THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AND WHAT THEY ARE NOT DOING.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Senate and the House, in the Fourth Week of the Session.

The Senate passed the bill to repeal the Act prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in Oconee county. The bill to revise the usury law was killed. There was no opposition whatever to the bill to permit the sale of domestic wines (manufactured in the State) without a license. The bill to amend Section 1,021, General Statutes, relating to disbursement of poll tax, was killed.

The House bill to require the board of agriculture and the directors of the penitentiary to pay into the State treasury all moneys collected by them from any source had been unfavorably reported by the agricultural committee, who considered that it would hamper these departments in expenditures which were proper but could not be anticipated by the General Assembly in its appropriation bills. Other Senators objected to it because it would place both departments at the mercy of legislators. It was speedily disposed of when it came up for its second reading. Senator Moody moved to indefinitely postpone the unfavorable report of the committee. Senator Youmans moved to table this motion. This last motion prevailed by the following vote: Yeas 20; nays 11. The bill was then killed.

The House bill to repeal the Lien Law came up in the Senate on the 14th idst. Senator Earle moved to strike out the enacting words, and made a speech in favor of his motion. Those who spoke in favor of repeal were Senators Woodward, Sligh and Leitner, and they were opposed by Senators Earle, Moody and Wallace. Those voting *yea* were Senators Bell, Benbow, Coker, Earle, Field, Howell, McCall, Moody, Moore, of Hampton, Simmons, Smith, Wallace, Williams and Wingard—14. Those voting *no* were Senators Biemann, Black, Bobo, Buist, Clyburn, Izlar, Leitner, Mauldin, Maxwell, Moore, of Anderson, Munro, Patterson, Redfearn, Sligh, Smythe, Todd and Youmans—17. Senators Byrd and Woodward, who would have voted "no," were paired with Senators Talbert and Reynolds.

The motion being lost, the question recurred on the passage of the bill. At this point the House appeared to participate in the ratification of Acts, and the bill, with the other special orders, was postponed until the next day.

On the following day the discussion was resumed. On the motion to pass the repealing bill, the vote stood: Yeas—Biemann, Black, Bobo, Buist, Clyburn, Izla, Leitner, Moore, of Anderson, Munro, Patterson, Redfearn, Sligh, Smythe, Todd and Woodward—15. Nays—Bell, Benbow, Coker, Earle, Field, Howell, McCall, Mauldin, Maxwell, Moody, Moore, of Hampton, Reynolds, Simmons, Smith Wallace, Williams, Wingard and Youmans—18. A motion to reconsider, and to table that motion was lost. So the matter was left still open.

The Senate killed the bill fixing the priority of liens—giving the landlord the first lien, the laborer the second. The matter came up again on the 17th inst., when the bill to fix the priority of liens was reconsidered, and passed. On the 18th the bill was passed to its third reading, in the following shape:

"SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act the landlord shall have a lien upon the crops of his tenant for his rent, in preference to all other liens. That laborers who assist in making any crop shall have a lien thereon to the extent of the amount due them for such labor, next in priority to the landlord, and as between such laborers there shall be no preference. That all other liens for agricultural supplies shall be paid next after the satisfaction of the liens of the landlord and laborers, and shall rank in other respects as they do now under existing laws.

"SEC. 2. That no writing or recording shall be necessary to create the liens of the landlord, and of the laborer, but such lien shall exist from the date of the contract, whether the same be in writing or verbal.

"SEC 3 That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or supplied by this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

This bill does not affect liens for supplies, but places such liens subordinate to landlords' and laborers' liens.

Senator Patterson endeavored to have reconsidered the adverse vote of the Senate on the bill authorizing the payment of expenses of county school commissioners incurred in attending meetings called by the State superintendent of education. He was supported by Senator Buist, and opposed by Senator Youmans, upon whose motion the reconsideration was refused and the bill finally killed.

