THE STATE CAPITAL.

FIGHTING OVER THE ADJOURN-MENT QUESTION.

The Impeachment Witnesses-Arrests on Grave Suspicton-Crews Wants to Clear his Skirts in the Kerrigan Matter, &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 22. A heavy fight is anticipated to-morrow, in the House, on the motion to reconsider the vote concerning the adjournment on the 1st of

March. The sergeant-at-arms has returned from the up-country, having summoned all the wit-

nesses for the impeachment. Three men and one woman, all colored, have been arrested on suspicion of being Implicated in the several murders which have been committed near the city lately.

Crews has made an affidavit denying any complicity with Kerrigan or his men.

GOSSIP FROM COLUMBIA.

Threatened Disruption of the Republican Party-Its Causes-A Serious Condition of Affairs-A Band of Plunderers-The Treasury is Empty !- A Discovery-The Charleston Senatorial Election-The Impeachment of Judge Vernon-Affairs in Union and Spartanburg-Militia Arms Removed, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

COLUMBIA, January 22. At no time since its organization has the Republican party of the State been so near disruption as it is now. Leading intelligent Republicans, and the most prominent officials, view with both alarm and disgust the evidences of dishonesty and demoralization which exist on every hand, because they see no means of relief. The brazen effrontery of power has penetrated all of the departments, and the mere weight of combined impu dence is made to carry or conceal measures the only object of which is the d'stribution of public money among the organized rings. Certain men, using the influence obtained over individuals during the last two years, have established a partnership of crime, and there is not a member of the firm who dares withdraw or oppose the leader, because of the threats of exposure. This is the secret of their success in blotting out the footprints of the land commission and in concealing the whereabouts of seventy thousand out of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, appropriated to pay the expenses of the Legislature. They control white-washing committees, hide the testimony of facts and figures, and when necessary to effect their purpose, cover official reports with the garb of palpable falsehood. There is no help for it. The Governor is powerless, and his veto can be overriden by either House, while public opinion, even from a Republican standpoint, has no more influence upon the situation than a breath of air upon an Egyptian pyramid. These men stand there alone, uncontrollable and unmovable by anything but-

The above are the sentiments expressed by a leading member of the Republican party-a man whose voice was heard in the late canvass from the mountains to the seaboard; who came into the State in 1865, and from that hour has zealously labored with all his strength to elevate the condition of the colored people, secure a recognition of their civil and political rights, and make practical reconstruction a success. Still honest and outspoken as a Republican, he sees, as do many of his colleagues, the handwriting of party suicide on the wall, and the utter rule of the State, should these disgraceful things continue. This gentleman added at the close of his conversation, that he hoped God would cause his tongue to cleave to the roof of his mouth, if he ever again espoused the election of such a class of men as now hold the reins of power. It is

A SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The battle line is drawn between honesty and corruption; between intelligent rule and ignorant supremacy, and with the latter hedged in by entrenchments which seem almost impregnable, there is little prospect of a change of affairs. True, the Governor appears determined to weed out in Mclent officials and to appoint better men in their places, and as far as town and county localities are concerned, to remove all causes of discord between the races heretofore provoked by inexperienced and incompetent persons, white and colored; but to touch the heart of the evil, to adopt a wise public policy, to enforce economy, to protect the treasury, to develop the resources of the State, restore confidence, invite capital, and so build up a foundation for future greatness, requires an amount of cooperation on the part of the Legislature and other officials which he certainly does not now command, and which, in the present temper of the men who make our laws, he cannot hope to obtain. To add to the difficulties of the situation

THE TREASURY IS EMPTY

The State has overdrawn its account in the bank here, and President Solomon, in the bitterness of his heart and the emptiness of his coffers, is fain to exclaim with the psalmist of old, "They gave me gall for my meat, and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink." H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent, has likewise telegraphed that no more draits must be drawn on him for the present, his resources being exhausted; so that, however much the Legislature may vote spirits from the fiscal deep, they will not come. For even their pay, members will have to depend on the private resources of outside iriends, who are always ready to "shave" drafts on the treasury for from ten or twenty per cent. discount.

A DISCOVERY. It is said that a very considerable amount of the missing funds, say \$27,000, was drawn on account of the public printing, and afterwards misappropriated. The printing bill itself was \$11,000. The differences was divided in sums varying from \$250 to \$5000, but not indiscriminately-only choice individuals being permitted to clutch the treasure. It is said that Mr. Parker, the treasurer, claims to have vouchers for all money thus paid out; but if this be true, why should an investigating committee have been appointed to obtain a report from him which was due to the Governor himself? The matter is all a muddle, and the fog grows deeper as the hour of exposure approsches.

