EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LATEST SCHEME TO SADDLE MORE DEBT UPON THE STATE.

The Greenville and Columbia Job and its Prospects-What Governor Scott Says About It-That "Liltle Bill" for Fitting Up the Statehouse-Who Made the Money !- The Charleston Railroad

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Wednesday, February 22. The railread committee to-day submitted a report granting to the Greenville Railroad a guarantee by the State of one million six hundred thousand dollars for repairs, and ten thousand dollars for every mile of new road bailt. It is fear d that the bills to protect the credit of the State have merely been used to sandwich jobs through. The negotiations to sell out the Green vil'e Railroad to the South Carolina Railroad have

The House has adopted the report of its committee appropriating ninety thousand dollars for fitting up their hall. It was said on the floor that certain parties will make forty thousand dollars

by this job. . . There is some probability that the Greenville Railroad bill will-pass; but Governor Scott, in conversation, declares he will stick at nothing to defeat all bills which, for any purpose, increase the State debt. The bill to relieve Charleston of her railroad

debt looks promising; but, if passed, requires a ratification by the popular vote. There is good reason to believe that the Senate

will reject the bill re-establishing the usury laws. Hollingshead, in Columbia, has been elected to the Senate by 735 majority over all opponents.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA S. C., February 21.

The great feature of legislative proceedings to day was the election of judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit. It was conducted in a businesslike manner, and bore none of the turbulent as pects of the last election. At 2:30 P. M. the members of the Senate filed into the half of Representatives and took seats on the floor. Lieutenant-Governor Ransier took the chair and announced his readiness to receive nominations. Colonel ontgomery Moses was put in nomination by Ramsay, who dwelled at length upon the suitable qualities of that gentleman. Smalls offered the name of General S. C. McGowan, of Abbeville. and extolled the character and qualifications of his candidate. Corbin withdrew the name of W. E. Earle in favor of General McGowan. He thought the best policy would be to select a man who could ommand respect, and who was more fit than a man who commanded the people of that section during the war? The nominations being closed, Whittemore offered a resolutions during the war? The nominations being closed, whittemore offered a resolution that, on a member's name being called, he shall rise and vote, and the clerk shall repeat the name he voted after him. This was to prevent a reoccurrance of mistakes alleg dto have baken place last election. Smart said he desired it to be understood that Moses would be elected, and whoever thought otherwise would be non comatibus sixumpo. [Laughter] He hoped gentlemen would not laugh. He cared not what epithets were applied to him by the reporter of The Charlestoon News, or anybody else. He was determined to be heard, and would sustain his position on the floor in language, and outside with from a perknife to a ten-inch howitzer.

THE BALLOT.

One hundred and twenty-nine members answered to their names—(sixty-five votes necessary for a choice.) Of these, Moses received 83; McGowan, 33; Earl 1; Hoge 1; Foster 1. A majority of the Senate voted for McGowan, and a majority of the Hous-for Moves. The president announced Moses elected, and the joint assembly the n dissolved.

SENATE-THE CHESTERFIELD DELEGATES. Leslie presented resolutions from the citizens of

which they denonuce the action of that body levous wrong. O rbin expressed his sym-or the clizens of Chesterfield, and declared e eviden-e given before the committee on ges and elections did not warrant the acprivileges and elections did not warrant the ac-tion of that boly, and that it thereby struck a blow which would work serious injury to the Re-publican party hereafter. THE CHARLESTON SCHOOL BOARD.

The bilt to define and entarge the powers of the Charleston city board of school commissioners, and to allow them to levy a special tax for the support of free schools in the city, was called up and passed to a third reading without amendments.

THE CHARLESTON FLOUR INSPECTORSHIP. The petition from sundry merchants in the City of Charleston praying the passage of a bill creating an additional flour inspector for said city, which has been for some time in the hands of the

indiciary committee, was returned to the Senate, to-day, by the latter committee with the recommendation that the prayer be granted. PASSED TO THIRD READING.

A bill to regulate the granting of writs of habeas corpus; a bill to regulate the manner of drawing jurors—the bill provides that the county treasurer, auditor and charman of the board of county comissioners shall prepare a list of persons well qualified to act as jurors, in January each year; also a bill to incorporate the Tugaloo and Chettanooga Railroad Company, and to incorporate the Union Gold Mining Company. REJECTED.

