EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION NULL AND FOID.

An Important Financial Bill-Hurley as the Defender of the State Credit.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Friday, February 17. The confirming of the minutes of yesterjudge for the Seventh Circuit, led to violent harangues in both branches of the General Assembly. Whittemore, in the Senate, and Whiping the election of Judge Moses null and void. and expanging the proceedings from the journal. and the confusion at times was very great Pending the discussion Judge Moses surrendered his certificate of election, and expressed his

villingness to stand another test. The resolution nullifying the election of yesterday was finally adopted, as was also another resolution providing for a new election to-morrow at 1

friends feel confident of re-electing him. Several bills were introduced in the House today. Among them was one creating a sterling funded debt for exclusive use in payment of the

ple on a two-thirds affirmative vote in favor. Hurley has it in charge. The Senate passed the bill amending the charter of the City of Columbia.

until the question shall be hbmitted to the peo-

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Judicial Election-The Candidates and the Result-Dissatisfaction at the Result-The Bank of the State-General Business.

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

The business done in both branches of the General Assembly was, owing to the time occu pied by the election of judge for the Seventh Ju dicial Circuit, very light, and after the election both Houses adjourned.

THE ELECTION.

The election of 2, judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit resulted differently from what most people believed it would, and, as is generally the case after every election, there are many who are dissatisfied. Both Houses met in joint assembly at 1 o'clock, in the Hall of Representatives, Mr. Montgomery, president pro tem, presiding. The latter, after stating the object of the assembly, declared his readiness to receive hominations. In response, S. J. Lee nominated W. J. Wilkes, of Anderson, declaring him the choice of the Democrats and Republicans of that circuit. A. L. Singleton nominated Colonel Montgomery Moses, of Sunter, pronouncing him a gentleman of high standing, and just the person for the place. W. J. Whipper put the name of W. E. Earle, of Greenville, in nomination, who, he declared, possessed all the necessary qualifications of the color THE ELECTION. select, but if they could show him any other man who could bring order out of chaos, he would vote for him. He thought we had enough of had judges—Thomas ought to be removed, for he was, in his opinion, responsible for the killing of the men in Union. Smart interrupted Lesile, telling him he had no right to impeach a judge on the floor of the House, and was a "non comatibus snampo." (?) (Laughter.) Lesile continued—that neither Earle or winsmith had sufficient legal experience to entitle them to the position, while his candidate was an old lawyer and a man suited to the times. Messrs. Hoge, Mobley and Lesile were also nominated. Wilkes declined the honor of a nomination, and thanked hi, riends for the deference shown him. Smart withdrew the name of

nination, and thanked ht. Irlends for the defer-eshown him. Smart withdrew the name of friend Hoge, and said some more funny ags. Mobley and Lesile also declined. The ir then announced that nominations were ed, and directed the clerk to call the roll. Irst Ballot (Official.)—Montgomery Moses. 56; E. Earle, 34; J. C. Winsmith, 27; Simon Fair, Total voting, 130. Sixty-six being necessary a choice, the chair declared no election, and

haliot: Moses, 71; Farle, 49; Winsmith, 7; Fair, 8. Same number voling as on first ballot.

Jones declared that frauds were practiced in counting the votes, and gave notice that he would have the clerks put under oath to morrow. Others pronunced the whole affair a swindle, while some gave vent to their rage in language unbecoming "grave senators."

After the hall was cleared a number of Mr. Earle's friends, from both Houses, paid a visit to the Governor, and demanded of him not to issue a commission to Moses, and we are informed that he agreed to it. But how oan this agreement be kept? The president pro tem. of the Senate signed the certificate of election, which places it beyond the power of the Governor to exercise his option in the case.

THE NEW JUDGE. Colonel Montgomery Moses is a resident of Sumter, and a brother to Chief Justice Moses, and is between fifty and sixty years of age. He is an old and, said to be, able practitioner in law, a man of liberal political views and sound principles.

PARTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PAPERS FROM THE HOUSE.

The Senate bill to provide for the protection of persons, property and the public peace, was returned with sundry slight amendments, which the Senate bolt concerred in. The Senate bill to airer and amend the charter of the City of Greenville, with sundry amendments, was postponed till the return of the senator from Greenville. The House return of the senator from Greenville. concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to restore the arms taken from the militia was re-ferred to the committee on the military. PETITIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

Whittemore introduced a bill to incorporate the Collateral Loan and Deposit Bank. Also a bill to protect the finances and credits of the State of South Carolina. The bill provides that Messrs. J L. Orr, J. J. Wright, J. D. Geddings, F. C. Chiids, B. A. Bosemon and T. J. Robertson, shall constitute a. State beard of examiners, whose duty it shall be to eximine, between the 1st and 30th November of each year, all vonchers, books and papers in the treasurer's and comptroler's office, for the year ending October 31st—ascertain receipts and comptioner's called the state of the paper of the paper of the papers of the for the year ending October Sist—ascertain re-ceipts and expenditures, amount of stocks, bonds and liabilities of the State, and, if necessary do mand reports from all public officers.

