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LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., Hon. C. W. Montgomery, President pro tem, in the chair.

The following bills from the House were received, read the first time and ordered for consideration to-morrow: To re-charter the Punctifown Turnpike Road, in Pickens County; to incorporate the Nashville Independent Blue's Charitable Association. Also, a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee, to wait upon the Treasurer of the State and obtain information as to the disposition of the appropriation of \$135,000 for Legislative expenses; which was concurred in.

A concurrent resolution from the House, requiring the Secretary of the Board of the Land Commission to make a report, was laid upon the table. Also, a communication from the House, stating that W. J. Whipper, F. J. Moses, Jr., Aaron Logan and Joseph Crews, had been appointed a committee to conduct the impeachment trial of Judge Vernon, and that said committee would hand in to the Senate the articles of impeachment so soon as the same were agreed upon by the House.

The following concurrent resolution was received from the House: That his Excellency the Governor do furnish the General Assembly with certain information relative to riotous proceedings in certain Counties of the State; which was concurred in.

Mr. Corbin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back upon the following bills, recommending that they do not pass: A bill to define the law in relation to certain easements; and to repeal so much of the Act of 1839 as prohibited clerks of the court from practicing law; authorizing the Governor to appoint a Sheriff of Greenville County, to fill the unexpired term of A. B. Vickers, deceased; to extend the jurisdiction of the probate judges. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Corbin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the following bills, with a recommendation that they do pass: A bill supplementary to an Act to authorize administrators, executors and other fiduciaries to sell certain evidences of indebtedness at public sale, and to compromise in certain cases; to amend an Act entitled an Act providing for the next general election, and the manner of conducting the same, approved March 1, 1870; to authorize circuit judges to hold Courts in other Counties than their own. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Corbin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a joint resolution allowing compensation to the Hon. James L. Orr for extra services, recommending that the same do pass. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Nash gave notice of a bill to repeal an Act to establish a bureau of agricultural statistics, &c.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of a joint resolution for the relief of persons driven from their homes by outrages committed in the upper Counties of the State.

The Senate adjourned at 3 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

Mr. Frost, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back unfavorably on a bill amending an Act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and defining his duties; the bill was laid over for a second reading.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Labor, reported back upon a bill to fix and determine the number of hours for laborers, workmen and mechanics, recommending a substitute; ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize the formation and incorporation of the Savannah Valley Railroad Company; referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Hayne introduced a bill to establish a new judicial and election County, to be known as Woodbury County.

Mr. Bosenom gave notice of a bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for schools in Charleston County for 1870.

Mr. Hedges gave notice of a bill to create the office of State Engineer, to inspect engines, machinery, &c., and also to license engineers to run the same.

Mr. Humbert introduced a joint resolution, to instruct the Governor to send ten companies of militia into Union and Spartanburg Counties. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Byas gave notice of a bill to make appropriations for educational purposes for school year 1871.

Mr. Reedish gave notice of a bill to abolish the Boards of Equalization.

Mr. Gardner gave notice of a bill to amend an Act to organize and govern the militia.

Mr. Mobley gave notice of a bill to compel the Governor to visit the Counties of Union and Laurens.

Mr. Frost gave notice of a bill to establish a State Normal School.

Mr. Whipper gave notice of bills to declare martial law in the Counties of Union and Laurens; to make necessary appropriations for the expense of the militia; to levy a special tax upon the said Counties for the same; to provide for the maintenance of the widows and orphans of persons murdered during recent disturbances in the up-country.

The Committee on Engrossed Acts reported as duly and correctly engrossed, and ready for a third reading, a bill to provide a salary for the office of Lieutenant Governor; which was passed, the title changed to an Act and ordered to be enrolled. [The bill provides a salary of \$2,500, exclusive of the \$10.00 per diem and mileage, as President of the Senate.]

Mr. Gibbes gave notice of a bill to provide State aid to poor farmers.

The enacting clause of a bill to provide for the erection of sufficient fences, and keeping the same in repair, was stricken out.

A concurrent resolution, instructing Senators and Representatives of South Carolina in Congress to vote against the general amnesty bill now before the United States Congress, was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to secure the report of a Sinking Fund Commission, and transmit the same to each House, was rejected.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House met at 7 P. M., in Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the state of the country.