The bill to require county treasurers to attend at polling preclicits to collect poll-tax was laid on the table, and the bill making the offices of county auditor and treasurer elective had its enacting clause stricken out.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on the judiciary reported favor able on a concurrent resolution to authorize the State librarian to transfer certain volumes of law reports in the state library to the Supreme Court; an act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of courts in this State; a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the fees of probate indees clearly of practice, pleadings and forms of courts in this state; a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the fees of probate judges, clerks of courts, trial justices, magistrates and other officers herein mentioned;" a bill to provide for the appointment of trial justices, the organization of their courts, and jurisdiction of the same, and a bill to amend Section 18 of the code of procedure. Also, unfavorably on a bill to amend so much of an act to revise, simplify and bordge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of courts in the State as pertains to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Judical Circuits of the State, and a bill to authorize probate judges to perform all the duffes heretofore performed by commissioners in equity as defined on the 1st day of January, 1869.

The same committee returned the bill to create the County of Coosawhatzhie without report.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Wimbush, a bill to abolish the Sixth Circuit, and to reorganize certain other circuits herein named. By Corbin, a bill for the protection of buoys and beacons; and another to provide for the relinquishment to the United States in certain case, title to lands for sites of light stations on the coast and waters of this State.

CONFIRMATIONS. CONFIGUATIONS.

The following trial justice appointments were confirmed in the Senate to-day: C. H. Golding, J. T. Wilson, Barnwell County; G. W. Hammond, Anderson; J. P. Moore, C. T. Hopkins, J. K. Stone, H. Sullivan, S. Jones, W. D. Robinson, F. Davenport, J. W. Carman, Greenville; F. H. Eaton, Chesterfield; W. T. Clayton, Marion; D. G. Finley, Spartanburg; J. J. Hucks, W. H. Jones, W. Smith, W. H. Webb, Georgetown; J. G. Mackey, W. McKinlay, G. M. Magrath, J. C. Minott, P. P. Hedges, P. Foylio, N. Brown, J. H. Leland, A. J. Harvey, M. F. Becker, N. Joyner, H. C. Inwood, Charleston.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills and joint resolutions received third reading and were enrolled for ratification: A bill to require the State treasurer to pay county treasurers the apportionment of the State school fund belonding to their respective counties, and for other purposes; joint resolution making an appropriation of forty-seven thousand dollars for the completion of the State Lanatic Asylum, and for other purposes; joint resolution to provide for the payment of mileage certificates of members of the State board of education.

Passed and sent to the House: A bill to release the lien of the State upon a lot of land in the City of Charleston, owned by the South Carolina institute for the promotion of art, mechanical ingenuty and industry; a bill to authorize the formation of and to incorporate the Savannah Valley Kali. ad Company.

HOUSE. BILLS PASSED.

The bill to facilitate panishment of crime occupied the attention of the House for nearly three hours to-day. The chief matter under debate connected therewith, was the number of detectives to be appointed to make arrests and arrange testimony under the directions of the attorney-centeral and the payment that change here. resumony under the directions of the attorney-general, and the payment they should receive. Various notions, offered to fill the blanks, were voted nown. Finally, it was agreed to make the number of detectives eight, and their compensa-tion four dollars per day. Pending discussion, the

PAPERS FROM THE SENATE. The bill to alter and amend the charter of the lift of Columbia came from the Senate with sun-lry amendments, in which the House refused to oncur. The Senate insisting upon its amend-nents, a committee of conference was appointed. mittee of conference was appointed,

ments, a committee of conference was appointed, which will report to morrow.

The bill to release a lien of the State upon a lot of land in the City of Charleston, owned by the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of art, mechanical ingenuity and industry, and take a similar lien upon the new hall erected by the said South Carolina Institute; a joint resolution making an appropriation of \$47,000 for the completion of the State Lunatic Asylum, and for other purposes, and a bill to anthorize the formation of and to incorporate the Savannah Valley Railroad Company, were read a first time and referred to committees.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

committees.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on ways and means reported favorably upon the following bills and resolutions: Senate bill to make appropriations for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly; a bill to fund the nulla bona claims of sherifs and extrax cullectors; a bill to provide for the erection of a monument to the memorles of ilon. B. F. Randolph and Hon. Wade Perrin; a bill to fund so much of the city debt of Charleston as was contracted for rail-road purposes; a bill to create a debt of the State of South Carolina to be known as the sterling funded debt, the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be exclusively used in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing public debt of said State; a Senate bill to amend an art entitled "An act to provide for the conversion of State securities; a Senate bill to entend a rattential and the provide for the conversion of State securities; a Senate bill to conversion of State securities; a Senate bill to authorize and jail at Manning; a Senate bill to authorize and empower the board of commissioners of Darlington County to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000, and a Senate bill to compel county treasurers to receive county checks or warrants in payment for county taxes and other purposes.

