MR. EDITOR: Since writing our last ommunication upon this subject, we have learned from your journal that the House of Representatives has, by a vote

of 88 to 23, passed the joint resolution to amend the constitution of the State so as to require a minimum tax of two mills for educational purposes, which resolution will become a law. Hence, we most respectfully suggest that as the constituble and permanent basis upon which to rear a substantial superstructure, that we at once abandon the present anomalous and inefficient plan of conducting our public schools, adopting in its place something similar to the following:

First Let us commence operations upon this new edifice by the Legislature enacting a law to divide the Counties of the State into School Districts of as nearly equal size as may be found practicable say five miles square. Then, upon the assumption that Anderson County be 30 miles square, we would 36 School Districts. And then, upon the supposition that the number of children in the County be equal to one-third of the white, and we would have two schools in every third District, making in all 48 schools in the County.

an act declaring the so-called public schools of the State of South Carolina to be in fact what they purport to be in all "without money and without price;" mixture of private and public funds to run free common schools; without any written agreement between patron and teacher in which it is agreed to pay the teacher an excess of rate above Uncle

Third. Let the Legislature abolish the per diem system of paying teachers by enacting a law that all first grade teachers shall be paid a salary-say \$30 per nonth-no other grade be employed, unless it should be found that a sufficient number of first grade teachers cannot be had for assistants; then let the second grade come in upon a salary of \$20 per

Fourth. We would have the teachers, both principal and assistant, chosen each year by the popular vote of the Districts; those elections to be held annually the last Saturday in the year, and all the schools opened the first Monday in January. The selection for teachers to be made from those holding first grade certificates signed by the County Board of

But perhaps an objection may be raised here that competent teachers cannot be had at \$30 per month. To this we answer that we feel very certain that all the public schools of the State at \$30 per month; and good sense and economy would seem to dictate that we should pay no more than this, if competent teachers are willing to teach. We ourself will pledge that we will teach any of Uncle Sam's schools at the above salary, and put in a first grade assistant for \$20 per month. This would amount to \$50 per month for one school. Hence, for teaching 48 schools one month would be \$2,400. Now, assuming that the tax of two mills gives to the County of Anderson \$10,000, this, with the poll tax, which is about \$3,000 would make \$13.-000. This sum, at \$50 per month for each school, will run 48 schools about 54 months during each year.

Hence, we perceive we would have 48 schools "in full blast" during 51 months each year, with two instructors to each

But an objection may be urged that should principal and assistant each have under his charge 50 scholars, that this would only be about one-half the number of children in the County between the ages of six and sixteen. To this we would reply, that from past experience as. teacher in the public schools of our County, we are prepared to state that the average attendance has never been but little more than one-third the number of children between the above named

ward and says: "Five miles square would be entirely too large for all practical purposes, because those children living in any one of the corners of your square would have too far to travel to get to wour school." We would very respectfully reply, that those children who should happen to live in any of the corners of the District would not have any

farther to go than many under the present arrangement do go—the distance being a small fraction over 3½ miles.

We have frequently heard an objection brought to bear against this plan upon the ground that our State is too ated to afford enough chilthinly populated to anoru chough every five miles. But when we come to case, we perceive at once how puerile this argument is; that it becomes dissi-pated into "the thinest air." Do we not see in many instances three or four schools within the boundary of five And, mark you, this is the great trouble; this is the principal cause why the public schools have done so little good. Four or five schools where there should be but one, ranging in number of scholars from ten to fifteen, continuing in operation from ten to thirty days; orse schools, taught by one-

cient, we think, within themselves to evince to every reflecting man that some plan similar to ours should at once be inaugurated and set in operation. Dis-miss at once and forever all those incompetents presiding over those small caricatures of schools throwing all the children together within the boundary of five miles; employ live, energetic, first grade teachers to each school, and just as certain as appropriate and well-directed about corresponding and desired ends, just so certainly will you see a great change for the better wrought in our public schools.

horse teachers.

IS THERE AN ENDLESS HELL?

From the London Christian World, Nov. 23.

Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster, and problems of the most monular "Life of the monular "Life of the most monular "Life of the monular "Life of the monular "Life of the monular "Life of the monular "Life of th author of the most popular 'Life of Christ' of our time—read and admired of late years in thousands of Christian famlies-has been preaching at the Abbey on subjects relating to the future life. Both last Sunday and Sunday week the minister was crowded with people to listen to these discourses. The throng was so great that many had to stand throughout the services. out the services. Our short-hand writer upied to-day with other matters that we can only give a summary of them.