Mr. Henderson, of Newberry, said he would not lay any charge at the door of the Executive. If he be negligent of his high duties, and be inclined to depart from the path of true Republicanism, let him alone, and he will come back to us as many others have done. He thought the colored people of his County amply able to protect themselves, if only, as "Grabalady" says, the requisite arms be furnished them. They were 1,200 in the majority, and if this number could sustain themselves, there was no need of extraneous aid. Better to have a general war, and have ten colored men killed to one white man, than that the present state of affairs should continue.

Question by Mr. Smart--Would the speaker

please request that the front seats be vacated, and invite mourners to the altar?

Mr. Dannelly, of Orangeburg, said he had heard nothing but blustering, and talk of murders and riots, &c., and had seen no measures taken, as he desired, to promote peace and harmony between all classes and races, and that would redound to the interest of the whole people.

Mr. Allen, of Horry, (Democrat,) was next called upon. He said from the reports and evidence on all sides given, it must be admitted that there are serious disturbances in the country; but the idea that all the disturbances were confined to the up-country, or all the outrages perpetrated entirely by Democrats, was false; that he was prepared to second any measures looking to the preservation of the peace and the enforcement of the law by all legal means, but would strenuously oppose any interposition of the military arm of the Government, which he felt confident could but result in a worse and more lamentable complication of matters. These disturbances have a cause, and if that cause be removed, they will cease to exist. Let the Legislature cease to do evil, and good would necessarily follow. He opposed the indecent and unjustifiable attacks made upon Gov. Scott was not the man of his choice, but he was prepared to recognize and respect him as the Chief Executive of the State; and that so far, at least during the present administration, he was conscious of no act of Gov. Scott that should subject him to such malignancy and abuse. He hoped that no extraordinary and hasty action would be adopted, but that the General Assembly would assist the Executive in an impartial and fearless administration of the law, which, in his opinion, was fully adequate to answer the necessities of the occasion.

Mr. Jamison, of Orangeburg, said the time for reasoning and consideration was passed--the time for action had come. Reasoning was the great fault of the Republican party, and had caused such disasters to it. He favored the levy of a tax upon the wealthy citizens of the disorderly Counties to pay for every man, woman and child injured. Then you will see every property holder a vigilance committee, and all outrages will immediately cease. He wanted to dive into the pockets of the property holders, for to them and their money was due the troubles that exist in the up-country.

Mr. Hurley believed that the difficulty was not with the white people, nor with the black people of South Carolina, but with the Executive, who had failed to execute the laws from incompetency and cowardice to do his duty. He should be forced to obey the behests of the law; and if he would not, the General Assembly must do it for him. We must, as Charles Reade says, put ourselves in his place, and see that the power of the law be vindicated. Sufficient laws had been made and ample appropriation granted to enable the Governor to suppress every disturbance in the State since its organization, and if the laws had not been duly executed, of a certainty every dollar of the money, at least, had been expended. The whole cause of all the troubles was the abuse by the Governor of his appointing power, by placing into office ignorant, cowardly and inefficient men. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Barker introduced a bill to compel all County officers to locate at their respective County seats. Also, a concurrent resolution, that a committee of five members of the General Assembly be appointed to visit the up-country, and investigate the causes of the disturbances there, and report the same without delay; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to amend an Act to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of public highways and roads.

Mr. Byas introduced a bill to make appropriation for educational purposes for the year ending January 1, 1872, and for other purposes.

Mr. Reedish gave notice of a bill to amend an Act to limit the cost of criminal prosecution.

Mr. Jamison gave notice of a bill to authorize the Governor to establish a State guard, to be stationed at the capital.

Mr. Reedish offered a resolution, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be requested to report the amount of money he has obligated himself to pay for the rent of committee rooms and other incidental expenses.

Mr. Singleton gave notice of a bill to prevent persons in the cities or in the country from going in disguise.

A bill to protect the rights of parents, and prevent the procuring and carrying from the State of persons under the age of twenty-one years, was postponed.

A bill to determine the number of hours which shall constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the State, was passed to its third reading. It provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from October to March, and ten hours the remaining months, unless otherwise specially arranged by contracting parties.

