at the White House, has been ordered to his regiment. W. H. Crook succeeds Dent.

Sawyer for the Cabinet. The Southern Republican Press Association, L. Cass Carpenter president, is in the city, with the view of urging the President to place in his Cabinet a representative man from the South. Thursday evening this association held a caucus for the purpose of determining whom they should recommend to the President for this important place. Resolutions were drawn favoring both ex-Senator Pool and Settle, of North Carolina, but both were voted down, and it was finally developed that ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, was the choice of the majority. Later the same evening Mr. Carpenter called on the President and expressed a desire that he would grant the association an interview on the subject the following forenoon, which was accorded. Yesterday the association had the promised interview, and the President was formally requested not to forget the South in any change he might make, and a careful consideration of the matter was assured by the Executive. The Southern Republican Press Association

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Five hundred taxpayers in Fairfield are yet ioth to settle up with the State.

The eldest son of Mr. B. Gladney, at Monticello, died recently from meningitis.

The masked ball at Graham's, on the 28th

—The masked ball at Galams, of the billing, was a success.

—A drunken affray occurred on the night of the 1st instant, between two negroes named Nelson Stephens and Martin Lawton, at Major W. W. Hutto's place near Blackville, in which the former was fatally stabbed. Liwton established.

caped.

—H. Middleton, who has been confined in jail at Yorkville since last November, obarged with complicity in the Roundtree murder, was admitted to bail by Commissioner T. M. Wilkes admitted to bail by Commissioner T. M. Wilkes on Tuesday last, in a bond of five thousand dollars.
—Governor Moses has appointed Walter

Governor moses has appointed waiter steele, of Charleston, a notary public; C. A. Darling, county auditor of Edgefield, vice F. A. Ballinger removed; Warren R. Marshall, trial justice of Fairfield, vice Howell Edmunds removed.

—The Columbia Phœaix says: "Two of our

German fellow-citizens are preparing to re-turn to fatherland—neighbor Gottileb Eilhardt, who has been a resident of Columbia for more than thirty years, and Mr. Jacob Hussung and -A train loaded with iron, on the South —A train loaded with iron, on the south Carolina Baliroad, collided with a train at Doko, nineteen miles from Columbia, at nine o'clock Tuesday morning. Six cars were wrecked, but no lives lost. Passengers north-ward bound were detained an hour, when the

wereked, but no lives issel assengers when the ward bound were detained an hour, when the wreck was cleared away.

The Marlon Star says: "We are officially informed by the clerk of the board of county commissioners, that the debt of the county, contracted by the predecessors of the present board and still unpaid, amounts to eighteen thousand and forty-two dollars and twenty-live cents. The debts contracted by the present board are being promptly paid.

—In Winnsboro' on sales-day 1272 acres belonging to the easte of C. D. Ford, deceased, brought an avera e of \$1.90 per acre; 500 acres of Asaph Hill, \$2000; 48 acres belonging to Eli Harrison's estate \$105; 120 acres belonging to estate of James Catheart, \$200; two town lots belonging to same estate, \$430; 555 acres belonging to estate Wm. Broom, \$2075. 75.

-Saturday, the 1st instant, was a gala day at St. Augustine. The main event of the day was a yacht race, in which the winning yachts and prizes were as follows: Oceola \$30, Dexter \$20, Eagle \$15. Then there were tub races, pig chasing, sack racing, pole climbing, band playing and general joility. IRELAND'S TROUBLES.

THE REDRESS OF A NATIONAL GRIEV-ANCE PROMISED AT LAST.

Mr. Gladstone's Scheme for Irish University Education.

[Correspondence of the New York World.] LONDON, February 15. The night of Thursday, the 13th of February, 1873, should be a date long remembered in the annals of British political history. On that night bills for two of the most important reforms of the age were introduced in Par-

liament—one in the Lords and the other in the Commons. In the Lords, in a speech of wonderful lucidity, the new Lord Chancelor—he who was Sir Roundell Palmer and low is Lord Selbourne-brought forward his measure for the complete reconstruction of tne judicial system of England and the abolition of the right of appeal to the House of Lords. In another letter I have explained the features of this projected reform, and I have only to say of it here that if Lord Selbourne succeeds in the great task he has undertaken, he will win victory where a long list of ilius-trious Lord Chancellors, from Brougham down to Hatherly, have falled. In the Commons, on this memorable night, Mr. Gladstone introduced his long-expected measure for university education in Ireland—the measure which is to crown the work commenced by the disectablishment of the Irish Church, and advanced by the Irish land bill, the measure which is to remove the last reasonable cause for Irish discontent, the measure which is to lop off the last branch and cut up the last root of the Upas tree which Mr. Gladstone, five years ago, declared polsoned everything beneath its fatal shade.

neath its fatal shade.

The secret of the government had been so perfectly well kept that no one outside the cabinet knew what the measure was to be. The anxiety concerning it was universal, the House was crowded and the galleries were packed, and although Mr. Gladatone's speech was exactly three hours long, and much of it was made up of dry details of figures, he held his audience so closely that when he sat down the benohes were as full as when he comthe benches were as full as when he comthe benches were as full as when he commenced. I saw the corpse-like face of Archbishop Manning in the speaker's gallery—and I hear that he is tolerably well satisfied with the proposed measures. The Irish members, at the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech, were also generally well satisfied; but I am told to-day that as they examine the details of the measure they find it less satisfactory than the corposed. But what [81]?

the measure they find it less satisfactory than they supposed. But what is it?

