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LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.
SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. The following papers were received from the House, with a notification of concurrence: A Senate concurrent resolution, requiring the Receiver of the Bank of the State to report; a Senate concurrent resolution, to appoint a special committee to investigate the affairs and operations of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary; a bill to regulate and determine what shall constitute a day's labor in the State.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported upon the vacancies in the Senate in the Counties of Abbeville, Charleston and Georgetown, and offered the following resolution: That a vacancy of Senators exists in each of the Counties of Charleston, Abbeville and Georgetown. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The joint committee appointed to investigate the affairs, &c., of Superintendent of the Penitentiary, submitted a report, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow. The report is a very meagre one, and merely embodies the statements of the Superintendent as to the charges made against him. He admits the charges as to the contract with Mr. Pope—relative to the cutting of wood by convicts from lands of the State, which was leased to Mr. Pope, and the sale of the wood again to the State for the use of the Penitentiary—but claims that it was a bona fide transaction. Also, admits to having employed convict labor in his own private business of making bricks and stone cutting, claiming a right to utilize the labor of the State, as he paid for it forty cents per day for each convict so employed.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported as ready for a third reading, a bill to re-charter the Pumpkintown Turnpike Road; which was passed and ordered to be enrolled as an Act.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on a bill to further amend an Act to provide for the assessment and taxation of property; which was ordered to lie over under the rules.

Mr. Armin gave notice of a bill to amend an Act to regulate the licensing of insurance companies not incorporated in this State.

A joint resolution, to withhold the last quarter's salary of School Commissioners who have not made an annual report except the School Commissioner of Newberry, passed its second reading.

At 1 P. M. the Senate resolved itself into a high court of impeachment, to sit upon the trial of Judge Vernon. The oath was administered to the Senators by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Whittemore, the House was informed that the Senate was so organized, and prepared to try the articles of impeachment against Judge Vernon, and to hear the managers on the part of the House in support thereof.

The managers, Messrs. Whipper, Wilkes, Crews and Moses, accordingly appeared, the articles of impeachment were read, and a list of witnesses, on the part of the prosecution, were handed in to be duly summoned.

Among the witnesses are Messrs. Baxter, Suber and Paysinger, of Newberry; Wilson Cook, Mounce, and others, of Greenville; James A. Dunbar, Sill, Frazee and Abraham Solomons, of Richland, and a number of others.

The managers then retired, and, on motion of Mr. Whittemore, it was ordered that a writ do issue from the Senate and be served upon Judge T. O. P. Vernon, requiring him to be and appear before the court at 12.30 P. M., on Friday, until which time, on motion, the Senate adjourned as a court of impeachment and resumed legislative business.

A resolution that certain Senators—Messrs. Armin, Nash, Smalls and Wiombush—be ordered before the bar of the Senate to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The offence occurred during an executive session, at which time it is alleged that the members above named refused to vote upon the call of the eyes and nays on the confirmation of a certain appointment by the Governor of a County Treasurer—probably Saspartos, of Orangeburg.

Mr. Swails, who introduced the resolution suggested that the consideration of the matter be postponed until some time when the Senate was in secret session, as it necessarily involves matters that could not properly be made public.

Mr. Armin earnestly opposed any such disposition of the case, stating that the charge had been publicly made and published in the newspapers of the State, and he desired that his defence and the action of the Senate in the premises be equally public, in justice to himself and the other Senators implicated.

Mr. Hayne then demanded that the charges be specified as to time, place and manner, which being from the nature of the case impossible, the Senate became considerably befuddled as to what should be done.