CHARLESTON SENATORIAL ELECTION. This event is announced to take place on Thursday, the 16th of February. Eight or ten candidates for the position that was to have been filled by the dead Mishaw, are awaiting the contest with anxiety-Daddy Cain among them. It is not improbable that, in such a multitude of rivals, some really good man will

signified their willingness that his resignation should be accepted, and it only rests with the Senate to indicate a similar disposition to save thousands of dollars to the State. Unless

certain senators press the old man to the wall, either to gratify political malice or achieve personal notoriety, the object they seek, namely, his removal, may be achieved by half a dozen words. In the nouse, Joe Crews himself, who has been the head and front of the opposition to Judge Vernon, desires peace and a speedy settlement of the whole matter. He says that as the election is over, and the turbid waters have begun to subside, he is heart and hand in favor of any reasonable policy that will establish kind relations among all classes of the people. Hence it was that he

moved to strike out the enacting clause of the

bill to declare martial law in the counties of UNION AND SPARTANBURG. General Anderson, the chief of the National Guard of the State, has just returned from the above countles, and reports that they are in a state of quiet. He conferred freely with leading citizens in both places, and from them received assurances that, if let alone, they themselves can and will control the discordant elements. While admitting and regretting the presence of a few reckless men who dis-

regard law and human life, they refuse as communities to be held responsible for the outrages which have been committed. It is needless to say that the temper of the people of the whole up-country is opposed to the presence of colored militia, or the existence of martial law, and General Anderson fully coincides with those discreet Republican members of the Legislature who have advised, for certain good reasons, that such a monstrous and inflammatory policy as that proposed shall not be adopted. General Anderson, by virtue of his authority, has taken charge of all arms

ing is his order : By order of Major-General C. L. Anderson: It is hereby directed that all arms, account ments and ammunition issued to companies of Captain Alexander Walker and Captain Dou Captain Alexander waker and Captain Dot Reed, of the N. G., State of South Carolina, be turned in forthwith to the sherit, Phillip Dunn, who will receipt for the same. DOU REED, Captain Company. Witness: W. A. BOLT, Trial Justice.

belonging to the militia in Union. The follow-

The Unionville Times thinks that "this action of Gen'l Anderson will do more to restore peace and good will among all classes of our people than ten thousand-militia or a dozen garrisons of United States troops. Coupled with the excellent appointments just made by the Governor, we see no reason now why harmony and mutual good feeling should not

MARTIAL LAW.

This question, however, is still a bone of contention in the House of Representatives. On Friday and Saturday, an angry discussion took place, and it will be resumed on Wednesday. Mr. Warren Wilkes, an independent member from Anderson, made one of the most eloquent speeches on the subject that has been delivered in the Legislature since the war. He reviewed the situation critically, and in a spirit which commanded the approval of the extremest Republican on the floor; gave to both races their due share of praise and blame. He alleged that one-half of the troubles of the country were due to ignonant, corrupt and unwise trial justices and other officers of the law, who failed to perform their duty with impartiality and promptness and expressed the belief that when the best men of both races were chosen to fill public stations, prejudice would yield to a common sense view of the situation, and permanent peace be established. Martial law, he said, was not a remedy for, the existing difficulties, while the statute books were filled with laws that only awaited execution, and the law must be executed by men who have the confidence of the people. The discussion of this delicate subject, and the threat of the militia power, has doubtless been the cause of the sudden de preciation of State bonds in New York. It is stated that they are down to fifty-a reason, probably, why Kimpton can borrow no more money. The prevailing impression among well informed members of the Legislature, of both parties, is that the bill will die a natural

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS

death.

How Hubbard Came to be Shot-A Blun der in the Recent Message of the Governor-The Martial Law Debate-Proceedings in the Impeachment, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, January 21. THE AFFAIRE HUBBARD. No one was surprised yesterday to hear that

the detested Hubbard was shot. The affair, however created some excitement, a crowd of about two hundred people filling the street where the affray took place. It seems that, for some considerable time, no little bad blood has existed between the chief and a Dr. Geiger, of this city, on account of matters of a private nature. Hubbard has threatened several times to horsewhip the Doctor, and yesterday, as they were passing in the vicinity of Greenfield's buildings, the latter cried out to him signifying his readiness to receive that cowhide then and there. Words followed words, and they approached each other, the Doctor having a pistol in his hand ready for use. Hubbard sprang like a cat upon his antagonist, and endeavored to pinion his arms. In the struggle the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through Hubbard's side and making a slight wound. Hub-bard said: "Gentlemen, I am shot," and then again embraced the Doctor. The hugging lasted some time. A ring was formed, and fair play shown. There is no telling when or how it would have ended had not a third party stepped in and separated them. Both came off worsted, much "claret" being uncorked at every round. It is said that Hubbard was armed and could have shot the Doctor, but magnanimously refrained from doing so. A BLUNDER CONCERNING THE GOVERNOR'S MES-

The Governor sent his last message to both Houses of the General Assembly in accordance with a concurrent resolution, as he said, asking him why a sufficient force had not been sent to the up-country to quell disturbances. The resolution was simply a resolution of the House, and the message should have been sent only to that body. It could not have passed the Senate, especially as it was couched in disrespectful language.

THE MARTIAL LAW DEBATE.