The latter bill was taken up and ordered to be engrossed, and the others were ordered to lie over.

BESOLUTIONS. .

Hayne offered a resolution to adjourn over till Thursday, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Washington. After considerable debate, during which it was urged that adjournment was too do-eat hand to lose time, the resolution was laid on the table. Smith introduced a resolution that all standing committees be instructed to report upon matters in their possession before Saturday next, which was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Billis INFRODUCED.

By Frest, a bill 'to amend an act exitted "An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the State of South Carolina;" and a bill to amen an act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and taxation of property," passed 13th September, 1868, and all acts amendatory thereto.

THE STATE DEBT.

How Hurley Proposes to Manage It.

The following is the bill introducedd in the House of Representatives by Mr. Timothy Hurley with a view to strengthen the State credit:

A Ball to create a debt of the State of South Carolina, to be known as the Sterling Funded Deby, the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be exclusively used in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing public debt of the said

it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

Bail: emacted 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:

SECTION 1. That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State of South Carolina, a sum not exceeding one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling, such debt to be represented by coupon bonds, the same to bear six pounds per centum per annum interest, in gold, payable semi annually, the principal and interest thereof to be payable in the City of London. In England, and the principal thereof to be redeemable and payable within 20 years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. Such debt, hereby authorized, shall be SEC. 2. Such debt, nereby autorized, shall be known as the Sterling Funded Debt. The bonds to be Issued in pursuance hereof shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State treasurer, under the seal of the State. They may be issued in sums of not less than one hundred pounds sterling. The coupons attached to such bonds shall be signed by the State treasurer, or executed in such manner as the Governor of the

bonds shall be signed by the State treasurer, or executed in such manner as the Governor of the State may approve, his signature to said bonds being evidence of such approval.

SEC. 3 That all of the bonds anathorized by this act or their proceeds, shall be used exclusively in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing public debt of this State, heretofore authorized.

SEC. 4. That all the bonds berely authorized shall be placed in the hands of a fluancial agent of this State, to be appointed by the Governor and approved by the attorney-general and treasurer. Such agent shall reside in the City of London, aforesaid, and the Governor, aitorney-general and treasurer, and the tinancial agent of the State in New York, are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such financial agent as may be appointed, as aforesaid, for the payment of the enter into an agreement with such imancial agent as may be appointed, as aforesaid, for the negotiation of said bonds, for the payment of the interest thereon until the maturity thereof; for the payment of seid bonds at maturity, and for the exchange of the same for any of the public debt, from the proceeds of such new bonds as they may deem to be for the interest of this State; Provided, That none of the existing public debt, as aforesaid, shall be piril before the maturity thereof out of the proceeds of the bonds he reby authorized, unless the same can be purchased and redecimed at a rate not exceeding the rate at which such new bonds shall be negotiated; and for the purposes of this act, and in payment of interest on said bonds, and in the redemption thereof, the pound sterling shall be deemed to be equivalent to five dollars in gold coin of the United Lates.

SEC. 5. The an annual tax, in addition to all

equivalent to five dollars in gold come in the United Lates.

SEC. 5. That an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon all the taxable property within this State, sufficient to pay the interest on the debt hereby authorized at the time when such interest shall become due and payable, and such interest shall be remitted to said financial agent in London, and a further similar tax shall be levied, in the same manner, sufficient to provide for a sinking fund of two per centum, in gold, per annum, on the full amount of the debt hereby created, which sinking fund shall be remitted to the said financial agent of the State in London, to be applied to the redemption and payment of two per centum of the principal of the said bonds at par. The bonds thus to be paid shall be annually drawn, by lot, at such time and place, and under such regulations as

cipal of the said bonds at par. The bonds thus to be paid shall be annually drawn, by lot, at such time and place, and under such regulations as the Governor of the State and said financial agent may determine; and on all such drawings the American Mulsuer to the Court of St. James in England, or the Secretary of the American Legation in London, or the American Consul at London, shall be invited to be present and to certify to such drawings.

SEC. 6. From time to time, and when any of the extsting public debt of this State shall be redeemed by the exchange of the bonds hereby authorized, or shall be paid from the proceeds there of, such debt so redeemed or paid, and the evidence thereof, shall be absolutely cancelled and shall not be reissued in any form, and the total amount thus redeemed or paid shall be annually reported to the comp roller-general.

