THE CHARLESTON EXTENSION BILL

THE BLUE RIPGE RESOLUTION.

Kimpton and his Bonds-The Bank Bills-More Power for the Mayor and Aldermen- A New Railroad-The Flour Inspectorship.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, December 12. In the Senate, to-day, the House bill to em-

power circuit judges to change the venue in criminal and civil cases was read a first time. The House joint resolution for an investigation

of the affairs of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company was discussed. Leslie denounced the resolution as an insult to the Governor, intimating that some senators knew too much about the opera tions of the road. The Senate refused lo concur.

The bill to repeal the township law was passed. A petition to abolish taxes on manufactures was submitted by Arnim and referred to the

Corbin introduced bills to amend the charter of the Board of Trade; to increase the capital of the Union Bank; to incorporate the Yemassee and Millen Railroad, and the Charleston Banking and Trust Company. These received their first readings, also the bill to amend the act appointing a

The Finance Committee reported that H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agent of the State, had

voluntarily given bond to the amount of \$500,000. The joint committee appointed last session for that purpose, reported that they had destroyed bills of the Bank of the State to the amount of

In the House Mobidy gave notice of a bill to an sthorize the Governor to fill vacancies caused by the death or resignation of county officers.

Ransier presented the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, for an enactment to remove C. N. Averill, the flour inspector in Charles-

The following bills were read a first time: To incorporate the Coopers' Union of Charleston; to abolish the office of inspector of naval stores: to provide a school for the penitentiary; to incorporate the Yemassee and Millen Railroad Company; to vest the right to run a ferry from Dil's Bluff, James Island, to Charleston, in Toney Stafford; to incorporate the Sumter Wide Awake Engine Company; to renew the act to perpetuate testimony, records and wills destroyed or lost

A bill to protect the rights of persons lawfully in possession of lands and tenements was

The Charleston election and extension bill was reported back with an additional section, providing that if the present Mayor and Aldermen shall, after a declaration of the result of the new election under this act, refuse to vacate their office when the same is applied for by the newly elected officers, or shall in any way resist the provi sions of this act, they shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$700 and imprisonment in the penitentlary for not exceeding six months. After a little debate the bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 74, nays 8, as follows: McKinlay, (colored,) Beaty, (Democrat, Burton, (colored,) Demars, lican,) Bishop, (Republican,) Sloan, (Democrat.) The Governor has approved the act to levy a

special tax on Williamsburg County.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

The Phosphate Monopoly-The Legislature in Danger of being Bitten-Corbin and Free Trade-The Land Commission-Leslie Rampant-The Charleston Extension-Jurors-Railroud Matter -The "Lien Bill "-Deadly Weapons-Playing Off-Stray Items.

> FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1 COLUMBIA, January 11.

THE PHOSTHATE MONOPOLY. The disappearance of the grand phosphate monopoly bill into the pockets of the Committee on Incorporations seemed to have been the signal

for bringing into the light other bills upon the

Laying on the desks of the senators, this morning, were copies of the resolutions passed "at a mass meeting of the citizens of Charleston, irrespective of race or color, held at Military Hall on the 20th December" last, and of a petition to the Legislature, signed by R. Hunter, T. J. Mackey and G. B. Stoddard, which recited a great many things in opposition to the phosphate monopoly bill and then informed the Legislature that it might "thus be seen that a grave fraud upon the State may be coiled up like a cunning snake in this tempting bed of financial roses, on which you are invited to repose your faith as guardians

of the public welfare." If "grave fraud" bites

the Legislature, how it (g. f.) will suffer. Early in the morning session, Hoyt introduced a bill to regulate the mining and digging of phosphates from the navigable waters and streams of the State. The bill recites that, whereas beds of phosphate rocks and deposits of great value have heer discovered in this State, and such deposits are found in considerable quantities in the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State; and whereas all of the citizens of the State have an equal right to dig and mine for these deposits. provided that they do not oostruct the navigation of these rivers and streams, or interfere with the rights of the riparian proprietors; and whereas the mining of these deposits from these streams and waters will, under proper regulations, yield to the State a large revenue for the benefit of all the citizens; therefore, be it enacted, that after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to dig, mine or remove from any of the navigable streams or waters of the State unless he or they shall have taken out a license to do so, the manner of taking out such license to be hereafter prescribed, and shall pay in addition to the sam paid for the license, one dollar for every ton of phosphates so dug or removed; that any person who shall dig or remove phosphates without such license shall forfeit a sum equal to double the value of the quantity so dug or removed; that any person or corporation desiring a license must apply to the Secretary of State, and upon the payment of the proper fees, shall receive a license for leave to dig and mine for twelve mouths, and before commencing operations must give bond to make a true and faithful return to the State Auditor monthly of the number of tons of the phosphatic deposit, and shall pay monthly one dollar for

each ton reported as so moved. As soon as this was read and ordered to be printed, Cain introduced a bill to incorporate the South Carolina Chemical and Mining Company,

same to dig and mine in certain navigable rivers in this State, under certain restrictions and conditions. It provides that Nathaniel A. Pratt, Geo. F. Lewis, Samuel F. Fisher, Dr. George Fox, James C. Fisher, H. A. Pratt, Jessie E. Smith, be incorporated under the above name, for the purpose of digging and mining for earths, marls, phosphates, phosphatic deposits and substances, rocks and minerals, in lands to be acquired, and also in the navigable rivers of the State; that every year the company shall pay into the State treasury the sum of fire hundred dollars for a license for the privilege granted by this act, and to make every year a just return of all the phosphates, earths, &c., dug or removed, to the Comptroller-General, and pay into the treasury one dollar for each ton reported as dug; that if the company has commenced work upon any water or stream, it shall have exclusive right to dig the whole middle of said stream, and for five miles above and below the point of operations, and any person or company interfering, working or impeding with this company, shall be liable to be restrained by injunction by any court of competent jurisdiction.

