VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 1030.3

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

NEW RULES OF COURT-REMOVAL OF LEGISLATIVE HALLS-SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE COMPANY -SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AND JEFFERSON

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., December 16, 1868.—THE House, after agreeing to the resolution for a recess as amended by the Senate, that no member should draw pay during the recess, adjourned to meet in the College Chapel tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock.

IN THE SENATE, the bill to incorporate the South Carolina Phosphate Company was passed and sent to the House.

Also, a bill to pay sheriffs for dieting persons confined in jail. Corbin introduced a bill to simplify and abridge the rules of practice, pleading and

forms of the Courts of this State. Jillson introduced a bill to amend the acts incorporating the South Carolina University. Also, a bill to incorporate Jefferson College, of South Carolina.

The Senate Committee will report to-morrow in favor of removal to the College Library

WASHINGTON.

The House to-day passed a bill allowing militia in all Southern States except Georgia. This is a different bill from that passed in the Senate yesterday. The committee to inquire into the character of the Maryland government will take evidence during the recess The total estimates for the next fiscal year

are \$303,000,000, including \$129,000,000 for interest on the public debt and \$28,000,000 for Colonel Bryant, Chairman of the Georgia

Republican Executive Committee, is opposed to interference with Georgia reconstruction. Governor Bullock was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. The committee

also gave a final hearing to the Mississippi delegation. Should either the Senate or House bill pass

repealing the act prohibiting militia at the South, a pocket veto during the recess will

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 16 .- IN THE SENATE the word extraordinary was strick n out of the resolution relative to Underwood's decision as to the effect of the Fourteenth amendment, and the resolution was then passed.

A resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Southern senators from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress, was objected to and went over.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on some and adversely on other bills removing political disabilities.

A resolution censuring the financial views of the President's message was discussed to adjournment without action. IN THE HOUSE, a bill prohibiting the trans-

portation of petroleum on vessels carrying passengers was referred to the Committee on Com-A bill was passed relieving the disabilities of

A bill was passed reneving the Lieutenant Gov-certain persons, including the Lieutenant Gov-Fire Department.

Application of Edward Wallace for a Junk A bill was passed extending the time for the

payment of taxes on tobacco on hand from January 1 to February 15. A resolution allowing females employed by

the government the same pay as males, when The Speaker announced that eighteen members desired to pronounce eulogies on dead

members. Seward reported that no commissioner had been sent to Spain by the Executive.

EUROPE.

Madem, December 16 .- Spain is entirely tranquil.

LONDON, December 16.—Reverdy Johnson, a letter to the Workingmen's Society, justifies his intercourse with Laird and other friends of the South during the war, by the example of Sherman and Grant. He attributes attacks on him in American papers and elsewhere to secret dislike of the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries.

GUBAN WAR.

President and Directors of the City Railway Company, what proportion that corporation will bear in the expense, they having the use of a large portion of that thoroughfare; and that the said committee report at the next regular meeting of Council.

Adlerman Moore, chairman of the Committee on Contracts, effered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Committee on Contracts he authorized to advertise for estimates to do a letter to the Workingmen's Society, justifies

CUBAN WAR.

HAVANA, December 16 .- The government is engaged in hunting for political offenders. Many arrests have been made here and in the interior, and among them some well known citizens. Balmasda was in Havana on Sanday, consulting with Lersundi. He returned on Monday with reinforcements, and additional troops will be forwarded. Two thousand are expected from Spain to-morrow.

CONDENSED NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Wheelan, convicted of the murder of Mc-

Gee, in Canada, is to have a new trial. The Alabama Legislature has passed laws allowing the stay law to run during the war, and opening all judgments rendered during the war.

The Southwestern and Northeastern Railroad in Alabama has been sold to the Wills Valley Railroad for \$300,000.

The Mobile races have been postponed on account of bad weather.

The town of Elberton, Ga., has been destroy ed by fire. Loss \$100,000.

The Atlanta New Era, a Republican paper

opposes further Congressional interference with the reconstruction of Georgia.

SELMA AND CHARLESTON .- The Selma Times of Saturday says:

The second steamship of the direct line from Charleston to Liverpeol arrived at Charles-ton Thursday evening, and is now taking freight for her return trip at three farthings for cotton. Insurance is three-quarters of one per cent. The first steamer of this line carried a lot of Selma cotton, and we presume the second will also have freights from this city. The estab-lishment of this line in connection with the opening of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Rail-road gives our cotton its quickest route to Liver. road, gives our cotten its quickest route to Liver-pool, and in these days of telegraph, time is everything in business. A day may make all the difference between a profit and a loss in any business transaction. In this connection we call special attention to the Charleston Directory in stother column, which contains the card of thirty one of the best houses in Charleston, all of which solicit the patronage of the section so recently opened up to them. Gentle-men acquainted with Charleston and its busi-ness men assure us that each of these firms

has good trade advantages, and is prompt and reliable in all business transactions, and we have no hesitation in commending them. MOINA COTTON .- Dr. Durbam, of this county,

THE CITY COUNCIL.

An Important Meeting-City Offices Declared Vacant-the Mayor's Message.

The regular meeting of City Council, which was to have been held on Tuesday evening, did not take place in consequence of there not being a quorum present. Only the following members attended, viz: Aldermen Potter, Olney, Honour, Veigt, Wall and Dercef. The Mayor stated that as there was not a quorum present it would be impossible to proceed to ousiness, but that he would call a special meeting for the following day, (yesterday) at twelve o'clock, which he hoped would be fully attended as very important business would be presented for consideration.