The bill to regulate the hiring out of convicts caused a long debate. This bill removes the restrictions imposed by the Act of 1884. As amended, however, it provides that any contractor or any other person or persons who shall violate the provisions of any law regulating the hiring of convicts shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by fine not exceeding $500; and in all such cases any convict shall be a competent witness for the State.

The bill reported by the judiciary committee to repeal the Barnwell county Prohibitory Act, came up for its second reading. Senator Smythe said that it had been introduced at the request of the Senator from Barnwell. The Prohibitory Act had been passed by this body at the instance of the former Senator (Dr. Lartigue), but that gentleman had appeared before the judiciary committee to state that the law had failed and to ask for its repeal.

Senator Youmans in supporting the bill based his argument on the inefficacy of the law. There were good people on each side. He himself had been little interested in the matter, and was no partisan, but he had been compelled to take this position. The county was distracted, the law was flagrantly violated and the administration of justice was clogged. What had more effect on his mind than anything else was an inspection of the books of the United States internal revenue department. It appears from these records that in 1883, before Prohibition had been decreed, the United States issued licenses to twenty-three whiskey dealers in Barnwell county. In 1884, after the county had been made "dry" by Act of the Legislature, twenty-eight United States licenses were issued, and in the seven months since last May the issue had increased to thirty-eight. It was estimated that only one-third of the whiskey sellers had United States licenses. This was the condition of the county. He referred to the failure of the efforts to punish illicit liquor selling.

The bill was further discussed by Senators Moody of Marion, and Howell of Colleton, who spoke against it. The motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was—yeas 18, and nays 16. So the bill was killed.

The census bill passed by the House came up on the 16th inst. After some discussion the Senate rejected the bill by a vote of 19 to 14.

When the concurrent resolution relative to Federal aid to education was reached on the Calendar Senator Youmans moved to strike out the resolving words. After brief debate between himself and Senator Buist, the Senate voted on the question. There were 14 yeas and 19 nays. A motion to make the resolution a special order for Friday was lost by a vote of 13 to 19. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 18, nays 16.

A concurrent resolution was passed and sent to the House providing for adjournment on the 24th inst.

Senator Smythe's concurrent resolution providing for the return to Asher Palmer of his stoves, &c., which the Senate refused to pay for, was, after some discussion defeated by a vote of 19 to 15.

The Columbia Canal bill appropriates $15,000 out of the State treasury, to be returned from the surplus earnings of the penitentiary. It passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 14.

The bill to compel the charge of a minimum tuition fee of $40 in the South Carolina College, caused some debate, but was killed by a vote 18 to 16.

A large number of bills, of local or limited interest only, were passed to their third reading.

The canal bill passed its third reading without opposition. Senator J. B. Moore's bill to make the appropriation $5,000 only, was killed.

The House bill (Dr. Pope's) to regulate lawyers' costs was killed by a vote of 18 to 15.

The bill to reduce the Railroad Commission to one member, appointed by the Governor, was passed to its third reading by a vote of 26 to 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to provide for the completion of the State House was passed to its third reading. It appropriates $83,641.38, and provides for the completion of the contemplated work before the next session of the General Assembly.

The bill to provide for the infliction of corporal punishment was killed.

The bill to authorize the sinking fund commissioners to invest such portion of the fund in their possession as they may deem advisable in the purchase and improvement of lands for the use of the State Penitentiary was indefinitely postponed.

The Senote amendments to the bill to utilize the labor of convicts were agreed to. As the bill passed the House prisoners sentenced to one year or less imprisonment were made liable to work on public works. The Senate fixed the term at sixty days.

The ways and means committee of the House submitted a report on that portion of the Governor's message referring to the lost tax year. The committee suggest that the State treasurer be authorized to borrow $150,000 and the county treasurers one-third the amount lieved for county purposes. They say that in their opinion there are but two ways in which the deficiency caused by the failure to levy a tax in 1976 can be supplied. One is to raise the money the money by extra taxation, and the other to amend the Constitution so as to permit the issuing of bonds to cover the amount. They cannot recommend this latter proceeding. They think that an extra tax of one half a mill for two years will supply the deficiency. The report was laid upon the table to be considered later in the session.