THE TUGALOO AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The committee on railroads, masmuch as the company wanted no aid, reported in favor of incorporating them.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, it was agreed to give the late report of the receiver of the Bank of South Carolina (published in full in THE NEWS a short time ago) the consideration it deserves, to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE HOUSE DISSATISFIED

The House to-day, after being informed of the tabling in the Senate of their resolution calling for a joint committee to proceed to Washington to inform the President of the condition of affairs in this State, and to demand troops for the protection of life and property in the upper counties, adopted the following resolution, offered by Whipper:

per: Be it resolved. That the speaker of the House of Be it resolved. That the speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to appoint immediately a committee of three able and discreet members of the House, irrespective of party polities, who shall at once proceed to the City of Washington and lay before the President and Secretary of War the Irne condition of affairs in this State, and to arge them in the name of the representatives of all the people to send Federal troops into this State at once.

The action of the Senate was severely commented upon by some of the members during

The action of the Senate was severely com-mented upon by some of the members during the debate on the resolution. The parties ap-pointed on the committee are Mr. Wilkes, Re-former, and Messrs Whipper and Nuckles, Re-publicans. They depart for Washington to-mor-row.

RESOLUTIONS. On motion of Jervey, a resolution was adopted requiring the assistant sergeant at arms to be in attendance on the House from 9 A. M. till adjournment. Henderson introduced a joint resolution authorizing the attorney-general to appoint a committee to invest gate the outrages perpetrated in various counties.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. The judiciary committee recommended that the age of fellowing bills do not pass:

A Sounce bill to amend section 279 of an act entitled "An sort to revise, Simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the ment.

courts in this State;" a bill to amend an act entitled "An act-to define the criminal jurisdiction of trial justices," approved March 1, 1870; a bill to confer upon trial justices, or justices of the peace, all the jurisdiction, except so much 48, by subsequent acts, have been repealed, heretofore conferred upon magistrates; a bill to problibt the wilful and malicious carrying of deadly weapons. The same committee also made the following

INTERESTING REPORT

The same committee also made the following INTERESTING REPORT
relative to the bill providing for the appointment of trial justices, the organization of their courts, and the jurisdiction of the same, which has been a rexed question for some time part:

Your committee regard it as unfortunate that the framers of our State constitution should have referred the election of any judicial officer to a popular vote; but, while your committee may be pardoned in thus expressing their regret, they nevertheless feel that the will of the people, as embodied in the constitution, that justices of the peace shall be elected by the popular vote, is clear and unequivocal. The verdict of the people is equally emphatic that the office of trial justice is unconstitutional, their appointment by the Governor an usurpation of power, and that the office should be abolished. Now, your committee cannot admit that the office of trial justice is unconstitutional, nor that the appointments to that office by the Governor are an infringement upon the rights of the people; but it is clear to the minds of your committee that the framers of the consideration then ded that justices of the inferior courts should be elected by the people, and it is our duty to coaform our action to that intent.

The provisions of the bill under consideration are so wisely drawn as to secure the appointment of trial justices of high qualifications; and did your committee feel that they could longer uphold the system, they would recommend the passage of the bill; feeling, however, that the office of trial justice is doomed, your committee are constrained to recommend that said bill do not pass.

BILLS PASEED.

BILLS PASSED.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read a third time, and the titles changed to acts: A Senate bill to incorporate the Saving, Building and Loan Association of South Carolina; a Senate bill to incorporate the Rock Hill Hook and Ladder Company; a Senate bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Union, No. 1, of Charleszon, S. C.; a Senate bill to incorporate the Champion Hock and Ladder Company of Chester. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bill declaring the right of way across the Savannah and Charleston Railroad; bill to fund the nulla bong claims of sheriffs and ex-tax collectors; a bill to amend the charter of the Enterprise Railroad Company of Charleston; a bill to protect the interest of the State whenever payment of interest now due remains unpaid on be of interest now due remains unpaid on bonds issued by any railroad company, whereon the guarantee of the State is endorsed; a bill to incorporate the Continental Telegraph Company; also, a joint resolution authorizing the autorney general to appoint a committee to investigate the utrages perpetrated in various countles.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. A probably fatal shooting affray occurred this evening in front of Mr. Pollard's drug store, on Main street, between two young men of this city, named L. Von Behman and H. Gray. It appears that ill-feeling existed between them for some time past, and to-day, on meeting in the street, words passed, revolvers were drawd, and four shots fired. Gray received a ball iff the right lung, from which it is said he will die. Behman, on firing the shot which strack Gray, ran into the store and escaped injury. The sheriff subsequently arrested him. THE MURDER ON THE GREENVILLE ROAD.

The detectives who have been engaged in work-ing up the evidence in the recent shooting case, came to the conclusion that Dexter Gibson a resident near the city, and a young man, formerly an inmate of the lineane asylum, was the guilty Upon the information obtained, Sheriff Frazee,

yesterday, proceeded to the house of the person named, at about 1 o'clock, having heard that Gibson was in the habit of going to bed at that Gloson was in the habit of going to bed at that hour, and arrested him.