SEC. 7. That the faith, credit and funds of the State of South Carolina are hereby solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the punctual payment of the portion thereof for which a sinking fund is authorized; and the issue, by the Governor, of any of the books hereby authorized, shall be conclusive

thorized; and the issue, by the Governor, of any of the bonds hereby authorized, shall be conclusive

of the bonds hereby authorized, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of any bona fade holder thereof that the provisions of this act have been fully compiled with by the State officers, and that such bonds are legally and properly created.

SEC. S. The honor and credit of this State is also hereby pledged to the holders of the debt authorized by this act, that this State will hereafter until said debt is fully paid and discharged, create any new debt or obligation, or by the loan of its credit, by guarantee, endorsement, or otherwise, except for the purposes of meeting its existing obligations, or in and for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, endorsement or loan of its credit, to the people of this State, at a general State election, and, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State, voting on this question, shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, endorsements and state elections are the state, cotting on this question, shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, endorsements are such shall shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, en dorsement or loan of its credit, none such shall

Secrea: ed or made. SEO. 9. The Governor, attorney-general treasurer, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to pay such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, out of any funds of the State not otherwise ap-

SEC. 10. For the purposes of this act, and to carry out the same, all acts or parts of acts in-consistent with this act, are hereby repeated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, February 22.

The Senate has been principally engaged or the Indian appropriation, but the House passed the deficit appropriation bill. Bout well has ordered the payment of the M .rch interest, commencing February 24th, without re-

bate. Thirteen of the Feulan exiles called on President. The interview was ineffectual. The President said any statement they might make to the government would receive proper considera-

THE ARMISTICE EXTENDED UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING.

A Sharp Warning to the Assembly from the Versailles Moniteur-Trochu's Advice to Paris-France to be Represented in the Conference-Rumors of the Removal of the Holy Sec-The Queen of Spain Dangerously Ill.

LONDON, February 22: Trochu writes that Paris deserves the honors of war, and advises her to close the gates and

let the Prussians open them with cannon. Favre is at Versailles to-day. The treaty peace may be presented to the Assembly on Sa-

turday. The National Guard is to be dissolved and horoughly remodelled before the Germans enter Paris. The Prefect of Nice has ordered all Gari-

baldian volunteers to leave the city. The French Minister to England will represent France in the Conference. In last night's dispatches the minister designated was Duke de

Broglie; in this dispatch it is Remusat. French frigates have been sent to Corsica to repress possible disturbances. Olozaga is Spanish Minister to France.

It is rumored that negotiations are pending for the removal of the Holy See to Belgium. Additional dispatches report the Queen of Spain as fatally ill. She has received the last sacra-

The Latest.

LONDON, February 22. A dispatch from Lille to-day says it is rumored that a peace has been signed, the basis of which is the nationalization of Alsace and Lorraine. Business in the north of France is improving. In consequence of the negotiations between %.

Favre and Count Bismarck, during which the latter consulted the Emperor William several times, the armistice has been extended till Sun-VERSAILLES, February 22. Omcial: The Moniteur says: "France must decide upon war or peace immediately. Delay de-

teriorates the strength of Germany. France has it ng known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon the redress of injuries formerly innicted, and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries, the demands are moderate; and the longer the delay the harder will be the conditions. We hope this is understood at Eprdeaux: that, if the German terms are rejected, the war continnes.

The nav; estimates about to be presented to the House of Commons show an increase of £386,000, as compared with those of 1879. The increase is mainly in items of steam machinery and ships built by contract.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

The following is the War Department weather report-divisions of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce. Observations taken yesterday, at 4:51 P. M., Charleston time.

01.1	Place of Observation.	leight of Baro-	hermometer	Wind of	orce of Wind	Weather
s le y la res	Augusta Baitimore. S. C. Charleston, S. C. K-y West, Fla. New York Philadelphia Savannak Washington, D. C. Wilmington, N. C. Norfolk	30.23 30.16 30.23 30.12 30.57 30.61 30.20 39.52 30.31 30.46	35 49 75 28 31 46 31 42	SE NE NE NE NE NE	Zephyr. Zephyr. Brisk. Brisk. Pleasant. Gentle. Brisk. Gentle. Brisk. Brisk.	Clear. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Cloudy. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy.

Fair but cool weather has prevailed, followed new by high clouds and a great rise in the temp crature in the west and northwest. It is probable that a storm is now progressing in the northwest, and will be felt to-morrow on the Lakes, and will produce brisk southwesterly winds on the Gulf coast. Fresh northeast winds may be repeated on the South Atlantic coast.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, February 22. Washington's Birthday has been more generally observed than for several years past. Busi ness places were mostly closed and several milltary organizations paraded.

