

THE PALMETTO PARLEY.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S REPLY TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 27. The President has received the following reply from the South Carolina Committee:

He can't come South this year, but maybe will do so next year. He has no intention of going to New York or any other city in the South.

But notwithstanding the pressure of public business the President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Miss Nettle, will leave for New York to-night, to be absent several days. The visit is a private and not an official one.

The widely published statements purporting to give full accounts of conferences of the President with members of the South Carolina Committee for the purpose of forming a new party organization appears to be pure fabrications.

The following circular was issued to-day: "Collectors and other officers of customs are notified that the department has discovered that fees are exacted in excess of those prescribed by law for certificates of invoices."

Financial Notes. The purpose of preventing any further increase of the \$44,000,000 Treasury note is made as favorable a debt statement as possible for the month of March.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. STOCKTON, CAL., March 27. The harbor-master of this place has been found in the streets with his skull fractured and robbed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27. John S. Harris, late postmaster at this place, and later cashier of the German Savings Bank, burned and robbed the latter institution.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 27. Scranton & Co., bankers, have suspended.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 27. The schooner Ada has been sunk off the coast. Her crew were saved.

MILWAUKEE, March 27. Three children were by the prairie fires, near Read's Landing, and burned to death.

CAMPBELLVILLE, TAYLOR CO., N. Y. The greater portion of this town is burned.

A PINCHBACK THREAT. The colored Republicans here have resolutions endorsing Judge Durrell and President Grant, but expressing pain at the senate's failure to seat Pinchback.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY. WASHINGTON, March 27. Probabilities: Fair to clear with Friday falling to clear, rising temperature, southerly winds, increasing possibly to brisk, and partially cloudy weather.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Ex-United States Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, is dead, aged fifty-eight.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS. Savannah. Savannah Masonic Hall is fast approaching completion. It is a very fine structure.

Georgia. The members of the Arkwright Amateur Association, of Savannah, want some young ladies to figure in their dramas.

North Carolina. Charlotte is to have "a perfect little gem of a theatre."

The salary steal. All of the members of Congress from Connecticut have a "silly" sergeant-at-arms.

Honorable Conduct of the Connecticut Congressmen. Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

THE CARLISTS IN SPAIN. ALLEGED ABDICATION OF DON CARLOS IN FAVOR OF HIS SON.

The New Republic in a Bad Way and Invoking Sympathy and Assistance. MADRID, March 27. The Imperial announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonso.

THE DEBT OF THE WORLD. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It may be useful, at the present moment, when our attention is being prominently directed to our own expenditure, to reflect upon the burdens under which other nations are unappreciatedly groaning."

A REMARKABLE WILL CASE. THE RELATIVES OF DENMARK VESEY IN COURT—AUDITOR BENNETT AS A WILL MAKER.

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ALARMED AT THE ASPECT OF A MONSTER OF ITS OWN CREATION. The Wall of a Party Organ—Prospective Battling Among the Republicans.

As the best evidence of the sincere desire of the News to wash its hands of the cunning conspiracy which is alleged to exist against the property and the pocket of the Republican party of South Carolina, we reproduce the latest blast of our peripatetic young contemporary, the Columbia Herald, on the subject of the Blue Ridge scrip.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER MYSTERY.

Latest Theory of the Tragedy.

The New York papers are still engaged in speculating upon the mysterious death of Charles Goodrich, the wealthy property owner of Brooklyn, whose body was found in a basement room of one of his buildings in the latter city on Friday last, his head being pierced with three bullets. The Brooklyn Eagle contains the following theory:

That Mr. Goodrich was murdered not by a burglar or thief, but by a person who had some object in view, and that robbery and murder were committed by the same person.

The man committed suicide is next to impossible. The pistol was found on his right side. There are three wounds, two of which are on the left side of his head, and the other on the right side.

The man was shot from behind first, with his own pistol, in the hall, which would have caused insensibility. On the right side is another wound. To have shot himself on the left side with his right hand would have been almost out of the question.