Gloson was brought before Trial Justice Solomon, where he acknowledged the crime, giving as a reason for committing it, that he thought, as he stood upon the railroad treatle, that the engineer intended to run over him, and, therefore, stepped one side and "gave him both barrela." Gloson was committed to jail, and will be examined by physicians to day.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Election of & President-Violent Disputes Between the Radicals and Couservatives - German Troops on the

LONDON, February 16. In consequence of certain preparations in the south of France, for calling into service the military class of 1872, Bismarck will consent to prolong the armistice five days only.

The capitulation of Belfort has been signed, and the garrison has withdrawn with arms and

ordered the
Second Ballot.—During the call on the second ballot consider ble confusion existed on the floor, members leaving seats and electioneering in all parts of the hall. At the close of the call, the friends of Winsmith and Fair, with few exceptions, changed their votes to Moses and Earle, and at the time the chair stated the vote there was strong indication of a general row, which was, however, prevented by the decisive action of Mr. Montgomery in declaring the election. The following is the official vote on the second ballot: Moses, 71; Farle, 49; Winsmith, 7; Fair, 3. Same number voting as on first ballot.

He garrison has withdrawn with arms and baggage.

PARIS, February 16.

It is now reported that new elections for delegates to the National Assembly will be necessary in this city. Cressom, prefect of police, has resigned. The authorities have fixed the price of bread at fifty centimes per kilogramme. The Journal des Debats says Thiers is universally regarded as the future President of France, with Favre, Ploard and Buffet in the ministry.

BORDEAUX, February 16. Grevy was elected president of the Assembly. The total vote was 538. Grevy received 519. Faidherbe declines membership. The Assembly confirmed the election of thirty-three members from Paris. Rochefort, Hugo and Floquet are present. The chamber is strongly guarded by tro: ps posted outside the building. Violent recrimination has already occurred between Republican and Conservative deputies. LONDON, February 16.

The conference awaits the French representaive, now daily expected.

German .roops are concentrating in large numers on the Loire. If the occupation of Paris is necessary, General Falkenstein will be Governor. The Germans continue to levy contributions. The defensive works proposed by the British Secretary of War will cost fifty millions, the new

artillery ten millions, sterling. The steamer Pacific, from Liverpool, was lost on the Shetland Islands with twenty-six of her crew.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

WASHINGTON, February 17. The steamer Tybee is expected at New York on the 22d, when news of the Tennessee is expecced. HAVANA, Feb. uary 17.

An arrival at the east end of the island reports having seen a bark-rigged vessel off the Maytien coast on the 2d. She had three masts; was painted black, and was steaming slowly. She is supposed to be the Tennessee.

THE ARKANSAS IMPEACHMENT.

Sr. Louis, February 17. The impeachment resolutions have passed the Arkansas House. The Democrat's special says "Clayton will not yield. It is rumored that Lieutenant-Governor Johnson will issue a proclamation calling on the people to stand by him."

THE PEABODY FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17. The vacancies in the board of trustees of the Peabody Fund have been filled by the election of Alex. H. Stewart, of Virginia, and Richard T. Taylor, of Louislana. The board will meet in Nashville, in October.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON SHIPS.

LIVERPOOL, February 17. Arrived, ship Corinna, from Savannah Gales and Loring, from Mobile; Clementina, from Savannah; May Queen, from New Orleans; Augusta, from New Orleans.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Articles of impeachment have been present-

ed, in the Arkansas House of Representatives, against Governor Clayton. The performance at the opera house, in Ohicato, for the benefit of "The Little Church Around

the Corner," netted \$1900. A New York Herald special from Havana says the insurgent leader of the Cinco Villas Districtis about surrendering. Richard Adams Look, author of the celebrated

moon hoax, died yesterday in New York, at the age of seventy-one. J. Stewart Gwinn, convicted of bigamy in New York, has been sentenced to five years' imprison-

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1871. THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

The Value of a Presidential Pardon.

WASHINGTON, February 17. Fenton presented the petition of leading

New York merchants, asking the correction of abuses in the customs regulations. The appropriations were resumed. An amendment to strike from the legislative, executive and judiciary section s clause inserted last year by Senator Drake, was proposed, which prohibited as evidence in the Court of Claims certain Presidential pardons The amendment authorizes as evidence any pardon or amnesty granted before the supression of the rebellion, under the proclamation apply to suits in the Court of Claims, arising under the act of March 6th, "to provide for collection of abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds within the insurrectionary districts." The claims opened by this amendment are about ten millions. The amendment does not help per sons pardoned by President Johnson after 1865. The amendment was rejected, nine ortion of the amendment repealing the proviso argued that a pardon was a virtual confession of guit. Trumbull's amendment, that pardon should not exclude the pardoned party from the Court of Claims, was carried by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The debate was quite bitter, and showed no disposition to give the Southern

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, made an argumen before the Senate commerce committee against the proposed national charter for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. Mr. Davis thinks the constitutional grant to regulate commerce be tween the States does not cover such proportions HOUSE.