The martial law bill was debated on Friday at great length, and again yesterday without coming to any definite result, the consideration being postponed till Wednesday, at half-past I o'clock P. M. Among the speeches of interest were those of Mr. Warren D. Wilkes, Mr. Briggs, from New York, and Mr. Hough,

SECOND DAY OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

On Friday, the 20th, the second day's proceedings in the impeachment case of Judge T. O. P. Vernon took place. After a few preliminary arrangements had been made, the managers of impeachment, on the part of the House, entered the Senate chamber, accompanied by the speaker pro tem., Hon. J. N. Hayne. Proc-lamation of silence was made with due and solemn form by the sergeant-at-arms, and the of Judge Vernon may yet be indefinitely post- read a power of attorney, nominating Jos. D.

poned by his resignation. Four out of five of the managers on the part of the House have ton and Col. R. B. Elliott as counsel on the

FURTHER TIME ASKED FOR. Mr. Pope asked for further time to answer the charges brought against the respondent, as the charges were numerous, and the warrant had only been served within the past three days. The witnesses also were at a distance

Mr. Whipper requested, and it was allowed, that the articles be read and the judge be put upon his arraignment and make a plea. The articles were then read, to every one of which. separately, the judge pleaded "not guilty," reserving the right to put in a plea on Tuesday next. The respondent announced that he would be ready for trial on Tuesday next, which was consented to.

COMPENSATION OF WITNESSES.

Mr. Pope inquired whether the witnesses of the respondent would not stand upon the same footing as the witnesses summoned by the State, as to pay? The respondent was not a wealthy man. He desired to be informed on this point. Mr. Whittemore offered an order to that effect to test the sense of the Senate. Mr. Corbin objected to establishing any such LESLIE VS. CORBIN AGAIN.

Leslie replied to Corbin: The attorney who has been in the habit of practicing before the trial justices of the State, might insist upon a strict enforcement of the rule; but this was a different case. The defendant is merely arraigned here formally, not as a culprit. It in the nature of a grand inquest. The State is more interested in showing that he is not guilty than in convicting him. The man is poor; he has no money, as every senator knows, to expend for this purpose. I would be glad to help to summon half the State to prove that he is innocent, and I would yote the expense necessary, because it would accord with my feelings and sense of propriety. I look upon it as a matter of justice, and think it a very small matter on the part of the Senate to refuse. I offer.

TO PAY THE EXPENSES MYSELF.

Mr. Corbin again opposed the proposition. He thought they would have the State in the contra lictory position of presenting and defeuding at the same time. He though his friend (Leslle) entirely ignorant of the principles which govern criminal or any other prosecutions.

In the judgment of Mr. Hayne, the whole anter was out of order, as a joint resolution, stating the specific purpose for which the money is to be used must pass both houses.

Leslie proposed a draft on some contingent fund. The judge had no money and they knew it, for no judge in the State had ever had a dollar. He desired to know if they were afraid of the truth of the truth.

The yeas and nays were called on the order, and the proposition was voted down—yeas 7; nays 15.

The court then adjourned. FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Whipper, for the on the House yesterday, Mr. Waipper, for the board of managers on the part of the House to prosecute the impeachment of Judge Vernon, reported a replication to the plea of not guilty made by Judge Vernon. The replication is the usual one made to a plea of the general

PARIS AS IT IS NOW.

The following is an extract from a letter from a lady in Paris, dated December 20, and forwarded by balloon post. The writer says: From what I hear from people well informed From what I near from people wen informed, this is to last three weeks more. How and with what people are to live during these three weeks is dreadful to think of; for the misery in the streets and the privations of everybody are very hard to put up with already. Eggs are I franc 25 centimes aplece; butter was 30 frances, but there is no more; and milk is at a wonderful price. I have taken neither butter eags nor milk for two months. neither butter, eggs, nor milk for two months

We seldom get meat now, and then but three onness once a week. The bread is very brown nearly black; vegetables it is impossible to get a chicken costs from 30 to 40 francs. At first l ould not bear the idea of eating horse-meat and now I am only too glad when I can get some to make soup with, which is the best way to eat it. Fortunately I have a very good mald, much attached to me, who knows how to dress it. I have provisions of rice, choco-late, and jam; but really, I think I shall never be able to look at jam or preserves of any sort | the strength of the party. It is no more nor less after this stere, for it has been my

food.
You would never know Paris. It looks quite a different place; so sad, while all the quite a different piace; so sad, while an the people seem so very miserable and unhappy. I pass many days without speaking to any one but my maid. I read a great deal; but no one can imagine the state of mind I am in sometimes, as I have had very disagreeable things to put up with; but fortunately, Colonel Hoffman has been rear kind to me in affording me an has been very kind to me in affording me the protection of the legation. At first I thought I should have been obliged to take in some soldiers, and I had very great trouble some solders, and I had very great to the about it, until the legation interfered. After that I was summoned before the Judge de Paix for not paying my rent. Again the legation interfered, and I am allowed a respite like the French people. After that I was suspected of being a spy for the Prussians on account of my name. This was more serious, for some of my letters were opened. Again the legation came to my assistance, and it is through them I have been able to obtain some letters from my friends.