This bill was also ordered to be printed. CORBIN AND "FREE TRADE." Corbin came into the Senate about half-past 12 o'clock, and as soon as an opportunity offered, arose and said he had a resolution which he was about to introduce, and would ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It had cen reported, upon good authority, to him, that certain persons had been, during the past year, removing from in and about Coosaw River phosphates, without authority of law, and that the work was still going on. His attention had been called to an anon-mous communication in THE DAILY NEWS, of yesterday, addressed to himself, with several &c., &c., &c., in which the report about the removal of phosphates from the Coosaw River was denied. He said he did not place any confidence in the statements of that communication, as the man who wrote it, although he pompously professed to be a gentleman, did not have the manliness or decency to sign his name to it; that he contradicted, by this very omission, the declaration that he was a gentleman, as no gentleman would write such a low, scurrious letter; and, second, if he did, under heat of passion, he would have signed his name to it. Whether he (Free Trade) had been stealing phosphates, or not, he had done a very much meaner thing in writing that letter, and then shamelessly hiding himself behind an assumed pame. He said he did not intend to notice the communication further, and begged the pardon of the Senate for having said as much. After these remarks, during which he

ion, as follows: Whereas, It has been reported that certain persons have been and are trespassing upon the property of the State by digging, mining and re-moving from the beds of the navigable rivers and waters of the State phosphate rocks and phos-phatic deposits without authority by law; there-

showed a bitter temper, he introduced the resolu-

Resolved by the Senate, the House of represen s concurring. That the Attorney-General be acted to take such legal proceedings relative instructed to take such legal protect the rights thereto as may be necessary to protect the rights

Unanimous consent was asked for its imme diate consideration, but Maxwell objected, and !! was laid over under the rules. THE LAND COMMISSION.

There are a number of the members and senators who think the land commission a failure, and are endeavoring to improve it. A bill was introduced in the House yesterday providing for the appointment of a land commissioner in each Congressional District. It was referred, as was desired, and probably, as asserted, will never see the light again. In the Senate to-day Cain gave notice of a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to create a land commission." It provides that there shall be created a lan-l commissioner for each county, who shall be appointed by the Governor and the advisory board; that they shall hold office for two years, and report to the general land commission what lands have been purchased by him; what price paid, and how dispose SLIE RAMPANT.

To-day, in the Senate, Corbin gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing that the capital stock of the Union Bank of South Carolina be increased from one hundred thousand to one million dollars. He then asked that it should introduced and considered at once. Leslie opposed any such motion. Four-fifths of the banks of this State, said he, are ruled by Democrats, who asperse-[Here he was called to order. He attempted to continue his remarks, but was always called to order.] Finally, he turned to leave the chamber and said, "I will say that Democrats have charge of these banks, and they will steal anyhow." He then left but in a short time returned, when the bill authorizing the county commissioners of Colleton and Spartanburg Countles to levy an additional tax to pay the indebtedness of their respective counties-the former two and a half, and the latter two mills on the dollar-was upon its second reading. Leslic ook occasion to denounce county commissioners generally, and those of Barnwell County especially. He said they did nothing but speculate. Before giving them more money it would be better to send a committee to investigate their actions and accounts, and prepare the way for their prosecution. Hoyt and Wimbush made brief remarks defending the commissioners of their respective counties from Leslie's sweeping charge. The bill was passed.

THE CHARLESTON EXTENSION. In the House, to-day, DeLarge introduced the bill to alter and amend the charter and extend the limits of the city of Charleston, and provide for an election of Mayor and Aldermen of the same. After some slight objection made by one member, which prevented its second reading, it was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. I have sent the first, second, third. fourth and fifth sections of the bill. Since then the following sections have been added:

SECTION 6. For the purpose of carrying on the election as provided for by this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to appoint five commissioners of elections, whose duty it shall be to appoint three managers of elections for each poil in the city under whose superintendence the registracity, under whose superintendence the registra-tion and election shall be conducted at each poll in conformity with the existing laws and regula tions regarding elections, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Each ward in the city shall constitute at least one poil, but the commissioners shall have power to divide each ward into as many poils as, in their judgment, they may been

secessary.
Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of such managers, com-Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of such managers, commencing five days prior to the election, and after having given ten days' public notice, to open their respective poils for three days, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of registering the names of all qualified voters, and their places of residence, in books to be furnished by the compressioners.

he commissioners. SEC. 8. In all elections held in accordance with this act, the polls shall be opened at 6 o'clock A. M., and kept open during the day at all the poll-ing precincts, and shall close at 5 o'clock P. M. Sec. 9. The managers of election shall, immediately after the polls are closed proceed, to count the votes, stating the whole number of votes cast the votes, stating the whole number of votes cast for each candidate or person voted for, and shall transmit immediately their report of the same to the commissioners of election. The said commissioners after having examined the same, shall announce and publish the whole number of votes cast, and the whole number cast for each candidate, and shall declare the result of the election.

election.

