VOLUME XI .-- NUMBER 1623.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1871.

## A LEGISLATIVE HURRY.

THE RASCALLY CONSOLIDATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

A Nice Sunday Morning's Work-Th Last Dying Kick of the Port Royal Swindle-Tim Hurley's Tactics-What the Ku-Klux Committee Accomplished in Washington.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Sunday, March 5. The Greenville and Blue Ridge amalgamation bill was passed in the House lat 2 o'clock this morning by a vote of 79 to 20. The Port Royal schemers, knowing that this was their last chance, attempted, in sheer desperation, to rush in their bill for one million of State aid by submitting a copy of their bill as the original.

Tim Hurley asked how that could be the prigi. nal, when he had the original locked up in his

A lively time ensued, and Hurley finally promised to go after the original bill. He accordingly quitted the hall, but forgot to come back. Parties were sent after him, but were unable to find

him. So the bill is dead for this session at least. The committee who were sent to Washington to hvoke the aid of government troops to quel the Ku-Klux returned this afternoon, and report that the President had promised them that he would send all the troops that the Governor re

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A Spiey Debate on the Consolidation Juggle-What Whittemore Thinks of the Bill-Governor Scott's Veto-The Rush of Business.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, March 3. Both houses to-day were actively engaged in clearing their calendar, and, thanks to the unusually peaceful demeanor of the "irrepressibles," considerable business was done. In the Senate the most important feature of the day's proceed.

PASSAGE OF THE AMALGAMATION BILL. The railroad committee report relative to the Greenville and Opiumbia Road came before the Senate this svening, and was adopted without much alteration. It unites the Greenville and Columbia with the Blue Ridge Railroad, and gives Columbia with the blue ringre rainfoat, an gives them power to dispose of their bonds without any interference on behalf of the "State, at any price they pleass. When called np, Whittemore moved to have the entire bill read. He was evidently in doubt as to where in the bill the swindle lay, and doubt as to where in the bill the swindle lay, and caused several amendments to be made, such as: Where the word "aforesaidt" appeared in connection with bonds, he caused the quality and date of issue to be inserted. Lessie desired that the acting chairman of the railroad committee (Swalls) should explain what the bill really meant, 80 as the country might understand what it was passed for. Swalls said: I think the Senate stands as the country, and I think the gentleman knows full well what the bill means, for he explained it to me. The only question is, whether was will retire the lien of the State, and that is the only explanation I shall give Lessie. I will state precisely the difference between this till and that which passed the House. The bill not only requires the State to waive its lien on the four million of Bine Ridge bonds, but also on the million and a hall of Greenville and Columbia bonds, for which the State has endorsed its guarance. Guarantees are always frittered away all over the country, and never in this State have been enforced on railroad companies. It is a mere nominal thing—nominal because such liens are never enforced in any of the States. Whittemore thought the first section of the bill started out indefinitely. Leslie, When there is only one dog why talk about other dogs? Whittemore, I don't know acything about dozs, but I do know there are a good many puppies about. [Lughter.] used several amendments to be made, such as: axplained it to me. The only question is, whether we will retire the lien of the State, and that is the only explanation I shall give Lesie. I will state precisely the difference between this till and that which passed the House. The bill not only requires the State to wave its lien on the four million of Bine Ridge bonds, but also on the million and a hall of Greenville and Columbia bonds, for which the State has endorsed its guarantee. Guarantees are always frittered away all over the country, and never in this State have been enforced on railroad companies. It is a mere nominal thing—nominal because such liens are never enforced in any of the State. Market more thought the frais section of the bill not individually. Lesile, and not there are a good many pupples about. [Lumbter, We should not threy wany the State have been and for wany the State have been and for wany the state that the other day there are a good many pupples about. [Lumbter, We should not threy wany the State charted the state are state of the state have been and anything and everything. There is something wrong about this. I would be writing to give the State has already lost the bonds ware not state of the state and state of the state and columbial the road, but, I think, there is a cat in the meal bag, and if so, let us see, it ears and all. Lesile. I am not the champion of this bill, but I knew the gentleman haut make this speech or die. If he asked me if have condence in this scheme, I will answer him "No." I never saw bis bil before, although there they are practical people, and they wance the Green to took their, the wall was allowed the state of the s

Montgomery, Whittemore, Wilson-7. YETO MESSAGE. The following message, relative to the bill compelling county treasurers to receive county checks or orders, was received in the Senate to-day:

-Messrs. Corbin, Dickson, Duvall, Foster,

The following message, relative to the bill compelling county treasurers to receive county checks or orders, was received in the Senate 10-day:

STATE OF SUITH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, March 2, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I respectfully return without my signature the act which originated in your body to compel county treasurers to receive county checks or warrants in payment for county taxes and other purposes. And I do this the more relationtly, because I recognize in its provisions some salurary restrictions on the amount of checks of warrants to be issued, which I have heretofore recommended, and which I deem essential to the safety of the funds and the security of the cradit of the State. The appropriation bill directs that county treasurers shall receive, in payment of taxes, bills received to the State, United States and national back notes, gold and silver coin, and coupons of certain State bonds; and yet without repealing this clause of the appropriation bill, the act under consideration promises to compel them to receive an unlamited amount of county checks or orders, without any provision for discriminating between frandulent and genuine, and this while, in some of the counties, investigations are now in progress in which certain county commissioners are charged with having surreptitionsly put in cl culation orders to a large amount, for which the county has received no compensation or equivalent. These orders, in all probability, would be the first presented in payment of taxes, and the passage of this act would be to place beyond the reach of legal investigation any proceedings or acts of the county commissioners violative of law in the issuing of county checks or orders. Without giving, any bouds or security for the faithful performance of their duties, these commissioners are an horized to take an unlimited amount of checks or orders for which the county is held responsible. One of the effects of the law would be to fargely increase the labors of the county is held respons tion of roads and bridges, &c., would, to a great extent, paralyze the county treasuries, by ab-soroing in their redemption a large amount of their current revenue; and this is the more probable when it is well understood that in some d the counties there are warrants and orders al ready issued beyond the amount of the assess

ments for the current year.

