The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1642. CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1871. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOICE OF THE STATE.

WHAT THE ORGANS OF THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THE TAXES.

The Time Has Come to Stop!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Forty-five thousand dollars stolen by a committee of the House of Representatives, and the chairman can't explain, because he would criminate *himself*. The investigation stops there.

Millions added to the State debt!

Three taxes in one year, the least of which was enough to run the entire State Government in more prosperous times.

Why the increase? To pay this stealage!

We don't propose to pay. Those who have more money than they want may do so.

Our land may be sold. It *may* not be bought. The *first* purchaser *certainly* will not take possession.

If the people of the North are prepared to destroy their commerce, their finance, their trade, and expend *their blood* to sustain these thieves and scoundrels in oppressing their fellow-citizens of the South, by the gods of war they *shall have a chance of it!*

ONE HUNDRED MEN WHO FOUGHT UNDER LEE.

The Time of Collecting Taxes.

[From the Greenville Mountaineer.]

The Legislature have changed the time of collecting the taxes from March to November. The reason given for the change is that it will be easier for the people to pay in the fall than in the spring. This may be true of some parts of the State, but we do not think that it is so in our section. Our people generally reserve their grain until the spring, when prices are higher, consequently they have more money than in the fall. But be that as it may, we cannot but suspect that the majority in the present Legislature have made the change in order that they may have the money in the treasury and squander it before their term expires. It is a significant fact that the next is the last term of the present Legislature.

Violence no Remedy.

[From the Abbeville Press.]

We do not deny that there are causes for discontent. The grievances are many and great. The rule of ignorance and the exclusion of intelligence, high taxes and short incomes, corruption and profligacy in officials—these and many more, all aggravated by the antipathies of race, are upon us. But we wish to say emphatically that, in our judgment, *violence is no remedy at all for any of these grievances.* Violence can do no good, and will produce mischief, and mischief only. It is the only pabulum which can keep in office those who are the authors of what we complain. It will strengthen our enemies and weaken our friends, by changing the issue from their enormities to these disturbances. It brings bad men to the surface, and enables outlaws to rule. It disturbs industry, and endangers property. In times of quiet, good men of all parties exert their influence, and, in times of violence, ignorant, wicked blackguards rule.

"Right Out of this Filth!"

[From the Winnsboro' News.]

They are a patient, a law-abiding, an earnest, a religious people, this white people of the South. But they begin to feel that continued submission to such degradation and wrong is the last method of providing a remedy. They see, too, with regret, that they cannot educate out of their difficulties, for these vile governments care nothing for education, lavish millions on extravagant and corrupt jobs, and steal the poll-tax and other funds that they pretend to appropriate for education. What, then, must they do? It is a solemn and a serious question. We use plain language, and we always mean what we say. The people of the South intend some way to fight out of this filth. It is a clear case, to our observation. They have been waiting, with unexampled forbearance, for light, to see their way clearly. The light is dawning. They are a brave, and a heroic, and a liberty-loving people. They love self-government and liberty with passionate devotion, and will fight for it, if necessary, again. Remember, it was a Southern man who first saw the first revolutionary war approaching, and as early as 1765 exclaimed, as we now do, speaking for the same gallant people, "It is in vain to extenuate the matter; we must fight; I repeat it, sir, we must fight." Some form of revolution is the only practical method of sweeping away this filth. And it is coming. Well may the guilty tremble, for it is God, who is about to make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain. Well may we all prostrate ourselves before His throne, and pray for some mitigation of approaching calamities.

Shall it be Life or Death?

[From the Columbia Phœnix.]

We say to the Times that its views, as respects the South, are erroneous. Could the Times realize the true state of affairs in South Carolina, resulting from political corruption and misrule, it would understand that what it considers the exhibition of hostility to the government is very much allied to the instincts of self-preservation. "Shall it be peace or war," is a grave question, and we feel its momentous gravity. But there is a graver question still, that comes up before outraged communities, and this is: "Shall it be life or death?" The Times may rest assured that if it fails to note the existence of a pleasant and welcome state of feeling in the Southern States, the "ex-insurgent" people thereof are not properly and justly to be held responsible. This unsatisfactory condition of public affairs is due to the *régime* that the Times assisted to fix upon these Southern States—which *régime* is violative of all those principles of government that were formerly esteemed the peculiar property of the citizens of this Republic. If the governmental pyramid is made to stand upon its apex, need it excite surprise that it fails to stand firm, and requires extraneous propping? If there be violence and lawlessness under the forms of law, need it excite wonder that violence should arise outside of law? If the Times would reach the primary cause of Southern disorders, let it understand that official corruption breeds trouble, and that official lawlessness is the parent of public violence. The trouble comes from the political *régime* at present in power—not because it is "Republican," or "Radical," but because in the main it is ignorant, corrupt and extravagant, and non-representative of the property and much of the virtue and intelligence of the State.