Mr. Corbin offered, as a substitute for the whole matter, a resolution that it was the sense of the Senate that every Senator was bound to vote upon the call of the eyes and nays. Considerable debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Nash, Leslie, Corbin and others and finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M. The Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably on the following bills: For the relief of Samuel Cochran and others; to vest in the heirs of Hugh E. Ogburn the right and title to certain lands sold for taxes; vesting the title to 100 acres of land in Fairfield County in the Fairfield Academy; to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, Clerks of the Courts, Trial Justices, &c.; to perfect titles to certain town lots in Wallhalla; regulating the appointment and jurisdiction of Notaries Public; to empower Circuit Judges to hold Courts in other Counties than their own; regulating so much of the Act of 1839 as prohibits Clerks of the Court from practicing law.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill to permit Wm. L. Wood to adopt Napoleon B. Smith, and change his name to Wood.

Mr. Hedges gave notice of a bill to regulate passenger fare on railroads.

Mr. Smart introduced a bill to provide for the payment of improvements made upon the property of other people.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill authorizing and empowering owners water powers to improve the same under certain conditions.

Mr. Williams, of Greenville, introduced a concurrent resolution providing for an investigating committee to inquire into the condition of the Blue Ridge Railroad, to discover what disposition had been made of the funds endorsed by the State, &c., with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Gary introduced a bill to regulate and fix the salaries and pay of County officers and for other purposes.

Mr. Henderson gave notice of a bill to require the School Commissioners to build school houses.

Mr. Dannelly introduced a bill to allow paupers to draw money and remain at home. Referred.

A bill to repeal so much of an Act to organiza-

nize and govern the militia as provides for the appointment and pay of an Assistant Adjutant-General, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill to repeal the Act to provide for the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A concurrent resolution that all the papers and records of the Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics be transferred to the Secretary of State was laid on the table.

At 2 P. M., the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to provide an appropriation for school purposes for the present year. The bill provides that \$350,000 shall be appropriated for the maintenance of free common schools, \$25,000 for the support of the University, and \$8,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Ordered for consideration to-morrow. Also, a bill to amend an Act to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of roads, bridges, &c. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Armin introduced a bill to prohibit the retail sale of spirituous liquors at the County seats of the respective Counties of the State, except in the Counties of Richland and Charleston, on sale days and during the sessions of the Court of General Sessions. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a resolution, that the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to draw a pay certificate for \$1,500, to defray expenses incident to the summoning of witnesses and other matters pertaining to the impeachment trial now pending. Adopted.

Mr. Whittemore gave notice of a bill to authorize the County Treasurers of the several Counties to take control and dispose of the land purchased by the Land Commissioner in their respective Counties.

A bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices received a second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the support and maintenance of free schools for 1870 came up for consideration, and caused some interesting debate, participated in by Messrs. Corbin, Whittemore, Nash, Leslie and others. The bill provides for a further appropriation of \$40,000, to be made to pay salaries of teachers. It seems that \$40,000 will meet all deficiencies, and there is now in the hands of the Treasurer of the State upwards of \$69,000 remaining over from the original appropriation last year of \$50,000, and the amount raised from the poll tax, which was some \$200,000 more. Nash and Leslie contended that the amount required should properly be drawn from this fund in the hands of the State Treasurer, and that if he would not pay that, then neither would he pay, though another Act of appropriation be passed; and they further suggested that a committee be at once appointed to wait on the Treasurer and learn why this money was not paid out as directed by the law. Finally, however, the bill was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed, and, on motion of Mr. Corbin, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait on the Treasurer and gain the information as suggested by Mr. Leslie, as to why the unexpended school fund was not paid out.

The Senate received from the House the Senate bill to provide for the public printing, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. McIntyre introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of two from the Senate and one from the House to visit the Counties of Union, Spartanburg and Laurens, and to report to the General Assembly whether or not it be advisable to call upon the General Government to maintain order, &c.

Mr. Nash also introduced a concurrent resolution that whereas domestic violence exists in the State to an alarming extent, &c.; therefore, be it resolved, that the Legislature do hereby call upon the Government of the United States to give to the citizens of this State that protection which is guaranteed to them by Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and that this resolution be sent to the Governor, with instructions to forward it at once to the President of the United States.