A French miser, who died at St. Vincent's Hos pital on Monday night, bequeaths \$100,900 to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The Cuba has arrived, with most of the mem bers of the British high commission.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

RICHMOND, February 22.

A fire at Petersburg, last night, destroyed two buildings occupied by J. T. Morris, lurniture dealer, and B. A. Martin & Co., commission merchants. The latter contained 800 bales of cotton, of which 500 bales were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, of which \$60,000 is insured. The Senate to-day, by a vote of 21 to 14, reconsidered the vote by which the Washington and Richmond Railway bill was defeated yesterday.

A QUEER REVELATION.

Drunkenness among women, we are informed by no less an authority than the Saturday Review, is becoming alarmingly prevalent in Great Britain. And this organ of the aristocracy has the candor to confess that the vice, far from being conflued to the outcasts of society, is familiar to some of the most fashionable drawing-rooms of Belgravia; and to insist upon the necessity of some sincere effort to check habits which are notoriously on the increase and which threaten notoriously on the increase, and which threaten to degrade women even of the well-born and educated classes beyond the help of theories, however brilliant, of their rights." From a recent article on the subject, entitled "Drawing-room Alcohol-

ism," we make the following extracts: The rich escape the publicity of their practice which befalls our poor, and consequently we can-not so well guess at the cause of that failure in duty at home, and in discretion abroad, which ppears to be on the increase; but there is reason o believe that the frequent "pick me up," the

obelieve that the frequent "pick me up," the midday and afterfloor sherry or champagne, may have much to do with the pace at which young men and maidens, old men and children, Mayfair mothers and Belgravian beauties, are posting downhill.

We could multiply stories of the shifts to which well fencet in ladies have been reduced when, in their own homes, spirits were not easily attainable, how one took to stealing the opirits of wine used for lamps, and another employed an old ciothes man to fetch her champagne. The strategy used to secure the private drams of London latties would suffice to outwit Bismarck. Von Molike, and all their following, and would baffle an Asmo tens.

We are sensible of a distinct moral relaxion among women, and of a new sort of unwomanty recklessness in the presence of men. We complain of a prevalent coarseness even among the virtuous, not only of manner, but of imagination and pursuits, and we are sometines tempted to prefer the age of Nell Gwynne or Madame to Pompadour to the actual confusion of dare-levil women and unabashed spinsters. It would seem that alcohol has something to do with this disorder, for the physical effects of it on women are proved by medical investigation to be precisely what would denaturalize them. We are sensible of a distinct moral relaxtion what would denaturalize them. The Romano newspaper says that the Pope's private library, as well as his important papers and documents, at the Vatican are being packed in boxes. Their destination, however, is unknown.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., February 21. There will be more corn planted this year than any year since the war, and not half the fertilizers used that were last year, together with one-third less cotton planted. The small grain crops look well, there being a large quantity of both wheat and oats planted, and many are yet planting their spring oats up to the present date. The winter has been quite mild. The only severe cold we had was on the 24th and 25th of December last, which thinned the cat crop considerably, but it has recovered since, and now looks promising. The melon crop planted this year will be large. Peach and plum trees are beginning to bloom. We hope for a good fruit crop this year.

Yours, &c., PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.

The Agricultural Out-Look-Downfall of Commercial Fertilizers-Cotton vs. Corn-A Small Crop of the Former-Poverty of the People-Coming Agricultural Convention.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] MACON, GA, Monday, February 13.