The Point of Endurance Reached.

[From the Barnwell Sentinel.]

Governor Perry has been an ardent defender and supporter of the Union from his early manhood to the present moment. He was opposed to nullification, and risked his life in defence of his principles. He opposed the Bluffton movement, and wrote and spoke vigorously against it. He opposed the separate secession movement in '50 and '51, and no man in this State was more zealous and active in his opposition. He spoke and voted against the secession movement in '60 and '61, and stood solitary and alone on the floor of the House of Representatives, voting no against the bill to call a convention to secede. And now he raises his voice of warning against the ruinous taxation which threatens to produce *Revolution*. Will his warning be heeded? This is a very grave question; it demands very serious consideration. We believe, with Governor Perry, if it is attempted to collect this tax, the attempt will bring on resistance. The people of this State have shown a patience and endurance that is not only wonderful, but ex orts from even the most rabid Republicans admiration and praise. The point of endurance is reached, and if the attempt be made to collect the second and third tax, to which we have already alluded, as Governor Perry says, "it is impossible for this thing to go on and preserve order in the State." Which means *Resistance* and *Revolution*, and he is right.

A Sad Plight.

[From the Keowee Courier.]

Here we have taxation without representation, ignorance, corruption and roguery exercising authority over intelligence and integrity. All ideas of correct government are reversed. An ignorant, non-tax paying majority rule the intelligent property-holding minority, feeding upon their substance. Lawlessness and confusion, the necessary sequence of this abnormal condition, exist. While we deplore this state of things, we feel sure that the only remedy is a general reform, and return to legitimate government, where property and intelligence shall have a voice. We all recognize, as a fixed fact, the fifteenth amendment, but all deplore further congressional interference with the States. Where are the liberties of the people? Look to the last Legislature of South Carolina and find an answer in the ignorance, corruption and extravagance of that body. Look at the army of useless officials flooding the country, the heavy taxes, the large amount of property advertised for taxes within the past year, and find an answer. And, in viewing these evils, let those who advocated the last election exult in the fruits of their victory. We condemn the disorders prevalent in the State, but we condemn no less that state of things which have given them birth and nourishment.

The Sterling Bond Act—What Ought the Government to Do?

[From the Greenville Enterprise.]

The outrageous act of the Legislature which must add a million of dollars of useless and fraudulent debt to the burdens of the taxpayers of South Carolina, is, fortunately, so worded as to leave the whole matter to the discretion of Governor Scott. He is not compelled or absolutely required to put it in force. The language of the act is, "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," &c., &c. It is clear, then, that the Governor may, or may not, as he chooses, carry the act into force. When he perceives the immense dissatisfaction of the people, and the terrible evils to grow out of it, (determined repudiation not the least, perhaps,) we trust and believe that he will not enter upon negotiations for this loan. It is plainly and entirely a scheme to benefit and enrich a few bondholders at the expense of the people of the State. The people ought not to submit to such a law. Not all the sophistry of cunning men can show that it is right, excusable or honest. Why change the bonds? what good to the State or taxpayers? who but the interested men, who expect to pocket the people's money desired this thing? We have had enough of plunder.

We hope the entire press of the State will speak out on this matter plainly and emphatically. It seems to us that if the Governor has any regard for the general welfare, peace and prosperity of the good people of South Carolina, he *will not*, because the law *does not* require him to carry out the sterling bond act.

The Struggle for Existence.

[From the Clarendon Press.]

Men will cling to existence; nay, they will fight for existence, and the money of which they are robbed constitutes that existence since the late war has left them so little upon which to subsist. The advocates of this excessive taxation contend in its justification that the per centum (14 mills on the dollar) is not exorbitant. This is not altogether false if these fourteen mills were only charged upon every dollar's worth of *real property*, but create a fictitious value for property by making the assessment ten times the real value, and you have one hundred and forty mills on every dollar of real property, and is exactly fourteen per cent. upon that property. This is the way in which the people are oppressed, and its hardships drive men to desperation.