SEC. 10. The sheriff, and all other peace officers of the city and county, are hereby required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and they shall prevent all interference with the managers, and see that there is no interruption of swel order.

good order. Sec. 11. The officers elected under this act shall, on taking the oath prescribed in the constitution, be inducted into office on the Friday succeeding their election, and shall immediately enter upor the discharge of their official duties

JURORS. The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Nash's bill providing that in all cases of felony the defendant shall be entitled to ten peremptory challenges, and no more, and the State to three peremptory challenges, and no under the command of Major Kline, with inmore, reported to day, and recommended its passage with the amendment that the defendant be and disturbing the peace. He has also removed entified to ave and the State to two peremptory the present sheriff of Warren County, and apand to license and authorize and empower the | challenges. The report was not acted upon.

The "whereas" of the concurrent resolution providing that a joint committee be appointed for the investigation of every transaction since the reorganization of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, states that the building of the Blue Ridge Railroad has been a favorite enterprise with the people of South Carolina for twenty years, and the present General Assembly having esponsed the cause with an approximation to unanimity unsurpassed in the annals of legislation on a subject involving such grave consideration as to State policy, and that the manage ment of the affairs of said railroad has been such as to elicit a great deal of inquiry, and to cause reflection on both the Legislature and those who manage the enterprise. The resolution was adopted to-day and sent to the Senate.

The bill to "regulate the rights and powers of railroad companies," providing that it may be lawful for any railroad company or corporation, organized under the laws of this State, and operating a railroad, either in whole within, or partly within and partly without this State, under authority of this and any adjoining State, to merge and consolidate its capital stock, franchise and property with those of any other railroad company, received its second reading in the Senate to-day.

The Committee on Railroads to whom was referred the bill to amend the charter of the Georgetewn Railroad Company reported to-day, and recommended that the words "by a route to be determined by the said company," be stricken out, and "in the direction of Charlotte, N. C., by the most direct and practicable foute" substituted. The bill will come up to-morrow, probably.

THE LIEN BILL. as the bill offered by Wimbush to "repeal the act to secure advances for agricultural purposes" is called, was referred to the agricultural commit tee a few days ago. To-day it reported, recommending that the bill be passed, on the ground that the operations of the act were not now of much service. There are several members of the House who have advanced considerable sums of money for agricultural purposes. They are now working zealously in opposition to the bill, and it is probable that their efforts will result in its defent in the House.

COOSAWHATCHIE COUNTY. The Senate Committee on Incorporations, to whom was recommitted the bill to create the County of Coosawhatchie, (which they had reported upon unfavorably,) with the petition of sundry citizens living within the borders of that portion of Beaufort County proposed to be sliced off, reported to day, recommending that the bill be passed, if the citizens would agree to do as they stated they would in their petitiondefray the expenses of putting up the necessary

DEADLY WEAPONS. The House Judiciary Committee, to whom was eferred a bill to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons by any person in this State, other than a State or municipal officer, reported unfavorably, and the House yesterday struck out the enactment clause. The provisions of this bill have not been published and are of interest. They

That any person other than a State or municipal officer who shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his person, such as a pistol, slungshot, Bowie knife, dirk, or any other dangerons weapon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and shall be confined in the jail of the count in which the offence was committed for a term of not more than ninety days, or either or both, at the discretion of the contr. That if it be proven to the satisfaction of the jury, on the trial of any case arising under the provisions of the first section of this act, that the accused, at the time of carrying any weapon or weapons aforesaid, was engaged in the pursuit of his lawful business, calling or employment, and that the circumstances agshot, Bowie knife, dirk, or any other ing or employment, and that the circumstant in which he was placed, at the time aforesa were such as to justify a prudent man in carrying the weapon or weapons aferesaid, for the defence the weapon or weapons alcressid, for the defence of his person, family or property, the jury shall acquit the accused; that any person, other than a State or municipal officer, who shall carry any deadly weapon, such as a pistol, gun, Bowie knife, dirk, slungshot, bludgeon, or other deadly weapon or weapons, within five hundred yards of any election precinct on the day or days of election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, and shall be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary not more than three years nor less than one year. And in no event shall the accused, under this section, be permitted to make proof in justification.

The members of the House could not have nass-

The members of the House could not have passed this bill, without rendering themselves liable to punishment under its provisions, as it is well known that a large number of them carry pistols, perhaps a majority. One colored member at one time had three pistols with all and each of which he was going to shoot a poor white man; who, however, was living with unperforated skin this morning.

"PLAYING OFF." Among the engrossing clerks is a colored man very nearly white, who was educated in Germany, and speaks the language of that country very fluently. He was in conversation with a German to-day, and after leaving, the latter was ap proached by another of his countrymen who inonired where his friend came from. "Oh," was the reply, "he is one of the colored engrossing clerks in Cardozo's office." "No, no," said the other, "he is no nigger, he only makes it out so now, because he finds it more profitable."

STRAY ITEMS. The following members have been announced as the House Committee on Mining and Manufactures: DeLarge, Small, Cooke, Perrin, Henry Johnson, Tomlinson, Whipper, Lomax, Wright O'Connell, Bosemon.

There is a petition in circulation, and receiving numbers of signatures from the senators and more ers, requesting the Legislature to grant aid to rebuild the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Charleston, which was destroyed by the bombardment. There was a grand reception at Judge Willard's to-night. No "cullud pussons" admitted. L.

