except that he shall be entitled to five per centum

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be made to ap-

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any judge of probate, by deposition under oath, that any portion of the estate and effects of any deceased person, as to whose estate there is no administration, and no person legality authorized to take possession of the same, and as to which, according to the first section of this act, he is authorized to appoint an administratior, said judge of probateis authorized to appoint forthwith, under his hand and seal, some discreet and recover person to take the custody and nossession

proper person to take the custody and possession of such effects, and retain the same under his charge and control until administration shall be granted thereon, pursuant to the first section of

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with, or supplied by, this act, are hereby repealed.

vide for the administration of derelict estates,"

BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY.

The "special order" for to-day in the Senate

was a bill to renew certain bonds of the State of

South Carolina, owned by the South Carolina So-

clety, which have been burned in Columb's by

Sherman's bummers. Denaldson moved that the

participated in by Donaldson, Corbin, Arnim,

Rainey, Leslie, Nash and Rose, during which Les-

lle said that Sherman's bummers would rob their

own mothers' graves, the motion was carried.

Yeas-Arnim, Barber, Cain, Donaldson, Duncan,

Greene, Jol.. , Leslie, Maxwell, Nash, Owens,

Reid, Rodgers and Swails (14.) Nays-Corbin,

Bieman, Foster, Hoyt, Hayne, Jillson, Montgom-

EDUCATIONAL

In the Senate, to-day, Jillson introduced

a resolution providing that as section three

of an act to establish and maintain a system of

free common schools for the State of South Caro-

lina, provides that the Senate and House shall

each elect a member of the commission to select

a list of text-books to be used in the common and

public schools of this State, therefore be it re-

solved, that the Senate do proceed to elect a

member of the commission aforesaid. After de-

bate it was resolved to make the election the

special order for to-morrow. It is believed that

Maxwell will be elected from the Senate. The

House adopted a resolution to go into an election

to-morrow also. DeLarge will probably be

As stated in my last letter, the colored people

do not like the report of the Senate Committee

on the Judiciary, on the "bill to enforce the pro-

visions of the Civil Rights bill of the United States

Congress, and to secure to the people of the

State the benefits of a republican form of gov-

ernment." Early this morning, members of the

House could be seen walking around with copies

of the report, and were heard denouncing it and

its author. About 1 o'clock, W. H. Jones, colored,

introduced in the House a concurrent resolution

providing that the Hon. D. T. Corbin, Presi-

dent of the Senate, member of the codifying

commission, and ex officio Lieutenant-Governor of

the State, be requested to resign the above named

positions, and all others given to him by those

whose rights he has always ignored." The intro-

duction of this resolution caused considerable de

bate. Some asserted that the passage of fifty

resolutions wouldn't make Corbin resign his

offices; others contended that the resolution was

House regarding the report. Finally, the resolu-

tion, on motion of Morrison, was laid on the table

by a vote of 41 to 37-absent and not voting, 45.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

were busily engaged in circulating handbills, as

serting that "Liberty purchased by the bullet

must be sustained by the ballot, Corbin to the

contrary notwithstanding," and inviting the Re-

publicans to raily to a grand indignation meeting

to be held at night in the hall of the House of Re-

presentatives; and referring all who wished for

further particulars to the "Report of Judiciary

At night there was a large number of senators

and members, and quite a large number of citi-

zens of Columbia present in the hall. Several of

the legislators bore every appearance of being

"cocked and primed" with a big speech, which

they would like the occasion to discharge at the

devoted head of Corbin during the evening; but

the unexpected appearance of Corbin in the

midst of the assemblage a few minutes previous

to the meeting being called to order, made seve-

ral change their minds, and determine to "reserve

Shortly after 8 o'clock, the meeting was or-

ganized by calling W. J. Brodie, colored, of

Charleston, to the chair. Lafayette J. Woolf acted

as secretary. W. H. Jones, A. J. Ransier, De-

Large, Purvis and Small made speeches de-

nouncing the report, and all relating their vari-

ous wrongs of the colored people, the main ones

being that they were not allowed to enjoy the

benefits of the form of the government which

they fought, bled and draw per diem for. Corbin

defended the report. Whipper (who, of course, as

chairman of the House Judiciary Committee,

must have felt snubbed by the Judiciary Com-

mittee of the Senate showing the illegality of

some of the sections which had passed his com-

mittee without comment) denounced the report

as a cheat and a swindle. Swalls sustained the

report, and argued that the House ought to thank

God that there was a Senate to take care of it

and the interests of the State. After the follow

ing resolutions, offered by Ransier, were adopted,

the "indignation meeting," which had become a "milk and water" affair, at 12 o'clock adjourned.