Now this does not bear so hardly upon the colored man. With very few exceptions, they pay nothing but a poll-tax, and owing to the desire of certain officers to maintain popularity with the "powers that be," very few pay even that. Yet they pile on the taxes by their votes and shout pæns of glory to the Republican party.

If the people could see the necessity for this exorbitant abstraction of their individual wealth, they would, upon a clear exhibit that the moneys were judiciously and honestly expended in discharging their debts, hope for relief some day when those debts were liquidated, but so long as bills are passed creating a funded debt or sterling bill of £1,200,000, which is to be employed in exchange for the indebtedness of the State, without informing them, as they have a right to know, of what that enormous debt consist, they will be violent and gloomy. A pound sterling, as estimated by the bill, will be five dollars in gold. Hence we have $6,000,000 saddled upon us as a foreign debt, and requiring 6 per cent. to pay the annual interest accruing thereon, and 2 per cent. additional to provide for a sinking fund, thus making 8 per cent. upon six millions of dollars, or four hundred and eighty thousand dollars annually, to be levied upon us in addition to the enormous amounts which will be necessary under present auspices to carry on the State government. These things pondered upon by an overburdened people, who feel that its weight they must bear, while they have had no voice in the matter, stir the excitable and unreflecting into active measures of violence, and the negro who by artful men is only duped and made the stepping stone to the commission of these great wrongs, comes in for a large share of the blame. To this add the arrogance that the pampered black man displays whom all this class legislation has taught to feel that he is the elect, and that the white man is in the minority and powerless, and we have the whole secret of the disorder that afflicts us. The causes are so apparent that a wise policy and enlarged statesmanship would at once check the evil. It remains to be seen if it will be done in South Carolina.

Let it be done. "And the sooner will the lake be clear, relieved of turbid floodings."

THE SQUARE TRUTH AT LAST.

The Kind of Carpet-Baggers that are Lynched in South Carolina—An Eye-Opener for Northerners who have Wondered at the Toleration of the Ku-Klux.

[Correspondence of the New York Sun.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20.

Another manifestation of the Ku-Klux spirit was witnessed on Wednesday last, in Clarendon County. L. E. Bigger, a merchant of the county, a man of Northern birth and antecedents, was taken from his store by a band of men in disguise, carried to a wood near by, and hucked, gagged, and tied to a tree, where he was compelled to witness the destruction of his property, and sign a bond to quit the county within twenty-four hours, never to return under penalty of death. He was then released, and at last accounts was missing from the neighborhood. So much for the outrage. Now for the causes which led to it.

Bigger is a carpet-bagger, and, it is said, one of the meanest kind. He was formerly an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. By dint of economy in the expenditure of an infinitesimal salary he saved some money. Your genuine Bureau man always gets rich by frugality. Bigger opened a store in Clarendon, and until he made himself odious did pretty well. The Ku-Klux paid him a visit, however, a year or so ago, and the consequence was that Bigger's store was burned. It was heavily insured by Northern companies. Agents from those companies were instructed to investigate the fire. Several of the agents reported against Bigger's claim on the Northern companies. They were all paid, however, at last.

Bigger then went for a bigger grab. He knew where to come for it. He came to the Legislature, and $12,000 of State funds Bigger thought would heal his lacerated soul. The State should have protected him, he said, and as it did not, he claimed $12,000 damages. But there wasn't money enough in a $12,000 claim to get it through that immaculate body, and the scheme failed. Had Bigger not been so modest, and had he added another cipher to his claim, it would have gone through with a rush. So Bigger left Columbia poorer and angry.

The money which he had expended so far must be made up in some way; so he opened a "fence shop" in Clarendon County. The negroes on the adjoining plantations stole the cotton in small quantities, and Bigger bought it at fifty per cent. below the market price. The planters in the neighborhood say that Bigger has carried this on for several months. It was to break up his nefarious business that the outrage was perpetrated. The people deny that the Ku-Klux had anything to do with it, and say that it was the work of the very men whose property Bigger was acquiring in a dishonest way.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The ship Canova, from Liverpool for Charleston, was abandoned at sea March 11. The captain and thirteen of the crew arrived at Nassau.

KEY WEST, March 27.

The bark Red Path, from Sagua la Grande for Portland, with sugar, was got off reef by wreckers, leaking slightly.