In accordance with this announcement there was a special meeting of Council at twelve o'clock yesterday. Present-The Mayor, Aldermen Potter, Lindstrom, Dereef, Wall, Cade, Olney, Honour, Whilden, Marshall, Moore, Voigt and Howard.

Alderman Moore, chairman of the Committe on Vacant Offices, begged leave to report the following offices vacant: Clerk of Council; Harlonowing offices vacant. Clerk of Council, Marbor Master; Physician of Orphan House; City Registrar; City Treasurer; Six Physicians to the Health Department; Two City Apothecaries; City Inspector; Flour Inspector; Six Measurers of Wood and Timber; Two Guagers; surers of Wood and Fimoer; Two Guagers;
Two Inspectors of Naval Stores; Corener; Superintendent Public Cemetery; Five Port Wardens; Two Chimney Sweeping Contractors;
Keeper of the Tidal Drains.
The committee recommended that the clerk
be instructed to give notice that at the next
regular meeting Council will proceed to fill the

regular meeting Council will proceed to fill the vacancies by election.

There was some doubt as to whether the City Assessor shall be included in the list, and the matter was, on motion of Aldermen Whilden, referred to the Mayor and committee.

On motion of Alderman Olney, seconded by Alderman Voigt, the report was adopted.

Alderman Moore reported that he had examined the books, &c., connected with the clerk's office, and had found them all neatly written not odate. Received as information.

olerk's office, and nad found them all beauty written up to date. Received as information.
Alderman Olney, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported favorably on sundry bills, as follows, and recommended that they be passed for payment, viz: Streets, \$515 43; Alms House, \$218 01; hcspitals, \$57; police. \$90 70; tidal drains, \$36 75; total, \$917 89 Adopted.

Alderman Whilden, chairman of the Com-

Alderman Whilden, chairman of the Committee on Lighting the City, reported faverably on the Gas Company's bill, amounting to \$2440 09, and recommended that it be passed for payment. Adopted.

The Mayor stated that he had served a natice on B. G. Yooum and T. E. Hicks, contractors, and H. H. Hicks, in charge of the shell road, that under contract the work was to be completed on or before the 1st of September last, and that to date only two-thirds of the road had been completed. Since September the work had been irregular, and last week was road had been completed. Since september the work had been irregular, and last week was suspended, although he had notified Mr. H. H. Hicks, in charge, that unless he finished covering with shell the last section of a hundred feet, he would take charge of the work on behalf of the city, and complete it at the expense of the contractors. The recent rains had the contractors and unless prompt measurement devices and unless prompt measurement. done great darvage, and unless prompt measures were taken, the road would be destroyed.

At the request of the Mayor, the Hon. W. D.

At the request of the hayor, who was present, made some statements with reference to the mandamus and quo varranto, and said that he had prepared the necessary return and answer.

Petition of residents of Beaufain-street, asking attention to condition of the side walks in said street, and praying for repairs. Referred to Committee on Streets. to Committee on Streets.

Petition of the Washington Steam Fire En-

Petition of the Washington Seam Firm Engine Company, signed by President James M. Carson and others, for a loan of \$1500 to meet the balance due on the engine. The paper was recommended by the Chief of the Department, M. H. Nathan, Esq.

On motion of A derman Olney, the petition was referred to the Special Committee on the

Application of Edward Washington-street.

Shep License at No. 23 Washington-street.

Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Application of Mr. J. E. Meyer for an Auctioneer's License. Referred to Committee on

The following resolution of Alderman Olney, econded by Alderman Veigt, was carried:

Resolved That the City Attorney, the Hon.

Resolved, That the City Attorney, the Hon. Wm. D. Porter, be requested to represent the Mayor and the Acting Board of Addermen in the case pending in Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, the 19th instant, and that he be authorized to employ additional counsel with the approval of the Mayor.

Alderman Olney offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Honour and carried:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be requested to inquire into the probable cost and expense of laying a cobble stone or plank road in King-street, between Hudson and Shepherd streets, and to coafer with the President and Directors of the City Railway Company, what proportion that corporation

Resolved, That the Committee on Contracts be authorized to advertise for estimates to do the city printing, and to report at the next meeting the result of the same.

The same Alderman offered a resolution that Council proceed, at the next regular meeting, to elect the Boards of Commissioners of the various city institutions. Carried.

Alderman Oiney gave notice that he would introduce, at the next meeting of Council, a bill to raise supplies for the year 1869, and asked that the notice should be considered the first reading. Also, a bill for liquidating the interest on the city dept. Both carried.

Alderman Voigt gave notice of a bill to rebuild the burnt district and waste places, and asked that the notice be considered the first reading.

reading.

The Mayor read the following annual report, which was received as information:

which was received as information:

MAYON'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen—Situated as we are, the Acting Board of Aldermen of this city about entering upon another year of its existence, it is well to consider gravely our duties, both present and future.

Placed here, as servants of the people, without election, without consultation previous to appointment, kept here through circumstances beyond our control, not knowing how long we shall remain, our positions are surrounded with peculiar responsibilities and labors.

Our present duty imperatively demands that we shall feerlessly and impartially take such steps as will result in the lasting welfare and permanent prosperity of our city. Therefore, it as a recent duty in our work determined to act

steps as will result in the lasting we hat and permanent prosperity of our city. Therefore, let us proceed in our work, determined to act faithfully, promptly and efficiently.

