

Gov. Scott, in his message, says that the \$700,000 of bonds issued for the Land Commission form the only portion of the debt actually created by the present administration, and for this the State has an ample equivalent in the bonds purchased, which will ultimately repay both principal and interest. Most truthful Governor! Veracious Scott! What the facts? It is thought that the land purchases, costing about \$700,000, would not now sell for more than \$100,000, showing a net loss to the State of \$600,000. Besides, it is supposed that even in the case of lands, now held by the State, under the auspices of the Land Commission, that the titles are, in many instances, defective. And yet, mark what Gov. Scott has to say on this Land Commission swindle! It is said that King Charles never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one. Of Scott it may be said that you can count neither upon his words nor his acts. The Rev. Cannon Kingsley remarks that our Saxon ancestors despised a lift as heartily as they despised a coward, and adds, that is the supreme heritage which they left to the England of modern days. We cannot but regret that the State officials who have been so successful in deceiving us with their false statements had not shared more liberally than they have in the "supreme heritage" which the Saxons left to the England of to-day.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—We are pleased to learn, says the Charleston Courier, that this road has succeeded in purchasing the control of the Macon and Augusta Railroad. With the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in one hand, and the Macon and Augusta in the other, it opens up a path of enterprise and prosperity for the future. For this action, Mr. President Magrath and the company are entitled to all commendation.

Putting the increase of the State debt for the past three years at \$9,102,000, the interest at six per cent. per annum on this sum would be \$546,120. That is, the interest alone on the increase in three years is more than the average taxation for ten years previous to the war.

The Charleston News says that the County debt of Charleston amounts to \$142,000. Charleston answers our question before we put it. What say the other Counties? We want the County debts throughout the State.

In all the estimates that we have seen of the State debt, nothing is said of the County debts. This would swell the volume of the debt a good deal. What do the County debts amount to? Will each County journal find out and reply?

The State debt of North Carolina is at least \$34,887,464. The war debt was \$10,349,780—showing an increase, under Radical misrule, of \$24,537,704. Pretty good for North Carolina! But we have bigger rascals than even North Carolina.

When Parker was charged with swindling the State out of \$90,000, in a Land Commission swindle, one of his friends denied it, and said that he had made only \$50,000. Only \$50,000!

As chairman of a meeting of citizens, held in response to the circular of Gen. Hampton and others, in relation to a State fund, to be used in behalf of the eminent counsel engaged to defend the men prosecuted under the Enforcement Act of Congress, and to test the constitutional questions involved, the undersigned was authorized to appoint a committee, to consist of two persons for each ward in the city, and for each election precinct in the County.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871. SENATE.—The Senate assembled at 12 M., and was called to order by the President. Mr. Leslie, from the Committee on Contingent Accounts, reported favorably on the accounts of E. R. Stokes, Bryan & McCarter, Republican Printing Company, for stationery; as also, sundry accounts against the Clerk of the Senate; which were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Small introduced a bill to abolish the salaries of the Solicitors of the Circuit Court, and reduce the fees of the same; also, a bill to alter the law in regard to fences; also a bill to protect the State of South Carolina in the future management of its bonds and stocks; which were referred.

Mr. Whitmore offered a concurrent resolution to authorize the Comptroller-General to commence legal proceedings and employ suitable counsel to recover from the State Financial Agent of the State of South Carolina in New York, all the books, bonds, vouchers, accounts and other papers belonging to the said State in his possession.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, requesting the appointment of a committee of conference upon the substitute of the Senate's resolution in regard to the appointment of a committee to examine and report what moneys there are in the hands of the State Treasurer; which was concurred in.

After a very long and animated discussion, participated in by Messrs. Whitmore, Leslie, Hayne, Swails, Hayes, Nash, Armin, Small and Maxwell, the resolution was pending at half-past 6 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned until 12 M. to-morrow.

The attention of the County Commissioners is called to the city guard house. There is great need of additional cell room. There is a vast unused space in rear of the present cells, which could readily be converted into six of these necessary appendages. Look into the matter, Messrs. Commissioners. With a rapidly-growing city, Capt. Jackson requires additional accommodations.

Coming back—The "Grecian bend." The last cup of frolic is generally the hic-up.

We beg leave to call attention to the committee appointments, published in our issue of this morning. All the Counties of the State are expected to do their part, and doubtless will. Charleston has already made up her contribution. We feel sure that our County and city will do what their means will permit, in a public-spirited move that looks to the maintenance under the law of our heritage of civil liberty and personal security.

Mark Twain recently said a good thing about the Pilgrim Fathers. "The reverend old chaps," he said, "left their country and home for the sake of having freedom on a foreign shore, to enjoy their own religion, and at the same time prevent other folks from enjoying theirs."

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—TRIAL OF KU KLUX CASES.—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.—The court, convened at 11 A. M. Hon. Hugh L. Bond and Hon. George S. Bryan presiding.

Application for bail in the case of the United States vs. Bishop, Sadler and John Little, for conspiracy, was granted. Wilson, was made by I. D. Witherspoon. The application was granted, and the prisoners gave bail in the sum of \$3,000, with Edward Hope, of Columbia, as surety.

The court delivered the following opinion on the motion to quash the indictment in the case of the United States vs. Allen Crosby et al., for conspiracy against Amzi Rainey and for burglary.