Gen. Hemphill's bill to apolish free tuition in the South Carolina College, caused a long and warm debate. Mr. Simonton moved to strike out the enacting clause, and spoke in favor of free tuition. Messrs. Scudday of Anderson, Spencer of Chesterfield, Lyles of Richland, Aldrich of Aiken, Raysor of Orangeburg, Haskell of Richland, and Hutson of Hampton spoke on the same side. Messrs. Hemphill of Abbeville, Wilson of Spartanburg, Pettigrew of Darlington, Donaldson and Ansell of Greenville, and Pope of Newberry, spoke in favor of the bill. The yeas and nays were called on the motion to strike out the enacting clause, and resulted: Yeas 80, nays 39. So the bill was killed.

The House adopted a concurrent resolution looking to the purchase by the State of the old "Star Fort" in Abbeville county, near Ninety-Six. The secretary of State has been directed to inquire upon what terms the property can be purchased and to report to the next session of the General Assembly.

A resolution has also been adopted requesting the Representatives in Congress of the State to secure if possible a repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of State banks.

Mr. Ansel offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 23d. Ten members objected and the resolution went over until the 18th inst. A resolution was also introduced by Mr. Chandler providing for a recess from December 23 to January 5. This likewise went over under the rules.

The bill to reform the criminal practice in the Courts of Sessions was recommitted to the judiciary committee. There was very little chance of its passage, as the lawyers are very far apart on the subject.

There was a long and stubborn fight in the House lasting over two hours, on a bill to provide a stenographer for the Third circuit. The opposition to the bill came principally from Marion, Chesterfield, Horry, Georgetown and Williamsburg counties. After much filibustering the bill went through with amendments including the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth circuits. The bill passed by a vote of 60 to 40.

Mr Folk's bill to bar the dower of married women was defeated, and a similar fate befel Mr. Rice's bill to instruct the Governor to call a Constitutional Convention.

There was some discussion on a bill to regulate the fees of physicians and surgeons for testifying as experts in criminal cases, in which Mr. Pettigrew, of Darlington, made the statement that some of the doctors in his county were in the habit of hunting up *post-mortems* for the fees. The bill was finally passed.

The bill to license the buying of seed cotton in Orangeburg county came up and was passed with amendments, embracing in its terms the counties of Charleston, Edgefield, Anderson, York, Fairfield, Greenville, Chester, Abbeville, Marlboro, Laurens and Union. The bill fixes the license at $500, and makes it a misdemeanor for any one to buy seed cotton without having taken out a license.

The question of adjournment was incidentally discussed in the House during Thursday morning on a resolution from the Senate to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th. A motion was made to postpone the consideration of the resolution until Monday, and in support of this it was urged that it would be unwise for the General Assembly to commit itself to adjournment at this time, as it might be possible that a new census bill would have to be considered. The motion was adopted.

The bill to provide a liquor license for Beaufort county was reached on Friday. The Prohibitionists were alert and at once moved to strike out the enacting words. Mr. Simonton called the previous question, and gave the Beaufort delegation all the time they desired to discuss it. The bill was killed by a vote of 70 to 45.

The conference committee have agreed upon a compromise of the differences between the two houses in reference to the bill to utilize convict labor in counties, cities and towns. As the bill originated in the House it provided for the utilizing of convicts sentenced to one year. The Senate made it sixty days. The compromise agreed upon is ninety days, and the bill goes to the Governor in this shape.

A bill passed to amend Section 1,074 of the General Statutes, which provides fine and imprisonment for any person wilfully destroying or damaging or obstructing any of the public highways. Fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The bill introduced by Mr. Douglass, of Fairfield, relating to the appointment, powers and duties of the board of equalization, was killed.