SUMNER SMASHES GRANT.

A FIERCE DENUNCIATION OF THE WOULD-BE DIUTATOR.

Suming Up the San Domingo Business—Grant as a Ku-Klux Chief.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senator Sumner occupied the Senate all day. He sums up the San Domingo case thus: "International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules: one securing the equality of nations, and the other providing against belligerent intervention, while a distinctive fundamental principle of the constitution; by which the President is deprived of a kingly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement. Looking still further at the facts, we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island, with large promise of wealth, and that, in carrying out this scheme, our Republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power, that he might sell his country, and has dealt a blow at the independence of the black Republic of Hayti, which, besides being a wrong to that Republic, was an insult to the African race; and all this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many-headed in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to see what securities remain; what other secret rule of international law may not be violated; what other foreign nation may not be struck at; what other belligerent menace may not be hurled; what other kingly prerogative may not be seized?" In the course of his speech, enlarging upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of a more powerful and costly Ku-Klux than those of the South, Mr. Sumner proceeded: "Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern unionists, white and black, one-half the time, zeal, will, personal attention, personal effort and personal intercession which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Carribean sea, our Southern Ku-Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquillity would have reigned everywhere within our borders." [General applause in the galleries and hisses.] The Vice-President said: "The chair cannot consent that there shall be manifestations of applause, or disapproval, in the galleries, and he reprehends one as promptly as the other. If they are repeated, the chair must enforce the order of the Senate." Sumner proceeded: "Now, as I desire the suppression of the Ku-Klux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the presidential scheme, which installs the Ku-Klux on the coasts of St. Domingo, and which, at the same time, insults the African race in the black republic, shall be rejected. I speak now of that Ku-Klux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any senator in earnest against the Ku-Klux? Let him arrest it on the coast of St. Domingo. Is there any senator ready, at all times, to seek the elevation of the African race? Here is the occasion for his best efforts."

The House Ku-Klux committee, to whom the President's message was referred, had two important meetings to-day.

The subscription to the new loan is forty millions. Collector Bailey's defalcation is $132,000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the case of Giniers vs. Campbell, from the Circuit Court of Louisiana, the Supreme Court affirms the decree of the court below, sustaining contract of a promissory note of which the consideration was the price of slaves purchased before the war.

THE CENSUS.

The census returns present an increase in the number of farms in Alabama of 22 per cent., Arkansas 7 per cent., Florida 50 per cent., Georgia 2 per cent., Kentucky 28 per cent., Louisiana 23 per cent., Mississippi 49 per cent., Missouri 55 per cent., North Carolina 21 per cent., Tennessee 43 per cent., Virginia 18 per cent. Massachusetts shows a loss of 26 per cent., New Hamphire 2 per cent., Texas and South Carolina not made up. The per cent. of increase of establishments of productive industry is: Alabama 43 per cent., Arkansas 76 per cent., Florida 263 per cent., Georgia 91 per cent., Louisiana 142 per cent., Mississippi 47 per cent., Missouri 242 per cent., North Carolina 1 per cent., Tennessee 106 per cent., Virginia 45 per cent. Texas and South Carolina not made up.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Adjournment Deadlock—Congress Absorbed with the Outrage Fever—What Radicals Think of Republicans who are Dissenters—Governors Scott and Alcorn Thought to be Frightened—Holden—Senator Morton the Administration Champion—A Proper Personal Explanation—Honors to the New Hampshire Democracy, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Congress, or rather the Senate, still harps upon the Ku-Klux outrages. For the sake of that topic, seemingly, it refused to adjourn, and keeps members of the House and others, who see what danger menaces the Radical party by their delay, in a high condition of exasperation. The House meets every day, but adjourns early. The Senate convenes with exact regularity, and fight the old battles over again with as much vim and angry earnestness as if their method of dealing with the South was a new subject instead of the same hackneyed reconstruction theories of nearly five years' discussion. In the meantime the deadlock continues upon the question of adjournment, and no one can say when the session will terminate.