The Speaker gave notice of a Republican caucus, to be held to-night, at 7 P. M., in the hall of the House. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., the President in the chair.

Mr. Whittemore, from the Special Committee on Impeachment, submitted a number of rules for the guidance of the Senate; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow. Also, reported an order for the prohibition of all outsiders from the Senate during the impeachment trial of Judge Vernon, except such as shall procure tickets from the Sergeant-at-Arms, who will issue tickets to the number of 800; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Hayne introduced a bill to confer and impose upon the Land Commissioner the powers and duties of Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics.

Mr. Whittemore introduced bills to dispose of the lands forfeited to the State, and to create a school fund from the sale of the same; to further amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the assessment and taxation of property."

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize the formation of and to incorporate the Savannah Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Nash introduced a bill to repeal an Act to establish a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, &c.

Mr. Armin introduced a bill to amend an Act to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of public highways, roads, &c.

Mr. Whittemore gave notice of a bill for the maintenance and support of illegitimate children.

Mr. Nash gave notice of a bill to repeal so much of the Act to organize and govern the militia as provides for the appointment and pay of an Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of a bill to establish a house of correction.

Mr. Corbin introduced a resolution, that the Land Commissioner be requested to inform the Senate what lands had been purchased by him and by his predecessor, and, if possible, to state further what price had been paid for the same.

Mr. Nash introduced a concurrent resolution, that whereas the committee appointed to investigate the electoral affairs in the Third Congressional District, in 1869, had drawn from the State Treasury the sum of \$17,583.65; a special committee of two from the Senate and one from the House be appointed to investigate the matter. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson offered a concurrent resolution to afford relief to persons who have been driven from their homes.

A bill to regulate the granting of licenses to retail spirituous liquors was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution to appoint a special committee to compare the printed reports of the Comptroller General with manuscript copy, was taken up for consideration, and amended so as to provide, in case of any discrepancy, for a comparison of the copy with the vouchers in the office of the said Comptroller General and State Treasurer. Adopted.

Messrs. Armin and Wimbush were appointed special committee.

Bills to regulate the appointment, jurisdiction and duties of Notaries Public, and to authorize Circuit Judges to hold Court in other Counties than their own, received their second reading.

A bill to amend an Act providing for the next general election, and the manner of conducting the same, was made the special order for 1 P. M. to-morrow.

A bill supplementary to an Act to enable administrators, executors and other fiduciaries to sell certain evidences of indebtedness, and to compromise in certain cases, received its second reading.

A bill to extend the jurisdiction of Probate Judges of this State, and a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Sheriff of Greenville County, were rejected.

On motion of Corbin, Hon. John Wilson was appointed on the Judiciary Committee.

The chair announced Messrs. Swails and Hayne a committee on the part of the Senate to investigate the manner in which the \$135,000 appropriated to pay the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly had been overdrawn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

Mr. Frost reported favorably on a bill to consolidate the offices of Land Commissioner and Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics.

Mr. Jamison, from the special committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and ascertain what action had been taken by his Excellency to protect the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of the State, begged leave to make a verbal report, stating that the committee had waited upon the Governor, and were received in such a cool and disrespectful manner--the Governor stating that he was at a loss to comprehend what the resolution meant--that the committee were forced to make merely verbal report, not desiring to have such a report recorded upon the journal. Upon the whispered suggestion of Mr. Whipper, however, he ceased making his report, and asked for further time--to-morrow, at 1 o'clock--which was granted.

Mr. Whipper introduced a bill declaring martial law in various Counties. The bill provides that the Governor be authorized to declare the Counties of Laurens, Union, Spartanburg and Newberry under martial law, and to order to those Counties a sufficient number of competent and efficient officers of the militia, with a command of not less than 2,500 men, fully armed and equipped. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, a bill to levy a special tax upon certain Counties.

Mr. Thomas gave notice of a bill to empower the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate to convene the Legislature at such times as they deemed necessary.

Mr. Cain introduced a bill to provide for the support of widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have been, or may be, murdered on account of their political or other opinions, or on account of race or color.