Ransier offered the following, which was

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this

Resolved. That it is the deliberate sense of this eeting that the bill now pending before the enate, entitled "A bill to enforce the provisions in the provisions of the provi

Senate, entitled "A bin technology as provided in Rights bill of the United States Congress, &c.," ought to pass and become a law, and that it is indispensably necessary to a large class of the people of this State. We respectfully ask of that honorable body a favorable consideration of that honorable body a favorable consideration of

same, with such modifications as its wisdon

may suggest.

Resolved, That in our judgment the report of the Committee of the Judiciary of the Senate, on said bill, ought not to be adopted.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Virginia Legislature has passed a bill

llowing office-holders to retain their offices until

their successors are elected or appointed. A reso-

lution was adopted providing for an armed guard

for the penitentiary, as the the convicts were mu-

tinous on account of the removal of the late su-

The Georgia Legislature has adjourned to

April 1st, after passing a stay-law, to be in force

The municipal muddle at Mobile remains the

ame. Harrington, the newly appointed Mayor,

calls for soldiers to aid in ousting his opponent,

and the Governor positively refuses to send them.

Price holds the courts and controls the police,

while Harrington, manages the clerical and legis-lative branch of the city government.

perintendent.

until April 20th.

Committee of the Senate on Civil Rights bill."

While this debate was in progress, the pages

CORBIN AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

ery and Rainey (8.)

and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

all amounts collected and received

## COLUMBIA.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL POST-PONED UNTIL TUESDAY.

Free Entrance to the Penitentiary Demanded-Model Farms to be given each County, &c., &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, February 17. In the Senate. Corbin introduced a bill to provide for an election to fill county offices; Wimbush, a bill to incorporate certain churches in

York and Chester. The bill to alter and amend the charter and extend the limits of the City of Columbia was dis-

Maxwell was elected a member of the State

School Commission. The following bills received their second reading : A bill to authorize the formation of a company for the construction of a turnpike road through or near Sassafras Gap, and known as Sassafras Gap Turnpike Company; a bill to determine the time when the salaries of county school commissioners shall commence, and to fix the date of the first meeting of said school commissioners as

State of South Carolina to the United States of The Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill to authorize subscriptions by Lancaster and Kershaw Counties for the South Carolina

State board of education; a bill authorizing the

cession of land, and the jurisdiction thereof of the

The report of the Judiciary Committee on a bill to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights bill of the United States Congress, and to secure to the people the benefits of a republican government in this State, was made the special order

for next Tuesday. In the House, the following bills received their second reading: A Senate bill\_to grant a certain lot of land to the Zion Baptist Church, of Columbia; a Senate joint resolution to change the name of Alexander Henry Riley to Alexander Henry Buchanan; a bill to renew and amend the charter

of the Town of Hamburg. The enacting clause was striken out of the Senate bill to incorporate the Town of Chester-

A resolution by Turner was adopted, instructing the committee on the penitentiary to inquire by what authority persons visiting said institu-

The following received their first reading: A bill to provide a model farm in each county, and a bill to incorporate the Beaufort Home Guard. R. Smalls was elected a member, on the part of the House, on the commission to select text

The joint resolution appointing trustees of the estate of De La Howe, was read the second time.

FAMOUS INDIGNATION MEETING.

Another Street Railway in Charleston -Lighthouses - Educational - Civil Rights-Indignation Meeting, &c.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, February 16.

NEW RAILWAY IN CHARLESTON. In the Senate, to-day, Cain introduced a bill to incorporate the Enterprise Railway Company of Charleston, which provides that R. H. Cain, R. C. DeLarge, A. J. Ransier, B. H. Bosemon, Wm. J. Whipper, T. K. Sasportas, R. B. Elliott, Jos. H. Rainey, Wm. M. Thomas and Lucius Wimbush be incorporated under the above name, with power to raise a capital stock of \$250,000, in shares of \$25 each; that they shall have power to lay a track from the Battery on East Bay street to Calhoun, along that to Alexander, through it to Woolfe, along it to Meeting, and along it and the State road to the "Ten Mile Hill." That the act be in force for fifty years. The bill will come up for a second reading to-morrow. LIGHTHOUSES.