No one is allowed to leave Paris. I thank God he has given me health in this dreadful time of misery and sickness. The small-pox is dreadful lately, and many other diseases also. It all seems like a dream; one can scarcely be lieve it to be true. I have now got accustomed to the sound of the cannon, though sometimes at night it keeps me awake. I have had no at night it keeps me awake. I have had no fear except during those emeutes at the Hotel de Ville on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of October. Now people seem quiet; but still there is a fear of the poor class of people going to the houses for pillage. If anything of that kind takes place I shall run to the legation. this account of the state of affairs, ce I shall run to the legation. I give you know the interest you must all feel in poor

A QUEER MARRIAGE.

A marriage under very peculiar circumstances took place in Marion County, Missouri, recently-nothing less, indeed, than a marriage that was not contemplated or desired by either party. There were several young people of both sexes together, it seems, who were conversing on the subject of matrimony. Two conversing on the subject of mathinoity. Two
of the party, a young man named Joseph Chipman and a young girl named Miss Nannie
Hutchinson, in a spirit of banter agreed to see
which could "back down" the other on the
subject of getting married that very day. The
challenge was offered by Joseph and was accented with true womanly spirit by Nannia cepted with true womanly spirit by Nannie. Both declared that, if the other persisted, there would be a wedding that night, and as neither would recede from the advanced position taken. Joseph proposed to go for the nearest clergy-man, who lived four miles distant. Nanule declared that she would go too, and the young people started together in a buggy. The final upshot was that at the critical moment, the clergyman having been found, neither party would confess defeat, and the result was that they were duly married in the buggy, and re-turned to their wondering and waiting irlends man and wife. It does not lessen the peculiar-ity of this matrimonial enterprise to know that both Joseph and Nannie were engaged to both Joseph and Nannie were engaged to other people at the time of this unanticipated marriage. Perhaps the man and the woman thus left out in the cold are to be congratulated on the result, which has snatched from one an expected wife, and from the other a fondly oveted husband. We shall probably next car of Joseph and Nannie wending their way

WANTS TO BE HANGED RIGHT AWAY .- An drew Brentling, who was sentenced to be hanged in Allen County, Ohio, next Friday, and whose sentence the Governor has commuted for eleven weeks, telegraphed last week to Governor Hayes, through the sheriff, that he desired to be hanged next Friday, according to the original sentence.

Bret Harte, according to a San Francisco letter, is to take up" his residence in Boston and write exclusively for The Atlantic.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1871.

CONGRESS AGAIN ON THE SOUTH-ERN WAR PATH.

A New Investigation into the Condi tion of the South.

WASHINGTON, January 22. The committee appointed under Morton's resolution to investigate the condition of at fairs in the South, of which Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, propose to go to work in a few days. They will issue a number of subpænas to prominent men South who are supposed to be cognizant of alleged outrages recently committed there. Among them will be Governor Holden, of North Caro lina: Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and Governor Davis, of Texas. It is the intention to make a report before the close of the session if possible.

In the mass of documents from Governor

Holden recently submitted to the Senate, is a letter from Colonel Hunt, who, in July 1870, was assigned to command of the District of North Carolina. He says, under date of Fort Adams, R. I., January 2, 1871, alluding to inquiries as to murders and outrages committed by disloyal organizations, for political purposes, that he heard of none such while he was in the State. Of those which occurred pre vious to his assuming command, that which created the most excitement was the murder of Mr. Stevens, a State senator. He adds: "Evidence of the existence of such organizations in both political parties was produced. Nearly all the cases inquired into proved, however, that other than political purposes were effected through the facilities afforded by these organizations, whose machinery was used to punish theft, burglary, insults to women and other offences in no way connected with politics; in fine, their principal business seemed to be to do the worl usually performed by regulators and vigilance committees. The crimes were bad enough it themselves, but in the bitterness of party feeling they were greatly exaggerated and mis represented, and attributed to the political parties as such. To what extent murders and outrages were committed for political pur poses, I am not in a position to state, for when the Legislature passed laws to punish the members of secret organizations, they were, to a great extent, if not wholly dissolved, and this was before I assumed command of the district."

It appears that the announcement that stamps need not be affixed to renewals of insurance policies was unauthorized.

The Treasury Department has advices that Mexico has extended the free zone forty miles back from the Rio Grande.

Revenue officers raided into the mountains of Tennessee and destroyed 150,000 gallons of whiskey mash.

The majority of the Senate judiciary com mittee will report in favor of Hill, but against Miller, for seats from Georgia. The allegation of political disability is made against Miller.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

of Office-seekers-The War Among the Virginia Radicals-Negro Delegations | Bremen steamers. on the Rampage-Another Investigating Committee, &c.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, January 18.