I regret that the necessity of withholding my approval of this bill may work with securing severity on those persons holding orders issued severity on those persons holding orders issued, for legitimate purposes, and who are justly entitled to payment, and trust that the Legislature, in its wisdom, may devise some method by which, while justice may be done to the lionest creditors of the State, its credit may not be impaired or jeopardized. Very respectfully.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

On motion, the message was made the special order for to-morrow.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. following acrs were approved by the Gov. ernor on February 23: An act to authorize circuit judges to hold courts in other circuits than their own; an act to incorporate the Rock Hill Hook and Ladder Company; an act to incor p rate the Champion Rook and Ladder Company of Chester; an act to incorporate the Savings an act to renew and amend the charter of Town of Mount Pleasant; an act to provide for the grotection of persons, property and the public peace; an act to charter the Town of Hamburg; an act to incorporate the Town of Timmonsville; an

act to incorporate the Town of Timmonsville; an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Union, No 1, of

the City of Charleston, South Carolina; an act to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the support and maintenance of free schools for

Also on March 2d: An act to charter the Town of Yorkville; an act to vest in the Charleston Land Company the charter of a ferry from Hamilu's wharf, in the City of Charleston, to the following points on the Wando River, to wit: Scanlonville, Remley's Point, Yenning's Landing and Daniel's Island Landing an actio amend "An act to authorize the commissioners of public buildings, for Williamsburg District, to sell certain portions of the public grounds." pages the 2dd day Also on March 2d: An act to charter the Town tions of the public grounds," pagsed the 22d of December, A. D., 1859; an act to authorize of December, A. D., 1859; an act to authorize Sylvanus Mayo to build a wharf in the Town of Beaufort; an act to resew and amend the charter of the Town of Bamberg, in the State of South Carolina; joint resolution authorizing the State treasurer to; reissue to John Phillips, executor of John Campbell, decessed, certain certificates of State stock; joint resolution to provide for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870.

LETTER PROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following letter was received by Hon. A. J.
Ransler, president of the Senate, read, and ordered to be entered on the journal:

Dear Sir—I harn that the fact that my name appears in the bill known as the "Sterling funding bill." as one of the persons charged with the execution of its provisions, has been made the occasion of unfavorable criticism, and even distinct aspersions apon me and my official integrity.

My official and personal self-respect both compel me to request that your honorable body will, whenever the bill shall reach the Senate, at once strike my name from the bill.

strike my name from the bill. Always ready to serve my party and the public I will never voluntarily accept a duty for the bonest and faithful di-charge of which I am

eemed undt.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney-General.

READY FOR BATIFICATION. The following bills received a third reading, and were chrolled for ratification: A bill to re-The following bills received a third reading, and were chrolled for ratification; A bill to renew and amend the charters of certain religious essociations heretofore granted; a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Homesteed Building, Planting and Loan Association of South Carolina; a bill to authorize Henry C. Lancakter, Smith Howe and Henry A. Towles to collect wharfage and storage; a bill to provide for teachers' institute;; a bill to incorporate the Columbia, Walterboro and Yemassee Rairoad Company; a bill to incorporate certain religious institutions; a bill to authorize the county commissioners of Spariamburg, Greenville; Pickens and Oconee, and the authorities of certain-towns in those counties, to provide means to meet interest on certain bonds; a bill declaring the right of way across the Savannah and Charteston Railroad; a bill authorizing and empowering James road; a bill authorizing and empowering James. Rundlett to establish a wharf in the Town Beaufort; also, the joint resolution to authorize the county commissioners of Kershaw County to: levy a special tax for the purpose of building a county jail; and a joint resolution to confirm the apportronment made by the superintendent of education, of the State of South Carolina, for the

fiscal year ending October 31, 1869. The following received a third reading and were sent to the House of Representatives: A bill to establish a causeway over Big Saltkahatchie Swamps, at Wainut Point, connecting the Counties of Colleton and Beaufort; a bill to amend "An act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules practice, pleadings and forms of the sourts in this state;" a bill to amend "An act providing for the assessment and taxation of property," passed 15th September, 1868, and all acts amendatory thereto; a bill to incorporate the Waccamaw and Little River Canal Company; joint resolution to extend the time for the completion of the Fort Royal Railroad; bill to provide for the appointment of a supervisor of Statehouse and grounds; joint resolution to provide for the publication of

the sterning intried decided and the sterning intried decided thereof, to be exclusively used for, or in payment of, the existing public debt of said State; bill to make appropriations for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and the subordinate officers, and other expenses incidental thereto—as also a number of others of minor importance.