In his first discourse, based upon Peter, iv., 6, Dr. Farrar discussed the subject of the future punishment of the

ungodly. In reply to questions which he assumed his audience to be asking, and which he said they had the fullest right to ask, and which it was the bounden duty of ministers of the Gospel, as far as possible, to answer, he, for one, in all deep humility, yet always asking God for fearless courage and perfect honesty, would try to give such answers as he could. If it were but the fragment of an answer, it was because he believed it to possible. Those who took loose conjec-tures for established certainties, those the narrow aperture of single texts, those who talked with the glib self-complacency of an ignorance which calls itself knowledge, as though they had been admitted into what, with unconscious blasphemy, Trinity—they, perhaps, might speak readily of fire and brimstone, and might feel the consolatory glow of a personal security as they dilated upon the awfulness and finality of the sufferings of the damned. But those whose faith must entations—than the ambiguousness of opposing texts—those who grieve over the dark shadows flung by human theolo-gians over God's light, those who believed that reason and conscience and experiess the books of God, and that they, too,

must have a direct voice in these great decisions, they would not be so ready to They take into account the grand princiles which dominate through Scripture pies which dominate tarough Scripture no less than its isolated expressions; and, undeterred by the base and feeble notion that virtue would be impossible without the horrors of an endless hell, they would through the infinite mercy of the loving and multitudes, at any rate, of the lost

After this eloquent introduction the preacher proceeded to state what, after years of thought on the subject, he believed, and what he knew to be the belief of multitudes, and of yearly increasing multitudes, of the wisest and the most learned in the church. Proceeding to anxious souls who were striving to creep examine the subject in detail, he first set nearer to the light, he would say: Have forth the popular notions of hell to be found in the early theologians, in Dante in Milton, and in Shakespeare, citing some of the most terrific passages decriptive of endless torture. he thoughts and hearts of often far gentler and nobler than their creeds, customs and traditions. It was only when these topics were treated by narrow-minded and loveless hearts that they were seen in all their intolerable phastliness. He knew nothing so calcuated to make the whole soul revolt with oathing from every doctrine of religion as the easy complacency with which some cheerfully accept the belief that they are living and moving in the midst of milions doomed irreversibly to everlasting perdition. No language could be stern enough to reprobate the manner in which many elder brothers of the Prodigal had turned God's Gospel of plenteous redemp-tion into anathemas and all but universal perdition. If we were not unaffected when the destitute perish with hunger, or the dying agonize in pain, was the

any human being worthy of the dignity of a human being who did not revolt and icken at the notion of a world of worm and flame? If St. Paul again and again flung from him, with a "God forbid," the conclusions of an apparently irresistible logic; we surely, who had no irresistible logic against us in this matter, but only n great part spiritual selfishness and im-penetrable traditions, do we not, in the penetrable traditions, do we not, in the high name of outraged conscience, of humanity—nay, in the far higher name of the God who loves us, of the Saviour who died for us, of the Holy Ghost who enlightens us—do we not hurl from us representations of a doctrine so intellectual, moral and spiritual life revolts at it? Ignorance may, if it will, make a fetish of such a doctrine; pharisaism may write it broad upon its philac-teries; hatred may inscribe it instead of Holiness to the Lord; but here, in the presence of so many living, and in this vast mausoleum of the glorious dead-here amid the silent memorials of the men of fame and the fathers who begat

us, of whom many, though not saints, were yet noble, though erring men, and whom though they and we alike shall certainly suffer, and suffer bitterly, both here and hereafter, the penalty of unrepented sin, we cannot and will not think of as condemned to unutterable tortures by irre versible decrees. "I repudiate," ex-claimed the preacher, "these crude and ghastly travesties of the holy and awful vill of God. I arraign them as mercilessly ignorant. I impeach them as a falsehood against Christ's universal redemption. I denounce them as a blasphemy against God's exceeding and eter-nal love. More acceptable, I am very sure, than the rigid and most uncompro-mising orthodoxy of all the Pharisees have ever judged their brethren since time began-more acceptable by Him who, on the cross, prayed for His murderers, and who died that they might live—more acceptable, I say, than the delight which amid a deluge of ruin hugs the plank on which alone itself is saved, would be the noble and trembling piety which made St. Paul declare ready to be anathema from Christ for the sake of his brethren, which made Moses cry to God at Sinai, 'Oh, this people have sinned a great sin; yet now, if Thou wilt forgive their sin, and if not, blot me,

pray Thee, out of Thy Book which Dr. Farrar very earnestly asked his hearers to believe that he spoke not with natural passion, but with most accurate theological precision when he said that though texts might be quoted which gave prima facie plausibilty to such modes of teaching, yet, to say nothing of the fact that the light of love which God himself has kindled within us, recoiled from them, those texts are, in the first place mediately sent the bullion to the mints alien to the broad, unifying principles of to be coined, in order that all trace of its. Scripture; that, in the next place, they identity might be lost.

place, that for every one so quoted two can be adduced on the other side. There sary dogmas or crystalized into rigid creeds. If this rule be used to test them, nine-tenths of the phrases on which these But even were it otherwise, once more, in the name of Christian light and Christian liberty; once more, in the name of Christ's promised Spirit, he protested against the ignorant tyranny of isolated texts, which had ever been the curse of Christian truth, the glory of narrow in-

