

BY TELEGRAPH. THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE MANDAMUS—THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT THE RETURN MADE BY THE ACTING BOARD OF ALDERMEN VS SATURNIN—LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 22.—In the Supreme Court this morning, a motion was made by Mr. Corbin that the Acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston be attached for contempt, unless they shall return, on or before the 28th instant, a full compliance with the order as served upon them in the writ of mandamus.

Counsel stated that they made the motion in order to obtain the decision of the court as to the sufficiency of the return. They claimed that the Acting Aldermen, in addition to the certificate made, should have certified that Pillsbury and the Aldermen elect having received the highest number of votes were, duly elected Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston; that such declaration was necessary in order to place them in a position to assert their right to the offices by means of a writ of quo warrantum.

The court held that the return as made was sufficient in law, and was equivalent to a declaration by the Acting Board of Aldermen that, according to the returns of the managers, Gilbert Pillsbury and the Aldermen named were duly elected Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston.

General James Conner made an able argument against the motion. The counsel for the claimants said that they merely desired to have the decision of the court, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied.

IN THE SENATE the bill to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their road, was passed unanimously.

Swails, from the Military Committee, reported back amended, with instructions proposed by Leslie, the bill to organize and govern the militia.

The Senate then went into executive session. IN THE HOUSE, W. L. Wells, recently elected member from Beaufort, qualified.

The House went into committee of the whole and was occupied up to adjournment in the discussion of the bill to amend the criminal law.

WASHINGTON. REUBEN'S PROPERTY RESTORED—SENATORIAL ELECTIONS—WHISKEY LAWS.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—General Beauregard's Memphis property has been restored, and his private papers, now in the War Department, will also be shortly returned to him.

Tipton has been re-elected from Nebraska. Stanton authorizes the statement that he did not order Lanks to supersede Grant.

Many members of the House have petitioned the Senate, by a circular, not to confirm any more of Johnson's nominations.

Daniel D. Pratt has been elected United States Senator from Indiana.

Rollins has decided that no allowance can be made for the loss of spirits in bond by leakage, fire or otherwise.

CONGRESSIONAL. FEMALE SUFFRAGE—STATE RIGHTS AND RAILROADS—THE BANKRUPT ACT—RETURN TO SPECIFIC PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—IN THE SENATE resolutions were passed ordering the claims against the Department of the West to be printed.

A petition from a number of physicians, asking for a reduction of the tariff on certain drugs, was received; also several petitions for female suffrage.

The Senate then discussed State rights in regard to railroads, until adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE, a bill was introduced extending the fifty per cent. provision of the bankrupt law; also a bill for diminishing the fluctuations in gold and for return to specie payments.

AFTER various private bills, the Denver Railroad bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

EUROPE. DEATH OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, January 22.—Leopold Ferdinand, Duke of Brabant and Prince Royal of Belgium, died to-day, aged ten years.

THE CONFERENCE. PARIS, January 22.—The conference has sent a messenger with the protocol to Greece, directing him to wait five days for an answer.

CUBAN AFFAIRS. CUBAN INDEPENDENCE—DECLARATION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY OF CUBA—THE INSURGENTS ADVANCING ON PUEERTO PRINCE—PROPOSED SURRENDER OF THE REBELS—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC INDUSTRY.

HAVANA, January 21.—At a meeting of leading Liberal Cubans it was resolved unanimously that Cubans should insist on the self-government of the island; that its independence granted by Spain, with all the guarantees necessary to insure its permanency, would solve all the difficulties and evils which afflict the country. This resolution is regarded as a declaration of political faith of the Liberal party.

The Prensa, reviewing an article on the subject in a Liberal paper, says: "The Cuban party insist on continuing the fight against Spain, it might be with the object either of throwing the island into the arms of the United States or of forming a republic separate from Spain.

This renders it necessary for Spaniards to reduce them to loyalty by force of arms; but should the Spaniards be attacked by foreigners, and perhaps compelled by superior force to leave the island, they would leave it in ruins and ashes.