Both the resolutions were ordered to lie over under the rules.

A bill to amend an Act providing for the next general election and the manner of conducting the same, came up for consideration, and drew out some hot fire from Corbin, Leslie and Nash. By Section 1 of the bill, which was drawn up and introduced by Corbin, it is provided that in the appointment of managers and commissioners, there should be one from each political party. This section met the most bitter opposition of Nash and the no less persistent disapproval of Leslie, while Corbin supported it by the most irrefutable argument. The wisdom of the provision is so patent that it is not necessary to give Corbin's views in support of it, except that he stated that there not only had been suspicion of fraud in the late election, but the absence of such a provision in the law, but that he himself was perfectly convinced that there had been gross fraud practiced. He also stated that to the fact that the people of the up-country thought themselves cheated out of their honest ballots at the late elections was attributable the lawlessness which prevailed in that section of the country. Nash opposed the section, from the fact, as he stated, that the Democrats, if they were in power, would not do so.

Question by Corbin—Does the Senator take the action of Democrats to be his rule of conduct? The bill was finally re-committed. Adjourned at 3 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M. A bill requiring County Treasurers to attend each polling precinct for the purpose of collecting taxes, was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Mr. Wilkes gave notice of a bill to abolish the right of dower.

Mr. Hayne introduced a bill to secure advances for agricultural purposes. Referred.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill permitting W. L. Wood to adopt Napoleon B. Smith and change his name to Wood.

Mr. Jervy gave notice of a bill to compel the collection of a poll tax.

Mr. Thomas introduced a bill to vest in the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House the power to call extra sessions of the General Assembly. Referred.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a joint resolution, that Mr. Werner, the manufacturer of the Palmetto tree in rear of the State House, be instructed to repair the same, and that the tree be removed to the front of the building, and providing for an appropriation for the same.

Mr. Adamson introduced a resolution that the books and papers borrowed from the State Library be kept no longer than required for the discharge of official duties, and that the Librarian charge for books not so returned, and the amount be deducted from the pay of such members as failed to return books at the proper

time. Referred.

Mr. Allen gave notice of a bill to regulate the salaries of School Commissioners.

Mr. Jamison gave notice of a bill providing for the election of County officers.

Mr. Reedish introduced a bill requiring a suitable egress from public buildings.

Mr. Byas introduced a concurrent resolution that none of the attaches of the General Assembly shall, if employed in more than one capacity, draw pay but for one; which was adopted.

Mr. Frost introduced a bill to establish a State Normal School, and authorize the use of the building known as the Citadel, in Charleston, for the same. Referred.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported a bill to provide for the publication of the Acts, journals, resolutions, &c., of the General Assembly, which was passed, with amendments, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A bill to declare martial law in Union, Spartanburg, Laurens and Newberry, came up for consideration, and caused some warm debate between Messrs. White, Whipper, Singleton, Byas, and others. Whipper strongly advocated the passage of the bill, while White, of York, opposed the measure, upon the ground that the State militia, composed as it was entirely of un-drilled colored soldiers, was inadequate to meet the demands of the occasion. Pending the debate, the hour for adjournment arrived, and the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. The Committee on Education, who were instructed to inquire into and report upon the disposition of the appropriation for school purposes for 1868 and 1869, reported progress and asked for further time; which was granted.

Mr. Hayes introduced a bill to provide for the election by the people of County Treasurers and County Auditors; which was read the first time and ordered for consideration to-morrow. Also, a bill, by Mr. Whittemore, to repeal an Act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner.