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The Cabinet has issued a circular claiming the assistance and sympathy of all parties in the country in its conflict with the Carlists.

The latest intelligence regarding the movements of Don Carlos, the leader in the Spanish insurrectionary movement, has left Spain on his way to Switzerland.

The vice-president of the Cuban insurrectionary committee, who has been in Paris for some time past, attempting to obtain the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent power, left here yesterday, en route for Cuba.

Count Arthur Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the British court, died in this city last night, of cholera, from which he had been suffering some time past.

General McDowell is now inspecting the Spartanburg military post.

Captain E. C. Green is to establish an ice-house at Sumner.

Episcopal prelates in Sumner. Three horses have been stolen from the depot Tuesday.

Wm. B. Peterson, a tyro in the Abbotsville Medium office, died on Saturday last, aged twenty-two.

The recent promenade concert for the benefit of the Baptist Church in Columbia, brought in \$735.

Henry Raff, an aged colored man, of Newberry, was thrown from a horse last week and instantly killed.

It is stated that the Newberry cotton merchants lost heavily by the falling of the price of cotton.

It is estimated that two thousand tons of fertilizers were put upon the market during the present season.

A little son of Mr. A. J. Moses, of Sumter, was thrown from a buggy, last Friday evening, and escaped any fatal injury.

Observation and Reflection the Source of all Knowledge. In Sumner, on Tuesday evening, a crowded audience.

The Eighteenth Infantry band serried Colonel E. Burke, lieutenant H. Bertman, in Columbia, on Tuesday evening last.

Orangeburg's "first picnic of the season" was held at Sandy-Side on Tuesday last.

The Walker House at Spartanburg has been rented to Mr. Clayton, of the Central Hotel in Columbia, and is undergoing repairs.

At a town election held at Midway, on the 24th instant, the following officers were re-elected: John L. Seare, second warden; W. W. Blizzy, third warden; B. W. Milledieton, fourth warden.

A European Opinion of President Grant's Views. (From the London Times, March 27.)

We are unable to share the "firm conviction" expressed by President Grant, and the organs of the press, in favor of Republicanism, and that the great American Republic is "destined to be the guiding-star of all other countries."

In one sense the civilized world has been divided into two camps, the one of Republicanism, the most civilized States of antiquity, until very shortly before the Christian era, were in fact Republicans, and the Italian Republics of the middle ages contrast favorably in principle with the Republics of the present day.

A fresh and more powerful impulse was given to Republicanism by its establishment and success in the United States. France hastened to imitate the example, and the struggle on the whole constitutional monarchy and imperialism have prevailed in the struggle which began with the French revolution.

On the other hand, not only have men learned to recognize the vices and weakness inherent to Republicanism where political virtue does not exist, but the ordinary people have also discovered that the chief benefits of Republicanism may be obtained under a monarchy. There is no Republican party worthy of the name in England, because it is almost impossible to conceive any republican privilege which the country would enjoy under a president, which it could not have, if it chose, under a prime minister to-morrow.

The same may be said of Italy; and if Spain thinks proper to constitute just now a Republic, it will not be less under, but there cannot be more liberty than Spain enjoys under King Amadeus. As for Prussia, Grant's allegation that under a republic the United States are enabled to dispense with large armaments, is most surely to be objects that a monarch in the same geographical position could do the same.

Meanwhile, the example illustrates afresh the superiority in science and the advantages of the highest social position of the State being preserved from becoming a constant lure to political ambition. Mr. Gambetta lately told an American visitor that France had no special admiration for the system of elective judges as tested in the United States. It has yet to be seen whether France herself will endure a periodical competition for its elective judges in the United States.

By the same token, it is not to be wondered at that the German Republicans who desire to import the German institution into Germany. That Presidential elections, with their attendant evils, are a necessary part of the machinery of a republic, is not to be wondered at.

It is by no means self-evident that Republicanism is worth purchasing at such a price.

THE DEBT OF THE WORLD.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It may be useful, at the present moment, when our attention is being prominently directed to our own expenditure, to reflect upon the burdens under which other nations are unappreciatedly groaning."