Following that line of action, I propose, as succiactly and elearly as possible, to express to you my views of the present condition of the city and the several different departments of its Municipal government, and what

of the city and the several different departments of its Municipal government, and what changes are absolutely needed and required in order to speedily secure the end desired.

This city, although containing, it is estimated, 40,000 to 45 000 inhabitants, and covering a territory two miles in length by less than one mile in breadth, is, in comparison with a large number of other cities in the United States, but a small place. It nevertheless has the parapherentia of a city government on a scale but a small pince. It nevertheless has the paraphernalia of a city government on a scale
equal in surroundings and expense to other
cities of from three to six times its size. This
needs attention, remodelling and economising.
The charter of the city and the ordinances
under which we are operating having been
made and enacted as far back as 1783, and a
large portion of the ordinances having particu-

large portion of the ordinances having particu-lar and special reference to the interest of the control of the lar and special reference to the institution of slavery, it is my opinion that it should be re-newed and they be changed so as to be more applicable to the great change that has result ed from the late war.

THE CITY FINANCES. That a community suffers in individual re-putation by the failure of the town or city holding the same to pay its obligations, cannot be questioned. How much is suffered when such town or cuty fails to pay even the interest on its obligations, we can only conjecture. That this has grown seven thousand pounds of seed cotton from three acres and a half of ground, a part of which was shaded by fruit trees. This is about six hundred and seventy pounds of lint to the acre. The cotton sold in Augusta at thirty-three cents per pound—realizing over \$200 per acre.—Athens (Ga.) Banner.

from and after January 1st next, should be regularly paid. It can be done, and I trust you will determine that it shall be done.

If this is accomplished, the dawn of pros-

It this is accomplished, the dawn of prosperity will be perceptible, and Charleston will be advancing with proud steps to her proper place among the cities of America.

To enable you to realize how much the city's finances have improved within the past year, I present the following facts:

The estimate of wants for this year, as made up one year ago, called for \$860,000. For the coming year all to be asked for is \$710,000, or \$150,000 less than last. With that amount we will be enabled to do as follows, viz.

Ist. To pay the running current expenses of

1st. To pay the running current expenses of e city government, as it will in all probabili-

2d. To pay \$50,000, money borrowed since last June, to finish the year's business.

3d. To pay the accumulating interest on the city debt from and after January 1st, 1869; and, also, to have an amount sufficient to commence and complete sundry substantial contemplated improvements, thereby giving employment to the deserving and undustrious poor of the

ASSESSORS AND ASSESSMENT.

We require a change in our system of assessors and assessing property. We want something more modern than that now in vogue. We want something, to speak plainly, more

thing more modern than that how in vogace. We want something, to speak plainly, more Northern.

For instance, we should have a Board of Assessors, to cons st of three, to hold their office for three years, to be elected, one each year by the City Council. And then there should be assistant Assessors, one from each Ward, to be elected annually by the voters of each Ward, whose duty should be to furnish the assessors all necessary information relative to persons and property taxable in their respective Wards. It should be the duty of the assessors each year, on the first of January, or as soon thereafter as practical, to canvass the city thoroughly, going from house to house, and assisted by the Assistant Assessor, to assess the inhabitants of the city.

The city and the times are calling loudly for a new assessment, and I think it important that the personal property should also be assessed preparatory to its bearing another year its proportion of the city's expense.

What is desired is a thorough and equitable system of taxation that will not bear heavily on the few, but will gracefully unloose the purse strings of the many.

purse strings of the many.

TAXATION AND TAXABLE PROPERTY. Direct taxation at best is onerous and distesteful, and should be levied as equitably upon all property and interests as possible. Every person and corporation drawing or obtaining an income from a community should pay its equitable proportion to support the government of that same community. Charishle and religious required are and have been government of that same community. Charitable and religious societies are and have been, from time immemorial, exempt from taxatien. There are, however, quite a number of pieces or tracts of property in this city, amounting in value in the aggregate to three hundred thousand dollars or, have hundred and fifty thousand dollars, now free from taxatien. For instance: The South Carolina Riilroad Corporation, whose terminus was originally at Linestreet, and whose charter, as eriginally obtainstreet, and whose charter, as enginally obtained from the State, exempts its property from taxation until such time as it may pay certain dividends, has purchased from time to time one piece of property after another, until now its tracks cross seven of our streets, and one of the best portions of the city, lying between Line and Hudson, and Meeting and King streets, is, for income and beauty, of as much benefit to the city as the so-called Burnt Distriet. And quite recently this company has purchased a large dwelling house and lot at the southeast corner of King and Ann streets, which, up to the time of purchase, yielded to the city three hundred and twenty dellars per

lands valued at \$50,000 or upwards, from which the churches obtain rents, but pay no taxes to

the city.
All this may be in accordance with laws;
nevertheless tis none the less money, and
some legislation should be had that will secure to the city the same proportion of taxes from this mentioned property as from any other. It is quite important that all such wrongs or errors as these should be corrected.

THE HOSPITALS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT demand more than a passing remark. It is not generally known these two divisions of our Municipal government are operated together

for the colored people, accommodating about one hundred and twenty patients, and one at the Tucker House, near the Hampstead Mall,

one hindred and tweety parters, and oal, the Tucker House, near the Hampetead Mall, for the white people, accommedating about sixty patients. These institutions are generally full the year round, and costing the city in the neighborhood of \$15,000 per annum.