The report of the special committee to investigate the conduct and affairs of the Superintendent and Directors of the Penitentiary—a synopsis of which we gave upon its first introduction a day or two ago—was taken up for consideration. The report is based solely upon the affirmations of the Superintendent, and attempts to exonerate that officer from all criminality. Upon motion that the report be adopted, Leslie rose, and said that the report was about in keeping with such as had been hitherto palmed off upon the General Assembly and the public, and that as it was such a beautiful specimen of a white-washed report, he hoped it would be adopted. Not one witness had been examined, but Mr. Stolbrand's simple statements taken as sufficient in an investigation instituted against himself. For his part he thought the investigation had as well not been made. Here was a charming little fraud, by which the State was misled to the tune of from \$6,000 to \$8,000, and all within a stone's throw of the Penitentiary. Mr. Pope goes to the Governor and tells him that there is a strip of land lying down near the Penitentiary belonging to the State, which he desired to lease and put in a condition for cultivation. The Governor, without the shadow of authority, agrees, and does lease this land for the sum of \$100 per year. Scarce was the ink dry upon the paper, ere the sound of the axes of Stolbrand's thieves could be heard felling the timber on this land, and he enters into an agreement for the purchase of the wood. Could any sane man doubt what should have been Stolbrand's course as an honest official? The wood was in stone's throw of the Penitentiary; he knew he needed wood; he had the thieves to cut it and the land belonged to the State. But instead of proceeding in the way his duty plainly pointed, he slips in Pope, and through the instrumentality of the Governor, concocts a plan by which he and Pope succeeded in swindling the State out of thousands of dollars. It would not do to attempt to excuse Mr. Stolbrand, by saying that he was ignorant of the fact that the land belonged to the State. He did know it; and he further knew, as did the Governor himself, for he was surely not a fool, that the lease to Mr. Pope was not worth the paper on which it was written; and if he had possessed one particle of regard for the interest of the State, he would not have deigned to notice it. This Mr. Pope was a particular friend of Mr. Stolbrand, and it was as plain to him as the nose on a man's face, that this was a partnership job to cheat the State. In proof of the fact that Mr. Pope was a very special friend of the Superintendent, and that they were intimately acquainted, he would inform the Senate that within a few days past, the Superintendent had rescinded a contract with a third party, whereby beef was furnished the Penitentiary at eight cents a pound, and entered into an agreement with Mr. Pope at ten cents a pound. Mr. Leslie closed, by inquiring if the committee was not a joint one, and that they had reported without consultation with the committee from the House, which being shown to be true, the report was ruled out and the original resolution re-committed.

A committee from the House presented itself to inquire into certain irregularities on the part of the Senate towards the House. The matter of complaint was that after the appointment of a joint committee, by a concurrent resolution to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary, the committee on the part of the Senate, without notice given to, and part of the knowledge of the committee on the part of the House, had proceeded to an investigation and made out a report. The Chair informed the committee that the Senate had just ruled the report proffered as null and void, and that the resolution had been re-committed.

A bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Darlington County to borrow \$25,000, to pay off the present indebtedness of the County and to issue bonds for the same.

Mr. Whittemore, in the course of his remarks in support of the bill, pitched into a certain gentleman whom he stated, had made himself very officious in prejudicing the minds of Senators against the measure, by asserting that the passage of the bill would ruin the County, about the welfare of which the person in question cared no more than he did for who was Lord Mayor of the moon. That person, he said, was prime mover in an injunction against the County Commissioners, to restrain them from paying out money upon a contract to build a court house. That the individual in question (evidently Mr. Spain) had been actuated solely by political enmity, was hostile to the present administration, and had been ordered to show cause why he should not be ruled for contempt to the Supreme Court of the State. And had, time and again, been heard to boast that he was an unalterable, unpardoned and impotent rebel; and that it was the pride of his life and the noblest heir-loom he could leave to his children, that his name was enrolled as a signer of the Ordinance of Secession. The speaker proceeded to read an itemized statement of the County indebtedness, among which appears some \$2,000 or \$3,000 due to the defalcation of

a certain collector, a Mr. Goodson, whose bond, Mr. Whittemore stated, was not worth a cent.

Mr. Leslie inquired if this statement had been published for the proper information of the Senate and the public.