Anderson

of the worst days of the most corrupted church. Ignorance had engraved texts upon her sword, oppression had carved them upon her pillars, cruelty had tied texts upon her faggots, and ignorance, again, had set knowledge at defiance with texts woven on her flag. "If this awful doctrine had to be de

cided by texts, then the original language must be appealed to, and interpreted in its proper and historical signifi-cance. They would have to be interpreted not in that sense which makes them convey a thousand different notions which did not originally belong to them. Now, I ask you," continued the preacher, very solemnly; "where would be the popular teachings about hell if we calmount and dilbert all sensed from our Formattee. y and deliberately erased from our Eng-lish Bibles the three words, 'Damnation,' 'hell," and 'everlasting?' Yet I say un-hesitatingly—I say, claiming the fullest

right to speak with the authority of knowledge—I say, with the calmest and most unflinching sense of responsibility -I say standing here in the sight of Goo and of my Saviour, and, it may be, of the angels and the spirits of the dead—that angels and the spirits of the dead—that not one of those words ought to stand any longer in our English Bibles; and that being, in our present acceptation of them, simply mistranslations, they most unquestionably will not stand in the revised version of the Bible if the revisers

have understood their duty."

After explaining the original meaning of the words, he closed by saying that finding, neither in Scripture nor anywhere, anything to prove that the fate of every man is at death irrevocably determined, he shook off the hideous incubus of atrocious conceptions attached by false theology to the doctrine of final retribu-tion. But neither could he speak dog-matically on the other side. He could not preach the certainty of what was called Universalism—that all will finally be saved—though that doctrine did, inleed, derive much support from many passages of Scripture, and had been held y some of the early Fathers. Neither by some of the early Fathers. Neither could he accept the spreading belief in conditional immortality. His belief was fixed upon the living God, and his answer to the question, What is the fate of dead sinners? was, with Thomas Erskine, that we are lost here as much as there, and that Christ came to seek and to save the lost. His hone was that the to save the lost. His hope was that the vast majority of the lost would at length

If any hardened sinner, shamefully loving his sin and despising the long suf-fering of his Saviour, trifled with that loctrine, it was at his own deep and awful peril; but to those longing and hope for you, even if death overtake you before the final victory is won. "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe unto the wicked; it shall be ill with him, for the reward of his hand shall be given him." But say, also, as Christ's own apostles said, that there shall be a restitution of all things—that God willeth not that any should perishthat Christ both died, and rose, and reof the dead and of the living-that as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive; and that the day shall come when all things shall be subdued unto Him, that God may be all in all.

THE CONFEDERATE GOLD.

Special to the Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. It appears that the claim made for the the Richmond Banks covered into the treasury is now presented by Wm. B. Isaacs & Co., of Richmond, who of the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia were sold by order of the United States Court in 1871, and the coin and bullion covered into the treasury were considered as- part of the assets. The history of this coin and bullion is quite interesting. On the day Richmond was evacuated by the Confederate forces the coin and bullion, amount-ing to about \$450,000, was loaded on one of the last trains leaving that city and sent to Abbeville, S. C. From that place it was transported in wagons to the town

of Washington, in Georgia. In May, 1865, the banks obtained Gen. Patrick, then in command of the United States troops at Richmond, a permit to bring their property back. Several of the officers of the banks went to Washington and started back with their When about eighteen miles from Washington, it is stated, they were met by a roving band of ex-Confederate soldiers and relieved of \$250,000. The remaining \$200,000 was safely carried to Richmond and delivered to the banks. Of the stolen \$250,000 about \$100,000 was subsequently recovered and taken back to Washington, Ga. In July the agents of the banks made another attempt to remove this money, but Gen. Wild in charge of the freedmen's bureau, objected, and said he would take possession of it for the benefit of that institution. They then appealed to Gen. Steadman, in command of the department of Georgia, who overruled Gen Wild. By the advice of Gen. Steadman it was then taken to Augusta as a safer place than Washington. Gen. Wild however, sent word to Secretary Stanton and others about it. Just as the bank officers were starting from Augusta, with duct from Gen. Steadman, a special treasury agent arrived with orders from bullion to this city, where it was placed as a special deposit in the treasury. The banks then made application here, and after a full consideration President Johnson, upon the advice of Attorney-Gene ral Speed, ordered the Secretary of the Gen. Spinner, then Treasurer, delayed to comply with this order, and went down to the capital personally and procured the passage of a joint resolution through both Houses, ordering the whole amount to be covered into the treasury. The

but passed both Houses the same day it

was introduced. Gen. Spinner then im-

THE POLITICAL CAULDRON. President Hayes on his Policy and its Op-

Special to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. The President has recently spoken with sonal friends about the political future and the present situation. He is reported to have said that so far he has me with no surprise; that what has happened was foreseen by him before he left Columbus, and that he has seen no reason to change in the least the course which he laid out for himself before he ame to Washington. The results of the Southern policy have been such as he expected. He is not surprised that a part of the Republican party opposed that policy, nor at the vigor of this oppo-sition, and as he foresaw and expected this he is not disappointed that greater the Southern States as the fruit of that oolicy. It was inevitable that an attempt the policy of reconciliation should mainthe Republican leaders had at once heartily accepted the Southern policy, he is reported to say, the solid South would have crumbled to pieces before this; but he did not expect that, and he is satis-fied with the beneficent results so far at:

The present excitement on this question will not last, he is reported to say. No party could be formidable or could hold the confidence and support of the people, which should plant itself on dead ies, and he believes that the Republican leaders will soon see this and will cease their agitation of this subject. He has entire confidence in the future of the Republican party, and believes that it the new and live questions, and to deal with them as the best sense of the nation and who cling to old and dead questions will inevitably drop into the background. The American people do not stop to look backward. Their desire now, he believes, is for harmony between the secof commerce and a new period of pros perity, to be secured by intelligent legis-lation, and not by empty disputes over sectional issues. If the Republican par-ty could commit the blunder of allowing would inevitably lose the favor of the people. The time for sectional parties has gone by; there is no longer occasion good citizen, it is his strong desire to see

roperty-owning class. He believes that soon as Southern men are convinced that the Republican party will not as-sume hostile sectional attitude this will come about. But he is patient, and believes events will move slowly. ightly reported, he attaches but little mainly, he thinks, personal in its nature nd personal issues cannot have a lasting ife of important results in the face o eal questions. He appears to have made believes that it takes two sides to make a quarrel, and he does not quarrel with any one. He thinks most of those who nd will by and by see this. He sees, he is reported to say, that he has made mistakes in details. In the multitude and variety of affairs calling for the Executive this is unavoidable, espethe Executive this is unavoidable, espethered in the Executive this is unavoidable. variety of affairs calling for the action of cially with a new administration for the best interests of the country, but has the sympathy of the people and of the body of the Republican party, and

openly adhere to this policy as necessary their security, welfare and future pros-The reform of the civil service is ne cessarily slow work; it requires cautious action in a great number of cases. But though, in the opinion of some friends acted too slowly, he believes thoughtful men will soon recognize the fact that a new spirit has begun work is better and more effectually done, ecause the old officers whom he has not removed feel that they are watched, and that they must attend more carefully than ever to their public duties. He be lieves, it is said, that the public service is now more correctly and effectively conducted than it has been at any period since the war, and while he is by no means satisfied that the highest standar has been reached, and while he does not mean to relax his efforts to improve it

yet he is satisfied with the results so far

he believes that the people will pres

In relation to the New York appoint ments, he is reported to say that it is les easy than many people suppose to find good and capable men to manage so great a business house as the New York ustom-house. He regards that as the institution which it is most necessary to place in the hands of men not only honest and capable, but positively friendly and he believes that, as the New York custom-house is the largest business establishment in the country, not only is t the true place to make a real beginning of reform, but that when this is done there the effect upon other government offices will be so great as to make the work of reform easier everywhere. It is for this reason, and not out of hostility to Senators or other persons, that ustom-house in new hands. He is said to disclaim very positively hostility to any one, and believes that a public officer ought never to allow himself to entertain such feelings. Having no personal ends or ambitions of his own, he is desirous only to do his duty to the country, and believes that whatever temporary effect misrepresentations and misconcep tions may have in the long run, the American people are sure to recognize fidelity to their interests and welfare, while all experience shows that they pardon errors in minor matters, if they are convinced that the purpose has been to serve them.

It follows from all this, if he is correcty reported, that the President has no inention to change his policy in any respect, and it is regarded as certain hose best informed that he will make no change in his Cabinet either.

CURRENT RUMORS OF INVESTIGATION. As the time for the re-assembling of Congress approaches rumors thicken ntended investigations. It is said, for nstance, that an attempt will be made in the Senate to declare Senator Butler's for this report. The Senate has held on several occasions, notably in that of a Kansas Senator, that once admitted to his seat a Senator cannot be removed except by expulsion, which requires a two-thirds vote. It is said, also, that Repubicans will introduce in the House a resolution investigating the Louisiana elecion, the action of the returning board

sent to such an inquiry. A majority of members would fail to see that any use-ful results would flow from it, and would and the attention of the country with the rehash of old scandals to gratify the malice of a few disappointed Republican politicians. In the Senate there is so far o rumor of a resolution of inquiry, but it is reported in anti-Hayes circles that W. E. Chandler and others mean to call upon Senator Matthews to justify him-

self against accusations they will bring.
On the Democratic side some members and Senators are not averse to an inves its being thorough and directed to all sides and parts of the matter in controversy. They believe that if everything which was planned, proposed or negotia-ted on the Republican side between the election in November and the 4th of March following could be uncovered while nothing compromising Mr. Hayes would be discovered, some of his bitter-est Republican opponents would be placed in very embarrassing and equivocal positions before the country. A real investigation, it is urged, must include Florida as well as Louisiana; must cover not merely the period of the returning struggle in Washington, and must in-clude not only negotiations in New Or-leans and Tallahassee, but here in Washington, of all kinds and for various pur-poses connected with the Presidential count.