Mr. Barker introduced a bill to compel all County officers to locate at their respective County seats. Also, a concurrent resolution, that a committee of five members of the General Assembly be appointed to visit the up-country, and investigate the causes of the disturbances there, and report the same without delay; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to amend an Act to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of public highways and roads.

Mr. Byas introduced a bill to make appropriation for educational purposes for the year ending January 1, 1872, and for other purposes.

Mr. Reedish gave notice of a bill to amend an Act to limit the cost of criminal prosecution.

Mr. Jamison gave notice of a bill to authorize the Governor to establish a State guard, to be stationed at the capital.

Mr. Reedish offered a resolution, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be requested to report the amount of money he has obligated himself to pay for the rent of committee rooms and other incidental expenses.

Mr. Singleton gave notice of a bill to prevent persons in the cities or in the country from going in disguise.

A bill to protect the rights of parents, and prevent the procuring and carrying from the State of persons under the age of twenty-one years, was postponed.

A bill to determine the number of hours which shall constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the State, was passed to its third reading. It provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from October to March, and ten hours the remaining months, unless otherwise specially arranged by contracting parties.

The Speaker gave notice of a Republican caucus, to be held to-night, at 7 P. M., in the hall of the House. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M.

Mr. Whittemore, from the select committee appointed to consider and report on the subject of the impeachment of T. O. P. Vernon, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, reported the following order: That the Clerk of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers appointed by the House of Representatives to carry to the Senate articles of impeachment against T. O. P. Vernon, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of South Carolina. Adopted.

Mr. Wimbush, from the Committee on Incorporations, reported favorably on a bill to re-charter the Pumpkintown Turnpike Road, in Pickens County, recommending that the bill do pass.

The Committee on Education, to whom was re-committed a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Carolina," reported back the same with amendments.

Mr. Nash introduced bills to repeal so much of an Act entitled "An Act to organize and govern the militia of the State of South Carolina," as provides for the appointment and pay of an Assistant Adjutant-General; to amend Section 9 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and define his powers and duties."

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill for the maintenance and support of illegitimate children.

Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a house of correction.

Mr. Armin introduced a resolution, that the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to inquire if the Penitentiary is now governed by a lawful officer, styled Superintendent. Adopted.

A bill to define the law in relation to certain easements, and for other purposes, was rejected.

A joint resolution to allow Hon. James L. Orr compensation for extra services, was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the general elections, and the manner of conducting the same," was made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

The report of Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the message of the House of Representatives in relation to the impeachment of T. O. P. Vernon, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of South Carolina, on rules of procedure and practice in the Senate, when sitting in the trial of impeachment, was made special order for to-morrow, at 2 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

Mr. Lee, from the Committee of County Offices and Officers, reported upon a bill regulating the salaries of School Commissioners in the State.

Mr. Gardner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported unfavorably upon a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to call out the militia, in certain cases and for other purposes.

A bill to amend an Act to establish a Land Commission; also, a bill to provide for the surveying of public lands; also, a joint resolution to provide for the support of persons driven from Union County, were ordered for a second reading.

Mr. Dennis, from the Committee on Public Printing, reported upon the original bill and the substitute to provide for the State printing--recommending that the substitute be laid upon the table, and that the original bill, with amendment, do pass. Also, reported upon a concurrent resolution, authorizing the publication of 1,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics--recommending that the resolution be adopted; which was so ordered.

Mr. Sumter gave notice of a bill to submit the question of removing the County seat of Barnwell from Barnwell to Blackville to the voters of the County.

Mr. Hedges gave notice of a bill to levy a tax of \$3 per ton as royalty on all phosphate rocks dug in this State.

Mr. Moore gave notice of a bill providing for the payment for improvements made upon the property of others.

Mr. Boston offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to confer and report to the General Assembly upon such matters as are most important to be acted upon at the present session. Adopted.

Mr. Jamison, for the special committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and ascertain what steps have been taken by him to quell the disorders in the up-country, and protect the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of the State, reported that the committee had waited upon his Excellency, and were informed that no special action had been taken by him beyond the employment of the ordinary civil remedies, except in the case of the disturbance in Laurens County, when United States troops were called upon and sent to said County; and that, furthermore, his Excellency did not deem it advisable for him to resort to any extraordinary measures while the General Assembly was in session. Received as information.