Mr. Whittemore replied not, and stated that if his word could not be taken, the Senate might as well vote down the bill at once.

Mr. Leslie wanted to know why it was that if the County was so deeply in debt, they had undertaken to build an expensive court house, and thus involve the County still more.

Mr. Whittemore stated that the County Commissioners of Darlington had been threatened with a presentment by the Grand Jury for not furnishing suitable accommodations for the Court, and that they had been ordered by Judge Rutland to build a court house, and to have it finished by October.

Mr. Leslie thought that explanation too thin; for if Judge Rutland had done so, he had better go home and stay in bed. The idea that a Judge would order County Commissioners to build a court house was simply absurd, and until the County Commissioners made a proper report, he would oppose any measure for their relief, and in any case would oppose the bonding of any County or town debt. He had been reared a Democrat, and had retained at least one good principle of government from his early training, and that was, that taxation should follow close upon the heels of appropriation, so that the people might know and feel precisely, and immediately what the burden of their indebtedness was. In conclusion, he moved that the whole matter be postponed until a full report of the receipts and expenditures and the indebtedness of the County be made by the County Commissioners—printed and placed upon the desks of the members of the Senate; which was adopted.

The following Acts were ratified and ordered to be sent to the Governor for approval: An Act to re-charter the Pumpkintown Turnpike Road; an Act supplementary to an Act to authorize administrators, executors, trustees and other fiduciaries to sell certain evidences of indebtedness and to compromise in certain cases; an Act to provide for the State printing, &c.

A bill to compel County Treasurers to receive the orders from County Commissioners, in payment of taxes, was read the first time and referred.

A resolution to request the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill to enforce the prompt and thorough collection of the poll tax, was adopted.

The following bills were read by their titles, as a second reading, and referred: A bill to amend and renew the charter of Anderson; to regulate the right of traverse; to require the County Treasurers to report to the General Assembly; to establish a State Normal School in each Congressional District; to regulate and determine what shall constitute a legal day's labor in this State; to amend an Act to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of the roads, bridges, &c.; to prohibit the retail sale of spirituous liquors on sale days, and during the sessions of the Courts.

The report of the Committee on Elections, declaring vacancies in the Senate from Abbeville, Charleston and Georgetown, was adopted.

Mr. Swails gave notice of a bill to authorize and require Clerks of the Courts to discharge all the duties hitherto performed by the Commissioners in Equity.

At 3 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M. The Committee on the Judiciary reported on a bill relating to marriages, recommending amendments. Also, on a bill amending the second clause of the eighteenth section of an Act to abridge, simplify, &c., the forms, rules, pleadings and practice in the Courts of the State. Also, on a bill to permit Wm. L. Wood to adopt Napoleon B. Smith and change his name to Wood; all of which were ordered to lie over for a second reading.

The Committee on Education reported on a bill to provide for the maintenance of public schools and to make appropriations for the same, suggesting amendment to the same, and that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. So ordered.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported favorably on a bill to submit the question of the removal of the County seat of Barnwell to the voters of that County.

Mr. Wilkes introduced a resolution granting leave to Wilmot G. DeSaussure to withdraw a petition from the files for the renewal of certain State stock and bonds. Also, introduced a bill to abolish the right of dower. Referred.

Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution declaring certain Counties of the State insurrectionary. Referred.

Mr. Jervy introduced a bill to enforce the collection of the poll tax. Referred.

Mr. Smart gave notice of a bill to provide a right of way where lands are surrounded by other lands.

Mr. Shanklin gave notice of a bill to charter the Tugaloo Railroad Company.

Mr. Frost gave notice of a bill requiring Clerks of the Courts to perform duties hitherto discharged by Commissioners in Equity.

Mr. O'Connell introduced a resolution, that so much of the rules as requires the House to adjourn at 3 p. m., be suspended for the remainder of the term. Adopted.