It is a measure to remove what the Roman Catholics of Ireland—four-fiths of the whole population—regard as a great grievance. This grievance is that the religious education which they desire and deem necessary for their children cannot be obtained along with university training. They have a great thret for learning; but they believe that learning without religion is pernicious, and by religion they mean their religion. Protestants in Ireland do not have this grievance. The great Trinity College, Dublin, which Mr. Gladstone described as "the wealthiest college in the world;" the university which this college, in a described as "the wealthiest college in the world;" the university which this college, in a truly irish reversal of rules, controls, and the Queen's Colleges at Galway, Belfast and Cork, all institutions chartered by the State and supported by public money, are all Protestant institutions, and the Irish Protestants have a supply of university education for testant institutions, and the frien Protestants have a supply of university education far greater than the demand. The Catholics some years ago founded a college of their own in Dublin, and endowed it out of their own slender resources; but the government refused slender resources; but the government refused to charter it, and it consequently could grant no degrees. In a word, no Irish Catholic could receive a university degree without doing violence to his conscience and disobeying the rules of his religion. Mr. Gladstone's measure for removing this grievance may be thus briefly described: Dublin University, is to be severed from Trinity College and made into a national university for Ireland, with a governing body consisting of twenty-eight members, chosen in the first instance by Parliament, and composed of men of all parties and religious opinions. It is not to come into actual existence until the 1st January, 1875, and it will not reach the full development of its init will not reach the full development of its in-dependence until 1885. The chancellor is to be the lord-lieutenant, and the vice-chancellor is to be chosen by the governing body. Out of the revenues of Trinity College, £13,000 a year is to be taken towards the maintenance of the new university; £10,000 more will come out of the consolidated fund, and if more is required it will be taken from the surplus property of the disestabilished church. surplus property of the disestablished church. Trinity College is to be secularized. All tests are to be abolished, and the theological faculty is to be removed outside the college and put under the direction of the governing body of the disestablished church. Then Trinity College, thus secularized, the Queen's colleges (except that at Galway, which is to be wound up.) the Roman Catholic University, and the Magee College, at Belfast, are to be affiliated to the new university, together with such other colleges as may be determined in the first instance by Parliament, and subsequently by the governing body. But in the new La-

first instance by Parliament, and subsequently by the governing body. But in the new hational university there will not only be no chair of theology, but neither moral philosophy nor modern history will be taught; nor will any student be examined in these two latter subjects against his will, nor can there be any examinations upon them in the case of students competing for emoluments. The expenses of the new university will be £50,000, viz: £25,000 for the encouragement of learning, thus divided—ten fellowships annually of £200 a year, tenable for five years; twenty-five exhibitions annually of £50 a year, and one hundred bursaries annually of £25 a year, tenable for four nually of £50 a year, and one hundred bursa-ries annually of £25 a year, tenable for four years; £20,000 a year for the staff of profes-sors, and £5000 a year for examinations, build-ings, and general expenses. This is more than liberal—it is almost lavish; and if the govern-ing body of the new university is composed of men satisfactory to the Catholics, and if they do not find an insurmountable objection in the exclusion of the three prohibited subjects, it seems probable that the scheme will work. The Catholics can send their boys to the Cath-The Catholics can send their boys to the Catholic college as now; there they can receive a perfect education in all branches; when they go up to pass their examinations for degrees, for honors, and for emoluments, they simply will not be examined in three of the branches in which they have studied. That will be all—and I think this will do. PICCADILLY.

COLOR AT THE BIG BALL.

Society at the National Capital-The Colored Belles at the Inauguration Rall.

[New York World Correspondence.] No one who had anything to do with the management of the bail could be made to believe that the colored population would not appear at the bail. Of course the colored population have. They are here in gorgeous array, with glares of defiance in their faces or expressions of excessive patronage. They expressions of excessive patronage. They dely us to put them out. It may suit the cardely us to put them out. It may suit the carpet-baggers very well. No one else here, Republican or Democrat, is pleased. Senator spencer, of Alabama, speaks in loity fashion about its not hurting anybody for the dark colors to be in. Perhaps it does not. It depends entirely upon what one is accustomed to. One trio called forth special indignation. A perfectly white man was sandwiched between two colored women. This caused general remark and irritation; but the latter was somewhat soothed when it was found that the somewhat soothed when it was found that the maniwas a Java merchant and the two women were women of rank. Among those present at the ball were J. W. L. Barnes, with the two daughters of George Downing, the caterer; Mr. Cardozo, the colored secretary of State of South Carolina, and lady; Congressman El-llott, of South Carolina, and lady; Barber and lady; the wife of the Haytlen minister; ex-Vice-rresident Colfax, with ladies; Senator, and Mrs. Corbett; the Chinese commissioner of education and his wife, a Chinese princess, n her native costume.

THE CRUISER CHICKAMAUGA.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The ex-privateer Chickamauga, recently purchased by the Spanish government, cleared on Saturday for Havana. The crew of the vessel will work under orders of the American officers now in charge, until she reaches Havana, wheu Spanish officers will take charge. The Chickamauga is heavily lades with provisions and ammunitions of war, and carries two one hundred pound parrott guns.