The universal scarcity of money, the severe listress and heavy recuniary losses on the year's operations, which are to be found in sad predomnence wherever one goes in this region, are at. tributed with singular unanimity to the erroneous system and calculations which were adopted last year; and if there be any confidence to be placed in the sincerity of repentance, the farmers will carefully shun the errors of 1870, seeking, by the prudence of 1871, to retrieve their losses, and turn adversity to profitable use. I have not seen a single planter this year who has not re-solved to ciminish the area of his cotton from one-third to a half, and to increase by that much sone-third to a half, and to increase by that much the extent of his cultivation of provision crops. Had the capitulation of Paris and the prospect of peace caused, as was confidently expected, a rise in the price of cotton, I think is very probable that the present resolation would have seen materially modified, but as prices have really weakened since the crowning triumph of the new Kaiser, and as the weekly cotton receipts at the ports increase instead of falling out, the chances are that the area planted in cotton this season will be very much smaller than last year, and that the crop of 1571 will be still smaller in proportion, as in the vast majority of cases no commercial fertilizers will be bought, and thus the yield per acre will be reduced at least one-third. The time for "pitching the crop," that is, for deciding how much land shall be devoted to corn, how much tocoton, &c., is now at hand, and I am satisfied from my own observation in several counties. much land shall be devoted to corn. how much to cotton, &c., is now at hand, and I am satisfied from my own observation in several counties, and from reliable information received from many others, dirst, that the cotton crop will be fully one-third less in number of acres planted; second, that provision crops will be largely extended; and third, that the use of artificial manures will be the expection this year. planted; second. that provision crops which arrely extended; and third, that the use of artificial manures will be the exception this year, instead of being the rule, as it was last year. Twelve months ago "the light wings of Zephyr" were really oppressed with the "perfume" of every imaginable "nitrogenous" compound from decomposed fish downward in the scale of stench. The corporate au horities of all the large towns passed ordinances prohibiting the storage of guanes within the corporate limits, imposing heavy penalties in case of violation of the law, and as you travelled on the cars, you had to keep you handkerchief to your nose whenever you reached a depot, to exclude the pungent odors of the hundreds of ammoniated superphosphates which wrestied with each other for the supremacy in stench. Now you may travel with continuously pure air. The dealers and agents are chopfallen and despondent, and though they are eloquent in the praise of their several mixtures, and are willing to seil on "liberal terms to suit the trace?" are willing to seil on "ilberal terms to suit the times," the planters heed not the voice of the charmer. The reason of this, as I have already

POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE. and many and many one lound that he had not made accent, while not a few having lost stock, implements, and everything but the land, have been compelled to abandon their farms altogether, being unable to raise money to carry on another year's operations. The homestead and relief laws have done a great deal to destroy credit. No morigage or lien is now of much value in face of a two thousand dollar, gold, personalty, for a homestead. The result is, that in cases within my personal knowledge, persons have only been able to stead. The result is, that in cases within my personal knowledge, persons have only been able to raise money to larm this year by conveying their property in fee to the parties making the advance. As another proof of the poverty of the people, I would point to the number of cases where men have allowed policies of insurance on their lives, which they has kept up for years, to lapse from absolute inability to pay the premiums or to raise the money. It is a stupid deusion to suppose that the cotton crop of 1871 can be "a very large one." Either the man who says so knows nothing about it, and errs from absolute ignorance, or, knowing, he states what he believes to be unitue.

s'ated, is want of money.

COMING AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Agricultural Convention, composed of representatives of all the agricultural societies in Georgia, will meet here on the 22d instant. It will be a very large and intelligent body of men, and several important subjects will be submitted to it for discussion. An effort will be smade to seemre the necessary legislation for the gift of the old peble buildings at Milledgeville to the Agricultural Society, and a sufficient money grant annually to found and carry on an agricultural college. The question of immigration of laborers will be considered, and attention drawn to the great snecess which has attended the introduction of Swedes in middle Georgia. It is expected that over four hundred of the leading agriculturists will be present, and a full attendance is expected, since the railroads have agreed to carry delegates here and return free of charge. Were the railroad companies less liberal, I should not look for so large an attendance. The official term of Han. Benjamin C. Yancey, as president of the State Agricultural Society, will expire on the 22d, and General Alfred H. Colquitt will be in angurated as his successor. COMING AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

ingurated as his successor. A GENUINE "BIG FAILURE."

THE WANDERING JEW.

A curious rumor comes from an obscure village in the neighborhood of Antwerp, that the strange, sad, weary figure of the Wandering Jew has appeared in its vicinity. It passed swiftly through the market piace, carrying its historical staff in its hand, with the old Roman costune, worn and dingy, draped about it, barefooted, and with its long beard streaming in the wind. Adults fied from it in affright, but some children followed the figure to the outskirts of the village, where it paused and addressed a few words to them. It told them to go back and tell the people that a new ruler had arisen in Europe, who would bring Belgium, Holland, and other Powers under his rule—that the present year would witness many vicissitudes among the peoples, and that many heads now totaly heid will have failen before its close. Upon being questioned by the children as to his name, the mysterious stranger respondes: "Seek not to know. I have been here before in the past. I shall be here in the future. Until the end of time shall I wake the earth unceasingly." Then the figure waived its hand, turned from them, and took up its plodding way, gradually disappearing from their sight. This singular event has created much excitement in the neighborhood in which it is said to have occurred, and the sensation caused by the rumors of the appearance of this mysterious personage has spreat to Antwerp and other cities of Belgium. The Wandering Jew was last seen at Brussels, in 1714. Previously to that he had been seen at Strasbourg, in 1880, and later in 1880 in some quarters there is a belief that this person who lately appeared in Belgium is an imposter, but the accounts that are given of the sad expression of his countenance, the dignity of his bearing, and the almost supernatural expression of his eye, forbade the supposition in the minds of those who witnessed his sudden appearance in their midst that he was other than that strange mystery of the ages—doomed for contamely to our saviour to abide on earth until he shall come again—the Wande

sergeant-at-arms announced the presence of the Senate, the hour for the special order to go into an election for judge having arrived. FRANCE MUST TALK QUICK! CROP PROSPECTS IN EDGEFIELD. THE SOUTH AND HER WANTS.