France.....\$700,000,000 Great Britain.....2,700,000,000 Russia.....2,000,000,000 Austria.....300,000,000 Prussia.....1,200,000,000 Spain.....1,200,000,000

These six countries, then, add \$214,000,000 to our previous total, and raise the national liabilities of Europe to \$3,968,000,000.

It must be remembered that we have excluded from our list the fractions of a million, and the debts of all States which owe less than \$10,000,000.

"The debts of the rest of the world are happily but small, and of no great importance. America of course heads the list. The different American States owe:

United States.....\$13,000,000,000 Canada.....21,000,000,000 Argentine Republic.....18,000,000,000 Mexico.....12,000,000,000

Asia follows America at a considerable distance. Her chief debts are: British India.....\$108,000,000 Japan.....27,000,000,000

Our debt, then, in each of the five great divisions of the world amount in the aggregate to the following sums: Europe.....\$3,968,000,000 America.....34,000,000,000 Asia.....135,000,000,000 Australasia.....28,000,000,000

If we add only \$15,000,000 to this total for minor omissions, we are compelled to conclude that the nations of the world owe their creditors \$152,000,000,000—sum which is nearly 4 1/2 per cent. more than the charge of \$150,000,000,000 a year. The figures are so stupendous that it is hardly possible to comment on them.

But it is a suggestive circumstance that with perhaps three exceptions—all these countries are steadily increasing their debts. The greater portion of them have been created within the memory of the present generation; the rest have been accumulated in the course of millions to the national liabilities of the world."

OUR COTTON MILLS. Operations of the Langley Mill During 1872—A Highly Satisfactory Exhibit.

The Langley C-otton Mill, situated near Aiken, is rapidly looming up as one of the leading establishments of the kind in the South. The stockholders met at the mill, on Wednesday, when President W. C. Sibbey, of Augusta, made a report showing the operations of the company for the past twelve months.

The following extracts from the more interesting portions of the report: "As required of me, I hand you herewith a balance sheet of the company for the year ending December 31, 1872, showing net earnings for the year \$62,233.30. When we met one year ago, for the first time, the mill report shortly after that season set in for goods, and having no regular customers, we accumulated by the 15th of August, 1000 bales of goods, which we sold for no profit, but in doing so we were not interested by the fact that our best customers were now here for our goods."

On the 6th of January, 1872, we had only 216 looms in operation, making only 40 yards per loom per day. For the six months from January to July, 1872, we averaged 1088 looms, producing daily an average of 47 1/4 yards per loom per day. From July 1 to December 31, 1872, we averaged in operation 300 looms, producing daily an average of 52 1/2 yards per loom per day."

Our water power, owing to its cost, and any two-thirds of our machinery in operation, and that all was not started until the first quarter of the year had expired, and that we sold three hundred bales of goods for a quarter of ten thousand dollars for interest during the year, which alone was more than 2 1/2 per cent. on our capital. I think you will admit that the mill did well in 1872, earning, as you perceive, a net profit of \$62,233.30."

Our product for 1872 was as follows: Pieces. Pounds. Yards. 4-Standard.....178 13,874 1,087,748 4-2 Standard.....178 13,874 1,087,748 3-4.....178 13,874 1,087,748 3-4.....178 13,874 1,087,748 3-4.....178 13,874 1,087,748

We consumed from January 10 to July 1, 1872, \$104,204 pounds of cotton at \$180.00 per ton, and 21,700 pounds of oil at \$1.50 per pound at 18 1/2 cents.

For the first quarter of 1873 I have made a careful estimate, and state without doubt that we shall pay the interest on money borrowed and make for the interest on the same at six per cent. per annum, and have a working cash capital. Hence, I do not recommend any dividend; but no unforeseen misfortune overtakes us I think we can commence a quarterly dividend in July of two and a half per cent., and continue at that until we realize a commercial capital adequate for our requirements."

During the year there have been erected in our village thirteen houses, of all kinds. Our inhabitants have increased, and the population is now about eight hundred. A free school has been established and the average attendance is about sixty."

