CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1871. ..

THE CRISIS IN THE STATE.

A NEW AND SIMPLE REMEDY FOR OUR EVILS.

A Direct Popular Appeal to Congress. SUMTER, S. C., March 30, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. . In a recent issue of your paper, a writer dis cusses what, in his judgment, is a remedy for the ruinous consequence of the mal-administration of our State government; its enormous taxes imposed upon our impoverished people, and the appailing evils which threaten our

It is a fact now becoming apparent to all that we cannot much longer live under such a state of things as have existed in our State for some years past. Taxation the most onerous and enormous ever imposed upon our tax payers, even in their most prosperous days, and that without a representation of the taxpayers in the administration of the government. These taxes imposed at a time when the axpayers, many of them, are reduced almost to starvation, and most of them are utterly without the means of paying the taxes. Two taxes imposed on them in one year, either of them greater than was ever be-fore imposed. The taxes, when paid, to go into the control of a set of men who have stolen or squandered all that they could lay their hands on; who have been and can egain be bribed to commit any ecormities in legislating away the means or the eredit of the State, and in whom the taxpayers have no confidence whatever. A bankmpt, unprincipled, illiterate, ignorant and prejudiced majority, not only in control of the State Government, but armed and arrayed in unfriendly hostility to the taxpayers. Is there any, can there be any safety in such a state of things as this ! We think not. A change must take place. No wonder some of our less thinking people have been driven into Ku-Klux outrages. No wonder there is unrest and distrust evident in every section of our State. No wonder our people are looking out for and writing up "the remedy" for this state of things. But we have not, as 'yet, seen proposed what, in our opinion, is the sure and only reliable and satisfactory remedy. We venture to suggest it, and call upon others; more able and fitted to the task, to develop the details and the advantages of the plan.

We state several propositions which we be-

Our people have no hostility whatever to the United States Government, however much we have been misrepresented at Washington on this point.
 Our people have not resorted to Ku-Klux-

from love of it or from choice. They 3. Our people are not opposed to paying the taxes necessary to an honest and impartial ad-ministration of the State Government, or to ministration of the State Government or to liquidate any and all obligations of the State Government contracted in the true interest of

the people.

4. They would cheerfully pay their taxes to the full extens of their abilities provided they had any reasonable assurance that the moneys thus collected would be used for these pur-

These propositions being true, what is the remedy we would suggest? Simply this; Let every taxpayer in the State sign a petition to Congress setting forth the facts stated in the loregoing propositions, with any others that may suggest themselves, and praying the United States Government to take charge of the administration of the State affairs, pledging our support by every means in our power, and agreeing to pay all needed taxes necessary be more safety; more satisfaction and more prosperity under such a state of things than we can look for under the rule of the present reckless, extravagant, unprincipled and ignorant (majority, which carries bloody ruin in every section of our once happy, prosperous and peaceful country. And such a course would do more to disabuse, the minds of the Northern people and dispel their prejudic and would be the speedlest read to a return to good, reliable and constitutional State government.

The writer of this has paid his taxes in full to date, and writes from an unprejudiced

He is no Ku Klux, and desires the peace and best good of his native State.

A TAXPAYER.

A SECOND LETTER PROM EX-GOV PERRY TO GOVERNOR SCOTT.

surd and Ridiculous Decument-The Ruinous Taxation-The Fraudulently Issued State Bonds-No Moral Obliga-

Them or Peace GREENVILLE, March 28, 1871.

To his Excellency Governor Scott: SIR-Your Excellency will pardon the liberty I take in addressing a second letter to you. I was in hopes, from your message to the Legislature and your recent consultation with your political opponents, that you were sincerely of opinion some change in the politics of the State was absolutely necessary to preserve the peace and quiet the excitement in South Caroline. But your application to the President for a military force to be sent here to crush out all epposition to the edious legislationwhich disgraces the State, has induced me to doubt your sincerity. Let me assure you that this is a step in the wrong direction, if you are singpoly desirous of preserving the peace and promoting the prosperity and welfare of the country. If your object is to establish a despotism in the State, and force the wealth and intelligence of the people to submission, under the rule of ignorance, oppression and rascallty, then your course may seem a safe and judicions one. It will not prove such, how-

The President has been induced by your application to issue an absurd and most ridicu-lous proclamation, calling on the people of South Carolina to disperse and return homes! This proclamation is intended for the North, and not for the South. We all know, in South Carolina that there is no embodiment of force here, except your negro militia, and has not been since the war ended. No an instance has occurred, in an of our recent troubles, of any resistance to the law or to public officers. The gentlemen arrested at Laurens and other places, charged with riot-ous conduct and murder, made no resistance, but submitted themselves quietly to the laws

out submitted themselves quietly to the laws of their country, and will ever do so.