It will be noticed that two separate corps of servants, stewards and physicians are rondered necessary, the two hospitals being located so far apart. The expense of this department can be materially decreased by bringing the two together, and is advisable. The Work House building, adjoining the Mazyck-street Hospital, is not used, and could at a small outlay, be made an excellent hospital building. I lay, be made an excellent hospital building. I ask the special attention of Council to this subject, deeming it very important that immediate steps be taken to consolidate these two hospi-

To the Health Department proper is due, in in my judgment, to a great degree, the unin-terrupted good health of the city during the past season. It was really remarkable, and merits attention.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION OR WORKHOUSE. Under the present system of using those confined there to labor upon the Tidal Drains, this institution is not kept as full of boarders as formerly. Five months ago we had from forty to fifty inmates constantly. As soon as these were put to labor they began to lesses in number, until now we are averaging but from ten to twenty.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

This is one of the principal sources of expense to the city; the system of its management is thoroughly wrong, and the tendency is to encourage people in idleness and depend-

Our Alms House provides for about 90 inside Our Alms House provides for about wo hister and from 1600 to 18.0 outside, at an expense of some \$40,000 per annum. It may seen harsh, and may be called cruel, by those partaking of the city's bounty—but my belief and opinion is that a great change is seriously demanded in

that a great change is seriously demanded in this institution.

I do believe that when a party becomes so impoverished and poor in friends or money and the means of subsistence as to require public charity, they should go to the institution prepared for that purpose; and when there, some employment should be found and furnished, such as they may be able to do, so that a portion at least of their expense to the city may be refunded. In fact this institution should be made, as near as can be, self-sustaining. taining.

MARKETS.

We have very good market buildings, and the system on which they are conducted is far removed from great censure, but still there are points in which large improvements can

be made.

I would suggest to the Commissioners: I would suggest to the Commissioners a change in the internal arrangement of the Lower Market—something that would do away with that gauntlet of butchers through which all visiting it in the morning are obliged to run through. Stalls would obviate this. Then the vegetable pens should be changed to stalls. And a system of cleanliness should be adopted that would secure a better and mo, e inviting showing of means and vegetables. showing of meats and vegetables.

A proper style of stalls, besides economizing room, would do away with all the confusion and disorder observable every morning and Saturday nights.

Saturday nights.

I remark, passingly, that I am is favor of the
"Lee market system." Let may one sell meats
or vegetables, the same as other merchandise, at any fixed location they may select.

POLICE.

This department of the city government

This department of the city government requires an entire change in its organization to render it as effective, efficient and economical, as it should be. The expense of this force was last year \$120,000. That this was enormous and unnecessary, I will cite but two illustrations, although every city North of this presents one. Louisville, Ky., with 230,000 inhabitants, and 240 miles of streets, paid last the property of the policy type, and the property of the policy type, and the property of the policy type, and the property of the policy type.

During the past five months a large amoun oring the past ave months a large amount of repairs have been, at a comparatively small expense, put upon the streets, and now both they and the sidewalks of the city are in quite a good and passable condition. The improvements in this respect is your expectation. nts in this respect is very apparent

and marked.

I wish to speak at this time of the tempora-ry manner in which all repairs and works on the streets have been for I know not how

long back conducted.

It would be ultimately less expensive for this city to build brick trunks or drains, in place of wooden ones, to place brick or stone carbing to its sidewalks instead of wooden ones; the immediate expense would be greater, but "once done always done," is the cheapest relies.

STREET BAILBOADS.

While recognizing all the many advantages to the public derived from this comfortable and pleasant means of transportation, I cannot forbear expressing regret that so few restrictions and requirements were imposed upon this company previous to the granting of its charter and the laying down of its reils. In some cities one of the conditions upon which the right of way in its streets is granted to a horse railroad company, is that it shall to a horse railroad company, is that it shall keep the streets through which it runs in perfect order and repair. Some arrangement similar to that should be yet made with this road, else such taxation should be levied upon it as will enable the city to do the repairs at the THE SHELL ROAD

Has occasioned, through ill-advised plans, a large outlay to the city. It is, however, nearly finished, and when completed, and the property along its line comes under city taxation, as it will in another year, the advantages of its nception and completion will be manifest The satisfaction afforded the numerous farm-The satisfaction afforded the numerous farmers on the neck and beyond the limits of the city, and also to the fanciers of good horse flesh, and to all desirous of at least one good drive out of the city, is, to a large degree, quite pleasing to all who see in improvements a THE PLANK ROAD

Around the depots, giving a good continuous drive from the Battery up to the "Six Mile House," is finished. The pleasant and smiling countenances of our one thousand draymen is our best answer of its worth and benefits, and also a good argument, if any is needed, for more improvements of the same kind in some other localities. LIGHTING THE STREETS.

The city is paying nearly, if not quite, \$24,000 per annum for lighting, in a very poor manner, its streets, which I have no hesitation in saying is an exorbitantly extravagant expense. The streets of this city can be equally as well lighted by other means than now employed, at an expense of \$10,000 less.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT is in excellent condition, and deserves commendation as a very efficient organization; but it is much larger and, consequently, much more expensive to the city than it should be. I do not mean to say that too much is paid any one company, but that there are too many companies, and, also, that the companies attached to the different steamers are composed

TIDAL DRAINS. By the employment of parties confined in the House of Correction, the annual expense of keeping these drains in proper order has been reduced from \$10,000 to \$2500. During the past four months, some twenty sand pits have been built, which so ar appears to operate most admirably, saving to the city a large amount of labor and money.