Mr. Reedish introduced a bill to provide for divorce annulment. Referred. Also, offered a concurrent resolution, that the members of this House in view of the failure of the Land Commissioner to make his report, take steps to ascertain the transactions of the Land Commission in their respective Counties, and to report the same to this House, and have it printed for the information of the public. Adopted.

Mr. Frost introduced a bill to establish and maintain a State Normal School, and to use the Citadel building in Charleston for that purpose.

A bill to authorize the purchase by the State of a manuscript compilation of the penal statutes of the State, by E. B. Seabrook, Esq., of Charleston, came up for a second reading, and, after considerable discussion, and an amendment so as to fix the sum to be paid at \$1,000, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow, at half-past 1 o'clock.

Mr. Whipper, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably on a bill to amend an Act to abridge, revise and simplify the mode of procedure, &c. Also, reported favorably on the following bills: To regulate the manner of drawing jurors; to amend Section 279 of an Act to abridge, revise and simplify the mode of procedure, &c. Also, reported favorably upon a joint resolution, that the Hon. James L. Orr receive compensation for extra services rendered, with an amendment that the sum to be paid be fixed at \$800. Also, a resolution that the Speaker be authorized to grant leave to the Chaplain of the Senate to hold divine services in the hall of the House. Rejected.

A bill to consolidate the offices of Land Commissioner and Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics, came up for a second reading and was the subject of much warm discussion, pending which the Speaker announced that the time of adjournment had arrived, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., Hon. C. W. Montgomery, President pro tem, in the chair.

Mr. Whittemore, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported upon a bill to regulate the appointment, jurisdiction and duties of Notaries Public; which was passed and ordered to be sent to the House. Also, upon a bill to repeal so much of the Act of 1839 as prohibits Clerks of the Court from practicing law in the Courts of the State. The bill except to regulate the County in which the Clerk resides and also requires that he be duly qualified according to law; which was passed and ordered to be sent to the House. Also, upon a bill to enable Circuit Judges to hold Courts in other Circuits than their own; which was also passed and sent to the House. Also, upon a bill supplementary to an Act to authorize executors, administrators, trustees, and other fiduciaries to sell certain evidences of indebtedness, and to compromise in certain cases; which was passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate received from the House the Senate concurrent resolution that a committee of investigation be appointed to examine the papers and vouchers of the State Treasurer, with regard to the amount of money stated to have been drawn to defray the expenses of the electoral investigating committee of the Third Congressional District, in 1869 and 1870, with a notification that the House concurred in the resolution. The President announced, as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Nash and Swails. Also, received from the House a concurrent resolution, that 1,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics be published; which was made the special order for ten days hence.

Mr. Owens, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on a bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Owens introduced a concurrent resolution, that whereas it is reported that the Superintendent of the Penitentiary has grossly abused his office, by speculating in the funds appropriated by the State for the maintenance of the Penitentiary, and by speculating in convict labor and otherwise, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate and one of the House be appointed to investigate the affairs and transactions of the said Superintendent and the Board of Directors, to have the power to send for persons and papers, and to report the result of their investigations at an early day to the General Assembly.

Upon this resolution, considerable debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Leslie, Nash and others. Mr. Leslie stated that in his opinion there were strong grounds why this investigation should be instituted. That \$30,000 had been appropriated by the State for the support of the Penitentiary, and the indications were that the great bulk of it had gone to fill the pockets of speculative State authorities. He stated that the Governor had made a contract

with Mr. Pope, whereby the State had been swindled out of \$30,000. The contract was that Mr. Pope, for \$100, should put a certain piece of land, around or about the Penitentiary, in an agricultural condition. Whereas the intention simply was to get the wood from the land--several thousand cords of which were cut by convict labor, and resold again to the State at \$4.50 per cord, for the use of the Penitentiary. Also, that numerous brick-yards had sprung up, upon which convict labor was employed, and the bricks purchased for the Penitentiary, and sold also to private parties; and that the convicts, too, had been employed to do farm work and labor of other kinds for private parties, against the interest and to the detriment of the State. Leslie also charged, upon the authority of anonymous letters, that damaged provisions had been furnished the convicts in the Penitentiary and full prices charged therefor against the State; and that the Superintendent received a percentage on all goods purchased by him from several merchants of Columbia and of Charleston; and that numbers of the bills and accounts in his office, purporting to be bills from merchants for goods furnished, and so charged against the State, were drawn up in the hand-writing of the clerk of the Penitentiary, and were manifestly fraudulent.