NUMBER III.

Undue Despondency Destroys Credit and Defeats the Fruition of Actual Suc-

He who despairs of his country foregoes the gifts of God, and with censorious self-esteem puts he talent in a napkin which he should bring with increased treasure, at any cost to himself in order to receive the rewards of industry, the well done" of dutiful obedience. To preserve hopefulness in any emergency, to

keep faith though the earth trembles, the sur darkens and the tongues of men suffer confusion, has a sublimity about it that puts a shame on carnal courage, adds inspiration to the forecast of genius, and ensurines truth beyond the maleolence of the malignant, the cavils of the callous, the tears of the timorous. Before this temper of the mind

All tils have bounds-plague, whirlwind, fire Even Power can spill but bounded sums of

Whitst fearless Faith invokes a thousand charms From out the womb of want and false alarms, Filings on the scene of doubt and crael care, An interdict to sloth, a soft but sovereign prayer.

Ever since the day the multitude cried out, "Crucify Him!" the honest heart is forewarned of popular acclaim, for it stands condemned by the blood of the innocent.

of popular acciaim, for it stands condemned by the blood of the innocent.

It is nothing that Cedron is crosse?, and Gethsemane is at hand. It is nothing that the scalawag Judas betrays for his price. It is nothing that the impulsive Peter goes away in the exigency, and with carses and oaths denies the despised Nazarene. It is nothing that the Prætor of the pavement expresses doubt even of trath itself. It is nothing that the Syrene countryman bears the cross that should drink the most precious drops. It is nothing that the timid followers should confess disappointment in Him who should have reference? I rate. It is nothing that all sink away from the crisis of the world. It is nothing that the Heaven-rending words, Eloi! Sabathan! are wrong from all that is mortal of the Incarnate God. There is one left, a good man and just, who consented not to the deed though of the council. It is he who bobbly begs the body, wraps it in fine linen, and annoints and entombs that with honor which the whole world despised.

world despised.
It is Joseph of Aramathea, who looks for the brightness of the coming morn in the night of the world, and feels the music of a high and holy faith swelling in his heart-

Like the first notes of organ heard within Cathedral aisles, e'er quiet symphony begins.

Let not the hallowed illustration appear a trespass on holy ground. Next to the cruciaxion of the Son of Man, there is a solembity in the complete and overwheiming subversion of a people, such as even caused the Saviour of mankind to weep over the unhappy city of his labors and his love. There is a deep sympathy awakened by the laboration of the saving week an event wherever civilized man dwells. such an event wherever civilized man dwells, and the human mind revolves the incidents of

and the human mind revives the incuents of history.

A pause in the pulsations of human society, when suspictions whispers even of friendship forcell perchance, its speedy doom, is a portentous moment when the life or death of a people hang upon a thread, and none are safe in the common disaster, however sefiship they cling to their gains, however vainly they trust to their treasures.

gains, however vainly they trust to their treasures.

Without doubt the South has reached a point in her history when cominous whispers of the collapse of her industries pass from mouth to mouth, and at no time since the surrender of Lee have men looked around them more hopelessly. It is freely sain: "We have striven for restoration under every hindrance, hardship and harassment, with brave hearts' and willing hands. We have rebuilt our cities, renewed our mighty avenues of transportation achieved narrowly on to four millions of bales of cotton. What of it? It all turns to ashes on our lips. We are none of us stronger for the effort. Sone of us hold our own. We are all like spent swimmers, each man fearing his drown. the effort. None of us noted our own. We are all like spent swimmers, each man fearing his drowning comrade; each intent only on himself, whoever eise might sink." True, and sadly true! Yet who distinctly discovers an infirmity, has begun the process of a remedy? It is precisely this distrust which is at once the symptom and the discover.

disease.