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A REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

A LEGAL FIGHT OVER A DEAD WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

The Relatives of Denmark Vesey in Court—Auditor Bennett as a Will Maker.

A curious and complicated will case was decided yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, to which court it had been taken by an appeal from the decision of Probate Judge Bais.

The case was then tried and argued before Probate Judge Bais, and his decision was in favor of the will. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Court of Common Pleas, the grounds of the appeal being as follows:

1. Because the decedent, who was executor and trustee of the estate of the deceased, had no knowledge of the contents of the paper propounded.

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A NEW FRANKENSTEIN.

ALARMED AT THE ASPECT OF A MONSTER OF ITS OWN CREATION.

The Wall of a Party Organ—Prospective Battling Among the Republicans. Dry Bones—A "Vacuum in the Treasury."

As the best evidence of the sincere desire of the News to wash its hands of the cunning conspiracy which is alleged to exist against the property and the pocket of the Republican party of South Carolina, we reproduce the latest blast of our peripatetic young contemporary, the Columbia Herald, on the subject of the Blue Ridge scrip.

[From the Columbia Herald, March 24.] The Inevitable Result.

Our contemporary, The News, considers it "very funny" that we should regard the scrip as a "Democratic ambulance, a trap set, a branch line to trip the advancing step of the State administration."

Now, we had proposed to say a word or two about the act proper, to which we are indebted for this peculiar obligation to pay one million eight hundred thousand dollars more for the fortunes of the party in power, and that they stand ready to push the advantage to the utmost.

The Republican party of this State have not forgotten, and can never forget, the desperate struggle in which the Democracy, and more particularly our distinguished News, labored to destroy the credit of the State and induce the people to refuse to pay the taxes. This was the fight in 1868. It was the beginning of the party in power, and that they have now been able to accomplish what they have so long desired, the death struggle through which we have successfully passed is to be renewed among ourselves, and the knife which we wrenched from the hand of a Democracy by the hand of a Republican. We propose in our prosperity to commit suicide.

How? Plain enough; in this wise: The coming elections will very soon make room for taxes and payable for all demands.

Of bills of the State, say.....\$2,000,000 Of certificates for loans from savings institutions say.....1,000,000 (do over issue) say.....1,800,000

That is, total payable for taxes and payable for all demands, say.....\$4,800,000

Now the taxes this year, exclusive of the school appropriation, we understand, is nearly all exhausted.

Next year, with the same tax, and three millions of bills of the State, say.....\$3,000,000 of whatever further may be necessary to meet the interest on the debt, if we have any—we will have at the utmost but \$3,200,000, every cent of which, enormous as the amount is, will be required to pay the interest on the debt. In greenbacks, because there will be no market, selling at a heavy discount, nearly five million dollars of these "bills receivable."

All of this vacuum, and a desperate state of things would supervene, one of three things, either of which would be fatal to the Republic. First, the Government would have to be reorganized, and a special tax would have to be levied large enough to absorb not only the balance of stuff on the market, but to pay the hard cash to pay members' claims, & to cover the interest on the debt, & to pay the State Government. If this was not done, then the stuff would have to be received and paid out as well, and the market would be flooded, to the utter exclusion of the gold greenback, so that the Government would be unable to raise money. Or a heavy tax, say fifty mills, would have to be levied and the stuff raised, increasing the debt pro rata.

The second result of the ordinary operation of the Government, requiring a vote of the people, then it would have to be paid out or destroyed or withdrawn in some other way. If such a heavy tax were levied, as we have seen, it would be fatal to the Republic. If it were levied, there would be such an outcry about platform pledges and so forth that the administration would find the responsibility, together with the debt, more than it could bear. If it were levied, it would be a heavy burden, and the Government would be unable to raise money.

Now, does the News or any other Democratic organ mean to say that such a consumption is not most devoutly wished for by the people? Do they not mean to say that they will do it? Do they not mean to say that they will do it? Do they not mean to say that they will do it?

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