The administration is about to encounter a difficulty, which the President never thought within the limits of reason, and which the dominant politicians in the Radical organization have persistently scouted as a libel upon butter for the brigade of Radical members of the House, who have been either the victims of Democratic majorities, or have been made to stand aside by ungrateful constituencies in favor of newer statesmen. (?) Every man who goes out wears, in imagination, the laurels of ong and earnest support of President Grant. They have vaunted his greatness from the stump and from their seats in the House of Representatives and enate, with amazing indifference to actual facts, and now that they are to be thrust into the cold world, shorn of legislative emoluments, they ask for "justice." This condition of matters is dreaded by the party leaders, as they know it will culminate in angry dissensions. If these individuals must have office, somebody must be turned out. Grant has been rather unconcerned over their coming miserles, but is waking up to the serious situation. His friends think the best solution of the trouble will be to let those who have falled to be renominated take care of themselves, trusting more to showing favors to those coming in than to taking care of 'dead ducks."

There has been much solicitude in pollical direies over Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia, and now the Radical representatives in Congress, from Virginia, are exhibiting their alarm about the future of that State. They have frequently assured the President that the probabilities of the Old Dominion keeping step to Radical music were in the highest ex-tent flattering; but within a few weeks they are wavering in their faith, and some of then are expressing disgust with political life and want to retire. A relentless light which is being waged in their party, and which gives signs of long continuance, has disgusted those who sought to keep it together, and had so bothered the officials here that they almost leaths the eight of a Virgina Radical

nothered the officials here that they almost loathe the sight of a Virginia Radical.

Another little feature telling upon the harmony so necessary to political triumphs, is the perseverance of the negro committees, who are continuous in their prosecution of plans for the amelioration of their race. They want Congress to give their people that mailed want Congress to give their people that mule and section of land which romancing carpet and section of land which followings as perbaggers have time and a ain, previous to elections, assured them would be forthcoming. They want that or its equivalent; they want equality in the public schools; they want, in fact, all legislation directed entirely towards in fact, all legislation directed entirely towards. their own people, and will never rest, nor let the administration rest, until something more is given than they already possess. The negroes of every Southern State are represen-ed here, though in the greater number of cases the delegates are probably self-appointed. They are ponderous with importance, though not with influence. The Executive dansion is visited on every convenient occa

sion, and an interview is sometimes accorded Considerable amusement still is manifested over the Falstaffian tales of that Georgia su pervisor, whose name it is impossible to write correctly without his autograph in front to copy rom. His contradiction of the rampant Ku-klu from. His contradiction to the tampant kirking stories, after the yarns he had detailed to harrow up the souls of department clerks and negro ongressmen, has hurt the Polish supervisor in the estimation of his political friends. Having circulated these atrocities, they think he should have stock to his Munchausenisms for the excited the party. He will be good for the credit of the party. He will be good material to furnish an office for a retiring Congressman.

I am reminded of the fact that that very good pener of oysters, George T. Downing, recent y cook in the restaurant at the capital, is aking arrangements to leave this city for d. where his design is to run against Porter for Congress. George has no gratitude and will run against Porter, the meanest pan and will run against Forer; the meanest panderer to negro passions in the House of Representatives, with as much unction as he would against any one. He is crazy to take his seat beside Jeff Long, Rainey and DeLarge; and

while he goes to Richmond ostensibly to open oysters—perhaps—his real game is to come to Congress, an event not possible, for the white Badicals will refuse to endorse him.

Some time ago the President was advised to recommend the reconstruction over again of the South, and it is understood had prepared a message with that end in view, but acting upon the advice of friends, changed his mind; but, as has recently been observed, sent in a "list of outrages" which have been in the possession of the War Department. Upon this message the attempt is being made to collect testimony in support of this theory, and plant anew the military governments. The discussion upon the matter affords an excellent opanew the military governments. The discussion upon the matter affords an excellent op portunity for carpet-bag Congressmen to dye their loyalty over again, and while there is room to doubt that the States which have been admitted will be thrust out of the Union to take their chances anew, it yet gives strength to the impression that at this session of Congress there will be no ession of Congress there will be no uch measure adopted as general amnesty. The attempt takes shape in a resolution offer-ed by Senator Morton, which will have, in all probability, appeared in the telegraphic dis-patches to THE NEWS long before this reaches you. The resolution has the sanction of the esident. During the debate to-day, Senato Sawyer, in remarking upon the question, said he supposed it would be admitted that there was a disturbed condition of things in the South, and was, as usual, with the Radical senators from the South, very willing to propuse the Democratic party responsible for nounce the Democratic party responsible for the lils that are alleged to exist. He made the usual assertion that the white people of the South were responsible, and took sides with those who want to "investigate.". ELE RIDGE.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 21 .-Bank Statement: Loans have increased over

\$1,500,000; specie decrease nearly \$250,000; deposits decrease over \$1,750,000; legal tender decrease over \$750,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Bremen steamer Hanover, finding French cruisers off Havana, returned.