When your Federal troops arrive here they will find the country in profound peace—no unlawful assemblies to disperse, but every one These Federal troops cannot keep a watch throughout the State, over every midnight incendiary or assassin. It is impossible for them to guard every barn and gin-house, or prevent be suppressed by the vigilance and virtue of the citizens, the civil law and courts of listics and here permit me to say to your Excellency, form was necessary, yet they put up as canditant the good people of South Carolina have been greatly outrated, after prosecuting and convicting notorious felose, to see them pardoned as soon as they reach the penitentiary, ed the treasury. These robbers, emboldened

society lapses into a savage state.

The condition of South Carolina is, indeed, a most deplorable one, and calls loudly for the most depicrable one, and calls loudly for the sympathy of the good and virtuous every-where. The government of the State is in the hands of our former slaves, and vile adventur-ers, who have come here from the North to prey on the vitals of the country, dishonor the State, and return laden with stolen wealth ite, and retern laden with stolen wealth. The intelligence and wealth of the State are powerless, incapable of holding office, and poweriess, incapable of holding office, and crushed into the dust by ignorance, pamper-ism and rascality. Taxes are levied on them by those who pay no taxes and own no prop-erty. All the offices of the State are filled with

erty. All the offices of the State are filled with negrees, scalawags and carpet-bag ers. Is it to be expected that a high-toned, brave and honorable people would be quiet under the circumstances, and see their property desiroyed by roguish and ignorant legislation?

Several of our most important railroads have fallen into the hands of Northern adventurers. By the grossest bribery and corruption the Legislature have been induced to release the fien of the State on these roads, amounting to millions of dollars, and have issued \$4,000,000 of State bonds for the same commanies, with the privilege of selling them. issued \$4,000,000 of State bonds for the same companies, with the privilege of selling them at any price and pocketing the money. Again, the Legislature have ordered \$6,000,000 of State bonds to be issued, which they call a sterling debt, and which are to be exchanged for the present bonds of the State. It has been shown that this exchange of bonds, if bonestly made, will cost the State over \$1,000,000. But this is not all. The trand and sterlage which may be practiced in issuing steelage which may be practiced in issuing these sterling bonds, cannot be foreseen or calculated. Four hunared thousand dollars

before the war paid the whole expenses of the State government. This year taxes to the amount of \$4,000,000 have been levied by the Legislature for the same purpose. And the county-commissioners will have to levy \$1,900.000 more for county expenses.

How can these enormous taxes be paid? A poor man in this county had to sell, the other day, his offly milch cow to pay his taxes. The tax books are closed for Greenville County, and more than one half of the taxpayers have been unable to pay their taxes. The poor been unable to pay their taxes. The poor man teld me that he formerly paid fifty counts taxes or his land, and this year he had to pay \$15 on the same land. Another tax is called for in November. The last year's crop has been exhausted in paying the present taxes, and, until another crop is made, the people are atterly unable to pay the taxes called for in November.