One of the most interesting features in the House of Representatives was the appearance of Judge Thomas at the bar, in compilance with the resolution adopted yesterday. After the reading of the petition for his removal on constitutional grounds, the speaker asked the judge if he was ready to show cause why he should not be removed. His reply was that the time was rather short wherein to prepare an answer, but, under the exigencies of the case, he waived all claim to time and amounced his readiness to proceed. On motion of Whipper, a committee of five was appointed to examine into the truth contained in the allegations and to report to morrow. Farther proceedings were then suspended antil report is made.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The Bizger claim of \$12,000 for property destroyed by the Ku-Kinx in Charendon came up again to-day, and christed a lengthy debate. A mation to indefinitely postpone finally prevailed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills and joint resolutions received third reading and titles changel to acts: A Senate bill to amend the charter of the German Evangelical Lotheran Charch of Charleston; a Senate bill to change the inne of the Sap Creek and Middle Saipus Turnpike Company, and to amend and renew the charter there; a Senate bill to further amend "An aut providing for the assessment and faxation of property."

Also returned to the Senate with amendments: A Senate joint resolution making appropriation of orty-seven thousand dollars for the completion of the State innatic asylum, and for other purposes; a Senate bill to alter and renew the charter of the Town of Darlington; a bill to incorporate the Town of Fiorence.

the Town of Florence.

the Town of Forence.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor was received announcing that he had signed and approved the following acts: An act to incorporate the Winper Guards, of Christ Charch Parish; an act to protect the rights of parents, and to prevent the protecting and carrying from the State persons under the age of 21 years; an act to incorporate the Salamander Hook and Ladder Company, of Georgetown, South Carolina; an act to require the State treasurer to pay county treasurers their apportionment of the State school fand, belonging to their respective counties, and for other purposes; joint resolution anthorizing the State librarian to purchase certain volumes of State reports: joint resolution ordering that the Hon. Jaines L. Orr, judge of the highth Judicial Circuit, he allowed extra compensation for holding extra counts; joint resolution directing that funds known as Camby-School funds, remaining in hands of county treasurers, be appropriated to the free school fund; joint resolution to provide for the payment of microge certificates of members of the State board of education of the State of South Carolina; an act to permit William L. Wood to adopt Napoleon B. Smith, to make film his lawful heir, and to change the name of the said Napoleon B. Smith to that of Napoleon B. Wood; an act to alter and amend an act entitled "An art to alter and amend the charter and extend the limits of the City of Columbia;" joint resolution authorizing A. R. Taylor. Henry Arthur and others to continue, for a term of two years, two gates erected by them across the oil State Road in Lexington County, at the beginning and terminus of their planting lands.

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION. . MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION THE CHARLESTON ELECTION.

The bill to determine the day of election of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston. was put upon its second reading. On motion of Jervey the bill was amended by inserting, provided the shall continue in office until the day fixed by the charter for the qualification of their successors, and also fixing the date on which the distribution is to take place for the first. We henesday election is to take place for the first Wednesday in August, 1871.

CHARTERS OF BANKS. The bill to amend and extend the charter of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina

amendments added: "That all the powers herein conferred upon the beard of directors of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank be, and the same are hereby, conferred upon the board of directors of the bank known as the Union Bank of South Carolina, which charter is also hereby amended and extended in the same manner, and that they shall have the same powers hereis conferred." also that the charter of the People's Bank of South Carolina; be, and the same is hereby, re

newed for the term of twenty-one years, from and after the sixteenth day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. ENGROSSED BILLS.

The following bills received a second reading and were engrossed: A bill to establish the Charleston Charitable Association, of the State of South Carolina, for the benefit of the free school fund; a Senate bill to incorporate the Union Gold Mining Company of South Carolina; a bill to he corporate the South Carolina Banking Company; a Senate bill to authorize the formation of, and to incorporate, the Tugaloo and Chaitanooga Raliroad Company; a Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Enterprise Ratiroad Company, of Charleston, S. C.," approved at March, 1870; a Senate bill to charter the South Carolina Phos; hate and Phosphatic River Mining Company, in the State of South Carolina; a Senate joint resolution directing part of a certain tax to joint resolution directing part of a certain tax k be devoted to the erection of a courthouse and juil at Manning; a Senate bill to provide for the government of the South Carolina Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the the education of the deal and debto and the blind; a Senate bill to regulate the call of the docket of the Supreme Court; a bill to charter the Cheraw, Lancaster, Union and Greenvite Raliroad Compan; a bill to declare the rights of common carriers; a bill to provide the manuer for obtain, ing the right of way where lands are surrounded by other lands.

by other lands.

EVENING SESSION—SLAUGHTER OF ELLS.