an attempt to institute an inquiry will be made by the Republicans in the House, but what the precise nature of the movement will be is as yet hardly determined on. It is pretty certain, however, that a considerable number of Republicans would like to bring about Presidential struggle, and a few perhaps would think it to their advantage to have complete uncovering of all that struggle in the hope that the reve-lations thus made would kill off several Presidential candidates.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S ABSENCE FROM

on, of South Carolina, will resume his seat in the Senate this session. His health is still precarious, and when he is strong enough to travel he will seek congenial scenes in Pennsylvania. The question is raised whether Mr. Patteron's absence would affect the vote of the Republican side of the Senate. It is a urtesy usually accorded to a Senator bsent on account of sickness for some member of the opposite party to pair with him on all political questions. Mr. Patterson would hardly ask a Democratic Senator to do this, and his absence would render the presence of all the Republican Senators necessary to secure a ma-

On the morning of the 11th of April, the dawn of day disclosed an activity at once unusual and significant over the entire harbor. The waters were covered with vessels hastily putting to sea. An iron-clad floating battery of four guns, the construction of which in Charleston had been watched by the garrison for months, was towed down the bay to a This Island, where its guns bore directly upon Fort Sumter. A wooden dwelling on the near the end of the island, was beach, near the end of she island, pulled down, and unmasked a land work, pulled down, and unmasked a land work, iounting four guns, hitherto unknown to the garrison. Its fire would enfilade he most important battery of Fort Sumter, which was upon the parapet of the right flank of the work, and whose guns ere mainly relied upon to control the fire from the heavy guns on Cumming's Point, that would take the fort in reerse. Bodies of troops were landed and every preparation completed, when, at four o'clock p. m., a boat under a white flag approached the fort. Two officials, aides de camp of the general the batteries on shore fully manned, and ing the Confederate forces in the harbor Col. Chesnut and Capt. S. D. Lee, were admitted to the guard-room just inside the main entrance to the work. They bore a communication from the military commandant at Charleston and to the following effect. It stated that the Gov-ernment of the Confederate States had hitherto forborne from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the General Governmen Sumter, in would voluntarily evacuate it in order to avert war, and that there was reason to believe that such would have been the course pursued, but that the Confederate Government could no longer delay "assuming actual possession" of a fortifica-tion so important to it. The evacuation of Fort Sumter was demanded in the name of the Government of the Confedtendered to Major Anderson for the removal of himself and his command. He was to take with him his company and private property, and to salute his flag pon taking it down. Calling the officers of the garrison into

his private room, he laid the communi cation before them, and then for the first time made known to them the confiden tial dispatch from the government, received a few days previously, in which their determination to relieve the fort to it conveyed. In this communication when the necessity of the case required it. The conference of the officers was long and earnest. There was no thought or a moment of acceding to the deman for the evacuation of the fort, and the following reply was returned by Major Anderson: "That the demand for the vacuation of the fort was one with which he regretted that his sense of hon-or and his obligations to his government prevented his compliance." On receiving this communication the Confederate view was characterized by every courtesy though more distant and formal than in previous conferences. They were folowed to the main gate of the work by Major Anderson and the writer of this article. As they were about to embark, Major Anderson remarked in their hearing that he would be starved out any way in a few days, if their guns did not batter him to pieces, and this was repeated more specifically to the Confederate officers in reply to their inquiries on the subject. As the boat returned, the batteries around were covered with spectators, all anxiously watching the result of the mission .- Gen. S. W. Crawford is

- The latest report about Senator Patterson is to the effect that when he recov ers sufficiently to travel he will leave Washington for two months, and that he will not ask a Democrat to pair with fortably close for the Republicans, sinc that body would stand : Republicans 87 Democrats 36, Independents 1. This cal and all matters connected with it. It is culation presupposes the continued ab doubtful whether the House would consence of Senator Sharon, Republican.

THE CROOKEDNESS OF CORBIN.

Intelligencer.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier. COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8. The Corbin committee is engaged several hours daily in prosecuting the investigation entrusted to it by the Senate. Its sessions are conducted in private, and the bond of secrecy is imposed upon members, clerks and witnesses alike, to remain in force until the report has been submitted to the Senate. It is, therefore, difficult to ascertain what has been donin the committee-room, but from various outside sources the following facts have time to correspond pretty much with the results arrived at by the committee:

Mr. Corbin was a member of the Gen eral Asssembly at the time the phosphate monopoly act was passed, and largely assisted, both within and without the General Assembly, in securing its passage. He was the largest stockholder in the company organized under the act, and managed its interests in the triple capacity of president, counsel and legisator; and it was in its interest, and his own, that he applied to the Attorney General to bring suit against a rival comsany, and to let him (Corbin) conduct e suit in the courts.