Jones, of Kentucky, presented petitions in favor of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. The House went into committee on the army appropriations, and speeches were limited to half an hour. The bill appropriates twenty-seven and a half millions. The committee rose without ac tion. The conference report on the bill territorializing the District of Columbia passed and goes to the President, who will undoubtedly approve it The balance of the day was occupied in local legis-

The appropriation committee of the House have agreed upon \$175,000 for the New Orleans Cus tomhouse. Among the nominations are J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia; Ozeas Mewgan, of Florida, consulat Rio Grande. Confirmations E. W. Foster, of Arkansas, surveyor-general for the District of Louisiana; — Rumley, collector of customs at Wilmington, N. C.; S. G. Trott, post-

master at Charleston, S. C. The case of Blye and Kennard against the United States, from Kentucky, will soon be argued before the Supreme Court. The question is whether the second section of the Thirteenth amendment, authorizing appropriate legislation of the amendment, vested Congress with the constitutional power to enact the civil rights bill of April, 1866. The case of Knox against Lee, from-Texas, will be argued in the Supreme Court early next week. It involves the confiscation of properry under the Confederate Government and the legal tender question.

A curious question, growing out of the collision in San Francisco harbor is, whether a foreign Prince can sue in the Supreme Court.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Amendment-The Weapon of the Conservative Party-The Repealed Test men Waning-Boutwell's Policy-Question of a Government Agent in Europe-Bowen's Trial-Maiden Speech of Senator Blair.

> IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, February 15.

The telegraphic reports will advise THE News that the House of Representatives passed to-day the bill to amend the enforcement act, which, as an attack upon the sovereign rights of States, is more flagrant than any that has yet received Congressional sanction. This bill places the State powers entirely in the hands the Federal Government, and a constable holding authority of appointment by the United States could, under its shield, ar-rest a Governor. That it is in no particular con-sistent with the constitution, has been demon-strated by some of the highest legal authorities in Congress. The debate to-day was characterized congress. The debate to-day was characterized by more earnestness on the part of the Conservative party in the House; more appealing against the warfare against State governments than has dignified discussion for months. The West, where rebuke has met the encroachments of the dominant party with such telling force, spoke in the fullness of power through accomplished representatives, against the proposed iniquities of the As predicted in this correspondence, the Presi-

As predicted in this correspondence, the President has refused either to sign or veto the bill to repeat the test oath. It is a law, however, and of full effect. No other amnesty bill can be passed this session. The spirit of the dominant party is averse to further justice, knowing such would not receive the endorsement of the Administration. The new negro representative elect from South

tion.

The new negro representative elect from South Carolina has made his appearance at the capital, but does not seem to be received with particular ardor. The truth is, in Congress, the negro is "played out." No member of the race has created a sensation, excepting Mr. Revels, and he took ground on the social equality dogma directly in opposition to teachings of the party which claims his allegiance.

Secretary Boutwell has gained his victory over the President and Commissioner Pleasanton in the advocacy of the income tax continuance, and will not resign. At present that officer is priecting arrangements for placing the new dive percent, loan on the market, and congratulating himself upon the enthusiastic responses to his labors, Great interest centres in business and banking communities as to who will represent the government as its leading financial agent to negotiate the loan in Europe. Hugh McCulloch, late secretary of the treasury, is prominently mentioned in this connection; as is also Judge Richardson, of Massachuseits, who still holds a commission as a sistant secretary of the treasury, though he has not performed its duties since last summer. Mr. McCulloch is at present the financial agent of Jay Cooke & Co., in Europe, and opened a Franch house of that firm in London, on the 1st of January last.

The criminal court-room of this district, during

ary last.
The criminal court-room of this district, during

ary last.

The criminal court-room of this district, during the prevalence of the Bowen trial, has been filled with a curious and interested crowd, and the queer professions of the witnesses and principals gave it a prominence that would have exceeded that of a mere Congressman ou trial for bigamy. The case was given to the jury at 2 o'clock this atternoon, and, up to 8 o'clock this evening, no verdict had been rendered, and speculations are being made that they will not agree. The judge, in his charge, stated that the simple question to be determined was, whether Bowen married Parke, and that the present position of the defendant should not be taken into consideration. With reference to the man Wilkinson, who swore he personated Bowen and married Parke but against whom Parke has made affidavit of perjury, the judge said: "The law was, that the oath of a man who had convicted himself of perjury could be taken for what it is worth."