ABTESIAN WELL. The expense of operating and caring for this well has been advantageously stopped to the city. It has been leased, and there is some prospect that it will be completed, and that an ncome will accrue to the city.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE. Of this expensive but excellently intentioned institution it may be unpopular to speak plain-ly and openly, but I feel it my duty to do se. The objects of this institution—to care and provide for the orphans or the children of poor and destitute parents - to educate and fit them, male and female, to enter upon and to battle with life's trials, cannot be too highly com mended. But from information, through various sources, I am led to the following conclusions: That the rules of admission are loo loose, and that many children are admitted whose parents can and should take care of them—that the education given them pertains more to an independent than a dependent class—that they are educated more for the parlor and the stage than the house and the apprentice shop—that they are taught to be waited upon instead of to wait upon themselves. With studies they should be taught to labor. The intent should be to teach them to be good and industrious, rather than young ladies and gen-tlemen—something within and not above their

The cost of sustaining this institution the past year was \$48.006, exclusive of the interest on the cost of the buildings and grounds.

on the cost of the bindings and grounds. The average expense of each orphan was quite three dollars per week.

A portion of this community, besides bearing their equal proportion of taxation to support this costly establishment, sustain, support and educate through their own private conserves and preserves over one bunding death. energies and rerources over one hundred destititute children at an expense of one half of
what it is costing the city for the same number. This expense, if not borne by them,
would, under the present system, fall upon the
city. I refer to the Catholics—to the "Sisters
of Mercy"—who have these children in charge.

Now, it does seem to me we should be "just
before we are generous." In justice to ourselves a strong and successful effort should be
made by all concerned to economize extensively in this institution, and in justice to that
mentioned most worthy and excellent portion
of this community, some amount should be energies and resources over one hundred desti-

of this community, some amount should be donated by the city, so as to repay or assist said parties in the great relief, in the care of poor children, that they have and are affording to this city.

CITY ENGINEER. This office cost the city, directly and indi-rectly, during the last past year, unnecessari-ly, not less than \$20,000. Under some circumly, not less than \$20,000. Under some circumstances, with prosperity and a full city purse, with large permanent improvements going on, it might be advisable to be encumbered with a good city engineer; but situated as we are, struggling against adversity, any yearly salary expended in that way is just so much too much, in my opinion, for a luxury of that kind.

THE CITY BUILDINGS Are generally in good condition; a few repairs might not be out of place. The City Hall needs a thorough painting inside and outside; still it will answer for another year as it is. THE SALABIES

Of the city officials deserve some change. Some can be lowered and some ought to be raised. I am a firm believer that the laborer is worthy of his hire. PRINTING.

large percentage of that expense can be saved by confining ourselves by contract to one POLICE OR MAYOR'S COURT. This is a relic of old times-and not in ac-

The printing of the city is a necessity, but

This is a relie of old thates—and not in accordance with modern ideas. The duties of presiding in this Court should be borne, not by the Mayor, but by a Judge—by the Recorder for instance, who now, although drawing under State laws, and for life, a salery of two thousand dollars, has, to my knowledge, no duties that give to the city any value received. Some change here would not be out of place. FIRE LOAN ACT. I would respectfully call your attention to an ordinance ratified 28th day of August, 186-, to aid in rebuilding the burnt district and waste places of the city. This ordinance, like many others on our books, is noperative. I would, therefore, recommend that it be so amended as

to allow the erection of wooden buildings in all

portion of the burnt district west of King

street. The object of the ordinance is to aid in reyear but \$90,000 for its police force. New Bedford, Mass, about the same size with this city, as intended. Knowing this to be the real fact, let us proceed to correct the evil without delay. The objectionable features in the bill are the fold regime," which having, with its uccessities, passed away, it is my advice, that on grounds of economy, if for no vice, that on grounds of economy is not the that for which it is again contracts which, it will not even unsettle again

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1863. terest on its obligations shall be prouptly met and the obligations themselves provided for as they mature.

The accumulating interest on the city debt from and after January 1st next, should be referred and the obligations themselves provided for as the times.

The accumulating interest on the city debt from and after January 1st next, should be referred and the obligations themselves provided for as the times.

During the past five months a large amount Allow parties to erect wooden buildings with slate or metallic roofs, and soon our vacant lots will be covered, and money from taxes will flow

into our treasury. PROSPECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

I am in favor of cutting a canal across the Neck, from the Ashley to the Cooper Rivers. The following results would be attained: The Neck would be drained, rendering it perfectly Neck would be drained, rendering it perfectly healthy. By having the canal of sufficient breadth, boats and ratts could pass from river to river, saving much valuable time and expense, and would be a great aid to commerce and the shipping interest. A large number of the poor people would be furnished with employment, and the cost to the city would be trivial; every lead of earth excavated would be worth for filling purposes about the streets and the low grounds of the city every dollar it would cost. would cost.

would cost.

The pond between Beaufain and Broadstreets should be improved and made a beautiful spot. The expense of this would be probably not more than \$2000 or \$3000.

The city institutions, "House of Correction," or "Work House," "Alms House," "Hospitals and Orphan House," should be made as near self-sustaining as possible, and I will present self-sustaining as possible, and I will present a plan to accomplish this to a cortain extent. The city should erect on "Potters' Field" a farm of thirty-five acres, owned by the city, a suitable building for its Alms House, selling the property now used for that purpose, and also another building for a "House of Reformation" for the numerous young vagrants about our streets, and, with the help of the inmates of these institutions, should raise vegomates of these institutions, should raise vege-tables and garden produce sufficient for all the institutions of the city.