The receipts by the German Consul-General at New York, for the German wounded and families of the dead, aggregate over \$400,000. Judge W. B. Chilton, Grand Master of the Alabama Masons, is dead. The Legislature and Supreme Court adjourned in consequence.

The steamship Alaska sailed from New York on Saturday for Hong Kong, via the Suez Canal, with quite a number of passengers, including a number who will sail around the world.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill increasing taxes from forty to sixty cents on the hundred dollars. This increase falls short of meeting the State's obligations.

The steamer Robert Lowe has returned to St. John's, driven from the vicinity of the cable breaks by floating ice. It is thought impossible to repair the cables before spring. The North German Lloyds Company has directed for the present that the departures of their steamers, as well from New York as from Bremen, shall take place but once in each fourteen days. The next departures from New York will be made by the Deutschland on the 28th January, by the Donana on the 11th of February, and by the Hermann on the 25th of February, and on every alternate Saturday thereafter until further notice. For the present. therefore, a fornightly mail only will be made up for conveyance to Germany by the

Rudolph has beaten Garner, at New York, a six-hundred point French carom game of bil-

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

At an election held in Walhalla, on the 16th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen for intendant and wardens for the present year: Intendant, John Ansel; Wardens, H. C. Rochan, A. Brenecke, H. Stucke, H. W. Pieper, G. M. Yarborough, M. Bulwinkel. The Atlanta Intelligencer announces the

death of Major John H. Steele, for many years connected with the journalism of our sister State. He had been on the editorial staff of the Intelligencer for more than ten years, and during that time has maintained the character of an able, high-toned and dignified journalist. In his death the craft has lost one of its best embers. Major Steele was a brother of Mrs.

Judge Munro, of Union, in this state.

The jury of inquest, in Columbia, over the body of Bryant Balley returned the following verdict: That the death of the sald Bryant Balley was occasioned by a gun-shot wound and a fracture of the skull, inflicted by some

About 9 o'clock on Monday night the alarm of fire was given in Cheraw; it proved to be the gin-house of Mr. D. Quilty, which, with the screw and about eight bales of cotton, were destroyed. The fire was caused by the accidental upsetting of a candle in the cotton by one of Mr. Q.'s sons, several of whom slept in the building. One of his sons narrowly es-caped perishing in the flames.

IN THE WRONG SHOP.

(From the Cincinnati Times.)

A young man from the country to whom a friend in this city had given a ticket to Wood's Theatre made a mistake in the place the other night, and strayed into the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. on Vine, above Fifth, where evening exercises were to be held. Handing his ticket to a man who happened to be standing at the head of the stairs (greatly to the latter's amazement.) the young man took a seat among the audience. He was not familiar with theatres and had never been inof the drama should be. There was very little stage and no scenery to speak of. While he was wandering over this, the assembly began singing a hymn, which increased his astonish-

He had never heard of theatrical entertain-He nad never nearn or theatrical entertainments being opened with music of that kind.
Turning to a man sitting by his side, he inquired, pointing to a group of ladies who were singing, "which of them is the Chapman Sistems 200. ters?"

The man only stared at him in silence. Then

this sweet youth asked another man in front of him, "Is Bishop goin' to play to-night?" "Bishop who?" was the reply; 'no bishop nere." A sudden suspicion flashed through the brain

of the young man. "Ain't this Wood's Thea-"What do you mean, young man?" was the stern reply. "Are you a fool? This is the as-sembly room of the Young Men's Christian As-

The young man from the country was next seen hunting for the man he had given his ticket to, but he didn't succeed. The ticket taker, with a commendable desire to shield young man from the contaminations of the theatre, had probably taken the ticket and gone himself

-From Marseilles comes a note of alarm. A correspondent writes: "We begin to have a very anxious time here. The rich are now alarmed for the poor, as we are now without magistrates or police, so that if any one knocked you down in the streets, you could get no redress. The rich and the streets, you could get no redress. The rich and the streets, you could get no redress. you down the streets, you could get no make arrangements for giving assistance to the poor. People here who have hitherto kept seven or eight servants, are now keeping three or four only. All the marchants are losing daily, and there are great lears of an insurrection if Paris is taken. The Franch were assolutely mad a fornight ago. It was one of the most exciting days I have ever seen. At 10 clock in the morning the canons began firing, news having come that the French army had left Paris, and driven the Germans out of Versailles, and as far as Fontainebleau. All day long bands of music puraded the streets, and the people sing the "Marseillaise."

At night the whole town was illuminated, though the snow was falling and lay two inches deep. Two days afterwards the news was contradicted, and despondency has prevailed, but one dare not say to a French person that Paris will ever capitulate."

THE DOOMED CITY.

MORE GERMAN SUCCESSES IN ALI QUARTERS.