A bill was introduced by Corbin in the Senate to-

day, authorizing the Governor to grant any lands nging to the State on or near the coast, sufficient for the erection of lighthouses and accompanying buildings, and for the proper enjoyment nagement of the same, as may be desired by the United States. This bill covers about the same bill as the one now pending in the House, to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of the State in all lands that may be desired for public WORKING OF PUBLIC ROADS. There was read a first time in the Senate, to

day, a bill offered by Arnim, to provide for the working of the public highways, which requires the county commissioners to make each male inhabitant, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, labor upon the public roads, provided that no person shall be required to perform more than twelve days' labor in a year; that the commissioners may appoint as many overseers as they may deem necessary, at one dollar per day fer actual service, and any person refusing to labor on the roads shall send a substitute and pay one dollar for each day required of him. WILMINGTON AND CAROLINA BAILROAD.

According to previous notice, Donaldson introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Carolina Railroad, providing that William T. Walters, Benjamin F. Newcomer and D. Willis James, as trustees for themselves and for others, under decrees of sales made by the courts of North Carolina and South Carolina for the purpose of foreclosing the various mortgages made by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, have become the purchasers of the property and effects of said company, including the entire line of railroad, stock, rights, privileges, &c., between Wilmington and Kingville; and that as they had done this, they should become incorporated with like privileges, with a capital not exceeding five millions of dollars, to be held in shares of one hundred dollars each; that they may alter or change the present line of railroad at such points along the line as may be deemed most judicious by the stockholders, to Columbia, with a branch to connect with a road to Millen, Georgia.

The Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Edisto Phosphate and Fertilizing Company, reported to-day, with a nmendation that the bill be amended to provide that said corporation be subject to such rules and regulations as may be established by law.

The same committee, to whom was referred bill to regulate the digging and mining of phosphote deposits from the navigable streams and waters of the State of South Carolina, reported back the same, with a request that the committee still hold the opinion that the main object of the bill is to regulate a business by which a class of working citizens, who are generally poor, can make their living, but who cannot afford to pay for machinery, &c., and not for a class who can afford to pay heavy fees, and asked that the word "corporation" be stricken out wherever it occurs. Both reports were laid over under the rules.

POWERS OF CLERKS. The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to vest in the clerks of the courts all the rights, powers and duties conferred upon the late commissioners of equity, .c., have considered the same and report that they recommend that all after the enacting clause be stricken out, and

the following substituted: SECTION 1. That whenever it shall come to the SECTION 1. Has whenever it shall come to the state and effects of any deceased person, as to which administration could legally be granted by him under the provisions of the act "to define the jurisdiction and regulate the practice of probate courts," ratified the 21st day of September, 1863, remain entirely or partially administered, either entirely or partially administered, either fation, or from any other cause, so that there is no legally appointed representative of such deWASHINGTON.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Mormon Muddle—Grant in Favor of Reducing the Tariff-Boutwell Balk-

[PROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 17. In the Senate, after generally unimportant proceedings, the case of Mississippi was resumed. An effort for an agreement to vote at 3 o'clock Several bills were introduced, after which Mississippi was again taken up, and the bill, as it came from the House, was passed by a strict party vote.

In the House, the Utah question was discussed to the close of the morning hour. Two bills for relieving commerce were reported, and made the special order for the third Tuesday in March.

Th Appropriation bills were considered to the The Ways and Means Committee resolved today to reduce the internal revenue thirty mil-

The income tax is to be reduced, not abolished. Grant and the administration favor the reduction of the tariff twenty millions.

Efforts to fund the debt this year are to be Boutwell sells a million of gold to-day; he buys no bonds this week. The House Committee on Foreign Relations

considered the Cuban question, but took no And the committee further recommend that the title be changed so as to read: "A bill to pro-The argument before the Sapreme Court in the case of the New Orleans prize money, was concluded. The decision was reserved.

The customs for the week ending on the 12th instant was only a little over two millions. Total for January a trifle over fourteen millions. Returns to the Agricultural Department ind cate a decrease in the acreage in winter wheat in the enacting clause be stricken out. After debate,

EUROPE.

Status of Father Hyacinthe-Hugo and Rochefort-Sentence of Editors.

Father Hyacinthe has been relieved from his Carmelite vows, but will be allowed to continue his functions as an ordinary priest. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased

Victor Hugo writes Rochefort a letter calling Rochefort a farce for the future.