The House, after being called to order, resumed its labors on the calendar, and struck the enacting and resolving clauses out of the following bills: A bill to empower the county commissioners of Newberry County to establish and build a schoolhouse in the Town of Maybinton, in said county; a bill to regulate all contracts for faring labor is this state; a bill to redeem certain obligations in the State; a bill to redeem certain obligations of the poil tax; a bill to after and amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of trial justices;" g bill to purchase and maintain a school-ship in the harbor of Charleston; joint resolution authorizing Placidia Adams to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, without executing an undertaking for coets and damages; a bill to incorporate the Coosawhatchie Kailroad Company; a bill to authorize the school trustees of Edisto Island to build a school house at Wrightsville; a bill to make appriation for the deficiency in the school fund; a bill to exempt King's Mountain Military School, in the Town of Yorkville, of which A. Coward is principal, from the operation of the provisions of section 14 of an act entitled "An act to organize and govern the militia of the Nizte of South Carolina," approved March 16, 18 is; a bill for the better security of life and property sgainst accidenta from the use of steam boilers; a bill to exempt ministers, physicians and strorneys from the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of public highways and reads;" a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Carolina;" a bill to provide for the community of the confidence of the commissioners of Darlington County to erect an ampsouse, and provide a physician for the poor; a bill to provide approved March 1, 1870; a bill to confer apon trid justices, or justices of the peace, all the civil jurisdic EVENING SESSION—SLAUGHTER OF BELLS. march 1, 1579; a bill to amend section 279 of an act entitled "An act to revise, simplify and criminas jurisdiction of trial justices," amproved March 1, 157; a bill to amend section 279 of an act entitled "An act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of courts in this State;" a bill to provide for the appointment of trial justices, the organization of their courts and the jarisdiction of the same; a bill to impose upon clerks of courts certainduties heretofore performed by commismissioners in equity; a Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of trial justices;" a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of trial justices;" a bill to abundance; in a bill to abundance; a bill to rest in the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives power to call extra sessions of the General Assembly; a bill to provide for the paying for improvements made on the property of other persons; a Senate bill to allow said board to levy a tax for the support of free schools in the City of Charleston; a joint resolution authorizing the president of the Senate and speaker of the 15 use of Representatives to call a special session of the Legislature; a Senate bill to regulate the granting of writs of habeas c raus in certain cases.

The following were laid on the table: Resointion that his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate with the President of the

The following were laid on the table: Resolution that his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate with the President of the United States, and request sufficient number of mintary officers to drill militia of the State; a Senate joint resolution authorizing the county commissioners of Spartanburg County to levy a special tax; a bill to incorporate the Saving, Building and Loan Association of South Carolina; resolution for the appointment of mali carrier for the House of Representatives; a bill to incorporate the Workingmen's Mutual Benefit Life Assarance Association of South Carolina; a bill to authorize the county commissioners of Lancaster County to levy a special or additional tax.

ENGEOSEE.

ENGROSSED. A bill to protect the interests of the State wherever payment of interest now due remains unpaid on bonds issued by any railroad company, and whereon the guaran ee of the State is endorsed; a bill to iscorpe ate the Continental Telegraph Company. graph Company.

THE BILL-CREATING A STERLING FUNDED DEET was then taken up for final passage. Singleton called the provious question, and Frost rose to a point of order, stating that the bill having passed second reading after midnight of March second, could not be read a third time on the third, or his other words on the same day. The chair ruled the point not well taken. Frost appealed from the decision of the chair, which, on a can of the sace and nays, was sustained. On the question of passing the bill and ordering its sent to the Sente, SI voted are and 24 nay. The following protest was entered on the journal: We, the undersigned, vote "no" upon "A bill to create a debt of the State of South, Carolina, to be known as the String Punded Bebt," &c., &c., for the following reasons:

we think the measure a good one, and, if prop-We think the measure a good one, and, it properly managed and directed, might be productive of good and substantial results; but, believing that a majority of those composing the "Financial Doard" are without that financial knowledge and experience which is so emmently required to successfully carry out such grave and important measures as the one in question; and further, believing that such safeguards as will properly and efficiently proper the interests of the State have the property and efficiently forcest the interests of the State have been neglected, we are constrained to vote as anove indicated.
Signed: F. H. Frost, Benj. A. Bosemon, Charles
S. Kult, Joseph D. Boston, C. J. Andell, Fortune
Giles, W. R. Jervey, M. Goggins.

THE DOINGS ON SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA, March 4. The General Assembly adjourned about 12 o'clock to-day to attend the horse-race, and the business in consequence was very light. In the \* SEN ITE

the committee of conference, who have had under consideration the disagreements relative to the bill to make appropriations and raise supplies for the ensuing fiscal year, reported that all the important amendments adopted by the Senate had been agreed to by the House, and the bil therefore was enrolled for ratification.

STATE TAXES,

The joint resolution authorizing the State auditor and county commissioners to levy an additional tax of ten mills on the dollar—sever for the State and three for the counties—for the ensuing fiscal year, was passed in the House, and also received its segond reading in the Senate. THE GREENVILLE AND BLUE BIDGE AMALGAMA-TION BILL

was passed through its third reading without much debate and sent to the House of Representa-tives. There is not the slightest doubt that it will also pass there, although some opposition from the few really honest men is expected.

FROM THE HOUSE.

The House bid to incorporate the Charleston Charitable Association, and another to extend and amend the charter of the Plan'ers' and Mechanics' Bank, of South Carolina, received a first reading.

Bank, of South Carolina, received a first reading.

JUDGE THOMAS'S CASE.

Corbin, from the committee appointed to examine lato the trut of the statement contained in the petition for the removal of the judge "that he did not reside within his judicial circuit," reported that they had performed the duty assigned them and found the allegation to be true. A letter was received from the judge stating that severe indisposition prevented him from complying with the Senate's summons to appear before them today. No further action was therefore taken.

EVENING SESSION. EVENING SESSION.