Desperate and Repeated, but Unavaiiing Sorties of the Paris Garrison—The
Foreign Legations not Allowed to
Leave—Defeat of Bourbaki and the

Lave—Defeat of Bourbaki and the Desperate and Repeated, but Unavail-Army of the North,

VERSAILLES, January 17. There has been a slience of twenty-four nours, except an occasional boom from Fort Valerein. The fire has been slack during the past three days. A parliamentaire came from Paris on the 15th. His object is secret. It is rumored the Germans have agreed to four days armistice. This seems the only possible way of accounting for the almost total cessa tion of firing. Rumors insist that the German fire was unequal to German expectations. It is stated a general attack will be organized tomorrow, to include St. Denis and Valerien. A sortle took place on the 16th, and after two hours fighting between Forts De L'Est and Aubervilliers, the French were repulsed. Both sides incurred severe losses. It is said Trochu has decided to commence series of sorties on the 20th, to continue inces santly unless there is neace on French terms Mont Rouge was solive on the 15th, and grea firing on the 16th; several sorties on the 15th. Thirty unwounded Mobiles were found frozen in the woods before Mendon.

LATER.—Overtures of some kind are certain but there is good reason to believe they have falled. Bombardment, with increased violence will commence at once.

Favre has asked for safe conduct through the German lines to attend the conference at Lon don. All ministers of diplomatic corps remain ing in Paris, with the exception of the Ameri can minister, have applied to the Prussian mil itary authorities for permission te withdraw from the city, but their request has been re-VERSAULES, January 19.

The Germans have had twenty-two batteries available against Parls for the past three days However, the bombardment has slackened and for the past twenty-four hours entirely ceased. It is believed negotiations looking to peace are pending. Later news has been received that on the 12th, off Vigor, Spain, the Prussian corvette Augusta ran down a French gunboat, and four officers and twenty-six of the crew were captured.

It is said Gambetta has asked Palladines to resume command of the army of the Loire.

VERSAILLES, January 20. The bombardment of the defences of St. Denis and Aubervilliers has commenced The Mendon batteries have been advanced and are firing into D'Issy, together with St. Cloud batteries, and have made a great breach in the stone wall, and some of the embrasure are choked with debris from the parapet. Last night the pioneers opened the second parallel towards D'Issy, and batteries have been placed there which will soon reduce D'Issy to a hear of ruins.

The French are erecting new batteries in front of Valerien. The Bavarian, Wurtemburg and Saxon batteries bombarded the whole of last night, the northern, eastern and southeastern front of the forts replying seldom

Bourbaki's Defeat. LONDON, January 20.

General Bourbaki, after two days' fighting, crossed the Lissanne, six miles below Belfort. General Von Werder receiving reinforcements a great battle was fought on the 17th, which resulted in a decisive repulse of the French, who are now retreating. The German loss in three battles was 4200, and that of the French 7800. No guns were captured by the Germans,

The Belgian Government has discovered a conspiracy to arm the French prisoners in Belgium and march them into France.

German guns have been dismounted by

new French batteries in front of Paris. King William, in a dispatch to the Queen, congratulates her upon the repulse of Bourbak! in the east, and states that he is now retreating. He adds: "The bombardment of Paris continues with good results."

A balloon landed in Belgium from Paris 18th. The bombardment was causing considerable damage, but the fires were easily extinguished. Some mills for grinding corn were damaged. causing a scarcity of meal. Three hundred shells fell in Longwy. The Parisians claim to have provisions to

the middle of March. The Prussians have captured French post-

tions on the Swiss frontier. The inhabitant are flying into Switzerland. Severe skirmishing is reported in Franch Comte. The French clafm the advantage.

General Von Glumer telegraphs that his van-

guard is in pursuit of Bourbaki's retreating Paris advices report eighteen deaths from combardment to-day, and fifteen on Friday. A Berlin correspondent of the London Tele-

graph writes that Bernstorff is ordered to leave he conference if a discussion arises upon the war with France. Only the Polish members of the Prussian Diet dissent from congratulatory resolutions to

the new Emperor of Germany. Earl Granville has accepted the indemnity offered by Prussia for the English vessels sunk in the Seine.

The prorogation of Parliament until the 9th of February is gazetted. The adjournment of the conference on the

Eastern question until the 24th is confirmed. LONDON, January 18. It has become known, from publication of official documents, that the Pope, in October last, communicating by telegraph with the King of Prussia, requested his Majesty to ecure his (the Pope's) departure from Rome

to leave the city. King William replied affirmatively, and telegraphed to King Victor Emanuel to that effect. LILLE, January 19.

with due honor in case he should conclude

· Faidherbe is at St. Quentin, preparing to move on Solssons.

THE LATEST. London, January 20. King William telegraphs Queen Augusta

from Versailles, 19th instant: "A sortle was made from Valerien to-day. under cover of a heavy fire. It was entirely without result.

"The army of the North was beaten to-day pefore St. Quentin, with a loss of 4000 wounded and prisoners and two guns captured. "Signed. WILLIAM."

-Letters from Paris state that after the cold reather had set in severely in that city, lively ttacks were made upon the sparrows, not only by boys equipped with nets and pop-gans, but by grown up men, armed with muskets bel nging to the National Guards. Prosecutions had, therefore, been instituted against the National Guards partaking in this sport for wasting the public powder. It is also stated that the three elephants in the Garden of Plants had been sold to a butcher for *4456.