We of the South have no little to do, with our own poverty in our ideness of speech. We wanton away reputation in our wiless complaints; and though we have struggled up in five short years to a marvel of production, we have mingled with our labor a strange fautitous self-depreciation and distrust that would ruln any cause-overwhelm any pursuit with defeat. We allow others to put words in our mouths as the ass is bitted to his master's wish, so that our strength becomes we kness, and the very wealth of our products is counted against us as a loss. Some pedagogue statesman discovers the worthlessness of a people who have accamulated more weath in a generation or so than any other on the foce of the earth. Southern oligarchs, according to our sage instructor, have never taken off their coats, have never hoed grass for themselves, have never made hay, have forezone cattle and sheep and swine and breadstulis and the dairy for cotton and se findalgence. They have never done one and a thousand things familiar to the canning hands of the disdained Yaukee. And thus, delivering himself, our fassy pedagogue sits back in his complacency whilst the falsity of the cavil is We of the South have no little to do with our ering himself, our fussy pedagoguesits back in his complacency whilst the falsity of the cavil is

plainly on the record.

This, however, is the stale Yankee trick of italicizing its own method of procedure to the prejudice of all others, and claiming, by effrontery, the excellence which was not its proper de-ert.

It is too much the habit of Southern writers It is too much the habit of Southern writers, even whilst rebuking an impeachment like the foregoing, to set to lecturing in the same veinnewspaper editors especially—who discourse ever so whely about the necessity of Southern youths not being above actual hard work—what some marvellous boy did with a yearling or a blind calf, points the moral which is pressed home by those who, nevertheless, continue to dabble in printers' ink, rather than follow their own advice and "take the bull by the horns," or the plough by the handles.

"take the bull by the horns," or the plough by the handles.

The truth is, this neglect of personal exertion was no more common here than elsewhere. Men of means had their agents as they have everywhere; but the listlessness attributed to Southern proprietors is a pilpuble falsehood. Many of the first professional men, as well as planters, in the South, can tell of the time they "stood between the handles;" and many others, though not rearred in the school of actual physical labor, were yet trained by precept and example in the judicious and manity conduct of affairs.

Elwosd Fisher, of Cincinnati. told us twenty years ago, with shanning accuracy of detail, what

and manity conduct of affairs.

Elwood Fisher, of Chechnati. told us twenty years ago, with stanning accuracy of detail, what this conduct of affairs had done towards accumulating a wealth far in excess of that of the North; and Thomas Prentice Kettell, of New York, as late as 1860, in his "Southern Wealth and Northern Profits," disclosed from the statistics of the United States itself an amazing array of wealth and substantial progress at the South which doubtless enlightened, at the time, many a Southern statesmen as to the resources of his own section, and cunning of his own people.

When this aggregated wealth is attributed, as we sometimes hear, to the negro drivers of the South by extremists of either section—the one apostrophizing the colored adjunct, the other his kish—we are prepared to say the reflection may do for a negro orator or slave driver, but scarcely for a decent man of sense. All should know, by this time, that these menials built up the wealth of the South as the hodsman builds the city, the drayman conducts comm-roe, the stoker at the furnace propels the steamer on the wide seas.

The pursuit of my purpose leads me to a review of the wealth, progress and resources of the South as the hoppening of the late war. These resources were the premium for which that might war was conducted. The North refused to believe in the possibility of secession until it came. And then in view of the epiender of the wealth passing perhaps forever out of the keeping of the Union, and, indeed, erecting antagonistic power and interests thereto, it awoks to the realization of the fact that no sacrifice was too costly to maintain the Union, and by that a continued participation in the magnificence of Southern wealth and resources. It was this alone which male a war possible. It is this prize, and, we may add, this danger, which to-day awaits the American people.

Permit me to say that it is one that will scatter.

pie. Permit me to say that it is one that will scatter

Permit me to say that it is one that will scatter to the winds any party, however confident, that stands in its way, and rend any man who shall resist it.

The pegropholists of the day have tampered with the life of the whole country. We are narrowly approaching the crisis of events, and the same gorgeous gift which sent the toesin of war throughout the length and breadth of this wide land will again array the American people, sternly demanding the life of the nation in the restoration of order growing out of the natural adjustment of all her industries, and the complete development of all her resources. of all her resources.

Whatever stands in the way of this supreme national necessity, be it white or black, will go down, and down to rise no more.

In my next I shall resume a consideration of the control of the con

in my next I shall resume a consideration of the resources alluded to, for which I shall be greatly indebted to an analysis of Mr. Kettel's work cited above, as published in the Review of the late distinguished and deplored DeBow. JOHN W. R. POPE. BENZINE, DOUBLE DISTILLED, FOR CLEANING CLOTHES.

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