The editors of the Revielle were sentenced-Deleschuset for thirteen months, and two thousand francs; Caron six months, and two thousand The Empress is much better.

Excitement In the Cortes.

MADRID, February 17.

The Carlist deputies caused wild excitement in the Cortes by stating that their candidates had been defeated by government interference.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. PHILADELPHIA, February 17. Bruner's woollen mills are burned. Loss \$1,000,000. The hands, seven hundred in num-

ber, are all idle. THE IRON-CLAD MONARCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 17. The Monarch passed the Capes, bound for Annapolis.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

A More Detailed Account of its Provi-

The movement towards a general amnesty on the part of Congress has at last assumed positive shape. On Tuesday morning the Reconstruction Committee directed General Butler to report to the House a bill by which Congress transfers the greater portion of the pardoning power to the United States District Courts

Courts.

It provides that every citizen disfranchised by the third section of the Fourteenth amendment, except persons who have held commissions in the army or navy, or have been members of Congress, shall be restored to all the rights of citizenship on applying by a petition to such a court in any State or Territory in which he had his home during the war, setting forth what office he ever held under the United States prior to April 1, 1861, (which by law required any oath to support the constitulaw required any oath to support the constitu-tion,) and also in what manner he had given aid or assistance to the rebellion, or whether he had held any office under a State or the Confederate government, or either of them, dur-ing any part of the war—giving a particu-lar description of the acts done and offices or places held by him in that behalf; and that he therein and thereby "Chounces all allegiance or fealty to any supposed government hereto-fore set up against the United States within the same; and that he truly intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a true, and loyal to act and conduct minsen as a true and objectizen, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the government; that he has not done, since June 1, 1865, any act of hostility to the United States, or committed any crime by vio-lence against the laws thereof, or against the laws of any State; and that he has not endeavlaws of any State; and that he has not endeav-ored since that time, by force and fraud, to in-terfere with the civil rights of any citizen, or to prevent the freedom of election or of speech; that from that day he has been a well-disposed and good citizen, and that he prays that his rights be restored to him. This petithat his rights be restored to him. This petition is to be sworn to in open court, and is to be publicly advertised thirty days, at the end of which time any person may appear and oppose such petition. But if there be no opposition, the judge can issue a certificate to the petitioner, whereupon his disabilities shall be removed. If there be sufficient evidence showing why the certificate should not be granted, then the petitioner is forever debarred from relief, except by special act of Congress. Nothing in the act is to be construed to restore any rights of property heretofore lost or forfeited by an citizen, or to allow any claim on Congress for the same. claim on Congress for the same.

## ALL ABOUT THE STATE

Shot in the Dark.

We learn that Mr. W. L. Abrams, who lives in Williamsburg District, was shot a short time since and painfully wounded. He was out at night attending to the burning of some logs in his field, when he was shot by some person concealed in the dark. Seven shots took effect on his person. He had a difficulty a few days previous with a negro, who is supposed to be the party who committed the act. Escape and Recapture.

The Darlington Democrat says: The young assassin who was confined in our jail for cutting a negro girl some time ago, made his escape on the night of the 6th instant, by climbing through the feed window of the cell. On reaching the bottom floor, he secreted himself behind the door until the jailor had passed up the stairs, when he escaped to the street. He was caught the next day about daylight, by a waroner trying to steal one of his horses. On was caught the next day about daylight, by a wagoner trying to steal one of his horses. On his person was found the pistol of the jailor, which he had stolen. He is now in jail again, and the jailor has taken the precaution to stop the cracks so that he cannot escape anymore. This boy is only about thirteen years old.

Personal. Mr. Hiram Mitchel, of Spartanburg, died on Saturday last, aged 63. The Spartan says: He was one of the few surviving converts of the great revival of 1839, and assisted in the formation of a Baptist society at this place, of which he has been a leading member ever since. Both church and State have reason to regard his death of the manufacturing interesting of a wise his death as an afflictive dispensation of a wise Providence, which is only relieved by the as-surance that He who ordained it "doeth all things well." His disconsolate family have our

COTTON ABROAD.

The Supply and Trade of the World-Cultivation of the Staple in Asia-Immense Yield of the China Fields-The Mills of England.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, December 14.] [From the Calcutta Englishman, December 14.]