Married.

MULLINGS-WOTTON.-On Tuesday evening, January 17, at home, by the Rev. R. P. Outler, HENRY ANGUS MULLINGS to LIZZIS WILLIMAN, only child of H. C. Wotton, all of this city. No

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SOUTH CAROLINA, from New York, are notified that she will discharge cargo To-Day at Pier No. 2. Union Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset vill remain on wharf at owners' risk and expense

IN RE MCCARTHY & ROY. ANKRUPTS .- TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CON-CERN: A meeting of the Creditors of the said MCCARTHY & ROY, and the individual imembers of the said Firm, will be held at the office of JULIUS C. CARPENTER, Esq., Registrar in Bankruptcy, No. 72 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., on he 27th day of January, 1871, at 12 M., to hear matters preparatory to the adjustment of a divi-PRED. J. SMITH, jan23-1

ANY BILLS DUE BY THE STEAM. ER PILOT BOY must be presented for payment at our office without delay.

J. D. AIKBN & CO... jan23-mwf3 No. 5 Central Wharf.

DR. WM. C. RAVENEL HAS RE-MOVED his office to No. 96 BROAD STREET, secand door west of Courthonse. jan23-mws3*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE _THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world-perectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Poes not stain the skin, but eaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 16 Boud street, New York. jan23-mwflyr

A MORNING VISIT.-MRS. GRA-HAM .- Kate, where is your mother, this morning? Kate.-She is in the kitchen making mince ples. Mrs. G.-Why, Kate, you surprise met Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate.—Oh, yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here ma sent for a bottle of PLANTA-TION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some, but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince ples will not last long. Mrs. G. -Good morning, Kate; give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. jan23-mwf8D&C

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 20, 1871 .- The time for issuing Licenses for 1871 is hereby extended to the 26th inst., including that day. Police and Detectives will govern themselves ccordingly. G. PILLSBURY,

Mayor.

jan21-3

THE LESSON OF NATURE .- TOR-POR is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of inanimate natures teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and quant to teach us that our bodies require an increase of viwarm blooded animals bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of partial stupefac tion until the season is over, and the elixir of the spring sunshine stimulates their stagnant blood, and restores their vigor. But man although he feels the influence of the season, can protect himself against its inclemency. He has fuel to warm him externally, and can tone and strengthen his internal organization and endow it with the extra amount of vitality which the circumstances require. Of all invigorants that have ever been recommended for this purpose, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the purest and the best. Fortified by the daily use of this wholesome vege table tonic, the human system may defy- the chills and damps of winter in any latitude. Its effect is to promote a briek and regular circulation of the blood, and activity in all the secretive organs. Without the slightest tendency to produce fever, it imparts a healthful glow to the surface, and stimulates the exterior vessels to discharge, in the form of gentle perspiration, the useless matter eliminated from the blood. Thus the system is kept unclogged. Faver and ague, billioneness indirection and colle, all of which are the common consequences of the searching damps

(as well as cured) by a course of this genial tonic and alterative. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON COUNTY .- Court of Common Pleas. EDWARD O'QUIN Vs. L. B. BOATWRIGHT-Attachment.—To L. B. BOATWRIGHT, Defendant in this Action: You are hereby summoned and reonired to answer the complaint in this action. which is filed in the office of A. C. SCHAFFER, Esq., Clerk of the Court of the County and State above named, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Walterboro', within forty days from the date hereof; and if you fail, judgment will be taken against HENDERSON & BERRE. you.

and low temperature of winter, may be avoided

jan16-m6 Plaintiffs' Attorneys. THE WORKING CHRISTIAN Organ of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina-is now a permanent enterprise of this city. The paper has obtained a wide circulation, and is one of the best mediums for advertising in the State. It is to be enlarged to eight pages on the 1st of January, and many thousand copies ssued. Business men are solicited to send in their cards and other advertisements if they wish to get such notices before the thousands that would not otherwise see them. Address WORKING CHRISTIAN, Charleston, S. C., or call at the Editor's office, No. 16 Hasel street.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR those who drag their weary and disordered bodles into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of billions disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves. fan20-fmw3D&W

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER, DR. HASKELL'S BLEOTRIC OIL kills all pain in two minutes. Cancers, Boils, Tetter and Old Sores, cured in 48 hours by Dr. HASKELL'S CAR-BOLIC CANCER SALVE. For sale at retail by COHEN'S MEDICAL DE-

G. W. AIMAR, DR. H. BAER, POT, DR. G. J. LITHIN A. O. BARBOT, ED. S. BURNHAM, W. T. LITTLE & CO.. M. H. COLLINS & CO., ALFRED RACUL, M. D., GRAMAN & SOHWAKE, DR. W. A. SKRINE. E. H. KELLERS, M. D.,

And at wholesale by BOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS. sole Agents for South Carolina. nov11-2mospaw