It is actually wonderful that this question of alleged outrages South, based upon mythical ideas, should have absorbed the attention of Congress to the exclusion of everything else. The financial situation, questions of tariff and revenue reform, and even the great annexation scheme of the President, have been laid aside until next session (excepting possibly the last;) but the majority in the Senate refuse to allow any postponement of the "outrage" question. The ultra Radicals from the Northern States cherish it with all the fondness which they have proven themselves capable of bestowing upon the selfish sectional measures which have charaterized legislation heretofore, with the exception of removal of disabilities and amnesty bills. The Southern Republicans who have boldly confronted the arguments, and almost threats, of these senators, both in caucus where party interests were plainly spoken of, and in the Senate, where that political sentiment is glossed with the plea of public good, are being plead with to resign, the views they have asserted, and if they nobly persist in defending their States against the imposition of sectional legislation, will be placed in the category of Conservatives or Democrats, and in all probability visited with the displeasure of the administration.

The most curious Radical theory yet advanced is that Governor Scott and Governor Alcorn and other Southern Republicans have been forced to declare that no political organizations are combined against the peace of their respective States through fear that unless they take such positions their lives would be forfeited. When the general tone of the proscriptive party men is considered, it is not to be wondered that they should resort to such excuses for the purpose of counteracting influences set to work by these official proclamations.

Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is now in this city, and was the first to receive news to-day of his conviction of the high crimes for which he has been impeached. I learn that he does not intend to yield to the decision of the Legislature without an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator Morton is the especial champion of the Administration in the Senate, and he has illustrated his power in preventing that body from agreeing to any resolution to adjourn. It is beginning to be seen that in this he follows the views of the President, who, it is said by prominent Radicals, desires a settlement one way or the other of the San Domingo question. Advices are here hinting at revolution in the Baez government, unless a settlement is reached very soon after the return of the commissioners. A condition of that character, and resulting from the failure of the Administration to carry into effect a treaty which Baez was certainly justified in believing would be adopted, can do the Administration little good throughout the country, and yet the evidences multiply every day that the defeat of *this* annexation policy is inevitable.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, "spoke a piece" in the Senate yesterday. He recited the ancient yarns, and gave no impressions of ability or greatness.

A personal explanation from General Young, a representative from Georgia, formed a part of the proceedings of the House to-day, and was in contradiction of a statement that he had announced a willingness to make cavalry charges through the body of which he is a member.

Nothing could be more injudicious or hurtful to the interests of the Conservative party South than such a report unanswered, unless it be the *actual* enunciation of a sentiment of that character. The personal explanation in this case was proper and effectual. Southern Democrats need the sympathy and encouragement of their friends, and not such undeserved treatment as will make them a target with the great constituency they represent, for the further assaults of partisan proscriptionists and irresponsible carpet-baggers.

Hon. Fernando Wood will give a grand reception to the New Hampshire representatives to-morrow night, at which all the Democratic senators and representatives have been invited. ELK RIDGE.

THE REVOLUTION GOES ON.

Paris Getting no Better Very Fast—Warm Reception of Napoleon by Queen Victoria—The Shadow of Coming Events.

LONDON, March 27.

The Daily News has a special dispatch from Paris stating that the elections passed off quietly, and resulted in an overwhelming Communist majority. The revolutionary authority is completely dominant. The abdication of Admiral Soisset and the mayors increases the success of the revolution, which, within a week, will spread to all the large towns and render the position of the government in the rural districts untenable. The Telegraph has a special from Versailles. General Leito retires from the Ministry of War, and will be succeeded by General Clermbault, a returned prisoner from Germany. It is generally thought the government is defunct, and a rumor is current that Thiers will be forced to resign, and will be succeeded by the Duc D'Aumale.

Thiers is reported as saying that when the government has a hundred thousand trusty troops he will attack Paris. It is believed the government will remove to Tours. The Prussian outposts have been advanced to Vincennes. The Versailles Assembly voted public funerals to the murdered generals and the adoption of their children.

PARIS, March 26—Evening.

The election was orderly. The city is now perfectly quiet. The committee yields to the newly elected municipal government. Chanzey has been liberated and has gone to Versailles. Soisset disbanded the loyal battalions, and has gone to Versailles. The deputies of the Republican Left resolved to support the government while it is true to the Republic.

LONDON, March 27.

Napoleon visits Victoria to-day.