We proceed to notice the sixth section of Mr. Carnac's report, which contains a sketch of the present position of the cotton trade, embracing the cotton production and cotton consumption of the whole world. Mr. Carnac states that his attention has been attracted during the year not only to the cotton trade of India, but also to that of other portions of the world. He, therefore, gives a sketch of the demand for cotton in the different parts of the world, the share borne by India in supplying world, the share borne by India in that demand, the satisfactory position which India has now attained in this great trade, and the reason for hoping that this position may, for the future, be firmly maintained. Mr. Carnac has taken his cotton statistics chiefly Carnac has taken his cooled a statistic enterly from the published circulars of the Lancashire trade, the reports of the Board of Trade given in the Cotton Supply Reporter, and other au-thorities quoted; and we think the figures of such authorities may fairly be relied upon.

such authorities may fairly be relied upon.

The cotton supply of the world, we are informed by Mr. Carnac, excluding China, Central Asia, and small quantities used in producing countries, may be laid down as 6,099,000 bales of 400 pounds each. This production is distributed among the following countries in the quantities stated: America, 2,900,000; India, 2,300,000; Egypt, 310,000; Brazil, 272,000; other countries, 317,000. Other countries include our West India colonies, the Cape, west coast of Africa, Anstralia and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

The cotton consumption of the world is given as follows: Great Britain 2,490,090 bales of 400 pounds; France 630,000 bales; Germany 420,000

unds; France 630,000 bales; Germany 420,000 pounds; France 630,000 bales; Germany 420,000 bales; Russia, excluding quantity sent from Central Asia, 250,000; Holland 140,000; Spain 140,000; Belgium 90,000; Italy 100,000; United States 1,080,000; India 630,000; China (India cotton) 135,000. We have thus a total of 6,105,000 bales of 400 pounds each—any difference between production and consumption would be supplied from existing stocks. But Mr. Carnac says that the requirements of the world were 6,640,000 bales, so that there is ample room for increased production.

imple room for increased production.

From the figures given above it will be seen From the figures given above it will be seen that India is very close in the quantity of cotton produced to America, the greatest cotton-producing country in the world. We must except China, in which, from one province alone, that of Kuang-joa-ken-han, the out-turn is said to be 4,500,000 bales. But as China not only seen were all its way cotton, but imports cotconsumes all its own cotton, but imports cot-ton from India, Mr. Carnac very properly leaves China out of his calculations altogether. Mr. Carnac makes some remarks on a re-ported assertion that Manchester would only

be too glad to leave India in the lurch, and be too glad to leave India in the larch, and take its supplies from America, if a better quality of cotton, and of sufficient quantity, could be obtained. In the event of such an occurrence, Mr. Carnac consoles himself with the reflection that other countries would take cotton that India could produce. Mr. Carnac is quite right in stating that short stamped India cotton is not ill-adapted to the requirements of the continental spinners. We go further than Mr. Carnac, and believe that it will be India that will inhumanly desert Manchester, and not Manchester India. Hitherto France, Spain, Germany and Italy, have obtained the greatest portion of their supplies of India cotton via Liverpool. The amount of India cotton taken by the cont-nent is 720,000 bales, of which 170,000 bales were imported direct, and 550,000 through Great Britain. With the Suez Canal now opened, it is abundantly evident that the continental nations will take their supplies direct from India. Preparations for such a consummation have already been made, as can be gathered from the following paragraph in

Mr. Carnac's report:

I have been very much struck with the direct trade in cotton between India and the continent. Last year a French house in Bombay headed the list of shippers from that port. bay headed the list of snippers from that port. This year the number of foreign mercantile houses has largely increased. A French house has purchased land, and set up fall presses in the Berars, and there appears to be a determination in France to deal direct with India for nation in France to deal direct with India for her cotton. That the foreign trade is considered important by even the English mer-chants in Bombay, I have reason to know, from the circumstance of some of them shipping largely to the continent; and it has even been found necessary in some cases to engage toreign assistants to carry on the correspondence thus entailed. There on the correspondence thus entailed. There is now a branch of the French bank at Bombay, which much facilitates all banking trans-actions with France and other countries in Europe. The French are soon to have a line of steamers to carry the full-pressed bales direct to the ports of the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal; and, it is believed, now propose to establish a branch of the Austrian banks at Bombay, and to run a fornightly service of the Austrian Lloyds' from Trieste through the Suez Canal to Bombay.