The committee appointed to wait on the State Treasurer, in conformity to a concurrent resolution, to inquire of him why the salaries of teachers had not been paid, reported that they were informed by that functionary that no exception had been made in their cases, but that the failure to pay resulted from a lack of funds. Received as information.

A bill to declare martial law in certain Counties came up for consideration and caused some earnest debate. The bill was sustained by Jones, of Georgetown, and opposed by Crittenden, O'Connell, Briggs and Tim Hurley. The temper of the great body of the House has cooled down to a remarkable extent since the return of Gov. Scott, but a few hot-heads, like Jones and Whipper, are clamorous for an opportunity to display their military prowess, or to get up a fight at least.

O'Connell remarked, in the course of his speech, that it was a noticeable fact that the farther from danger the members lived, the louder they were in the support of this bill; but that those who lived near by, and who would have to bear the consequences of any ill-advised action in the matter, were not so anxious to have their throats cut and a wholesale murdering instituted, as would surely be the case should the Legislature declare martial law in the Counties in question.

Pending the debate, at 3.30 p. m. the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. The Committee on Enrolled Acts reported the following Acts as having been sent to the Governor for approval: supplementary to an Act to enable administrators, executors, trustees and other fiduciaries to sell certain evidences of indebtedness, and to compromise in certain cases; to re-charter the Pumpkintown

Turnpike Road; to authorize the County Commissioners of Oconee to levy a special tax; to authorize the County Commissioners of Williamsburg to levy a special tax; to provide for the State printing, &c.

Mr. Swails introduced a bill to authorize and require the Clerks of the Court to perform all the duties hitherto performed by the Commissioners in Equity, up to January, 1869; read first time and ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Agreeably to previous order, at 12.30 the Senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment, for the trial of Hon. T. O. P. Vernon, for high crimes and misdemeanors. A notice was served upon the House, that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial, and the managers on the part of the House, Messrs. Moses, Whipper, Wilkes, Logan and Crews, presented themselves. Notice of service upon T. O. P. Vernon of summons to appear was given. Col. J. D. Pope appeared for the defence. The managers announced Messrs. Worthington and Elliott as assistant counsel for the prosecution, and asked that they be furnished seats on the floor, which was so ordered.

Mr. Whipper, on the part of the managers of the prosecution, read the several articles of impeachment, to all of which a general plea of not guilty was made for the defence, with the usual reservations. Mr. Pope requested for further time till Tuesday next, to summon the witnesses on the part of Judge Vernon; which was assented to by the managers, and so ordered.

Upon an inquiry by Mr. Pope, whether or not the witnesses for the defence would be paid by the State the same as other witnesses, an order providing therefor was put to the vote to test the sense of the Senate. Mr. Corbin opposed the order, upon the ground that in no criminal court of which he knew were the witnesses of accused parties paid by the State.

Mr. Leslie advocated the adoption of the order, claiming that the Senate, in its present capacity, was not a criminal court, but a grand inquest to investigate the official conduct of a public servant of the State, against whom certain charges were made. He hoped the Senate would have the fairness and justice to adopt the order, for it was well known that Judge Vernon was a man of but limited means, and if the Senate should refuse he would himself, from his own pocket, defray all expenses incident to the summoning of witnesses for the defence. The order was voted down by a vote of 17 to 7.

At 1.40 p. m., the Senate adjourned as a court of impeachment, to Tuesday next, and resumed the consideration of the ordinary business.

A bill to make an appropriation for the support and maintenance of free schools for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1870, was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hayne made a motion, that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn on Monday next, at 12 m.; which was agreed to.

The following were read by their titles and appropriately referred: A bill to provide for an election by the people of County Treasurers and Auditors; a joint resolution authorizing the County Commissioners of Lancaster to levy a special tax; a bill to repeal an Act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and to define his powers; a bill to compel County Treasurers to receive County checks in payment for taxes; a bill to regulate the call of the docket of the Supreme Court.

The Senate then resolved itself into executive session.

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