Two or three hundred head of hogs could be

Two or three hundred head of hogs could be attended to by these same inmates. The garbage and swill collected about the city by proper city carts would be ample for their support, and meat enough would be raised to supply all dependent upon the city's bounty.

The privies of the city should be regularly and properly cleaned by city laborers and suitable carts, and the offal taken to this same Potters' Field to be worked into manure by the same hogs for sale to the farmers on the Neck same hogs, for sale to the farmers on the Nèck or elsewhere. The extent to which this selfor elsewhere. The extent to which this self-sustaining process can be carried is scarcely thought of and still less realized in this com-

munity.

I have endeavored to present the leading topics of interest pertaining to the management of the city government clearly to your view, and, with a few parting remarks, will

leave them in your hands.

This city is far from being bankrupt and ruined. We have a climate equal to any in the United States for salubrity and pleasantness the year round. Our harbor is not ex-celled by any in the Southern States. We have a large back country, extending by the Memphis and Charleston Ruiroad to the Misssippi River, and as soon as the Blue Ridge Bailroad is completed by direct communica-tion with Ohio. We have a population equal to any for labor of all kinds; all it requires is the education and direction. And now, with all these advantages of nature and art, it is for the individual interest of every one residing here to "accept the situation as it is;" to give to every man, of whatever race or nationality, the right band of fellowship and his full polit-ical rights under this free government of laws. And not to wait for Northern or other capital to come and rebuild our fallen fortunes, but to go to work, and as soen as the others see us ourselves we shall not want for their

GEORGE W. CLARK, Mayor. City Hall, Charleston, December 15, 1868. Alderman Voigt offered the following resolu-

tion, which was carried:
Resolved, That the City Council petition the
Legislature to amend the acts of 1838 and 1861,
relative to the erection of wooden buildings. and that it lie over to the next meeting of

On motion, Council then adjourned. PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting. COUNCIL CHAMBER, December 16, 1868.

Council met last evening. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Potter, Olney, Honour, De-reet, Wall, Voigt. The Mayor announced that there being no quorum present, it would be impossible to pro-ceed to business, but that he would call a spe-cial meeting to-day, at 12 o'clock, at which he hoped to see a full attendance. The imporoce of the business before Council der ed that there should be a full meeting, and he hoped such would be the case.

Council then adjourned.
W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

THE LEGAL TENDERS.

Opinion of the Supreme Court as to the Constitutionality of the Act Crea-

There is considerable feverishness in the public mind just now in regard to the decision likely to be made by the United States Supreme Court upon the momentous question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. The opinions of the lower courts have been generally favorable to the legality of the act, and this fact is considered to be to a certain extent hopeful for an affirmative decision by the Supreme Court; yet in a case of such magnitude and affecting such wide interests, there is naturally much anxiety in view of a possible decision against the power of Congress, and much speculation as to what the results of

such a decision will be. The New York Tribune editorially says: We are confidently advised from Washington that the Supreme Court is prelly certain to subjudge the Legal Tender act unconstitutional. We are told that there will probably be but one dissenter from the court's judgment. We give this precisely can it reaches uses a report merely. The court's judgment. We give this precisely as it reaches us—as a report merely. The subject is one of such pervading interest that we have not deemed it best to await the appearance of the judgment, which will soon be rend.red.

The Washington correspondent of the Tri-

bune says:

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case now before that body involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, is looked forward to with great anxiety. Many of the most prominent men here express great doubt as to what the decision will be. The court has not met in consultation yet, but it is expected to do so during the present week. After a division is had, several weeks bnne savs : After a division is had, several weeks weef. After a division is had, seed at work will be consumed in the preparation of the opinions. It is hinted that Justices Chase, Swayne, Miller, Davis, and Field will vote to sustain the constitutionality of the act, and that Chief Justice Chase will write the majority opinion. This is one rumor. The one that gains most ground, however, is that the court will decide the law to be unconstituional, and that Judge Chase will be alone in his dissent. The effect of such a decision would be universal. Gold would be the medium of contracts and business, and green-backs would be quoted at their value, just as they are quoted in California and London at the present time.

The New York Post says:

There is no reason for such alarm as some express. If the court finds that Congress has no constitutional power to pass the act, then the act is void from the beginning. Greenbacks are not now and have not at any time been in law a legal tender for the payment of debts, public or private. Any man agreeing to pay dollars is bound in law to pay comed gold. But contracts made since the legal tender notes became the woney of account by the enstom of trade, will made since the legal tender notes became the money of account by the enstom of trade, will be held by the courts to be bound by that custom. Contracts made since the publication of the Legal T inder act as law, and in view of that act, will be held to refer to that act and to include it; so that the legal tender clause will control them, not as law, but as part of the contract. Such a decision, therefore, if made, will not stonal business disturbal accounts. building such places as acove stated. How can this be attained when two important features in the buil frustrates the whole plan? Unless these obstecles are removed we need not expect to see any good arising out of it. It has failed to accomplish that for which it was intended. Knowing this to be the real fact, let us proceed to correct the evil without the Legal Tender act. But old debts, contract-ledge. The objectionable features in the full control them, not as law, but as part of the control them, not as law, but as part of the control them, not as law, but as part of the control them, not as law, but as part of the control. Such a decision, therefore, if made, will not step all business, disturb all accounts, and ruin all debtors, as some people imagine. It will not even unsettle again contracts which, made in specie times, have been settled under the Legal Tender act. But old debts, contract-ledge. The object to add the control them, not as law, but as part of the control them, not as law, but as part of the control them, not as law, but as part of the control them, not as law, but as part of the control. Such a decision, therefore, if made, will not stop all business, disturb all accounts, and ruin all debtors, as some people imagine. It will not even unsettle again contracts which, made in specie times, have been settled under the Legal Tender act. But old debts, contract, and ruin all debtors, and ruin all debtors, and ruin all debtors, and ruin all debtors, and ruin all debtors and ruin all debtors.