The appropriation bill contains a feature important to the military. It provides that no company shall receive its proportion of the $14,000 appropriation unless it has drilled at least once a month during the year, with not less than twenty men in ranks.

Mr. Lee, of Sumter, moved to recommit the bill with a view of getting in an amendment appropriating $25,000 for the taking of a census. Mr. Lee is the author of the census bill which had passed the House and which was killed in the Senate.

Mr. Haskell, the chairman of the ways and means committee, stated that he had submitted the amendment to the committee, who had by a vote of 3 to 1 refused to recommend it. He suggested that the amendment might be introduced in the Senate.

Mr. Lee thereupon withdrew the motion to recommit, and moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to a third reading. The motion prevailed and the bill was again before the House. Mr. Lee's amendment was accepted, the previous question was called, the amendment adopted and the bill again ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were rejected: Bill to amend the act to limit the ages of pupils attending the free public schools, approved December 7, 1883; bill to authorize the payment of expenses of the County School Commissioners incurred in attending meetings called by the State Superintendent of Education; bill to relinquish all the right, title and interest of the State of South Carolina in and to certain real estate whereof Mary Jane Rabon of Horry, a bastard, died seized, and vest the same in certain persons therein mentioned; bill for a distribution of school tax money between the two races, according to the taxes paid by each.

Mr. Blue's concurrent resolution looking to the conversion of the Citadel into a female institute elicited a short debate. Mr. Haskell offered a substitute to the effect that the Committee on Education inquire into and report a plan to provide for a free college for girls outside the Citadel Academy. This was agreed to.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House committee of ways and means reported the bill to make appropriations, which contained the following items:

Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, $10,650; Secretary of State, $4,100; Comptroller-General, $6,450; State Treasurer, $7,100; Superintendent of Education, $6,400; Adjutant and Inspector General (militia), $18,900; Attorney-General, $7,860; State Librarian, $1,025; State House and grounds, $1,650; judiciary department, $56,750; health department, $12,100; tax department, $94,400; agricultural department, $24,909; University, $21,100; Citadel, $20,000; penitentiary, $109,000; lunatic asylum, $82,810; deaf, dumb and blind, $14,231; Catawba Indians, $800; miscellaneous, $69,490; total, $499,735.

To these figures are to be added the interest on the public debt, $391,832; the appropriation for the State House, $75,000, and the legislative appropriation. It will be seen that regular appropriations are made for the penitentiary and the agricultural bureau, both of which, however, will be self-sustaining. This is in accordance with the bill recently passed by the House requiring these departments to pay all the moneys collected by them into the State treasury, and forbidding them to draw out except upon legislative appropriations.

There were but few changes made in these figures. An appropriation of $150 for the *Carolina Teacher* was stricken out. The appropriation for the Citadel was reduced to $17,000. All efforts to reduce the sum for the University failed. An addition of $25,000 was made for taking the census—as above stated.

THE TAX LEVIES.

The Supply Bill, as it passed the House, levies a tax of 5½ mills for State purposes. The Constitutional School Tax is 2 mills. The county tax is uniformly 3 mills, except in Charleston where it is 2½ mills. In most counties there are special taxes. The total levy in the several counties is as follows: Abbeville 10½ mills, Aiken 10½, Anderson 10½, Barnwell 12 1-20, Berkeley 12¾, Beaufort 12½, Charleston 9½, Chester 13¼, Chesterfield 12¾, Clarendon 12¾, Colleton 12¾, Darlington 10¼, Edgefield 11¼, Fairfield 10½, Greenville 15, Georgetown 11½, Hampton 13½, Horry 12½, Kershaw 11¼, Lancaster 16¼, Laurens 14¼, Lexington 11, Marion 10¾, Marlboro 13¼, Newberry 10½, Oconee 11¼, Orangeburg 10¾, Pickens 18¼, Richland 10½, Spartanburg 15¼, Sumter 10¼, Union 15¼, Williamsburg 11, York 11 7-20.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

July14Lyl

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENT.