COMMUNICATION created much confusion, and caused no little damage to commerce between Cuba and the United States. It now appears the injunction has been partially removed.

The Verdad, the new liberal journal, makes a severe attack upon the Spanish Bank. The same paper denounces the attempts made this week to assassinate Spanish soldiers.

The Diario is informed that the rebel General Jesus Perez offered to surrender himself and the forces under his command provided an unconditional pardon be granted. The Spanish general at Santiago has conceded these terms, and expects Perez will soon give himself up.

Authentic particulars of recent events and the condition of the revolutionists, from Cuban sources, are wanting, and there are no means at present of confirming the news given above, which is derived largely from official dispatches.

Government advices state that the rebels were handsomely repulsed in an attempt to burn Manzanillo.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. A malignant sickness has broken out at Tucson, in Arizona. Nearly every one in the place has been attacked, and many have died.

In the great murder trial in Philadelphia, Mr. Trichel has been found not guilty.

There is to be a great agricultural fair in Atlanta on the first Tuesday in February.

Several resolutions looking to the preservation of the rights of the colored race, were voted down in the Georgia Legislature yesterday.

The Florida Legislature has repeated the act authorizing the Governor to establish a detective force throughout the State.

AFFAIRS IN ORANGEBURG. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. ORANGEBURG, S. C., January 21.—After an arduous session, the court finished the docket early in the afternoon.

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FROM THE STATE CAPITAL. THE MANDAMUS—THE RAILROAD CASE—THE CHANGES IN THE CRIMINAL LAW—GENERAL LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21.—The argument in the mandamus case, on the motion for a rule upon the Acting Board of Aldermen, will be argued before the Supreme Court tomorrow by General James Conner for the Board of Aldermen, and by Messrs. Corbin and Chamberlain for the claimants.

Notice of a motion was given in the Supreme Court to-day by General James Conner for a prohibition to arrest proceedings in the case of the South Carolina Railroad vs. Columbia and Augusta Railroad until the respective rights of the two companies shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court. Some day next week will, doubtless, be fixed for hearing the argument.

The Governor gave a public reception this evening to the various State officers and members of the Legislature.

The debates in both branches of the General Assembly are daily growing warmer and more interesting, but rather too prolix for the good of the Treasury Department. As a general thing, however, there is evident a laudable desire on the part of members of both houses that the important measures now up for discussion shall receive full consideration before being passed.

Such to-day was the subject under consideration in the House, namely, the bill to alter and amend the criminal law. The great question was on the abolition of capital punishment in all cases except of willful murder.

The general sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of the proposition as in keeping with the progress of the age. It is to be remembered, however, that the strongest opposition comes from those to the man born, while its warmest advocates are those white and colored who have but recently made South Carolina their home.

The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Corbin, in that body the most active and determined opponents were Rainey, of Georgetown, and Rainey, of Charleston.

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THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. PRESENTATION OF A FLAG. Interesting Correspondence.

We publish herewith the correspondence between the St. George's Society and Mr. Whitehead, of Manchester, England, who, by the hands of Mr. William M. Lawton, of this city, has presented to the society a handsome St. George's flag. The courtesy and thoughtfulness of Mr. Whitehead will, we are sure, be properly appreciated, and we trust that the St. George's Society, whose objects and position are so well explained in the letter of its president, will find friends in England who will enable it to increase its usefulness, and carry out the laudable purposes for which it was designed.

[COPY.] CHARLESTON, S. C., November 1, 1868. To the President and Members of the St. George's Society, of Charleston: GENTLEMEN—It affords me much pleasure to be the bearer of a flag, which was manufactured especially for you, by a friend in Manchester, England, James Heywood Whitehead, Esq., a note from whom I have the gratification to enclose herewith.

With profound respect for your charitable association, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. WM. M. LAWTON.

[ENCLOSURE.] Mr. J. H. Whitehead presents his compliments to the St. George's Society of Charleston, and begs to present them with a flag, and hopes it may serve to cement the feeling of mutual association and protection, and keep up the friendly communication between the two countries.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 28, 1868. My DEAR SIR—I was unable to lay before the members of the St. George's Society your kind letter of the 1st inst., accompanying the flag presented to them by Mr. W. M. Lawton, until their meeting on the 23rd inst.