The New York Post says :

Married.

Shipping. FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FAST SAILING BRITISH BARK
MONNEQUASH, Captain WILLIAM MURBAY, will have quick dispatch for the above

For freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE BRITI-H SHIP SCOTSWOOD, Captain ROBERT YEAMAN, having a
portion of her cargo engaged, will have
dispatch for the above port.

For Freight engagements, apply to December 15 6 ROBERT MURE & CO.

FOR BOSTON-DESPATCH LINE.
THE NEW A1 BRIG ROBERT DILLON THE NEW AI DAY

BLATCHFORD Master, having bulb heavy
Freight engaged, warts a few Laudred bales
Cotton and light Freight to fill up, and sai?

WILLIAM ROACH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY FIFTH

DAY, TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILA-DELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS. MO., AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES. THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
STORY Steamship CABROLL, L.
M. Hungars Commander, will sail
for Baltimore on Friday, the 18th
December, at Eight o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 1,
Union Wharves, making clese connections, and delivering freight to all points in connection
promptly and at low rates.
Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domesics and General
Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, & per
cent, to or from Baltim re or Philadelphia.
The steamship SEA GULL will follow on regular
day.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHPFL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, Loca-wood Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Saturday, 19th instant, 2t

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).
The steamer CHARLESTON will follow on Tuesday, 22d, at — o'clock.
December 17

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from New Orleans to Charleston, S.
C., VIA Florida Railroad and ALLIANCE LINEU, S. Mail Steamships.
And steamers CITY POINT and DICFATOR, will be given for.

F. W. PERKINS & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Carondelot-street, New Orleans,
A. B. NOYES, Agent,
December 15 1mo Fernandina, Fia.

FOR NEW YORK. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, will leave Vander-horst's Wharf, on Friday Morning, December 18, at Nine o'clock.

RAVENEL & 60., Agents.

CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIREN

And other places, should not fai

to lay in their supplies of PROVISIONS, CLAREIS, GHAMPAGNES
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS
RIES, WINES, CANNED MEATA, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Luncheous.

Send for a catalogue.

WM. S. COBWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street, Between Wentworth and Beaufain,

FOR EDISTO. ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE, AND WAY LAND-INGS.

THE SIFAMER POCOSIN, CAPT.
W. H. GANON, will receive Freight
This Day, and leave To Morriew Morning, at Eight
o'clock, and Edisto Scturday Morning, at Eight

FOR CHERAW. GEORGETOWN, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE

PEEDEE RIVER. THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAPT.

INLAND ROUTE. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET TIME VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

CONNECTING WITH THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILRO AD AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN

THE FINE, FAST STEAMER
PHOT B.Y. Captain Fish Peck, wil
leave Charles ton on Monday and Friday Mornings, at
Flight o'clock. Returning, leaves Savannah on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, at half-past Fight o'clock.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAI, FERNAFBINA AND JAORSON VIA SAVANNAI, FERNAFBINA AND JAORSON VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER DIOTATOR, Captain Class Willer, will sell from Charleston every Tuestay Eccaing, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer OUTY FOUNT, Captain WM. T MCNELTY, will sell from Ch. rleston every Friday Eccaing, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Curtest Railroad at Navannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florids Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensaco's Rey West and H wann.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensaco's and New Orleans.

ensucola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steam res Oclawaha and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakes

DUPONT-FOGARTIE.—On the 15th December, 1868, by Rev. THOMAS SMYTHE, D. D., Dr. W. DUPONT to Miss SARAH A. FOGARTIE, daughter of EDWARD FOGARTIE, E-q., all of this city. No cards

Juneral Motices.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KERRISON, and of their daughter, Miss MARY KERRISON, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, at Grace Church, To-Morrow Morning (Friday), the 18th instant, at Eleven o'clock. December 17

Special Notices.

ASTOFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAIL-WAY COMPANY, CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY STREETS .- CHARLESTON, S. C., December 15, 1868.—Sealed offers will be received up to 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 21st instant, for the PURCHASE OF THE MANURE from the Company's Stables, Shepherd-street, for one year from the 1st of January next. For particulars apply at the Company's Office, Broad-street. S. W. RAMSAY, Secretary. By order.

BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffestreets, and get a better article for the same money than at any other establishment in the city.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriassa guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila-3mes delphia, Pa. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the

only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints: remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigo rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 3 NEW YORK, JULY 1st, 1868 .- DEAR SIR: In your paper of last week, you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS,

and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice or my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo ci rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world. Yours truly,

CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

German Cologne, and sold at half the price. December 15 Miscellaneous.