Where the Methodist Preachers will be Stationed Next Year.

COLUMBIA DIST.—A. COKE SMITH, P. E.

Washington Street—W. R. Richardson. Marion Street—C. B. Smith. City Mission—L. M. Little. Winnsboro—G. P. Watson. Fairfield—J. K. McCain. Blythewood—N. K. Melton. Lexington Fork—J. S. Mattison. Lexington—G. H. Pooser. Leesville and Concord—S. H. Browne. Batesburg—S. D. Vaughn. Johnston—D. D. Dantzler. Edgefield—L. F. Beaty. Lewisville—J. C. Stoll. Graniteville and Langley—H. H. Wroton. Aiken—W. M. Duncan. Penitentiary—Wm. Martin. Columbia Female College—O. A. Darby. Paine Institute—G. W. Walker.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT—T. RAYSOR, P. E.

Orangeburg Station—J. E. Carlisle. Orangeburg Circuit—D. Tiller. St. Matthew's—J. L. Shuford. Providence—W. H. Kirton. Branchville—P. A. Murray. Bamberg—T. E. Morris. Graham's—J. L. Sifley. Edisto—W. H. Lawton. Upper Edisto—Supplied by D. A. Shumpert. Blackville—A. McS. Attaway. Boiling Springs—L. S. Bellinger. Orange—B. M. Grier. Williston—J. C. Youngue. South Branchville—D. A. Calhoun.

COKESBURY DISTRICT—R. D. SMART, P. E.

Cokesbury—R. R. Dagnall. Greenwood—W. A. Rogers. Ninety-Six—W. P. Meadors. Donald's—C. H. Pritchard. Abbeville—S. A. Weber. Abbeville Circuit—J. J. Bethea. McCormick—J. C. Chandler. Lowndesville—F. Auld. Tumbling Shoals—W. H.Ariail. North Edgefield—T. P. Phillips. Newberry—H. F. Chreitzberg. Newberry Circuit—M. M. Brabham and J. M. Steadman. Kinard's—M. H. Pooser. Saluda—John A. Porter. Parksville—G. H. Waddell.

GREENVILLE DIST.—T. G. HERBERT, P. E.

Greenville—J. B. Campbell. Greenville Circuit—A. A. Gilbert. North Greenville Circuit—C. D. Mann. York Shoals—J. D. Frierson. Williamston and Belton—W. A. Betts. Piedmont Circuit—A. C. Walker. Anderson Station—J. W. Walling. Anderson Circuit—C. V. Barnes, Sup. West Anderson—J. F. Anderson. Townvill—T. C. Ligon. Pendleton—J. W. Daniel. Pickens—J. C. Davis. Seneca City—Sup. by W. A. Hodges. Walhalla—B. J. Guess. Oconee Mission—Sup. by J. N. Wright. Williamston F. College—S. Lander.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT—S. R. JONES, P. E.

Spartanburg Station—J. A. Clifton; J. F. Smith and R. C. Oliver, supernumeraries. Spartanburg City Mission—W. J. Herbert. Union—J. M. Carlisle. Cherokee Springs—D. R. Brown. Jonesville—C. D. Rowell. Gaffney City—J. B. Wilson. Laurens—G. T. Harmon. North Laurens—W. M. Hardin. Clinton—D. P. Boyd. Belmont—J. E. Beard. Compobello—A. Walker and R. W. Barber. Pacolet and Glendale—J. W. Ariail. Wofford College—Prof. W. W. Duncan. Missionary to Brazil—J. W. Tarboux. South Union—J. M. Friday.

CHESTER DISTRICT—A. J. CAUTHEN, P. E.