General Schlottem, the Prussian commandant at St. Denis, has sent a dispatch to the commander at Paris, to the effect that the Germans occupying the forts on the north and northeastern sides of the city will maintain a passive and friendly attitude while nothing hostile is done, but if the conditions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped, Paris will be treated as an enemy. The delegate of the minister of foreign affairs replied that the revolutionary proceedings in Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and can in no sense be regarded as aggressive towards Germany. The delegate adds that he has no jurisdiction, and cannot discuss matters in reference to the preliminaries of peace which were voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux. The Montmartrelists and insurgents generally are in ecstacy over the friendliness exhibited in General Schlottem's dispatch, while the Parisians suspect complicity on the part of the Prussians with the insurgents. Dispatches from Berlin alter the terms of the warning given by the Germans to Paris. The announcement is, as officially reported, to the effect that if any attempt is made by the Parisians to rearm the enceinte, the Germans will reopen fire upon Paris. No time is specified.

VERSAILLES, March 26.

In the National Assembly, on Thursday, the government proposed a loan for the organization of volunteers, which was adopted. Under its terms, every department of France is to send to Versailles immediately a battalion of volunteers for the support of the government. A proposition for the appointment of fifteen members to proceed to Paris and assist in restoring order was favorably considered.

Several mayors of arrondissements in Paris, who were compelled to find safety in flight, were invited to take seats in the Assembly. As they entered the chamber, there was great applause from the deputies of the Left, while those of the Right protested against the action of the body. A scene of tumult ensued, lasting until the adjournment.

The Latest.

LONDON, March 27.

Napoleon remained an hour with Queen Victoria and her family. An address of welcome was made by Lord Stanley. Marshal Canrobert's children were also present.

The castle grounds were filled with a great crowd of people, who cheered the ex-Emperor heartily.

DEATH OF THE LAST SLAVE IN NEW JERSEY. "Charity," an old female slave, 95 years of age, died on Sunday last at Dundee, in Bergen County, New Jersey, and was buried on Monday at the old Slauterdam burying ground. She was one of the few who did not elect or choose to be free, and, consequently, she remained a lien on the estate of Simeon Van Riper, of Bergen, and Van Riper's daughter marrying Richard Alyea, Charity became an attache of the Alyea family, where she was kindly cared for until she died.

THE LOUISIANA STATE DEBT.

A Hint to South Carolina.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

The Times of this morning publishes a card with nearly four hundred signatures of property holders and taxpayers. Among them are many of the most prominent business firms in the city. They declare they will use every legal means to resist the payment of all additions to the State debts over and above the twenty-five millions already incurred.

CUBA PAYS THE PIPER.

HAVANA, March 27.

After April 1st the export duties imposed on sugar will be $1 50 per hogshead; on molasses, 50c per hogshead; on rum, $1; on raw tobacco, per pound, 15c. After July 1st, 10 per cent. is imposed on all goods imported. Other local taxes will be augmented, and the proceeds all used to redeem the notes paid by the Spanish bank and advanced to the treasury for war purposes.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 27—7.30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The area of lowest pressure, which was on Sunday evening in Kentucky, is now over Massachusetts. It has, in its progress, been preceded by rain and snow, and brisk northeast and northwest winds. Cloudy and falling weather have prevailed to-day on the lower lakes and in the Eastern States. Clear and partially cloudy weather, with rising barometer, have prevailed from Ohio to the Atlantic. The pressure has remained stationary from the Southern and Gulf States to the Ohio River. Falling barometer, with increasing temperature and light southeast winds, with clear weather, are reported from the Mississippi valley and westward. Probabilities: It is probable that the storm now prevailing in the eastern States will clear away on Tuesday, with brisk northwest winds on that coast; fresh and gentle winds with partially cloudy weather will probably prevail on the Gulf and southern Atlantic; and cloudy weather on Lakes Ontario and Erie. It is probable that another storm is approaching from the extreme northwest.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—The Methodist Preachers' Association, at New York, yesterday condemned theatre going, card playing and fashionable dances. Domestic amusement, in moderation, was rather commended as tending to incline young men to remain at home.

—The base ball match at New Orleans between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Lone Stars resulted in a victory for the former, the score being nine to six.

—In the Rochereau burglary, tried at New Orleans, the jury found Pierre Bolten and Jan Copedale guilty, but recommended them to the mercy of the court. Matt Hogan and Frank Patrie were acquitted, but subsequently rearrested on other charges.

—E. F. Chandler, a well known merchant, was found dead in the street in New Orleans.