EUROPE.

Robbing the Dead. LONDON, January 12. The Crown has seized some of Peabody's land, on the ground that being an alien he could not hold real estate. The Probate Court takes a

similar view of the case.

The Austrian Cabinet. LONDON, January 12.

Violent dissensions exists in the Austrian Cabi

Caste Privileges in France. PARIS, January 12. In the Corps Legislatif a motion was made ren-

dering the Emperor's family amenable to law. Rochefort said Noir was one of the people, and the people should judge his murderer, who, though cousin of the Emperor, must not escape Ollivier promised them justice, saying in the course of his speech, "We are justice, law, moderation; if you force us we will be power."

> La Marsellaise. PARIS, December 12.

The entire edition of Rochefort's paper, the Marsellaise, was seized by the authorities to-day. CUBA.

HAVANA, January 12.

Telegraphic communication has been reestablished with Santo Spirito. Calgo, Avilac, and other points in the Cinco Villas district, whence the insurgents seem to be moving towards Principe.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 12. Both Houses adjourned after swearing in a few members. General Terry to-day issued an order placing Warren, Taliafero, Wilkes, Lancoln, Columbia and Glascock Countles as a sub-district structions to arrost persons violating the laws pointed J. C. Norris in his stead

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NEWS

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, January 12. The Senate is considering Sumner's Finance bill, whose object is the early restoration of specipayments. The Election Committees will give precedence

to Northern over Southern contested election LATER.-Senator Drake's amendment to the

Virginia bill will fail and the original bill will pass the Senate. The result in the House is uncertain, as new members are constantly arriving. and the discussion will probably be prolonged two

In the Senate Sumner presented a protest, sign ed by thirteen persons, against the admission of irginia. Thurman said that all of them were officeholders, who would lose their offices upon the admission of the State.

In the House the resolution of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing its assent to the Fifteenth amendment, was read and tabled. Garfield introduced a bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau.

A bill was introduced repealing the act of June,

1862, defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing additional oaths to grand and petit jurors in United States courts. The Virginia bill was then resumed. Farns worth said it would almost be better to follow the Bible recommendation and "swear not at all,"

excluded intelligence, worth and wealth from public office. Without action the House adjourn-The Senate discussed the Virginia bill up to the time of adjournment. The discussion was very

than to have this eternal repetition of oaths which

bitter, involving crimination and recrimination among the Republicans. The revenue to-day is \$365,000.

Judge Wood, one of the new circuit judges commences his session this week in Mobile The Naval Committee is considering a bill for the construction of iron-clads equal in all respects to those of England and France.

Joseph L. Regna has been nominated as collector of customs at St. John's, Florida. General Spinner has bought \$1,750,000 of gov ernment bonds for the sinking fund, with the accrued interest of the sinking fund bonds.

The weather is still unsettled. Banks has returned from a European tou

SOCIAL EQUALITY. The Question Assuming a Serious A

pect in the National Capital. A Washington letter of the 9th Instant to the

Philadelphia Day says: The Board of Aldermen of this city, at its regular meeting to-morrow, is to dispose of an ordinance, already passed by the Common Council, providing that it shall not be lawful for a hotel-keeper, keeper of restaurant, and keepers of saloons, to make distinction amongst their guests and patrons on account of race or color, and providing a penalty by fine for any violation of the ordinance.

Upon this proposition there is a division of Upon this proposition there is a division of opinion amongst the intelligent classes of colored citizens, a portion arguing that to urge this mixing up of races, at this time, and attempting to force this sort of social commingling of the white and black races is impolitic, to say the least of it, and that when the negro has equal rights with the white man in all things of a strict public or official character, as they have in Washington, the attempt to go further at this time will only work injury to the colored man. The other portion of the colored peopld (who demand injury to the colored man. The other portion of the colored people (who demand the passage of the ordinance,) claim that the negro should be admitted upon an equal feature with the articles. the negro should be admitted upon an equal footing with the white man in all places, save in private dwellings. Ind that this intersare in private dwellings, and that this narry mingling shall be enforced by law. This party are now seeking, also, to place the entire common school and funds for its support under one board of commissioners, instead of two boards, as is now provided by act of Congress.

This last-named party has a large majority and will correlate pass the ordinance.

and will certainly pass the ordinance.

ers propose to take the same course.

The argument of the hotel and restaurant keepers is, that their business occupation is not of a public but a private character, and that they have the right to refuse to do business with whomsoever they please, be they black or white. It is not doubted that upon this point the restaurant keeper may be sus-tained by the courts, but the hotel keeper presents a more difficult question. Although his hotel is private property, yet it is not so certain that in law he has the right absolutely to refuse to receive a guest or traveller, upon the ground that he is of a particular race. The common law, as to the hotel or inn keeper (which is substantially the same) has been construed to be that he is bound to receive all "proper persons" who resort to his house as travellers, at suitable times and in a proper nanner, and are able to pay their fare, so long as he has the means of accommodation for them. Whether they can be sustained in re-

finding to accept negroes as "proper persons," is yet to be determined.