After roll-call in the Senate, the bill to determine the day of election for Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston was taken up, and with slight opposition, passed through a second read-

THE BILL CREATING A STERLING FUNDED DEBT was then taken up. Leslie supported the meas-

are with a forcible argument, and was replied to ure with a 10rulofe argument, and was replied to by Whittemore, who declared it did not lighten the burden of the people to create such a debt. it only increased it. Lesile followed with a most sarcastic response, declaring that he (Whitte-more) knew no more about fluances than a buil-force on a log soult hat he could not more) knew no mire about finances than a bulfrog on a log, and that he couli not manage his own affairs, let alone others. He wanted him to understand that the whole press of the State was for it, and Colonel Lathers, one of the most able financiers, was in favor-of it. Whittemore: "I think you have been lathered." Lesile: "Do you want to be lathered." Lesile: "Do you want to be lathered." Sensation.) He held that Whittemore was the greatest man for bills and resolutions in the State, and the best men and most pleasant if you adopt them, but only cross him one hair's breakful, and he will reli you the world is coming to an end. The bill then passed a second reading, with Sandry amendments, by a vote of 16 to 10.

HOUSE.

The only real matter of interest before the House to-day was the scheme to remove Judge Thomas. Levy handed a letter to the chair from the latter, in which he stated that indiaposition prevented him from appearing before the House as required of him, but if the matter was of such vital importance as to demand immediate action, he was willing that they should act upon the case in his absence. On motion, further time was granted till 9 o'clock this evening. At the expiration of the allotted time, this evening, the matter was called up again, and the scene which followed was only a repetition of the confusion and turmoil for which the House is characteristic. Finally, about an hour after midelight, the resolution for the removal of Judge Thomas was laid on the table. HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills passed a third reading and were sent to the Senate: A bill to establish a charleston Charitable Association for the benefit

of free schools; a bill-to amend and extend the charter of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of

bill-to amend and extend the

EVENING SESSION. The bill chartering the Tugaloo and Chatta-nooga Ballroad, and several other bills of no im-portance, were read a third time, and the Thomas have, as above stated, occupied the remainder of the search.

THE TROTTING MATCH.

One of the greatest events of the season was the trotting match between "Grey Eagle" and "Little Mack" which came off this afternoon. The race was for \$500 aside, and has been the town-talk for weeks past. On the track the scene was one of unusual animation, and many carriages containing ladies were on the ground. About two o'clock the drivers were called up and weighed, and shortly after the horses took their places for the first heat. The first was a false start and the drivers were called back. The second time the horses came up well, "Little Mack" on the laside, and the word "go" was given. On the first quarter "Little Mack", made a bad break and "Grey Eagle" took the lead, which he held all the way around, coming hit wo minutes forty eight and a quarter seconds, about three lengths ahead of the former. The second and third heats were repetitions of the first, and made successively in 2243% and 2325%, and Grey Eagle was declared winner. Betting was very lively, and considerable money changed hands, especially the per diem and mileage, of the members into the commodious pockets of the "sports." The members found on to their cost that betting on "principle"—Little Mack being the speaker's horse—in such cases is not as remunerative as voting on principle on the floors of the houses. It is said that many of them. not as remunerative as voting on principle on the foors of the houses. It is said that many of them who had their pay cert deates "shaved" purpose of for the occasion, having lost their last dollar The affair went of very pleasantly-no disturb

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Last Hours of the Forty-first Congress

The President signed the Texas Pacific Rail oad bill. The Senate refused to pass the Cincinnati and

WASHINGTON, Merch 4.

outhern Railroad bill. The House agreed to a conference report on the army appropriation bill. The report strikes out the rider for the relief of Southern loyalists, but accepts the House bill for the appointment of three commissioners; it also directs the secretary of the reasury to pay the Pacific Railroad haif rates in

stead of reserving the whole amount. The bill repealing the duty on coal, and the bill appropriating \$20,000 to the Sisters of our Lady Mercy, of Charleston, failed in the Senate. The following bills passed by both houses failed o receive the President's approval: An act for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States; an act in re

lation to the Selms, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company of Alabama; an act relating to telegraphic communication between the States and foreign countries. OPENING OF THE PORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Both Houses of the forty-second Congress were called to order at noon.

In the Senate, the following senators were eated and sworn in: Messrs. Cragin, West, Hitchcock, Caldwell, Davis, Relly, Terry, Logan, Frelinghaysen, Anthony, Wilson, Morrill, of Maine; Wright, Windom, Cooper, Saulsbury, Robert on and Stevenson. Objections were made to Goldthwaite, from Alabama. His cre-1-n:ials were lad on the table. The name of Vance, from North Carolina, was not called. The credentials of Foster Blodgett were laf-l on the table to await investigation. The credentials of Hamilton and Reynolds, claiming seats from Texas, were tabled. Senate adjourned to Tues-

The House organized by the election of the Republican caucas nominees. The vote for Speaker of the House resulted: Blaine, 126; Morgan, 93, All claimants presenting themselves were seated, and the House adjourned to Tuesday, after passing a resolution to adjourn the first session at noon, Wednesday. Five members of the new House are negroes; only one a full-blood.

It is understood that Morton, Summer and other extremists will re-ist an early adjournment on the plea of its being unsafe to leave the loyalists of the South unprotected until December. A big

THE NEWS ABOUT COTTON.

NEW YORE, March 5.