Enclosed, under St. George's seal, is a copy of the action of the society in acknowledging the gift of Mr. Whitehead's kind contribution, and also a letter from myself communicating to him that action, and informing him of the measures proposed by the society and appropriated to the relief of his countrymen—the English poor in Charleston.

I have the honor to beg the favor of you to transmit these documents to Mr. Whitehead, and to accept the thanks of the St. George's Society, as well as of myself individually, for kindly thinking of us in distant lands for rest and recreation. I am, my dear sir, Very faithfully, &c. H. M. WALKER, Secretary of the St. George's Society.

To WM. M. LAWTON. At a regular meeting of the St. George's Society, held on the 23rd December, 1868, it was unanimously resolved, That the thanks of the St. George's Society of Charleston be and the same are respectfully returned to Mr. James Heywood Whitehead, of Manchester, England, for the handsome flag which he has so kindly presented.

That the name James Heywood Whitehead be enrolled as one of the honorary members of the society.

That the members of the St. George's Society cordially reciprocate the good wishes and kindly greetings contained in the note of Mr. Whitehead.

That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to that gentleman.

Extracted from the minutes. (Signed) H. M. WALKER, Secretary of the St. George's Society. (Countersigned) H. M. WALKER, H. M. Consul, President.

BRITISH CONSULATE. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 20, 1868. To James Heywood Whitehead, Esq., South-side, Saddleworth, near Manchester, Eng.: My DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in transmitting to you herewith the resolutions of the St. George's Society of Charleston, over which I have the honor to preside. These resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted at a meeting of the society held on the 23rd inst., being the first meeting for the transaction of business that had been held since Mr. Lawton had placed in my hands your much valued present and kind accompaniments.

It is the interest of our association in presenting the members with a St. George's Cross, and in expressing the wish that that symbol may "serve to cement the feeling of mutual association and protection, and keep up the friendly communication between the two countries."

At the breaking up of the late desolating war, the society had amassed about \$12,000, which were invested in State and city bonds, and in the stock of various banks. That amount formed two funds, one of about \$10,000, the income of which was devoted to the relief of widows and orphans, and the other of about \$2,000, which was applied to the relief of the Englishmen in distress. The first fund was almost wholly lost by the result of the war, which rendered insolvent every banking institution in the South, and, in consequence, the fund consisting of State and city bonds, still has existence; but as neither the State nor city have paid interest upon their indebtedness since the war, the society is without its usual income, and unable to listen to the many applications made for relief.

This last is a matter which, I think, may very properly be brought to the notice of the benevolent in England, for the charity of the English people is well known to be of a liberal and generous nature, and they are free to apply to institutions existing in their own country, or for the relief of Englishmen in distress, from no willful fault of their own, are homeless and penniless strangers, and unable to return to their native land, or to their own country. By a gratuity of a few dollars to such, the society has often raised worthy persons from the depths of misery and despair; and it becomes a question whether the society may not be able to do the same in England to aid them in their efforts to relieve the English poor in Charleston. Mr. Christopher Atkinson, of Ayrath, in Liverpool, a member of the society, will, I am sure, be glad to see the society, and will be pleased to offer that they may eventually improve the society's means for usefulness.

Adding my individual acknowledgments for your kindness in making to the society a present of the flag, and to the members with new life and vigor in the conduct of their charitable trust. I remain, my dear sir, Very faithfully, &c. H. M. WALKER, H. M. Consul, President.

LAND AND LABOR IN GEORGIA. We take the following paragraphs from an interesting *Masses* (Ga.) letter, published in the New York Times:

There are indications of a reluctance on the part of freedmen to contract for the next year. They have got the idea that freedom is not compatible with an obligation to work twelve months under the direction of a white man.