I have no information at my command to I have no information at my command to show how the continental manufacture have increased during the last few years, or the prospect of their further development, but the figures already given, and the blocks painted blue on the map, will show that they consume a large quantity of cotton. With improved facilities of communication, with, for instance, the Suez Canal open, and reasonable freights, it is, perhaps, not improbable that the cotton trade between India and the south of Europe may be still further developed; and it may not be incorrect to assume that, although the Eng-lish market will command the pick of our crop, ish market will command the pick of our crop, even it Liverpol should not care to take the cotton grown by our ryots, they may still find good customers for our produce among the manufacturers of the continent. For, so far as I can ascertain, our cotton is well suited to many of these foreign mills. Many of the French factories and those in Germany were understand, built after the scarcity of the long staple American cotton had begun to be felt. The machinery was therefore made to suit a short stapled cotton, and thus our preduce, which also has the merit of cheapness, finds favor abroad. In Russia, on the other hand, the style of the machinery, it is said. necessitates the use of a superior cotton, and thus, while the French shipppers buy up the Oomrawuttee and other cottons readi the purchasers for Russia generally prefer the cream of the Hingunghat crop and the clean, long stapled Dharwar cotton grown from American seed. At Mulhausen and at other factories in Alsace; at Elberferd, and Glabach, and Barmen, in North Germany; at pleasant Zurich, and at Glarus, where much of the Turkey red so well known in Berar is made and all the many factories which have of late years sprung up around Vienna, and even in Italy and Spain our Indian cotton is well known and not lightly esteemed. Moreover, too, the continental spinners are now dealing with India direct, and when the Suez Canal is opened, and the expense of freight is reduced, orders may be expected to pour in still more

with such prospects of an increased trade before us, we should not relax in our endeav-ors to implifie our cotton in quality and increase it in quantity.

THE WILLIAMSBURG MURDER.

The Kingstree Star has the following report of the trial of Eli Chavis for the murder of T. J. K. Dargan:

The trial took place on Thursday and consumed the time of the court about seven hours. The evidence adduced by the State (the defence offered none) was substantially as follows: That Chavis and Dargan had had an altercation some time previous to the killing; that cation some time previous to the kining, that abusive epithets were used by both parties; that they separated; that shortly after, Dargan and another man were in a dispute in a store; that a negro attached to the menagerie heard the loud talking and went to the store (the door of which was shut) and called Dargan's antagonist away, but he refused to go; that said negro saw Charis at that time standing in the negro saw Chavis at that time standing in the road about five steps in front of the store; that immediately after some one outside the store exclaimed, "What's the matter in there, let that man put his head out and I'll kill him: that Da gan went out and was shot; that as soon as Dargan returned into the store and was soon as Dargan returned into the store and was laid down, a man resembling prisoner in size and voice came in at the door, pulled his hat before his eyes and asked if he was dead, and on being answered in the affirmative left instantly. (The prisoner admitted that he was the man who came and asked the question.) It was also testified that when Dargan started to go out, a man with large whiskers was standing on the steps, that he stepped off, and

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1870. the report of the pistol was heard; that the prisoner at the bar did not at all resemble the man seen on the steps, &c. Chavis is quite a young man without any beard. The case was argued on the part of the State by R. Dozier, Esq., in his usual terse and logical style. Mr. Sistrunk, of Orangeburg. conducted the defence, and made a very sensible argument. An Exciting Scene in New York. The judge read over the testimony to the jury, stating that there was no points of law involved in its determination, and submitted the case. They retired and in a short time returned with a verdict of not guilty.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Paris during his rule. -Rockefort's printer says the great revolutionist doesn't pay his bills.

-Fraulein Ida Pfeiffer, of Berlin, editor of the fashion journal Das Haus, died recently, in her twenty-fifth year.

of the King of Prussia, at the opening of the Federal Parliament, was not well received in Paris.

—Russia has made a peremptory dem and of the Swiss Government for the surrender of a

Astronomer Royal at the Cape. The latest were, however, written several months before the communication from Ujiji, which recently appeared in our columns. -London is aghast at the thought that a

shrewd enemy, in case of war, might send pestilence into every house and blow up every highway in the metropolis, simply by a coup de main at Barking, destroying the machinery at the mouth of the great sewer there entering the Thames.

-It is stated that at the funeral of M. Victor Noir the police adopted the expedient of marking with a cross the backs of as many of the spectators as possible. The Figaro observes that this premonition of the visit of the destroying angel has not as yet produced any serious consequences.