Senator Blair's malden effort in the Senate today, in answer to Morton's denunciation of the Indiana Legislature for its withdrawal of the State's ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, was a vigorous expose of Radical tactics and treachery to principle. The well-known boldness and frankness of General Blair in the expression of his political sentiments misled several of the Radical senators into the bellef that that gentleman would furnish political capital for their consumption by an extreme position. On the contrary, the new senator declared that he regarded the Fifteenth amendment as a part of the fundamental law of the land, and as such would a espect it. As to the reconstruction acts, however, he asserted his firm bellef in their unconstitutionality, and that if called upon in an official capacity to forward the recent of he would not besitate to follow his own convictions of right, no matter follow his own convictions of right, no matter

States, and in defiance of an emphatic popular repudiation of negro suffrage in the Northern States. He held that military intervention at the polls in the North was a natural concomitant of unlimited military sway in the South, and that party necessity was the only plea or attempted justification in either case.

THE GREAT NATIONAL SPREE:

How the Coming "Carnival" at Washington Originated-A Novel Celebra-

Washington heretofore has had the repultation of being a slow city. Recently it has begun to cherish aspirations for another if not a better notoriety. Certainly the past two or three years. have developed more enterprise and public spirit than the previous half century. The Western agitation for a removal of the capital doubtless ad much to do with this, by awakening in the citizens of the District a sense of the necessity of helping to make the city such a place as the nation may be proud of. One of the present desires of the people is to make the whole nation acquainted with its capital, and they have been usy devising schemes to make it a favorite pop. ular resort. Out of this desire has sprung the scheme known as the "Carnival," concerning which a correspondent tells us: The fact is now unquestionable that a large pro

The fact is now unquestionable that a large proportion of the wealthy and wide-awake cutizens are contributing and inboring with zeal and liberality for its success with the design of making it an annual fest, val which shall attract to the city throngs from all sections of the country. Some idea of the nature of the proposed carnival may be derived from the following stetch of what is proposed to be done during the two days: On Monday the affair will begin by a military parade, in which several companies of the vicinity will have a part, and perhaps croak regiments from these parts and perhaps croak regiments from have a part, and perhaps crack regiments from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The line will be reviewed by the President and General Sherman. This will be followed by a civic processasociations of various kinds will participate. Then there will be races of trotting and running horses on the wide, smooth paved avenue, and atrial-of speed of goats, driven by boys, fonall-which there are valuable premiums offered, and afterwards a tournament of the Southern puterns in, the evening the avenue will be illuminated by public, and private means throughout its widele length, and by powerful electric lights in the dome of the Capitol and the south front of the Treasury. As the Corcoran Art Gallery there will be a grand ball, intended to be as select and splendid as any inauguration ball, and several banquets to invited guests, including one to journalists, and another to members of other city governments. On fussiony there will be more horse-racing, foot-racing, wheelbarrow and sack races, and other sports, but the chief feature of the day is to be the great masquerade procession and parale of fancing but the chief feature of the day is to be the great masquerade procession and parade of fanctul characters and conceits, which it is confidently anticipated, will surpass anything of the kind ever seen in the country. The committee of arrangements now expects the procession to number more than 3000 maskers. At hight there will be another grand civic ball, and three or four masquerade balls in different public halls. The Germans in this city and elsewhere are taking an active interest in forwarding the preparations for the peculiar features of this day's amusements. Pennsylvania avenue, from morning till midnight, will be entirely under the control of the committee, and street cars and vehicles will be vigorously kept off, except at such times as the committee, and street cars and vehicles will be vigorously kept off, except at such times as the committee shall designate; and opportunity will be given for the display of equipages and amateur equestrianism. What will be done with the immense throng of visitors, is a question to which attention has been given, and it, is claimed that visitors will, through the efficient organization, be better provided for than on the occasion of any previous rush to Washingtoh. The above does not enumerate all the projects of interest undertaken, but affords some idea of the character and scope of the preparations making, and, indeed, now well advanced, for the approaching season of gayety. It seems as if the experiment is earnestly to be made, whether the American people can be induced to engage in the rollicking style of amusement common on the European continent.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Extraordinary Marching of the Ger-

mans. The London Times' correspondent, with

Prince Frederick Charles, writes:

Not only in the grand operations, but even in such details as riding and carrying messages and endurance of fatigue, the Prussans are accustomed to do hard work well and cheerfully. The Ninth Corps made a march last month, which is certainly one of the greatest, if not the greatest achievement of the kind in history. It has been achievement of the kind in many quarters that it would be absurd not to believe it. During twenty-four hours of the 16th and 17th of December this corps marched twelve Prussian miles, or about fifty-four English. Twenty-five miles a day for a whole English. Twenty-five miles a day for a whole corps—infantry, cavalry and artillery—have been frequently marched, and there is not the slightest sign of wearing out in the army. I repeat that men and horses are in first-rate condition. They are so well fed that they would be positively fat but for the daily exercise. No doubt many weak ones have been killed off, but that does not after the fact that there exists a German army which can undergo all these fatigues and remain stronger than ever; that it is in the highest possible state of discipline, and is led by men of good family, yet not generally rich enough to make any other career than that of arms.

The Weakness of the New French Troops.