These circumstances bring us now to the ettlement of the delicate branch of the question, as to the standing of the colored citizen.
All rights are conceded and secured to him as
a citizen before the law in this district. He can vote, testify in court, serve as juror, hold office and ride in the railroad cars, &c. But shail he be received on an equality with the white man socially? Shall the law be invoked to force social intercourse between any persons, whether black or white? Such, it is argued by some, is to be the result of holding that the restaurant keeper (whose business is private—in ro sense public) shall receive the colored man in his establishment on a footing with the white citizen.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Questions of Finance and Taxation -The Reduction of Taxes-Mr. Boutwell and his Funding Policy-How he Looks upon it-The Ways and Means and the Tariff.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, speaking of the work before Con-

gress, now that the holidays are over, says: The first subjects which will be considered with sufficient interest to thoroughly absorb all the elements in both Houses, are finance and taxation. The Ways and Means will, within a week, report a readjusted tariff-or rather, an amended tariff, whereby it will be proposed to reduce taxation from that source about \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. This will be the first measure to be acted on in the Ho In the Senate the first financial measure likely to be considered is a Funding bill. It matters little what theories or arguments may be ad-vanced, so far as the possibility of funding is concerned, Mr. Boutwell will unquestionably get the authority, and if he does he will certainly try the experiment. He seems to be very confident of success, and argues that we certainly can be no worse off than we are now, even if he should try it and fail. He differs in too from the position so widely held by the toto from the position so widely held by the press, that resumption is absolutely necessary to funding. He holds that the ability and willingness of the country to pay is the foundation of the national credit; that the only way to fund the debt at a lower rate is to maintain the credit at a high rate; that the only way to maintain the credit at a high rate is to demonstrate ability and determination to pay the debt, and that the only test by which such ability can be judged is the manner in which the people respond to the taxes. He believes that resumption can aid funding, but he also believes that funding will aid resumption by rendering it entirely safe and practi cable to reduce taxation; that with such an enemy before us as the public debt, we cannot safely surrender, to any large extent the means

Treasury, as I understand it, though I may not have stated his positions and arguments as forcibly and clearly as he does to any one who

theoses to talk with him about it

cheoses to talk with him about it.

As to Congress, I think it safe to predict that
it will not only give the Secretary his funding
power, but it will also go on and reduce taxation to a certain extent. Neither house is insensible to the demand which is so urgent. Yet, while they fully appreciate the fact that taxes ought to be reduced, they will be grateful for all information showing where and how they can be reduced. They have started out in the House, as before stated, with a proposi-tion to reduce the tariff by about twenty-five millions, and it is estimated that the re-enactnent of the income tax at a lower rate will rement of the income tax at a lower rate will reduce by fifteen millions more, with an estimate of five millions additional for sundry other features of the internal revenue list. This will be equal to forty or forty-five millions reduction, though possibly the stimulus given to importations by a reduction of the tariff on several articles would prevent the reduction in that direction from being amagent in the anthat direction from being apparent in the an-

Beyond this Congress is not likely to go, from present appearances. The sinking fund feature will be re-enacted, so as to convert into the fund all the purchases made thus far, and to fix the rate at which they shall be made hereafter. This rate will be one or, possibly, two per cent. per annum, it is impossible to tell which at present, so evenly does the sentiment of Congressmen seem divided on the subject. of Congressions seemanticed of the subject.

If Mr. Boutwell's request to be allowed to go
on and purchase until the requirements of the
act are reached, the same as if the law had een executed from the date of its enactment, hen the regular purchases will undoubtedly be then the regular purchases will undoubtedly be fixed at one parecent, per annum; but if not, there will be an effort to fix them at two per cent., or fifty millions per year in round num-bers. The fulfilment of the requirements of the act from the date of its passage, February 25, 1862, would necessitate the purchase, in addition to the present accumulation, of the addition to the present accumulation, of upwards of one hundred and forty millions of bonds, counting the reinvestment of the in-terest every six months, and would require over two years to accomplish it with the rate of purchases as they have averaged for the past eight months.

It is greatly to be regretted that the work of the Ways and Means Committee on the tariff will after all be very incomplete and fragmen-tary. It will not be a general revision of the list—only a reduction here and there, with an occasional change of classification, and proba-bly, in some cases, a very injurious increase of the rate. There are some suspicious changes in the free list also, and one or two articles are classified as raw materials, the supply of which is monopolized by American companies, so that they get their raw materials free, to the ruin of all other competitors. The revision of the general list will be deferred until some future period. This is, perhaps, fortunate, as a majority of the present commitee seem entirely inadequate to the duty.

When the Tariff bill gets into the House there will be a general onslaught on its rates, especially by the Western members, and more hope for a reduction of taxation can be based upon the House than upon the committee. Sugar, coffee, iron, and two or three other eading staples, will have a hard struggle to get through the House without submitting to a further reduction than is proposed in com mittee.

The Case of Virginia. A Washington telegram of Monday, to the

New York Sun, says: Congress reassembled to-day with a quorum n the Senate, but in the House the attendance at first was much smaller, and there were on some of the votes seventy members who did not answer to their names on the roll call. The most important feature of the day's session was the consideration in each house of a joint resolution to admit Virginia to representation in Congress. Mr. Stewart, in the Senate, pro-posed the resolution, and supported it in a

speech.

Messrs. Sumner and Howard opposed the admission of the State without the further exaction of tests. No vote was reached in the Senate, but it was evident that Mr. Stewarts resolution will have at least a bare majority. In the House, under the call of States for resolutions, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, presented a resolution declaring that Virginia was entitled to representation. This created quite a hubbub, but was considered, under the rules in force in the morning hour of Monday, without debate. General Paine, of Wisconsin, and and will certainly pass the ordinance.