-It is remarked as a singular circumstance in the South African diamond diggings that all the diamonds have been found by natives, and not by Europeans. The natives go on all fours, scanning the surface and scraping with their nails, while the European tries to maintain the dignity of an erect attitude. -The French Government have made a con-

cession to an architect in Paris, who proposes to establish subterranean passages across the boulevards, so as to enable people to cross the street without danger from the vehicles. The entrance will be by klosks, and the depth will not be more than that of an ordinary flight of stairs. -In the Corps Legislatif, on Monday, M.

Choiseul asserted that his party in the Chambers really represented the majority of the country. This called forth an indignant denial from Ollivier. He asserted that the government would persist in its liberal course, but would resist dangerous agitation in the streets or in the press. -Prince Pierre Bonaparte has not yet se-

lected a lawyer to defend him. He is in a desponding mood, and looks forward to five years' seclusion. His objection to the Supreme Court of Justice lies in the notion that the jury "will be composed of large landowners devo-

England the least desire to hinder the Americans from satisfying the wish of their hearts in the establishment of a colony or dependency, but thinks we have at present sufficient territory to administer and a sufficient population of the African race. -Tall and unusually slim, pale complexion,

small black whispers and glittering spectacles; a stoop in his gait, and a small black cap on his head; a voice soft and clear, speeches abounding in metaphor, and language remarkably elegant, with a reputation in the last French Chamber of speaking better French than any one, except that grand master of his language, Berryer-such is the portrait of M. Ollivier, constitutional Premier of France, drawn by an able hand.

-One of the greatest attractions to children at the recent Industrial Exhibition at Wittenburg was a wonderful set of toy-soldiers, which was finally purchased by the Queen of Prussia. One poor little fellow, almost heart-broken at the loss of his favorite soldiers, (he had been daily to the exhibition to see them,) without consulting anybody wrote a letter to the Queen pleading his poverty and the many enjoyments which her children must have, and asking that the toys might be returned. The kind hearted Queen made her little subject a present of the

-Seventeen years ago when Napoleon III visited Bordeaux, he was received by the Prefet of the department, a very tall, powerfulbuilt man of winning manners, beside whom the Emperor was a dwarf. Side by side they drove through the city. "Prefet," said Napoleon, "the citizens seem to regard their Prefet, and forget their Emperor." "Sire," was the courtly reply, "when a regiment is marching, the crowd is always struck with the drummajor, but it is not to be concluded they forget the general in command." This Prefet afterwards became Baron Haussman. -0'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian, who was

recently elected member of the English Parliament for Tipperary, has not been permitted | James M. Brown, to take his seat, by a vote of 301 to 81, upo n a motion introduced by Mr. Gladstone. Rossa is about forty years of age, and for the last twelve years has been a prominent agitator. In 1852 his thoughts were turned to the United States. where a brother resided, but on reaching Cork, on his way to America, he reconsidered his plans and remained in Ireland, finding that he could not leave the land of his birth. In 1857 he organized the "Phoenix National and Literary Society" at Skibbereen, and entered into political movements against the British Government. In 1858 he and eleven others were indicted and arrested for "treason felony," and after having been in prison for eight months, was released without trial. In 1862 he came to the United States, but returned to Ireland after the lapse of a year. In 1865 he was tried for treason, and sentenced to penal servitude

-Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of the "Bab Ballads" and a successful burlesque writer, says in a letter to the London Dally News, that he has never allowed a music-hall song or a breakdown dance to be introduced into his burlesques, and he is "happy to add that the ghastly spectacle of a man in woman's clothes has never been seen in any piece of mine." He doesn't, however, say anything about the what-you-may-call-it spectacle of a woman in

A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

A duel with broadswords occurred in New York City, at an early hour Monday morning, between Senor Francisco de Porto, a young Cuban, and Mr. George Proude, a young Englishman of some means and good standing. De Porto, it will be remembered, was severely wounded last summer in a duel, fought with pistols, by Senor de Conto, editor of the Spanish journal El Cronista. The origin of the -Baron Haussman spent \$123,500,000 in present duel was a slur thrown by Proude upon the Cuban Junta, who, he intimated, were living like cowards on the struggles of the patriots. The fight was arranged place in a room in a fashionable house in West Nineteenth street, and thither, at a late hour Sunday night, the combatants, with their friends, repaired. By 2 o'clock A. M. all pre--Advices from France state that the speech

tains the following description of the fight: A DEAD SILENCE ensued, while an ashy paleness seemed to be the prevalent complexion of every man in the the Swiss Government for the surrender of a certain felon who took refuge in that country some time ago.