—Crevasses are reported in the upper parishes of Louisiana.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

Acts and Joint Resolutions, Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, Session of 1870-'71.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ACT to promote the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company," passed by the General Assembly of this State on the 20th day of December, 1853, be, and the same is hereby, re-enacted, with the following amendments or alterations:

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of extending or building or constructing a railroad from Greenville, all of the provisions of sections nine, ten, eleven and twelve of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad," passed on the 15th day of December, in the year 1845, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted, with the following amendments or alterations:

SEC. 3. That the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company is authorized, so far as practicable, to purchase, connect or unite with any connecting railroad or railroads, and especially to extend railroad communication to Knoxville, Tennessee, and to Asheville, in North Carolina: *Provided*, That if the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company shall fail to construct and finish the said railroad, including such other railroad or railroads as it may unite with or acquire, to the line between this State and North Carolina and Tennessee, within five years from the final passage of this act, the right to further construct said railroad to Knoxville and to Asheville shall cease, and the time limited therefor is hereby extended five years from the final passage of this act; but this limitation shall not impair nor affect any rights, or any railroad or railroads acquired, united with, or constructed, so far as acquired, united with or constructed, at the end of the time hereby limited, nor shall anything contained in this act impair or limit the right or privilege to consolidate or unite with any railroad or railroads under any general railroad law or laws. That the said Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company shall have the power to construct and build, upon the most practicable route, a branch of their road, from some point on the line of their road, at or east of Anderson Courthouse, and west of the Saluda River, to Aiken or Hamburg, and there connect with any railroad incorporated under the laws of this State; and also shall have the power to construct and build, upon the most practicable route, a branch of their road from Abbeville Courthouse to the Savannah River, in the direction of Washington, Georgia; also, that the said company shall have the power to construct and build, upon the most practicable route, a railroad from Spartanburg Courthouse to the North Carolina line, in the direction of Asheville, or Rutherfordton, North Carolina.

SEC. 4. That in view of the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, the action of the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company in making the bonds aforesaid, and of the comptroller general of the State in endorsing the same, and thereby pledging the faith and funds of the State to the payment of said bonds, is hereby ratified and confirmed; and that the making and execution by said Blue Ridge Railroad Company and said other companies of the mortgage aforesaid to Henry Clews, Henry Gourdin and George S. Cameron to secure the payment of the bonds aforesaid, is also ratified and confirmed, and said mortgage is declared to be a lien prior to that of the State, on all property described in said mortgage, and on the entire line of the road aforesaid, and all the properties of the said several companies, or which they, or either of them, may hereafter acquire; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to divest the State of its lien on the estate and property of the said several railroad companies, or either of them, for its endorsement of the bonds aforesaid, but said lien is postponed to and declared to be subject and subordinate to that of the mortgage, hereinbefore mentioned, to Henry Clews, Henry Gourdin and George S. Cameron, trustees.

SEC. 5. That all statutory or other liens or lien, encumbrances or encumbrance, equities or equity, except the mortgage encumbrances now upon the property, assets, effects, rights and franchises of said Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, or any part thereof, and also except the mortgage herein authorised shall be, and are, or is hereby, made subsequent to the mortgage encumbrances now existing thereon, and subsequent to the one herein authorized, so that the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgages, or either of them, shall have a lien and security as between each other, according to the time said mortgages have been or shall be recorded, and a prior lien to all other liens or encumbrances whatsoever, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. The following clause in section 2 of the act of September 15, 1868, to authorize additional aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, viz: "*And further provided*, That the said bonds, or any part thereof, shall not be used, unless upon the express condition that upon application to the Congress of the United States, or to private capitalists, the amount of three millions of dollars in currency, or so much of that sum as may be necessary, shall be furnished in exchange, or upon the security of said bonds," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That after the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company with the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, the bonds now held by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, shall be endorsed by the consolidated company.

SEC. 8. That if said consolidated railroad company shall fail to pay its interest on its guaranteed debt for two years, it shall be the duty of the comptroller general of this State, and he shall have the power, to take immediate possession of said road, with all its appurtenances, and lease the same to responsible parties, who shall have control thereof, until the General Assembly shall by law provide for the settlement of the affairs of said company in the interest of all its creditors.

SEC. 9. That the said Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company shall forever continue and be a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, or any part thereof, are, for the purposes of this act, but for no other purpose, hereby amended, modified, or repealed, as the case may require, so as to conform to the true intent and meaning of this act.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved the 6th of March, A. D. 1871.

Proclamation.

NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of Natural-born subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of allegiance in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of allegiance, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of allegiance in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien:

Provided, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ALSO, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

FURTHER information may be had on application to H. P. WALKER,
H. B. M. Consul at Charleston.

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