The hotel proprietors have come to an understanding that they will not permit a colored person to put up at their establishments, and when a demand shall be made to receive a negro guest, the question will go to the courts for a judicial determination. Restaurant keepfor a judicial determination. Restaurant keepfor a judicial the same course.

The hotel proprietors have come to an understanding that they will not permit a colored debate. General Paine, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Whittemore of South Carolina, led off in opposition by making dilatory motions to table, to adjourn, &c., and on the first vote the main question was ordered, but on a reconsideration the vote stood 76 to 76, and on the first vote of like rows of enormous white flowers, plantic discourage of take the same course. consideration the vote stood 76 to 76, and being a tie, the Speaker voted against a reconsideration. The House was then about to vote on the passage of the resolution, when a motion to adjourn intervened and was lost. this hour of its opening session.

Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Hogo f South Carolina, announced that they had voted to reconsider, but were not recorded which changed the above result. By this time the Radicals reinforced their number, and the main question—to take a vote on the resolu-tion—was lost by 66 to 71. The morning hour expired, and it went over till next Monday. This result in the House is a triumph of the opponents of the admission of the State, and reverts the Virginia question to the Recon struction Committee, where it will be taken un as soon as General Butler, chairman of the committee, returns. There were twenty Demo-cratic members present. Had all been in their places the bill would have passed. Walker and other Virginians arrived to-day, but are not very hopeful of the situation after to-day's result.

THE LIGHTNING STRIKE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12. The derangement of the telegraph which was occasioned by the strike of operators here, is virtually ended. Superintendents Flanery and Compton have been doing duty as operators for ome days with the assistance obtained from adacent points. General Superintendent Van Horne arrived from Louisville, Ky., this morning, bring ing seven operators, making a full force for the New Orleans office.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12. The Senate passed the bill to amend the constitution. The bill removing political disabilities passed. A bill prohibiting gambling throughout the State, and imposing heavy penalties and fines, passed both Houses and goes to the Governor.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The striking operators at Albany resumed work to-day. Twelve Spanish gunboats are in the roads a

Fortress Monroe. A number of officers of the United States Coast Survey are at Wilmington, and will begin their surveys to-day.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in ession at Richmond, Va., have elected Wm. II. Wade Grand Chancellor. W. Cammack, charged with killing Nixon at New Orleans, surrendered himself and has been

SCENES IN ROME.

committed to the parish prison.

Pen-and-Ink Sketches of the Assembled Hierarchy.

The English papers continue to have im mense quantities of letters from Rome. The descriptive portions are very good; the speculations on what might, could, would or should be, are not in the least trustworthy, and not very amusing; but they supply a demand. One tells us that Rome is the dirtiest place in the world, which seems a pity when we remember some other places. One admits that a review of the Papal army was the most magnificent military spectacle he ever looked upon. The processions of the assembled bishops are also, at our command to meet it. He looks upon the ability and willingness of the people to pay taxes, and thus place the debt where it can be managed, with as much faith as he did upon their ability and willingness to furnish

men and money to put down the other public enemy in the field. For these and other reasons he wants the power to fund, and if he gets it the process will be thoroughly tried. This is, in brief, the position of the Secretary of the been told were those of the North American bishops. There were some covered with pictures of saints, embroidered in panels. Some had crimson or violet caps; some caftans; some a kind of veil, black or white; some ac-tually a sort of turban. Some had long black beards; some snowy white Most of them carried a large quarto rolled up in their hands.

Of a procession the correspondent of the Standard writes: The Papal choir led the way. Then came a

number of consistorial advocates, followed by the chamberlains of the court, public and pri-vate. In their wake, robed in heavy copes of vate. In their wake, robed in neavy copes of white and gold, came, two in two, a long array of bishops, abbots, archbishops and patriarchs from all quarters of the globe. I began by counting them, but I found the task too tedious, and, morever, it distracted my attention from their features and costumes. Less than six hundred there could not well be, all counted; and it is possible that they were more nu-merous still. Twenty-five minutes was the time it took for them to pass along. The splen-dor of their robes and mitres—the latter more in the shape of the Pope's own tiara—by some of the Oriental prelates and abbots, is beyond all description; and the appearance even of their chaplains cast into the shade that of any European bishop. Nor must it be supposed that they are Europeans sent to do duty among the heathen. Their features, com-plexion and bearing all stamped them of the true Oriental type. With happy foresight, and true Oriental type. With happy foresight, and perhaps with a view to mark that the church knows no distinction of race, land or tongue, these gorgeous Orientals were not massed to-gether, but flashed upon one with their daz-zling robes at due intervals. I am bound to say that, taking the Roman Catholic Episcopate in their entirety as I saw them this morn-ing, they form a handsome, impressive body of men, and the number of them who are in the full vigor of life is remarkable. There was no more noticeable countenance among them all than that of him who was once an Archdeacon, ionored and beloved, in the Angelican Communonored and beloved, in the Angelean Commu-nion, and is now a shining light in the Roman Catholic Church, and Archdeacon of the important See of Westminster. I looked for his spare form and keen ascetic tace, and at last I saw it coming up the nave. Fide by side with Dr. Man-ning walked Monseigneur de Merode; and as I saw these two ardent, uncompromising milisaw these two ardent, uncompromising mili-tant prelates together, I thought that they were well bracketed. When Dr. Manning had passed, I knew that there would be but few more archbishops to follow—for a high place of honor is always assigned him at Rome, and at Rome who comes last is first in estimation. at Rome who comes last is first in estimation. I proved right in my speculations, for close at his heels came the College of Cardinals. The youngest, and perhaps the most noticeable among them all, was Cardinal Bonaparte, who owes his hat to an all-potent cousin. Scarcely had the eye fallen on the unmistakable figure of Antonelli than the front rank of the dense crowd dropped on its knees—the of the dense crowd dropped on its knees-the hinder ranks could not, they were so closely packed, for Pius IX, his face radiant with supreme happiness, was dealing right and left his Pontifical blessing.