The London Times' correspondent with the Dake of Mecklenburg's army, after describing a passage of its march, continues: The position in the hands of a few resolute men

The position in the hands of a few resolute men would have been almost impreznable; the thick underwood was traversed by deep narrow lates affording admirable cover for men, while steep banks and deep ditches gave every facility for concealment and surprise. Since I have been campaigning with the German armies I have not seen any more conclusive evidence of the utter incapacity of the French levies for partisan warfare, or, indeed, any other kind of warfare, than this scene presented; that an inferior force should have driven them out of the woods as if they had been skeep, and should now be able to advance with impunity along the narrow lanes which afford the only means of traversing the difficult country, has struck their enemies with astonishment. There can be no doubt that had these forests been filled with red Indians or New Zealanders the German loss would have been much heavier. It is painful to write thus of a people whose bravery has become a provert in Europe, and who have made the pursuit of military glory their successful occupation; but there can be no advantage, either to them or to those whose fortunes are in any way connected with them, to perpetuate a delusion which has shready been so fruitful in disaster. Whatever to those whose fortunes are in any way contect ed with them, to perpetuate a delusion which has already been so fruitful in disaster. Whatever may be said of the Imperial armies, or those first may be said of the imperial atmies, of mose hist Republican troops, who, at the outset, inspired many with hope, these two days' lighting has made it plain to us that the last raw levies are utterly contemptible from a military point of view, and are far inferior to anything professing to be an organized army with which the Germans have yet come into collision. Paris Under Fire-Fearful Scenes in the

Streets. The special correspondent of the London Daily

News in Paris, in a letter of the 8th, says: News in Paris, in a letter of the 8th, says:

The bombardment still goes on, but with an effect, moral and physical, so small that any description of it would sound almost like bravado. That there have been deaths, and that there has been destruction, it is impossible to deny; and death and destruction are always terrible to witness. But for the object which the Prussians have in view, the prodigious cannonade with which Paris has been visited might as well have been a salvo of champagne bottles. The only practical result of the bombardment which f can find is one jest the more for the little boys of the prevalence of the Bowen trial, has been filled with a curious and interested crowd, and the queer professions of the witnesses and principals gave it a prominence that would have exceeded that of a mere Congressman ou trial for bigany. The case was given to the jury at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, up to 8 o'clock this evening, no verdict had been rendered, and speculations are being made that they will not agree. The judge, in his charge, stated that the simple question to be determined was, whether Bowen married Parke, and that the present position of the department of the man wilkinson, who swore he personated Bowen and married Parke but against whom Parke has made affidavit of perjury, the judge said: "The law was, that the out of a man who had convicted himself of perjury could be taken for what it is worth."

Senator Blair's maiden effort in the Senate today, in answer to Morton's denunciation of the State's ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, was a vigorous ezposó of Radical tactics and treachery to principle. The well-known boldness and frankness of General Blair in the expression of his political sentiments misled several of the Radical sentiments misled several of the State's ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, was a vigorous ezposó of Radical tactics and treachery to principle. The well-known boldness and frankness of General Blair in the expression of his political sentiments misled several of the State's ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, was a vigorous ezposó of Radical tactics and treachery to principle. The well-known boldness and frankness of General Blair in the expression of his political sentiments misled several of the Candida the Fifteenth amendment as a part of the fundament was a month of the Republican ment allaw of the land, and as such would espect what the consequences might be to himself. He argued that the passage of the Fifteenth amendment, what he c

contains two fadies, and if the coachman had been a little more active it need not now been corned that one was killed and the other only frightened. Frightened! People may well be frightened absuch personal experience; but Paris, nevertheless, is comparatively indifferent, and the psychological moment is not come, nor isit at hand. So much life has been destroyed that a few lives more or less can make no great difference; and so much property—valuable property nce, and so much property—valuable property has suffered destruction around Paris that more

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Acts and Joint Resolutions, Session 1870-'71.

[OFFICIAL.] AN ACT to incorporate the Nashville Indepen-

dent Blues Charitable Association of the City of Charleston, S. C. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General As-

sembly, and by the authority of the same:

That I. S. Lazarus, F. E. Raines, J. S. Goldsmith, T. J. Ford, and others, who now are, or hereafter may be, members and officers of the Nashville Independent Bines Charitable Association, and their successors, officers and members be, and they are hereby, declared to be a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the "Nashyille Independent Blues Charitable Association," and the said corporation shall, by its corporate name, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in the courts of this State, and shall be able and empowered by law to purchase, have, hold, enjoy and possess any goods, chattels, lands, tenements or real estate of what kind or nature soever: and the same, or any part thereof, to sell, allen, or convey at their will and pleasure; Provided, however, That the property so to be held shall not exceed the value of five thousand dollars; and the sald corporation shall have power to make a common seal, with power to change and alter the same as often as they shall deem necessary.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shalf be deemed a public act, and shall continue in force for the term of fourteen years.
Approved February 11, 1871.

'An ACT to regulate the right to traverse. Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina. now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same :

That a traverse of an Indictment shall not, in any court of criminal jurisdiction in this State, of itself, operate to continue the case. Approved January 11, 1871.