In his "Card" recently published he states that "novel and important ques-tions" were involved in this suit. These however, may be summed up in the one question: Whether North Wimbee Creek was or was not a navigable stream, a question which, under Corbin's manipu-lation, may indeed have "run through about three years," but which might have been readily determined by one le interested in protracting the suit within as many weeks.

Having, in course of time, obtained a decree for \$5,900, (not for \$28,000 as he alleges,) Corbin next applied to the court to appoint a referee to ascertain what fee should be paid to him for the dis-tinguished and disinterested services which he had rendered the State in concordingly appointed, and soon reported that Mr. Corbin was entitled to 62½ per cent. on the \$5,900 for which a decree had been obtained, and the court confirmed the referee's report. It should be remarked just here that at the time the referee made his report there was no changed as to strike out Butler's name, the \$5,900 above referred to, and the to be paid was awarded solely upon the ground, that although the \$5,900 was the whole amount for which the decree had be allowed a fee, yet the State would eventually receive many times that sum ing of the court. It chanced, however, that the phosphate company, the defen-dant in this case, had been compelled, to give a bond to the State, pending the suit, conditioned for the payment of a royalty to the State on all the phosphates they should take from Wimbee Creek, after the commencement of the suit—if it should finally be decided against them. was appointed to find the amount of their liabilities on their bonds; and after the Court had allowed Corbin 621 per cent. on the \$5,900 as his fee in the case, the referee reported that the company

should pay \$22,000 on their bond to the have been paid directly to the State Treasurer. Corbin certainly had no claim to the custody of it or to any per of the Court to allow him to receipt to the company for the \$22,000 on behalf of The Court granted the request, and Corbin got possession of the \$22,000 and claimed 621 per cent. on it. This was too much for even Corbin's official friends to stand. The claim was so preposterous that the Attorney Genwho was both his personal and political friend, and who had employed him to conduct the case, advised the The Comptroller General, who was also his political and personal friend, at once made a formal demand on him for the whole of the \$22,000, as well as for the 371 per cent. remaining of the \$5,900, and filed in the Comptroller General's office copies of his official letters to Coroin, setting forth with painful perspicuiy the swindling character of that greedy

individual's proceedings.

The Comptroller's pointed darts lanced from the brazen surface of Corcratch, and Corbin kept the \$27,900 ! By his own showing, which is merely acpepted here for purposes of argument, Corbin should have turned over to the State at least 371 per cent. of the \$27, 900; but he turned over nothing. He complacently claimed to have rendered the Comptroller General certain other and kept the 371 per cent. on the whole amount as his self-awarded fee, well knowing that, if he had rendered such service, the Comptroller General had no power to fix his fee, which could only be paid through an appropriation

by the General Assembly.

What he did with his plunder is too well known to need re-telling. One or two points only may be indicated here. Corbin, in his card, says that Judge Car-penter had granted an injunction against he banks from paying out State money the wheels of government were thereby stopped, and that he (Corbin) lent Car-State Treasurer, \$20,000 to carry on the State Government. The reply to hese statements is a very simple and Carpenter's injunction did not stop

the wheels of government, for the reason that the moneys then in the banks were not moneys that could be used "to keep the wheels of government in motion nor yet the wheels of the misgovernment with which Corbin was more nearly concerned. Every dollar in the banks be longed to specific funds already appro-priated, except the amount of about \$9.73, the unexpended balance appropriated for "legislative expenses" for the previous fiscal year. Not knowing the exact amount in bank, it is possible that Corbin may have been misled by the empting "item" under which this amount was returned. Corbin did not lend \$20,000 to Car-

lozo, State Treasurer. He lent nothing to the State Treasurer for any purpose as the State Treasurer's books conclusively show. He did deposit \$20,000, or thereabouts, with Cardozo, not as State Treasurer, but as his messenger and lobbyist in the matter of the United States Senator. This amount was not paid out for any State purposes. The whole of it was paid out by Cardoz not as "State Treasurer," but in his unofficial capacity, as Corbin's agent, to
members of the General Assembly.

The only point worthy of notice in this

mmediate connection is that it was only paid out to Republican members of the carefully omits to mention in his card. Whether these favored members were paid by Corbin for their votes can only be determined by a judicial investigation, which will certainly be had. Until the

result of such investigation is made known, however, those who know Corbin

THE WAR ON SENATOR BUTLER A Strange Story of the Conspiracy to Vacate His Seat.

Special to the Baltimore Gazette.