The cotton movement for the week shows a continued falling off in the receipts, though the total is still very large, and indicates a crop greater in extent than is generally estimated. In contradistinction to the decrease in receipts this week, there is a very large increase in the exports, and the total shipments to Great Britain and the continent are the largest for any week this searon. The great accumulation of cotton at the seaports and interior towns, notwithstanding the enormous fucrease in exports over last year, has completely demoralized trade, and caused a marked depression in all quarters. The decline in the price of cotton for the week on the value of the total crop represents a shrinkage of about

The great difficulty with the cotton trade is that speculators have been overtrading on the advent of peace in Europe, and hence, when peace is decared, the market takes a suiden plunge downward instead of advancing. In the cotton trade, the great bulk of speculators were fortified against peace by having a large amount of cotton on hand, and, as soon as peace came, some of them started to realize, which was the commencement of the present depressed condition of affairs. In plain terms, there was too much company on the bull side of the market.

The receipts at all the ports for the week are 126,935 bales, against 136,661 last week, 141,957 the previous week, and 161,095 three weeks since The total receipts since September are 2,917,616 bales, against 2,189,513 for the week corresponding period last season. The exports from all the ports for the week are 141,873 bales, agains: 54,-522 for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the year are 1,849,-306 bales, against 1,228,041 for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 659,708 bales, against 568,764 last year; sieck at interior towns 123,285 bales, against 101,384 last year; and the stock of cotton in Live-pool 764,000 bales, against 292,000 last year. The amount of American cotton affoat for Great Britain is 294,000 bales, against 236,000 last year. The amount of Indian otton affort for Europe is 659,703 bales, against 568.764 last year.

-The Walballa Courier reports snow, wind, rain and sunsnine in one day.

END OF THE GREAT WAR.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S PEACE DISPATCH TO THE EMPRESS.

Review of the German Forces in Paris-Their Subsequent Evacuation of the City-The War Indemnity-Conduct of the French Radicals in the General Assembly - Emperor Willtam to Return to Berlin To-Day,

· BERLIN, March 3. The Empress has received the following dispatch: "Versailles, March 3 .- I have just ratified the conditions of peace which the Bordeaux Assembly has accepted. Thus far the work is complete, which was, through seven months of battle, to be achieved, thanks to the valor, devotion and endurance of our incomparable army, and the sacrifices of the Fatherland. The Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprise, and by His mercy has permitted an honorable peace. To Him be the honor, to the Fatherland WILHELM." thanks. (Signed) VERSAILLES, March 4.

Emperor William reviewed the German landwehr, guards, artillery and pioneers in the Bois de Boulogne yesterday. Prince Frederick William, General Moltke and Count Bismarck were present All restrictions as to persons passing into and out of Paris have been removed. The Emperor goes to Berlin on Monday.

The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation terminated at 11 o'clock on the 3d, (Friday morning) in accordance with the terms of the convention.

A dispatch from Havre of the 3:1 says the Mobile and National Guards have been disbunded, and the trenches around the town are being filled up. The French indemnity is payable in three instalments, viz: one milliard of thalers in 1871, two milliards in 1872, and two milliards in 1873. The interest is only payable on the last instalment, from which the proportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at a half milliard of thalers, and the cost of the railways in Eastern France, is to be deducted.

A telegram to the Times from Versailles says the Germans evacuate Paris to-day, and Prince Frederick Charles retires immediately behind the Seine. The Emperor and Crown Prince leave in a few days for Ferrieres, or some other point near Paris on the right bank of the Seine.

The Parisian populace wreaked vengeance on several men who were seen conversing with German soldlers. Some Germans wished to pass the line of demarcation, offering their hands, and saying, "Now peace is concluded, we are friends;" but were repulsed with the reply, "We are con-quered, but with conditions imposed by Bismarck we never can be friends." Some disguised Prussian officers penetrated into the city, but were soon recognized, and their lives being in danger from the people, were protected by the authorities and reconducted to the German ilues. The populace are less calm than yesterday.

Rochefort, Blanc, Mallon and Triden resigned their seats in the Assembly. Pratt refused to resign, but declared he would never enter the Assembly until the cession of French territory was rescinded. BRUSSELS, March 4.

disturbances at Augers, an important city in the French department of Marne et Loire, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Measures for placing the Belgian army on peace footing have been carried out.

A dispatch to the Echo du Nord reports serious

The Latest.

WASHINGTON, March 5. The evacuation of Paris by the Germans, reported yesterday, is fully confirmed by later telegrams, though no official announcement of the fact has been received.

Not a German soldier remains in Paris. The vacuation was completed at noon yesterday.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

army, will induige in such excesses as will give forcible possession of the city for some time to come. Many Americans who expect to go to Europe this spring are wondering whether Paris only declared, but practically carried out in France, there will be, this spring, an immense rush of tourists to Europe, and the capacity of the passenger carrying steamers will be severely tried. Several citizens of New York will leave for Europe this week, with the especial intention of proceeding direct to Paris.

The siege of the French capital has seriously affected a number of mercautile houses in New York. The prices of certain kinds of textile fabries of articles de ture and of foreign music have greatly lucreased in this city. PRESCH IMMIGRATION.

It may not be generally known that an associa-tion has been formed here to advocate French immigration to this country. It is believed that after the war thousands on thousands of the ruined peasantry of France will be very glad to come to this country. The new company-which lms its agents busily engaged in lobbying at Washington-hopes to get government aid in its enterprise. It is proposed to purchase large tracts of land in some of the Southern States, and to locate there the unfortunate sons of France who may prefer exile to starvation. It is now, thanks to the efficiency of our fire organization, but seldom that we are allowed the

opportudity of witnessing A LARGE CONFLAGRATION.