Chester—T. E. Wannamaker. Chester Circuit—J. B. Traywick. East Rhester—J. C. Bissell. Rock Hill—J. C. Kilgo. Catawba—E. G. Price. Yorkville—W. W. Daniel. York Circuit—S. J. McLeod. King's Mountain—L. A. Johnson. Fort Mill—J. W. McRoy. Lancaster—A. J. Stafford. West Lancaster—John Owen. Tradeville—J. E. Rushton. Chesterfield—H. W. Whittaker. Cheraw—R. P. Frank. Society Hill—T. W. Munnerlyn. Cheraw Mission—W. L. Pegues.

SUMTER DISTRICT—A. J. STOKES, P. E.

Sumter Station—Manning Brown. Sumter Circuit—J. L. Kilgo. Lynchburg—P. F. Kister. Wedgefield—H. C. Bethea. Bishopville—S. P. H. Elwell. Santee—C. C. Fishburne. Forreston—J. C. Counts. Manning—S. Leard. Clarendon—W. Cassels. Camden—W. T. Capers. Hanging Rock—Marion Dargan. Richland—J. W. Neeley. West Wateree—G. W. Gatlin. East Kershaw—J. S. Porter.

CHARLESTON DIST.—E. J. MEYNARDIE, P. E.

W. D. Kirkland, Editor *Southern Christian Advocate*. Trinity—J. O. Willson. Bethel—R. N. Wells. Spring street—J. W. Dickson. Cumberland—H. B. Browne. Cainhoy—W. W. Jones. Berkeley—L. C. Loyal. Summerville—J. M. Pike. Cypress—J. W. Brown. Ridgeville—J. E. Platt. St. George's—A. M. Chreitzberg. Colleton—W. A. Clarke. Round O—W. W. Williams. Walterboro—E. Lawless. Yemassee—D. Z. Dantzler. Allendale—R. H. Jones. Black Swamp—C. E. Wiggins. Hardeeville—Jno. A. Wood. Beaufort—H. M. Mood.

FLORENCE DISTRICT—W. C. POWER, P. E.

Florence—J. T. Pate. Mars Bluff—J. W. Elkins. Darlington—P. B. Jackson. Darlington Circuit—E. T. Hodges. Lower Darlington—M. L. Banks. Black Creek Mission—S. Jones. Timmonsville—J. W. Humbert. West Effingham—Sup. by D. Durant. Williamsburg—N. B. Clarkson. Kingstree—B. G. Jones. Black River—J. A. Wood. J. E. Watson. Georgetown—A. H. Lester. Georgetown Circuit—R. L. Duffie. Jamestownville—L. Wood. Bloomingdale—G. R. Whittaker. Missionary to Brazil—J. W. Koger. East Effingham—M. M. Furgyson.

MARION CIRCUIT—J. M. BOYD, P. E.

Marion—W. S. Wrightman. Centenary—J. J. Workman. Britton's Neck—M. H. Major. Bennettsville—J. L. Stokes. Bennettsville Circuit—T. J. Clyde, E. O. Watson. Ohio—G. M. Boyd; T. C. Odell, J. R. Little, supernumaries. Little Rock—J. S. Beasley. Mullins—J. W. Murray. Little Pee Dee—John Attaway. Pee Dee Mission—To be supplied. Conway—William Thomas. Conway Circuit—W. C. Gleaton. Bayboro—Wm. B. Baker. Buckville—A. W. Jackson. Waccamaw—A. F. Berry.

JOINT BOARD OF FINANCE FOR 1885.

Clerical members—J. B. Traywick, G. M. Boyd, D. D. Dantzler, John O. Willson, C. D. Mann, W. P. Meadors, J. T. Kilgo, J. B. Wilson, Dove Tiller, J. W. Humbert.

Lay members—A. E. William, W. T. Cooser, J. F. Breeden, R. A. Jennings, W. A. Leslie, J. Fuller Lyon, R. Y. McLeod, A Tanner, O. B. Riley, G. Hoffmeyer.

A Generous Proposition.