The Republicans of the Senate are working with all the resources at their command to complete the sche verthrow both Patterson and Butler at the reopening of the Senate. The true inwardness of this conspiracy has never been told, although correspondents have had their skirmish lines out for several weeks past. The statements made have all proceeded on the hypothesis that the line of attack was to be directed against Butler on the merits of a report on the legality of the South Carolina Legislature now being constructed by Senator were members of the Senate sub-commit tee sent to investigate affairs in that State last fall. This report, it has been said, was to be submitted to the full committee on privileges and elections at the first meeting, reported on favorably by a party vote and then introduced in the Senate; where it has been stated there would be some probability of passing it and then following it up with a resolution declar-ing the body which elected Butler illegal and vacating his seat. If these state ments were at all reliable, taken on their ace value, it is hard to see how the Re publican, knowing the majority which seated Butler would not waver, could expect to succeed in any effort to pass such

THE REAL FACTS.

however, are very different, and great care has been taken to conceal them Before the vote to seat Butler had been taken, it will be remembered, a resolu-tion was pending in the South Carolina Legislature to instruct Gen. Butler to in the Patterson case, wherein bribery was alleged. Immediately on the seating of Butler this resolution was so as he had positively refused to take the role of a prosecutor after Patterson's half, and was so modified as to provide in a general way for presenting these charges to the Senate. Gen. Butler does not attempt to disguise the fact that he used all his influence to put a stop to the it foolish to proceed to such extremes in view of the fact that men who were charged with plundering the State treas ury had been let alone, while Patterson' alleged fault consisted in paying money in the State Senate by reference to the committee on Federal relations. It was hoped and believed by Gen. Butler, and a great many Democrats of South Caro-lina, that it would die there, and Pattersecuring South Carolina native repre tation on the floor of the Senate.

It soon became evident enough, how ever, that Governor Hampton was not disposed to let the resolution sleep there. When Hampton's determination became known here among the politicians of both sides it had the effect to encourage the Republicans and correspondingly depress the Democrats. A meeting of Republican Senators, to which publicity has never yet been given, was held on Friday efore the adjournment at the residence of a Southern Republican Senator, and he matter was there discussed. Nearly, the entire strength of the Senate was early an hour, and was followed by Hoar, Dawes, Christiancy and Camero of Wisconsin, the latter confining him self to the law questions involved in the consideration of what it requires to constitute a legal body. It was then deci-ded that in order to succeed it was of prime importance to have the case against taken out of the clutches of the legislative committee and made available as a lever in the Senate. When this scheme was outlined, five Senators, all of whom sympathized more or less with Senator Patterson, withdrew from the conference. They were Chaffee, Jones of Nevada, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conover and Rollins. They refused to end themselves to a plan which proposed to persecute Patterson for his vote in the Butler case, because they contended this action never would have been resorted to had Patterson stood by his party. They

looked on it as a piece of revenge.

The matter was given into the hands of Senator Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin. He has matured a plan. It is to secure possession of this prepared report against Patterson and hold it over Patterson's head as a threat. He will be told that if he refuses to sustain his party in the resolution declaring Butler's sea vacant, this report will be introduced and referred to the committee on the judiciary, whose chairman, Mr. Edmunds, will stand ready to present a report and re-commend Patterson's dismissal from the body. It will thus be seen that the operations against Senator Butler are all based on whether Cameron is able to ecure this report, and thus have the important lever on Patterson. They believe that when the alternative is given him of supporting his triend or saving himself human nature will not be strong enough to hold out and Butler will go by the board. It has been part of the plan to get Conover in line, and the most flattering promises have been made him in the way of patronage if he will come back on this resolution. As he voted with Patterson on personal grounds to save was believed more than probable that he would also vote with him again for the same reason, and the result would be Butler's defeat. It requires only a majority vote to declare a seat vacant, while two-thirds are required to expel. It will be remembered also that Senator Davis took a course which would seem to ind cate that he did not believe either Butler or Corbin had been legally elected, for he voted against the resolution to see Corbin, and dodged a vote on the resolution to seat Butler. It is claimed by the Republicans that he will join in this resolution; and, with the above changes and the presence of Mr. Sharon, the deed can Realizing the exact force of the plot

and the chances it might have for success, some half dozen Democrats in the Senate whose names are at present withheld from publication, wrote letters to Governor Hampton urging him to give no aid or encouragement to the scheme by helping to seud up the Patterson report. In few days Governor Hampton replied in a

very high-flown letter, in which he called heaven to witness that he meant to per-

responsibility under the laws, and that he and who know his men-the Republican members of the General Assembly of should act in the matter just about as he thought a sense of duty required him to act. The gentlemen addressed have been making a great deal of sport over the language made use of by the Governor in his reply. It appears they are not exactly pleased with the answer, for the common to justify their fears that Governor. voted, will hardly be at a loss to form an Hampton will, in a certain sense, tho WASHINGTON, January 3.