AN ACT to incorporate the South Carolina Saving and Building Association, No. 2. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That C. D. Brahe, C. Plenge, J. Stelber, R.

Issertel, Henry E. Eckel, M. Israel, A. Tiefenthal, E. F. Benedict, Philip Meitzler, John Rugheimer, A. W. Eckel, Charles Litschgi, A. Niemann, Edward Pills, L. Klein, A. Litschgi, John M. Martin, J. H. Vollers, Charles Roessler, F. Heintz and C. O. Michaelis, together with such other persons who now are, or hereafter may be, associated with them, be, and they are hereby incorporated and de clared a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the South Carolina Saving and Building Association, No. 2, for the purpose of buying and selling real and personal estate, and making loans of money, secured

by mortgages of real and personal property. Sec. 2. That the capital stock of the said corporation shall consist of thirty shares, to be poration shall continue, or by such other contributions as shall be assessed and required by an unanimous vote of all the shareholders, the said shares to be held, transferred, assigned and pledged, and also to be Hable to be forfeited to the corporation, and the holders thereof to be subject to such fines and forfeltures for violation of the constitution, rules and by-laws, and for default of payment of the said contribution, as may be prescribed by the constitution, rules and by-laws of the said corporation, and, moreover, the said shares to be disposed of at the death, resignation or re moval from the State of any shareholder, in

such manner as may be prescribed by the said constitution, rules and by-laws. SEC. 3. That the said corporation shall have such number and succession of officers and members as shall be ordained and chosen according to the constitution, rules and by-laws made, or to be made, by the said corporation for its government, and shall have power and authority to make any such constitution, rules or by-laws as are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the land; shall have and keep a common seal, and alter the same at will, shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and shall have and enjoy all and every right and privilege incident and belonging to corporate bodies. SEC. 4. That the funds of the said corpora-

tion may be invested in such property, real or personal, and securities, public or private, and loaned to shareholders and members or other persons or corporations on such securi ties, in such mode, on such terms, under such conditions, and subject to such regulations, as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the constitution, rules and by-laws of the said corporation; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to take and hold such lands, tenements and hereditaments and personal property, bonds, stocks, public and private, and choses in action, as they shall acquire by purchase, devise, bequests, gifts, assignments or otherwise, and to take and hold such lands, tenements, hereditaments and personal property, and such other stocks and bonds, public or private, or choses in action, as shall be mortgaged, conveyed, assigned or pledged to it by way of security upon its loans or advances or purchase at sale thereof, and to sell, alien, transfer or other wise dispose of the same, from time to time as the said corporation may deem expedient SEC. 5. That immediately after the expiration

of ten years from the present time, the assets of the corporation shall be fairly and justly divided among the stockholders and members thereof, and upon this distribution and division, then this corporation shall cease and determine. . SEC. 6. That this act shall be taken and

deemed a public act, and that the same may be given in evidence without being specially pleaded. Approved February 11, 1871.

River. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in Gene- PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

AN ACT to recharter Moore's Ferry, under the

name of Dinkins's Ferry, over the Catawba

his legal representatives, for the term of fourteen years from the passage of this act, with the same privileges, rights, tranchises and emoluments as are at present secured by law: Provided, however, that children going to and returning from school, and others going to and returning from church or from elections, shall be passed free over said ferry.

Approved February 11, 1871.

AN ACT to repeal so much of act of 1839 as prohibits the clerks of the courts of the State from acting as attorneys or solicitors in the courts of the State.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

That so much of the act of 1839 as prohibits the clerks of the various courts of the State from acting as attorneys and solicitors in the courts of the State be; and the same is hereby. Sec. 2. That from and after the passage o

this act; the clerks of the different courts of this State shall have the privilege of acting as attorneys and solicitors in all the courts of the State, except in the courts of their respective countles: Provided, such clerk shall have complied with the requirements of an act to regulate the admission of persons to practice as at-torneys, sofficitors and confidellors in the courts of this State, approved the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868. Approved February 11, 1871.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to establich a State orphan asylum." SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Asembly, and by the authority of the same :

That section 6 of the act to establish a State orphan asylum, passed January 19, 1869, be so imended as to give to the trustees thereof the power to bind out orphian children resident therein: Provided, That said trustees make it, in all cases, a condition that said children shall receive a good common school edu cation, and that said trustees shall exercise supervisory control over such children during the continuance of their apprenticeship. Approved February 11, 1871.

An Acr to regulate the appointment, jurisdic tion and duties of notaries public.