We are credibly informed that the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., propose to cure any of the following complaints for one-third the money and in one-half the time required by any known remedy on earth. The diseases embrace all forms of Scrofula and Scrofulous Ulcers and Tumo all stages of Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases and Humors, Kidney Affections, Chronic Female Complaints, Eczema, etc. Send to them for a book filled with the most wonderful cases on record, mailed free to any address. *

THE END OF GEN. TOOMBS.

The scene at the Deathbed of the Famous Georgian.

(*Special to the News and Courier.*)

ATLANTA, December 15.—At six o'clock this evening Gen. Toombs closed his eventful career by death, which occurred at his home in Washington, Ga. Early in October while in Atlanta he felt that death was upon him and bidding farewell to his friends left it that he was going home to die. A couple of days later his mind was entirely deranged, and he has ever since imagined that he was fighting over the battles which led to secession.

His family gathered close around him and waited upon his slightest wish. Last week a marked improvement was noticed in him, so much so that hopes were entertained of his recovery. On Sunday night, however, he suddenly relapsed. Dr. W. G. Mulligan, his physician, declared that the end was at hand. For two days he has been in a comatose condition, unable to lift a limb. His entire family of grandchildren were called around his bedside at five this evening and tearfully awaited the end, which Dr. Mulligan declared to be near. At six o'clock the doctor placed his ear to the General's heart. It was still. "He is dead," said the doctor.

A special to the *Constitution* from Washington, Ga., gives the following account of the deathbed scene of Gen. Toombs: The last time that any attempt was made to give him anything was this morning, when Mr. H. O. Colley attempted to moisten his throat with a wet towel, but the General was too weak to stand it. The last distinct words spoken were on Sunday night, when turning to Mr. H. O. Colley, his grandson-in-law, he said, "Lend me one hundred dollars." On Monday morning he attempted to speak to his colored servant Riley, but his voice was so weak his words could not be caught. All today his room has been filled with his relatives and near friends watching by his side expecting every moment to see him breath his life away. Hour after hour passed by and he lay breathing weaker each moment until just as the old clock in the court-house tower struck out the hour of six, and at that very moment his soul took its flight. There were gathered around him Mr. Gabriel Toombs, his brother, Mr. Henry Colley and wife, Mr. Toombs DuBose, Dudley DuBose, Miss Lulie DuBose, Mrs. Hunter, Dr. Mulligan and Mr. S. R. Palmer. One or two of the relatives, a few moments before he died, went across the street to eat their supper, thinking the General would probably hold out till nine or ten o'clock, but before they had returned he was dead. His physicians say his death was perfectly painless. His body now lies dressed for burial in the west room of the main building of his dwelling.

THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, GA., December 17.—The funeral of General Robert Toombs took place to-day in the M. E. Church. The whole town is in mourning. The church was appropriately draped. On the chancel rail was a beautiful pillow of flowers which bore the letters "R. T." in immortelles. On one side of the pulpit was another bearing the word "Rest", and opposite this an exquisite floral anchor. The casket was bronze with wrought leaves of beautiful workmanship ornamenting it.

Governor McDaniel and many prominent citizens of the State were present. Selections from the Scriptures were read by the Rev. W. H. Laprade, and prayers were offered the Revs. S. S. G. Hillyer and J. D. Brown. Funeral discourses were made by the Revs. W. H. Laprade and Bishop Beckwith. They were frank and straightforward, acknowledging the frailties of General Toombs, and regretting the late date at which he connected himself with the church, and his failure to use his magnificent powers throughout his life on the side of religion.

General Toombs joined the M. E. Church three years ago. His integrity has never been questioned. His love for his wife was beautiful in its unaffected sincerity and fervor, and his home life was irreproachable. The place where he has always lived mourns his death like a great family, and old and young, white and black, in one common bereavement followed to its last resting place all that was mortal of Georgia's greatest orator and most majestic intellect.

—Mrs. Hendricks, the widow of the Vice-President, has filed bonds as executrix of his will. She estimates the estate at $85,000.

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