Such an event, however, occurred last night. About 8 o'clock a fire broke out in a carriage factory on East Thirteenth street, near Third avenue and in half an hour there was a magnificent though rather expensive display of fireworks. It was unfortunately attended with disaster. Some barrels of alchohol which were in the building exploded, badly injuring eight or fea firemen and bystanders. It is feared that one of them will die. This fire to place in the rear of the New York circus during the hours of performance, but, strange to say, although perfect y aware of the vicinity of the conflagration, the audience were quite un willing to leave the house. They did not exhibit the slightest symptom of panic, and the police had to clear the place. The horses belong ing to the circus troupe were removed to a place of safety; thus giving the street gamins a free "5'10W." The recent experience of

A FORTCNATE CHURCH

has been exciting much comment in this city of late. The church in question is Christ Church. The rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, is noted for his ritualistic tendencies, and his views and practices have given rise to differences of opinion in his congre gation. He introduced a surpliced boy choir which some of his people did not like. The church became involved in debt; but lately the troubles have all ceased. The rector is to have his own way and so is the congregation. The surpliced choir is to be retained, while a quartette choir is to be added to it. A certain rich banker assumes all the expense of the music, amounting to some \$6000 or \$7000 a year. The other day he sent to the rector a check for \$14,000, as a present to aid in paying off the debt of the church.

St. Mark's Church, one of our wealthiest and oldest congregations, has given a call to Rev. Dr. Rylance, a noted elergyman of Chicago. The cal has been accepted.

are moderately well patronized just now. The

AMUSEMENTS

Church Music Association has given another of its brillfantly fashionable concerts at Steinway Hall. At these concerts everybody comes in full dress and the mustc consists of choral works, sung by chorus of two hundred, accompanied by an orchestra of about seventy performers. This prosperous young organization is viewed with rather jealous eye by the older but less enterprising musical societies. Nillsson will sing here again on the evening of the 14th instant. Wehli, the planist, is giving matinees at Booth's theatre under the management of a well known plane forte maker, who lately sent him and Miss Kerlogg out West on a concert tour, which was simply an advertising tour for a particular plane forte. Booth, after this week, will withdraw "Richellen " which has not been a success equal to his previous great dramatic revivals. It will be followed by "Much Ado About Nothing" and other Shakespearian plays. Forrest is at the Fourteenth Street Thea tre also playing "Richellen," but he attracts ver little attention. He depends entirely upon his reputation, and declines to extend the usual courtesies to the members of the press, who, see ing they are neglected, are apt to neglect in return. Wallack is doing pretty well with old plays, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre is crowd ed every night with visitors to "Saratoga." At Niblo's the tawdry glories of the "Elack Crook" are still in vogue. Miss Vandenhof, Mrs. Macready, and a Mr. Elliott are all giving dramatic readings at various halls in the city, but none of them attract muc attention. There is no opera, and no signs of any. Two young ladies, Miss Vienna Demorest and Miss Ida Rosenlegh, Have given concerts here this week. The former is a daughter of the cele brated modiste, and has talent which has been erroneously overrated by injudicious friends. The latter has a lovely voice, which has been well cultivated under the care of Errani, our best music teacher of the Italian school. TROVATOR.

## AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

The Union Times says that after July 1st Union will be a money order office—a great convenience

to its citizens. The same paper adds: "In this county order —The same paper adds: "In this county order and quiet reigns supreme, and our people are pursuing their avocations as if nothing had ever occurred to distants their peace. Captain Stewart's men walk their "lonely rounds" without suspicion or thought of danger, and the colored people are putting themselves under the wings of the fit kiux for protection—so one of them told us. Next week Judge Thomas, we suppose, will hold court, and we can guarantee him one of the most ord-riv and peaceable sessi as ever held in the State." -The same paper states that Mr. James Wilson

—The same paper states that Mr. James wilson, the enginetr of the passenger frein on our railroad, met with a very serious accident, at Alston, on Weinesday evening last, from which he has lost his right hand. It appears that he was examining a small shot gun which was "half cocked," and in setting it down it slibped through his hand, the hammer struck a block and discharged nearly the whole load of buckshot into the paim of his fight hand, literally tearing it to places with even shots passed through the wrist pieces, while two shots passed through the wrist of the left hand. Dr. Thomson and Rawls ampu

pieces, while two shots passed through the wrist of the left hand. Dr. Thomson and Rawis amputated the mutilated hand soon after his arrival here. He now lies comparatively easy.

—The Cheraw Democrat, referring to the recent shooting of a supposed robber by. General Cash, and his having on a shirt marked "Covington," says: "Since then, Trial Justice F. H. Eaton has written to Mr. E. R. Covington, of Rockingham, N. C., and learned that a man answering the description of the deceased passed his house on the little of lefth of February, coming in the direction of Cheraw; he was made to speak English sufficiently to make himself understood; the family supplied him with a meal of victuals, and gave him a shirt with Mr. Covington's name on it."

—The same paper announces that Bishop Lynch will lecture before the Cheraw Lyceum on Wednesday, the 8th of March. The Democrat has commenced the serial publication of a history of Irenus. The first article goes back to the time of liessus, when Aristotle opened and conducted the first lyceum ever known to the world.