The first section of the Act declares a right. It is referred to in this court by its number, and with sufficient certainty, it seems to us, to enable the parties charged, after trial, to plead the verdict rendered in this case in bar of another indictment. After declaring the right, the statute proceeds, in Section 7, to define the punishment for its violation. It is not necessary, it seems to us, that each section of the Act should contain at its close the penalty for its infraction.

The motion to quash is over-ruled, and the first and eleventh counts of the indictment, and sustained as the court is divided respectively.

Mr. Corbin denied the right of preemptory challenge to parties in the United States Court charged with offences less than capital felony, citing as authorities the case of the United States vs. John S. Reid, 12 Blackford, 470; United States vs. Shepard, Abbott's Reports, 1st vol. page 435.

The uncertainty which the court leaves, as to whether this was a State election or a Federal, is urged as fatal.

The indictment charges that this was a conspiracy to violate the first section of the Act. This section declares that all citizens shall be allowed to vote at all elections, who are qualified by law to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Supreme Court, Thursday, December 7.—The court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Willard and Wright.

qualified to vote; and for another reason, more fatal, that it alleges the right of Rainey to vote to be a right and privilege granted to him by the Constitution of the United States. This, as we have shown, is not so. The right of a citizen to vote depends upon the law of the State in which he resides, and is not granted to him by the Constitution of the United States, nor is such right guaranteed to him by that instrument.

The fourth count is obnoxious to the objection that neither the citizenship of Rainey, nor the fact of his qualification to vote, is set out.

The fifth count repeats the charge contained in the fourth, with the additional clause contained in the third count, and the court refrains from noticing it, for the reasons given as to the third count.

The sixth count is a repetition of the second, with a clause setting out a charge of burglary. Concerning the court's jurisdiction over such charge, the court is divided in opinion, and will, therefore, make no comments on it at this time.

The seventh count is a repetition of the sixth, with the charge of burglary added, as in the third count.

The eighth count alleges a conspiracy to prevent and hinder Rainey from the exercise of a right secured to him by the Constitution of the United States, which is defined to be the right to be secure in his person and papers against unreasonable search.

The article in the Constitution of the United States, to enforce which this count is supposed to be drawn, has long been decided to be a mere restriction upon the United States itself.

The ninth count is entirely too indefinite, and the defendants could not possibly know from its language with what offence they were charged; and the same objection is valid as to the tenth count.

After considerable discussion, it was agreed that a similar certificate of division should be sent up in a case to be called to-morrow, and to proceed at once to the trial of the case in hand.

The Passive Policy.—Letter from John Quincy Adams Warmly Approving it. The Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, has written a letter, which appears in the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican. The letter warmly approves the so-called passive policy of the Democrats in the next Presidential election.

I am satisfied such a course will be wise and patriotic, and should be glad to see the Democracy concur in such resolution. I regard the present administration as a national calamity, and its continuance should be avoided at any sacrifice, not because Republicanism in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, and ignorant, corrupt and arbitrary; because more than any administration we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and dashed the generous aspirations of the good men of all parties; because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the government of Jefferson Davis ever did; because its chief conceits there is no means for a free government but military force; no public action but private profit. Four years more of such education, family patronage and martial law, will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our ignoble incubus might well remain a fixture.

Now, I believe the Democratic party to be powerless alone to relieve us, and I think it is without hope of carrying the next election. No doubt, if the votes of any States lately in rebellion were necessary to elect a Democratic candidate, they would be thrown out in the counting. A mere majority, even could it be mustered, would not be permitted to elect a Democrat for next President. Nothing thus remains but civil war or submission to the usurper, and it is difficult to decide which alternative will inflict the more irreparable injury upon the habit of free government.

The article in the Constitution of the United States, to enforce which this count is supposed to be drawn, has long been decided to be a mere restriction upon the United States itself. The right to be secure in one's house is not a right created by the Constitution, but the Constitution, as a common law, and cannot be said to come within the meaning of the words of the Act—right, privilege or immunity granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States.

The motion to quash is over-ruled, and the first and eleventh counts of the indictment, and sustained as the court is divided respectively.

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Wales is steadily improving. The Republican meetings at Birmingham and Reading were disorderly. The Reading meeting broke up in a row. Sir James Yorkes Soulell, Lieutenant-General of the British Army, is dead; aged seventy-two.

The appointment of Jules Ferry, as Minister to Washington, is officially announced.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—On Mr. Williams, of Oregon, succeeds Akerman as Attorney General.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Fire Commissioners will purchase twelve first class engines, on the ground that the present force is inadequate in case of a great conflagration.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—The Senate elected Pinchback (colored) President on a vote of eighteen to sixteen. The election is regarded as a victory over the warmouth faction.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The House is engaged on postal affairs. The Senate is discussing whether the witnesses which placed the Ku Klux Committee in contempt shall be arrested by concurrent resolution, or by action of the Senate alone.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Yellow fever deaths this season 23. The first death occurred August 4, and the last December 4. A heavy frost this week exterminated the fever.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury issues a notice that on and after the 7th of March, 1872, the principal and accrued interest on the five-twentieths coupon and registered, known as second series, under Act of February 25, 1862, will be paid at the Treasury Department. The amount of bonds \$20,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against Jos. F. Marcor, in five counts, for the embezzlement of public money.