The concurrent resolution was finally passed, after being so amended as to direct the Standing Committee on the Penitentiary to investigate the matter, instead of a special committee of three.

A bill to amend an Act providing for the next general election and the manner of conducting the same came up for consideration, and was the subject of some warm debate, participated in by Messrs. Corbin, Leslie, Nash, Smalls and others. The question at issue was the provision in the bill requiring that in the appointment of commissioners and managers of election, there should be one at least from each political party. Leslie wished to amend so as to read, from the opposite political party, leaving the Republican or the party in power always a majority of the board. Mr. Corbin supported the provision in some able and pertinent remarks, stating that it was fair and just that each party should be represented in the management of elections, and that it was the only way by which a minority or defeated party would ever be convinced that a fair election was had. He stated that in Beaufort County, in the late elections, numbers of women had actually voted, and large numbers of boys from ten to twenty years of age, all of which would be prevented if both parties were represented on the board of managers. Mr. Nash opposed the enactment of any such law; thought it an insinuation against the honesty of the Republican party, and an admission on the part of the Legislature that the gross frauds charged upon them at the last election were true; didn't believe the Democrats would pass any such law were they in power. His rule of moral conduct was to do unto others as you think others would do unto you. A vote was then taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Leslie, which was lost, as was also a motion of Mr. Smalls to indefinitely postpone the whole matter. Messrs. Nash, Smalls & Co., then seeing that they were in a hopeless minority, commenced filibustering, making motions to adjourn, &c., during the course of which the committee on the part of the House to draw up articles of impeachment, and conduct the impeachment of Judge Vernon, were announced. F. J. Moses, Jr., for the committee, read the articles of impeachment. At the close the President declared the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

Mr. Whipper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on a joint resolution, that Judge Platt be allowed compensation for extra services. Also, on a bill to compel County Treasurers to receive the order of County Commissioners in payment of taxes.

Mr. Sumter introduced a bill to submit the question of removing the County seat of Barnwell to the voters of said County.

Mr. Hayne gave notice of a bill to provide for the securing of advances for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Barker gave notice of a bill to amend an Act providing for the appointment of Trial Justices.

Mr. Adamson introduced a resolution that all bills and resolutions handed out to standing committees prior to January 10, 1871, be reported upon by the 16th inst. Laid on the table.

Mr. Allen gave notice of a bill to consolidate the offices of County Treasurers, Auditors and Assessors.

Mr. Reedish gave notice of a bill to provide suitable dress from public buildings and tenement houses.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported unfavorably on a bill to repeal an Act to establish a State police, and to authorize the Governor to call out the militia when necessary. Also, a bill to declare martial law in certain Counties, recommending certain amendments. Also, on the Senate bill repealing an Act to establish a State police.

The following bills were received from the Senate and referred to their appropriate committees: To repeal so much of the Act of 1839 as prohibits Clerks of the Court from practicing law; authorizing Circuit Judges to hold Court in other Circuits than their own; to regulate the appointment, jurisdiction and duties of Notaries Public.

The consideration of a resolution that the Governor request the President of the United States for a sufficient number of military officers to drill the militia of the State, was made the special order for Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A bill to consolidate the offices of Land Commissioner and Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics was postponed to Monday, January 16.

Mr. Whipper, from the committee appointed to prosecute the impeachment of Judge Vernon, reported articles of impeachment, which were adopted. The articles embrace charges of drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, &c., at Newberry, Greenville, Columbia and elsewhere. Adjourned.

TWO IMPORTANT FACTS.--One who has observed and written upon agriculture for over forty years tells us: "The vast majority of farmers testify that they make most of the profit of their business from a few choice acres upon their farms." It is natural, therefore, to inquire, why do they not gradually bring other acres up to the