MAGNOLIA WATER. -Superior to the best imported

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. THE BEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE IS A good SEWING MACHINE, and the best Sewing Machine that is made is the Willox & Gibbs. This is proved daily at No. 307 King-street.

D. B. HASELTON, Agent Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.
December 17 12

APPLES ! APPLES ! APPLES ! L ARGE AND FINE WALHALLA APPLES AT \$150 per hundred, at MOFFETT & WHARTON'S, No. 22 East Bay, corner of
Vanderhorst's Wharf.

POTATOES, APPLES, ORANGES AND LEMONS.

WE ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER from New York and rlorida, POTATOES, APPLES, ORANGES and LEMONS, which we offer low.

MOFFEIT & WHARTON,
No. 22 East Bay,
Corner of Vanderhorst's Wharf.
December 8

December 8

DICKSON SELECT COTTON SEED. WE WILL FURNISH THE ABOVE PROLIFIC COTTON SEED in quantities to suit pur-

of four feet in height. Under proper cultivation, the product from this seed is prodigious. Directions for cultivation furnished. Specimens of the cotton on the stalk to be seen at our office. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & U. Factors, ne streets.

Corner Church nt

December 12 CHOICE COTTON SEED. THE SUBSCRIBER, DAVID DICKSON, OF SPARTA, takes this method of informing the cotton planters of the South that he has made every arrangement for the sale and shipment of the DICKSON SELECT COTTON SEED. He is in no way connected with David Dickson, of Oxford, Georgia, and has carefully selected this seed himself. The seed which has been twice selected, is offered at 52 per bushel. The same seel which has been carefully selected for the last three years, is offered at \$5 per bushel or it be bushels for \$20, delivered at the de.ol. In order to insure a safe delivery the following directions should be complied with: Write the name and postoffice phinly; send the money by mail, taking a certificate from the Postmaster, and if the money is lost the seed will be sent on the recipit of the certificate. To prevent frauds on planters, no agents are employed, and all letters must be directed to Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia. THE SUBSCRIBER, DAVID DICKSON, OF SPAR

DAVID DICKSON,
Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia,
Imo

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS!

IF YOU WANT GAS FITTING DONE,
Go to P. L. GUILLEMIN, No. 140 Church-street.
If you want STEAM FILLING done,
Go to P. L. GUILLEMIN, No. 141 Church-street.
If you want PLUMBING done,
Go to P. L. GUILLEMIN, No. 140 Church-street.
If you want TIN FOOPING and GUITERING done,
Go to P. L. GUILLEMIN, No. 140 Church-street.
If you want GAS FIX. URES,
Go to P. L. GUILLEMIN, No. 140 Church-street.
Where you can got GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDATIS, Brackets, Hall Lights, Portable Stands,
Drop Lights,

ARGAND BERNERS.

Porcelain, Mica. Paper and Tin Sandes, Glass Gleb's and Shades, Cooper and Iron Pumps, Bath Tubs, Parlor and Bed-room Grates, Kerosene Lamps, &c., &c., at reason-ble prices.

Repairing promptly attended to.
Old Gas Firtures Rebronzed.

December 10 thsm2mo

December 3

BANK BILLS WANTED. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE GIVEN FOR BILLS
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE (old issue).
Z. B. OAKES,
No. 4 Erond-street.

Financial.

City Advertisements. UPPER WARDS GUARDHOUSE, DZ.

ques ed to call at this post, pay expenses and tak her away.

December 16 5 Chief of Police.

COMBER 16, 1868.—Taken up, going at large, centrary to city Ordinance, a DARK RED COW, with horns, the points sawed off. The owner is requested to call at this post, may expense and take

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE AI AMERICAN BARK EGERIA, H. A. STARRET Master, Laving two-thirds (5) of her cargo enagod and going on board, will have immediate dispersion. For balance of Freight, apply to
PATTERSON & STOCK,
South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE NEW AND STRICTLY AT AMERICAN Clipper Bark LIZZIE H., H. H. M.
SPRING COMPARIAGE, will be dispatched for the above port. This vessel insures

FIRST CLASS.

For freight engagements, apply to
STREET BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 74 East Bay.

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW
STEAMSHIP CAM IL LA, HENRY
PRACE Commander, wants six hundred bales Cotton to complete cargo,
to sail on 21st December.
For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.
The CAMILLA will be followed by the ROXANA,
COBDEN and MARMORA. 6 December 15

#3-Through Bills of Lading given to Boston and revidence, R. I. insurance can be obtained on these steamers at 1/2 per cent.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin accommodations apply to passage a party & CO

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

RAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUSE TO FLORIDA, AIREN

Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street

o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

JNO. H. MURRAY, Market Whari.

E3-The Steamer leaves ugain Tuseday Morning, at
Nine o'clock, and Edisto Wednesdry Morning, at
Nine o'clock.

1* December 17

THE STEARER CANTER, CAPT.

C. C. White, is receiving Freight at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave Saturday Morning, 19th instant, at Seven o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply to December 17 2 JOHN FERGUSON.

FLORIDA.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
Describer 15 Accommodation Wharf,

ers Oclawaha and Griffin f-r Silver Springs and Lakes,
Griffin, Eustis, Harris and Durhana,
All freight o yatle on the whart,
Goods not removed at sunser will be stored at risk
and expense of owners.
For Freight or Passage engagement, andly to
J. D. Alken & O.A. Agents,
South Admits Wharf,
N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and staterooms.
Steamer City Point will touch at \$1. Mary's, Geo
going and returning each week.
November 21