eems to justify their fears that Governor not in any overt way, co-operate with the Radicals of the Senate, who are so anx-ious to get possession of the pigeon-holed report. It is reported now, as the last piece of intelligence, that in case Gover-nor Hampton is prevailed on to keep quiet in the matter, Mr. Cameron may be able to possess himself of the main points of evidence incorporated in the report, and have them submitted by cerreport, and have them submitted by cer-tain unauthorized Republican members of the South Carolina Senate. Action can then be taken on this memorial. Senator Patterson's friends who are have no positive intelligence as to Gov. Hampton's movements. The Legislature reconvenes in a few days, and then more will be known. It cannot be learned whether Mr. Cameron has gotten possession of any, important points, but it is believed he is still on the scent, Gen. and as soon as Senator Patterson is bette he intends visiting Simon Cameron, in Pennsylvania. Conover is in Florids, but has said on several occasions that nothing ever could induce him to retract

form his trust, without regard to anything but the honor of his State and his own

United States Senator M. C. Butler, who arrived here on Friday evening, left for Edgefield on Saturday night, after pending a very pleasant time among his friends and admirers in Charleston, Senator Butler is looking remarkably

well and is in fine spirits.

He came here from Beaufort and Port Boyal, where he had been on a brief visit upon the invitation of Capt. Flem-ing, the Superintendent of the Port Roy-al Railroad, to look at the harbor and the country generally. While there he visited the United States supply ship New Hampshire, and had a pleasant interview with Commodore Hughes and the officers of the ship.

On Saturday a reporter for the News

and Courier called upon Senator Butler at the Charleston Hotel, and obtained from him his views concerning the move ment for the repeal of the Resumption Act. "I am," said Senator Butler, "op Act. Tam, said senator Butter, op-posed to the repeal of the Resumption Act, and will vote against it. I am a hard money man, and my reasons for opposing the repeal of the Resumption Act, as at present advised, are briefly, that it seems to me that our people have come down to a solid basis in but wrong to disturb that condition of things, people have about made up their minus to conduct their business upon that basis in the future. I believe that confidence is being restored, from the very fact that the people have made up their minds to accept the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and I cannot see that any good son would be quietly permitted to sit out the contrary, I think there has been en-his term without any further trouble from tirely too much tinkering with the that quarter. They believed it due to finances of the country, and that it will the country to regulate themselves and settle down upon a substantial basis. The whole financial system of the country has, in my judgment, been conducted on a false and speculative basis, and I cannot imagine any greater calamity than to revive that condition of things in the business world. The people of the South are beginning to acquire habits of economy and self-reliance which are indispensable to their substantial prosperity in the future; and I take it that this has been brought about in a things in the financial world, brought about, as I conceive, by the false and speculative system upon which all of their transactions have been based and conducted in the past. They, too, will have to pass through a terrible ordeal, in order to reach that solid foundation from which they must again begin to build up their fortunes. We of the South, I ho have passed through it, and have seen the worst, and I trust that by prudence, economy, thrift and industry on the part of our people we shall build up our for-tunes upon a lasting and substantial foundation. I do not see how the pros-

> vill result from a repeal of the Resump-"As to the Silver bill, I have not given that matter sufficient investigation, as yet, to form an opinion."

perity of the country can be adva

continuing a state of uncertainty such as

WATCHING A RIFLE BALL'S FLIGHT WATCHING A RIFLE BALL'S FLIGHT.

Three gentimen, members of the Amsteur Rifle Club, yesterday afternoon were in the town of Brighton, rifle shooting. The distance was 200 yards; all three were shooting Creedmoor rifles. From the firing point to the target the ground gradually ascended, so that a small telescope, but a good one, firmly fixed in true bounds on a tree, at a distance of perhaps thirty feet, made a fine point for observation. One of the shooters, while looking through the glass to mark a shot of one of his companions, exclaimed that he saw the ball as it sped on its mission. The announcement was on its mission. The announcement was received with incredulity; but one of the other shooters went to the glass, and he also saw the ball almost as it left the gun, and through its whole flight, nearly the whole line of its trajectory, until it reached the target. So interesting and beautiful was the sight that every ball was watched by one or the other of the gentlemen; and it is an actual fact that he point at which the ball would strike the target could be seen before the ball struck. It was insisted upon that the ro-tary motion of the ball could be observed. —Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

THE KEELY MOTOR.-A gentleman connected with a well known banking firm in this city, and one of the largest stockholders in the Keely Motor Company, having returned from Philadelphia, where he had been to investigate the progress made by the inventor, said: "The stockholders held a meeting in Philadel-phia, and resolved to make nothing pub-lic in regard to this invention. From time to time we go and see how things are getting along, and are shown marvelous results; but there is always something lacking which prevents a public preentadone. The conclusion we have come to is this: Either this is the greatest invention the world ever saw, or Keely is the most clever and gigantic humbug ever known We shall wait and see."—New York Sun.

— Over \$20,000,000 of gold yearly passes over the gold balances in the United States Miot. A new balance has just been made, having a capaci 000 troy ounces (about 600 t