—Professor Kiepert, the celebrated German geographer, is about to make a journey to Turkey and Palestine, at the expense of the Prussian Government.

—In the year 1868 2336 students at the 197 gymnasiums of Prussia, received testimony of their fitness for the universities; 116 of these fell through in the examination.

—The Cape Town papers publish letters from Dr. Livingstone to Sir Thomas Maclear, the latest the province of the present both had observed a comparatively serene demeanor, but it was evident the duel could not be a prolonged one, each being duel could not be a prolonged one, each being the prevalent complexion of every man in the the provalent and the duellists room. The word was given and the duellists. duel could not be a prolonged one, each being bent on deadly strife. Having again crossed, great skill was displayed by both, their eyes flashing with fire and endeavoring, as it were, to penetrate each other's intent.

liminaries were completed. An account con-

ADMIRABLE SWORDSMANSHIP was displayed, the cuts being rapid, well directed and parried with precision. Up to the present, which was about five minutes from the commencement, De Porto had escaped with a slight scratch on the chest, Proude be-ing unharmed, when suddenly De Porto offering a tempting chance, Proude advanced on him and inflicted a diagonal cut upon the right thigh. It was a fatal move for Proude, for no sooner had he leaned forward to mak the cut than, with lightning-like rapidity, De Porto following up the contrafilto, gashed his opponent on the right shoulder, causing a wound some five inches in length, and about one and a half inches in depth. His sword arm was dischlod. THE DUEL WAS OVER.

Proude dropped his blade, exclaiming, "Enough for to-day; you will give me my revenge another time," to which De Porto replied:

"I am always at your disposition."
Subsequently, the parties shook hands and the wounds were examined. That inflicted on De Porto, though some eight inches in length, was scarcely a quarter of an inch in depth, while Proude's was of a serious character, the blood streaming from it in profusion. He was immediately conveyed to his residence in Brooklyn, where the proper assistance was procured.

OPENING OF A COTTON EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK .- The New York Post of Tuesday says: York.—The New York Post of Tuesday says:

The new Cotton Exchange, at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, was formally opened to-day in the presence of a large number of cotton brokers. The exchange is in the basement, which is not well adapted to the business. It will not be opened, however, longer than the 1st of May. Mr. Wright, vice-president of the Board of Cotton Brokers, delivered the opening address. He said that the different branches of business, with that the different branches of business, with with the exception of the cotton trade, have had separate exchanges. The want of a room sultable for this large body of men to meet in daily has been often freely expressed, and the mat-ter was recently brought to the notice of the board of brokers, and they resolved to make the experiment of forming a merchants' ex-change for the cotton trade. For this purpose they called the meeting of to-day, and it gave "will be composed of large landowners devoted to the empire, who will sacrifice him to
save his cousin, the Emperor."

—The London Times says on the subject of
the proposed acquisition of the Bay of Samana
by the United States, that there will not be in
England the least desire to hinder the Ameriroom is not to be used for the purpose of "call-ing" cotton as stocks are called at the Stock Exchange. It is proposed to make it an agreea ble place of resort; a headquarters for all in-formation in matters connected with cotton to hold change at some convenient hour to the trade, when not only the trade itself, but its collateral branches, may be fully represented; to concentrate facilities for business, and to promote harmony and good will among its

Insurance.

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NEW YORK, January 10, 1870. THE PAID UP CAPITAL IS ..... \$1,648,300 00

and THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS: Cash in Bank and in England ...... \$660,406 51 Government bonds, demand and bond

and mortgage loans..... 807,330 41 Reinsurance, salvage and sundry ac-

\$2,680,474 89 Freights and Cargoes insured at this office to and from all ports in the world at the current pre mium in gold or currency, as may be desired. Certificates are issued under which losses are made payable at the Company's Bankers in Lon

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balance engagements, please apply to WILLIAM ROACH & CO. TOR LIVERPOOL.

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The fine Steamship "MARYLAND,"
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jan24

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Through Bills Lading signed in Charleston to all principal ports on the Continent of Europe.

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URDAY NIGHT, the 19th instant. Freight and wharfage must be prepaid For Freight or Passage, apply to RAVENEL & HOLMES

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