SECTION L. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Asembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the Governor be authorized to appoint is many notaries public throughout the State as the public good shall require, to hold their offices during the pleasure of the Governor for the time being, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout the State. SEC. 2. That every notary public shall take

the oath of office prescribed by the constituthe oath of omce prescribed by the constitu-tion, a certificate of which oath shall be re-leading the office of the secretary of State. corded in the office of the secretary of State. SEC. 3. That every notary public shall have seal of office, which shall be affixed to his instruments of publication, and to his protestations; but the absence of such seal shall not render his acts invalid, provided his official title be affixed.

power to administer oaths, take depositions and affidavits, protest for non-payment bonds notes, drafts and bills of exchange, take acpaid in by successive weekly instalments of knowledgments and proofs of deeds, and other two dollars on each share, so long as the cor- instruments required by law to be acknowledged, and take renunciations of dower an

Approved February 11, 1871.

AN ACT ceding the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina to the United States of America, over such lands as may be acquired for public purposes by the said United States of America. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General As sembly, and by the authority of the same: That the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina is hereby ceded to the United States

of America, over so much land as shall be nec essary for the public purposes of the United States: Provided, That the jurisdiction hereby ceded shall not vest until the United States of America shall have acquired the title to the lands by grant or deed from the owner or owners thereof, and the evidences thereof shall have been recorded in the office where, by law, the title to such land is recorded, and the United States of America are to retain such jurisdiction so long as such lands shall be used for the purposes in this act mentioned, and no longer; and such jurisdiction is granted upon the express condition that the State of South Carolina shall retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over the said lands, so far as that civil process, in all cases not affecting the real or personal property of the United States, and such criminal or other process as shall issue under the authority of the State of South Carolina against any person or persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors committed within or without the limits of the said lands, may be executed therein, in the same way and manner as if no jurisdiction had been hereby ceded.

SEC. 2. That all the lands and tenements which may be granted, as aforesaid, to the United States, shall be and continue, so long as the same shall be used for the purposes in this act mentioned, exonerated and discharged from all taxes, assessments and other charges which may be imposed under the authority of the State of South Carolina. Approved February 11, 1871.

> Men's Underwear. THE CHEAPEST

STAR SHIRTS AND COLLARS IN THE CITY ARE TO BE FOUND AT

STAR SHIRT EMPORIUM.

MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET. Prices Greatly Reduced.

STAR SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, AND A

Clothing and furnishing Goods.

TO REDUCE STOCK, WE OFFEE THE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEAVER OVER SACKS, \$88 and \$40, to \$85

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BEAVER AND MELTON OVER SAUES, \$28 ARC

BEAVER AND MELFON OVER SACES, \$14 AND ** *** UNION BEAVER OVER SACES, \$10, 60 \$7

UNION BEAVER OVER SACES, \$7, to \$5

BEAVER, KING WILLIAM, \$20, to \$15. CHINCHILLA D. B. SACES, \$21, to \$20

CHINORILLA D. B. SACKS, \$15, to \$12.

CHINOHILLA D. B. SACES, \$12, to \$10

CHINCHILLAD. B. SACES, \$10, to \$8.

WE HAVE IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF GOODS.

BEC. 4. That notaries public shall have J. H. LAWTON & CO.,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING. fertilizers.

RUSSEL COE'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

PUT UP IN BAGS OF 150 POUNDS RACH.

PRICE PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS: CASH, \$57 50; APPROVED ACCEPTANCE,

PAYABLE 15TH NOVEMBER, \$62 50. FOR SALE BY

COHEN, HANCKEL & CO. No. 46 EAST BAY

DERUVIAN GUANO. For sale a lot of A No. 1 Chinchs Island GUANO, in store and to arrive.

LOUIS MOLAIN, No. 31 Broad street.

FERTILIZERS. 1.0 tons No. 1 PERUVIAN (Chinchs) GUANO, warranted pure.

1500 bbls. Land Plaster, ground from the best
Nova Scotla Rock, and warranted pure.

Nova Scotia Rock, and warranted pure.

100 tons Pure Dissolved and Ground Bone.

150 tons Whitelock's Vegetator. The Vegetator
has been successfully used, and bears a
very high reputation. It is second to no
other Fertilizer, except Peruvian Guano,
offered in this market.

100 tons "Ralston's" Dissolved Bone and Ammonia. 100 bbls. Eastern Island Fish Guano, at \$85 per

ton of 2000 pounds.

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OF CHARLESTON, S. C. OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

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F. J. PELZER,

F. J. PORCHER, F. J. PELZER, President. Treasurer. SAUSSURE, B. G. PINCKNEY. The ATLANTIC PHOSPHATES are now being manufactured at their works on Ashley River, inder the direction of an experienced and practi-

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The ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE is sold at \$55 per

A full stock of WHITE PINE, from % to 12 inches A full stock of WHITE-FIRE, From 7, to Is measure thick, clear and well seasoned.

Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Birch, Oak, Ash, Poplar Boards and Planks, Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Veneers, Neweis, Balusters, all kinds of Meuldings, Sashee, Blinds, Doors, &c.

The attention of builders and others is especially requested, that we are prepared to furnish the above in any quantities with such prices that

The ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE is sold at \$35 per ton, cash, or \$60 on time, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month.

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y requested, that my partitles with suon pabove in any quantities with sew York rates L. H. HALL & CO.,

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