They recognize the necessity for labor, but want to work by the month or to "job about a week while," and having ready cash in their pockets, they prefer to do so, rather than to be bound to a vague idea that something wonderful will happen when "Massa Grant comes in."

And that to enjoy that something to the highest degree, it is essential not to be "bound down by no contract with a white man." In a few days, however, the storekeepers in the towns and villages will have got most if not all the negroes' money for brass-laden carts, accoutrements, fine fire-crackers, hoop female raiment, and when the money is out will return and contracts will be made. The long-mooted case of money-wages versus a slave of the crop is still under discussion, and there are sanguine as to its success.

THE INTEREST OF THE PLANTER, if the negro would be better satisfied and would sooner learn the value of money and of economy. But the share in the crop, dividing the risk and the labor, and the laborer's independence in his industry, is found to be the safest and best.

An immense area will be planted in cotton next year. The incentive of twenty-five cents to plant who has an acre of ground, and every one seems confident that "cotton will never fall again below twenty cents." I am much afraid that provision crops will be neglected, and the soil will be exhausted, and the cry will be "sell cotton at \$100 a bale and buy corn at seventy-five cents or \$1," is the invariable reply to the eager cotton-planter.

The male drovers, who this time last year were the most disconsolate and disappointed set of men I ever saw, are now the most cheerful and contented. They have sold their stocks readily at high prices, and the cry is still they are good medium mules, from five to seven years old and broke, bring readily from one hundred and seventy-five dollars to two hundred dollars. The dealers in fertilizers are very active. There are phosphates, ammoniated raw bones, and dry bones, and ground bones, and floor of bones advertised as "the very best manure for cotton." All sorts of guano, rilled guano, and other guanos, are advertised in every direction, and the newspapers are filled with flaming accounts of the surprising effects of these stimulants to production.

All this shows prosperity, and promises well, unless it is overdone. The eagerness to "go to work and make something" is universal. Arrangements are being made to erect several cotton and paper mills. The coal mines are being worked more extensively and more profitably than heretofore. Business in the towns and cities has not been so active since the war closed. Every one has money except the lawyers and the editors. Railroad enterprises are in every direction, and the advertisement from the bare project to the advertisement for the first twenty miles. Politicians alone look gloomy, shake their heads, and are apprehensive. The Democrats fearing that the Congress will pass the Education bill, and the Republicans fearing that the Education bill will pass, and the Bullcock party fearing that Congress "won't do nothing."

PARIS. MORALS, MANNER AND MIND. A Startling Picture of Life in the French Metropolis.

The following article was published in a late number of the London Athenaeum:

The French will not read their classics. The young man of the present day has never mastered a page of Ovid. I find, for my own part, that the only French society, the classic dramatists are known only so far as they are acted; and there are plenty of young gentlemen on the Boulevard who shrug their shoulders at the thought of France, and point to the Education bill as the only thing that is on the stage. They are for Offenbach and Schneider, and are more pleased to get at the scandalous memoirs of the Grand Duchesse than they would be to get at the works of Voltaire or Moliere as they have been discovered. Romance fills the salon, the boudoir, and the bedroom. The bridal chamber is the comic scene. The husband and the wife are the only characters in the novel and the magazine, and the only characters in the lives of the people. These are the ingredients which are served up in a hundred forms, and supply all the reading of the mothers who are pictured in the French novels, and the only subjects of disapprobation, and of the lover who makes his friend's wife his mistress. The poisonous, pestilential stuff is presented to the readers as portraits of themselves and their neighbors, and they are not only not repelled, but they are proud of it. Amateur and professional immorality are the dishes, in the preparation of which M. Alexandre Dumas fits in the Jules Gonnet of his epigrams, and the Jules Gonnet of his epigrams.

Whatever may be said of the political time of Napoleon III, the popular literature of his day will, it is fondly hoped, be repudiated by an indignant posterity as almost inedible. The French people are not only not repelled, but they are proud of it. Amateur and professional immorality are the dishes, in the preparation of which M. Alexandre Dumas fits in the Jules Gonnet of his epigrams, and the Jules Gonnet of his epigrams.

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