—The Georgetown Times reports that "at 3 o'ciock, on the morning of the 23d ultimo, Buden White, of Red Bank, New Jersey, fell overboard from the schooner Susan Wright, on her trip from New York to this port. He was in the act of throwing the lead when the accident happened, and the wind blowing a storm from the northeast, and heavy sea running at the time, no assistance could be afforded, and he was drowned. He was a clever and correct young man, who bid fair to do well for himself, and reflect credit on the calling he was engaged in." of Paris-1 Rush of Sair to do well for himself,

The Humiliation of Paris—A Rush of Travel to the Fallen Capital Anticipated—French Immigration to the South—A Disastrous Fire—Church The Georgetown Times also has a comprehensive citized on the Interior, which has see that "a company was incorporated just before the law war, and proceeded with the work to the completion of the road-bed, with a few unfinished gaps, from this town to the Northesstern Railroad, at the statement when the Parisians goaded to frenzy by the deflant presence of a conquering army, will induige in such excesses as will give the German troops an excuse for holding forcible possession of the city for some time to come. Many Americans who expect to go to Europe this spring are wondering whether Paris will be a safe place to visit. The agents of the steamship configances say that, if peace be not only declared, but practically carried out in Scance there will be this spring an immense. — We understand that a shooting scrape occur—

—We understand that a shooting scrape occurred a few days since in the lower part of Laurens County. The particulars are as follows: It seems that a colored man, A., living upon the premises of Mr. Dock Copetand, missed some potalocs, and suspected another colored man, B., of taking them. A. asked Mr. Copetand if he would aid him in reclaiming his potators, to which Mr. C. consented. They proceeded to B.'s house. When they arrived there Mr. C. told B. that they had no search warrant, but A. would like to search his search warrant, but A. would like to search his house with his permission—to all of which B. consented, saying that he was an honest man, and that he had no potatoes. A. was soon satisfied. excepting a large basket which was in a corner of the room and apparently full of tobacco in the leaf. When A. began to examine this baske: B. told him that he must not disturb the tobacco—that he would not have it sitred. A. paid no attend not the remark—B. caught up a pole-axe and made at him, when the bottom of A.'s shoes were easy to be seen. B. then alvanced upon Mr. Copeland with the axe drawn; Mr. C. ordered him to halt, but le still advanced. Mr. C. then drew his pistol and again ordered him to halt, but E. still advanced. Mr. C. then drew his pistol and again ordered him to halt, but E. still advancing Mr. O. dred, the hall-passing through B.'s thigh, breaking the bone. The basket was then empted of its contents and the potatoes found. warrant, but A. would like to search his potatoes found.

-We learn that an altercation occurred in the

—We learn that an altercation occurred in the upper portion of Abbeville District on Wednesday last, between one Wm. Cook, and a main named Ables, respecting the division of last years' crop, which had been made on the place of Cook, which Ables worked on shares. On the next morning Able's went to Cook's residence and snapped his gun at him, whereupon the latter shot him, inflicting a mortal wound. He lived only about an hour.

Optical.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS! LL PRESERVE IT.

The DIAMOND GLASSES, manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., New York, which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the world to be the most Perfect, Natural Artificial help to the human cye ever known. They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name. "biamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The scientific principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the iens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use.

They are mounted in the finest manner, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. Their finish and durability cannot be surpassed.

not be surpassed.

Caution.—None genuine unless bearing their

trade mark stamped on every frame.

JAMES ALLAN,

Dealer in Watches, Jewelry.

Sterling Silverware and Optical Goods,

No. 307 King street.

131-mwslyr Charleston, S. C.

Dry Goods. St.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

SPRING

DRESS GOODS

LOUIS COHEN & CO.,

in New Fork, on Summer, No. 248 King Street,

BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FULL

LINES OF CHOICE AND

BEASONABLE DRESS GOODS,

> BLACK SILKS. FANCY SILKS,

MOHAIRS. PLAID FOR CHILDREN. PRINTS,

LONGCLOTHS, SHEETINGS.

HOSIERY

JAPANESE SILKS,

WE BEG TO DRAW PARTICULAR ATTEN.

GUARANTEE PRICES, of everything in our line, FULLY IN CONFORMITY WITH THE SPIRIT A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

TION to our full lines of DRESS PIQUES, and

LOUIS COHEN & CO.,

No. 248 KING STREET,

Immediately South of the "Big Boot,"

A CARD.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS Black and Colored Poplins Plain and Striped Poplins French and English Merinoes Long and Square Broche Shawls Long and Square Woollen Shawls English and German Hosiery Fine Bed Blankets, all sizes Hoslery, Gloves and Undervests

English and Weish Flannels

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, all widths English and French Prints, &c., &c., &c., T. KELLY. King street, opposite Beaufain.

All the above GOODS will be sold at REDUCED PRICES, during the entire month.

FISK CLARK & FLAGG, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 690 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANY NOVELTIES IN THIS POPULAR SUS-

PENDER NOW READY.

OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES CONSTANTLY IN STOCK. .

JOHN S. BROWN, BELFAST, IRELAND.

TRADE | Shamrock-Manufacturer of only

FIRST-CLASS TABLE DAMASK, Superior to any imported imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric, and dura-

MARK.

wholesale only. To. 215 CHURCH STREET, New York

fancy Goods, &c.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 566 and 567 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

DIAMONDS. JEWELRY, WATCHES

and SILVERWARE, Of the best quality and at LOWEST PRICES. Goods sent per Express, C. O. D.

WARNER'S IODOFORM AND IRON PILLS.

No. 131 Meeting street.