Not willing to be outdone, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives a vivid account of the opening of the Council:

His Holiness looked exceedingly well and his voice was as clear and tuneful as happy; his voice was as clear and tunetul as when I last heard it two years ago; and he has decidedly grown stouter within the same pe-riod. As soon as his short function had terminated, he moved towards the hall, stepping slowly but firmly along with folded hands, and casting picreing glances on the bystanders nearest to him. Four officials—I cannot say of what rank—bore up his magnifecent white robes, and the triple crown was carried on a relyet cushion before him. Meanwhile, the bishops had been ranging themseives along the green benches of the Council Chamber; and, when his Holiness mounted the dais and sate down in the Papal throne, they also assumed their seats. throne, they also assumed their seats. Preliminary prayer was then offered up by a cardinal, the Pope rising and kneeling, ocing crowned and uncrowned, alternately, for a few minutes, after which he appeared to take definitive possession of his throne, and gave the signal that the prelates should be covered by putting on his tiara, flashing with costly grems. This moment afforded the most striking spectacle of the whole ceremony; as it by word of command, the six hundred occupants of the Council benches put on their snow-Nothing could be more chaste and charming than the tableaux presented by the Council at

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-Madame Ristori is said to have made \$70,000 in Buenos Ayres -"Champagne Charley" is evidently Charles Heidsick.

-The Plymouth Church people propose to add \$5000 to Mr. Beecher's salary. -Dr. Livingstone is to be Sir David Livingstone

if he ever gets back to England. -The Queen of Madagascar has accepted Christianity, and burned all her idols. -Manager Bateman has been dismissed from the Manhattan Club for his assault on Cranston. -The new French coinage is to bear the pro-

files of the Empress and the Prince Imperial alongside that of the Emperor. -It looks as if Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, had a life office. It is announced that he is to remain in his present

position till the Alabama question is settled. -The birth of the infant princess of England happened quite unexpectedly. The Prince and Princess of Wales having been out, returned home at 11 P. M., and an hour afterwards the infant

was born. -Sam Collyer, of Baltimore, has been matche to fight Billy Edwards, of New York, for \$2000 a side and the light weight championship of America; the fight to come off in seven weeks from next Wednesday-March 2d.

-After an intermission of eighteen hundred years, Laugini reopens the Pompeii Theatre with "The Child of the Regiment," solicits the continuance of the patronage bestowed on his predeces sor, Marcus Quintus Martius, and promises to equal the efforts of that eminent manager.

-The precise period at which the unmarried fe male is willing to confess that she is an old maid has at last been ascertained. Miss Jelf, of Eliza, beth, New Jersey, who has just passed her one hundred and fourth birthday, admits that she was an old mald at least four years ago. -General Joseph E. Johnston has definitely de

clined to accept the proffered presidency of the University of Nashville, Tennessee. At first he intimated his probable willingness to accept it, but he has decided that the business engagements he is at present under bind him in honor to de-

-Mario did not polson himself for grief at Grisi's death, but is singing away in the opera at St. Petersburg as if nothing had happened. Next season he goes to London, but at the close of the engagement will retire from the stage in order to indulge his postponed grief in a decorous and fashionable manner.

-Albert Pelham Clinton is a youthful English Lord. As usual he is in debt. He is also a pedestrian. He recently walked ten miles on a wager. winning £250. This he handed over to his creditors. The Pall Mall Gazette urges him to keep on, and in time he will walk out of debt, if not out of reach of his creditors.

-The New York papers say a diverce suit, which promises some rich developments, is about to be commenced in the courts of New Jersey. The parties in the case are a rather aged and well-known man, a director of the Eric Railroad Company, reported to be worth five million dollars, and his wife, a young woman of about twenty-eight years, a descendant of a wealthy Dutch family of Bergen. The husband's time was wholly engaged in the interests of Erie and in amassing wealth, and his wife attended balls, parties and amusements, drew around her plenty of admirers, and as a result was finally driven

OLD BARNWELL.

SIX COLLARS A YEAR.

A Lovely Little Place.

BARNWELL C. H., January 7. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. We often hear the complaint that Alken is so

rowded it is almost impossible to accommodate the many who throng there from the North in quest of health, (that priceless jewel, without which fife is a hurden I and we therefore would call the attention of such persons to our own little village, for we do not think they would be more pleasantly situated anywhere. As THF NEWS is so widely circulated, we did not know a better medium of communication with the outside world. To those who are ignorant of its locality, we

would state that Barnwell is a quiet little town, ten miles from Blackville, its depot, on the South Carolina Railroad. A comfortable hack plies daily between the two places. The air is pure and salubrious, and the climate not so cold as that of amen in winter. Though the weather has been uffusually severe of late, a sweet orange tree growing in a garden entirely unprotected is still as green and flourishing as though the balmy zephyrs of summer still played around it. A large and commodious hotel (the Patterson House) has recently been opened here by Mr. Chase, and we hope that his energy and perseverance will insure success. The rooms on the south side of the building are delightful, commanding a beautiful prospect of miles of open, undulating country. There are four churche here—Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic. The beloved pastor of the first named church, Rev. L. H. Shuck, has been recently called to the First Baptist Church in your city, and we earnestly hope that his labors will be crowned with success. Barnwell, in a commercial point of view, is very prosperous; indeed, the merchants have never reaped so rich a harvest as they have garnered during the fall months. On account of the difference in rents and city taxes, goeds can be purchased here almost as cheap as in the neighboring cities. though, of course, the assortment from which to select is much smaller. There is a strong probability that the courthouse will be brought back, scream of the car whistle will be heard in our midst, as the enterprising superintendent of the Port Royal Railroad has been here making arrangements to that effect. Should this occur, then, Phœnix-like, our town will rise from the ashes, and begin the race for prosperity with renewed vigor. A beautiful stream, which the most intense heat of summer never dries, flows through our town. It is amply sufficient for manufacturing purposes, on an extended scale, and some capitalist would find a splendid investment for his funds by starting a factory here in the heart of King Cotton's dominions. There is a legend connected with this stream, that those who drink of its waters, even should they wander to the far-off isles of the sea, are irresistibly drawn back, as by a magnet, to wander again on its banks. This is somewhat analagous to the Grecian myth concerning Proserpine, who, because she had tasted of a few seeds of the pomegranate during her involuntary stay in Pluto's dark dominion, was compelled every year to leave the bright sunshine of earth and descend to those subterranean regions.

But lest I weary you with this rambling talk about Barnwell, like all terrestial things it shall end, with the wish that you would come here in the happy spring time, when all nature rejoices in the bridal of earth and sky, when the air is laden with the perfume of myriad flowers, and vocal with the song of birds, and you will agree with your correspondent in saying, "Barnwell is a lovely little place."

THE TELEGRAPHIC MUDDLE.

A Washington letter of the 10th instant, to the Baltimore Gazette, says: o the Baltimore Gazette, says.

A solution of the telegraphic muddle will probably be 'ound in the seizure of all the loss in America by the government. This

lines in America by the government. This measure has been in contemplation for a long time. Its delay is to be attributed alone to the distorted reports in favor of Radicalism communicated through the dispatches under the pursuant existing. the present system. By monopoizing the dis-patches per telegraph, the government would be able to tincture even Democratic papers with their atrocious calumnies against the patriotic party, and a helpless people. But many are of the opinion that in this respect matters could hardly be in a worse condition. Information has been received here that the manager of the Western Union Telegraph in New Orleans, who had been on duty for two days and nights, was forced to give up yester-day and close the office. Four days' dispatches for Texas, which he had been unable to forward, owing to the strike being general in that State, would be forwarded by mail. The operators in the Richmond office joined the strikers to-day, and the strike has become general throughout the South. Communication with the Cuban cable is thus cut off. The main office of the Western Union Company in Washington, is doing its best to forward business.

a Trojan. All the branch offices, including those at the capital, have been reopened. The government is a heavy loser by this cut-ting off of telegraphic communication with the South, as it is unable to hear from or ad-vise the revenue officials in that section. It has been suggested that some measure be taken by Congress in the matter, but this will hardly be done. It is quite certain, however, the strike will result in the breaking up of certain existing monopolies, which must benefit the people generally, but more particularly those of the Southern States, as well as the

and Mr. Tinker, the manager, is working like

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

A Curious Case.

press of that region.

St. Louis is in a great state of excitement over the case of Mr. Heitkamp, concerning which we have already given some information. The Republican of January 3d has the following additional particulars:

The fifth day has clapsed since the body of The fifth day has etapsed since the body of Mr. Heitkamp passed into a comatose condition resembling death, and yet there is no change in the color of his features, or the touch of his flesh, other than a small degree of coldness. His eyes are closed as if closed in sleep, and, in fact, if the body was taken out of the coffin and placed on a hed, and out of the coffin and placed on a bed, and then shown to persons ignorant of the circum-stances, they would most unquestionably declare the man was in a deep sleep. There is no softening of the flesh, and no indications whatever of putrefaction. There is an entire absence of that odor that is alone peculiar to a dead human body. The fingers and wrist joints are still flexible, while there is an absence of deathly stiffness from the neck joints. These facts, at the expiration of the fifth day from the time it was supposed he died, sur-round the case with great and increasing interest, and many are heard declaring that the man cannot be dead. If it is not death, then what is it? So far no reasonable satisfactory explanation for the absence of the usual at tendants of death (putrefaction, &c.,) has been

It is the fixed determination of the immedi ate relatives of Mr. Heitkamp to retain his body from burial until there are unmistakable evidences that putrelaction has commenced. Then, and not till then, will the body be re-

moved from the room in which it now lies The atmosphere of the room in which body lies is not at all cold. There is a large stove in the adjoining room, and the communicating door is kept open.

-We read in the English papers that Traup mann manifested great unconcern before his trial. He remarked that if he was convicted he should not be executed, as he possessed the means of committing sucide, which no one could prevent him from employing; he was sure he said, of escaping any watch that might be se

The French Consul at Richmond, Va., Mons Sanvar, died on Sanday evening from an attack of paralysis.