The State bonds fraudulently issued to fund

the State bank bills, which were purchased up by Northern capitalists at ten cents on the dollar, should be repudiated, and also the railroad bonds, with the whole batch of ster-ling bonds. Let the purchasers of these bonds ling bonds. Let the purchasers of these bonds beware of what they are doing. There is no moral obligation on the part of the taxpayers to redeem bonds iradulently issued and stolen. I would trige on the people of South Carolina to be quiet, and by all means preserve the peace of the State. The Radical party is going down rapidly at the North, as is proven by the New Hampshire election. Any outbreak at this new Hampanire election. Any ottorisk at this time, in any of the Southern states, would be a God-send to that party. If the Southern people will only be prudent, the next Presidential election will result in the dethronement of General-Grant and the election of a Democrat to the Presidential chair. Then there will be here for the results. These unprincipled at hope for the republic. Those unprincipled adventurers from the North, who have stirred up bad feeling between the colored and white race, will flee, like criminals from justice, with their stolen wealth. The scalawag traitors to race and country will soon follow, and the negroes will live in harmony, with the white. But it Canasal Grant we follow, and the negroes will live in harmoux with the whites. But if General Grant can still up a bloody strife in the South by sending his armies here, he stands a chance of re-election, by appealing to the hatred, passion and prejudice of the North and West. This military President says that he sends his army here to protect the property and lives of loyal citizens, when it. is a notorious fact that all the property which has been destroyed in South Carolina since the war, (and it has amounted to millions,) belonged to those whom amounted to millions,) belonged to those who he would stigmatize as "disloyal," distranchis

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

ed, white Democrats. Every week and every day we hear of houses, barns, gin-houses and stores being destroyed and robbed by the mid-

night incendiary, whose loyalty General Grant would not dispute. Hundreds of these "loyal citizene" are now in the nentrepliary and well

protected. some few of them may have been

hung up by the neck, by way of retailation for their incendiarism. But Grant's army will prove unable to prevent the crime or the re-tailation. B. F. PSRNY.

Grant's army will

Protests in Behalf of the Indignant Taxpayers in Every Section of the

(From the Columbia Phoenix.)

Our readers will observe in another place the Our readers will observe in another pinet he resolutions adopted at a meeting of Charleston Chamber of Commerce. A convention is sailed on the second Tuesday in May next, and each county is invited to send delegates—the meeting to be held in this city. The convention is to consider our financial status. We convention the call and the spirit of the call and approve the call and the spirit of the call, and we regard the movement as a most important

(From the Laurensville Gerald.) We are satisfied that the people are beginning to believe that the point has been reached beyond which forbearance ceases to be a The property-holders and the intell it men for the country are calling aloud for sedies to the evils by which they are surrounded. When these speak they are worthy of attention. If unheeded, the storm, which has been heard muttering along our mountain

gorges, will, soener or later, aweep in fury to the sea. [From the Cheraw Democrat]

From the seaboard to the mountains great cliement exists among the people in regard the corruption exhibited by the Legisla-re, the squandering of the public money, and the heavy burdens of taxation impos upon the people at the late session of that body. These taxes cannot be paid, and if forced sales are made, the property in the state will not bring enough to meet the de-mands of the Legislature. Repudiation of the State debt and resistance to the collection of the taxes are strongly urged in many quarters.

[From the Beaufort Republican.] It is not the duly of the press to counsel re-sistance to the laws, but under the circum-stances we believe we are justified in opposing the payment of the exorbitant taxes that have ordered by the State. Every paper that we take up speaks in unqualified terms of disapprobation at the tyranny exercised by the vilest Legislature that ever the sun shone upon. Hell itself never contained a greater nest of impurities than can be found under the administration of Governor Scott and his host of lickspittles. If these Augean stables could be cleaned, and a set of men put in could be cleaned and a set of men put in power who have intellect enough to discern between right and wrong, and are beyond the pale of intimidation, the taxpayers would have no reason fo complain, and until that millennium arrives, we shall light this gang of

thieves to the end. [From the Union Times.]

We can assure the thieving officials of the State that the people have determined not to allow that last pound to be put upon their backs this year. We solemnly warn the authorities not to attempt to enforce that law. The people cannot and will not attempt to meet it. The suspicion is aiready aroused that the military force called for, and now being the military force called for, and now being stationed among us, is a shrewd device of the State officials to enforce the collection of the taxes at the point of the bayonet. Another, and more probable, suspicion is that, feeling the cold hand of political death crawling over the Radical party in this State, the officials have determined to make the last desperate grab into the treasury a profitable one, and then leave-ior their native homes flushed with Radical victory—full pockets. Radical victory-full pockets.

[From the Barnwell Sentinel.] We proposed last summer to reform the government, and every good man in the State put his shoulder to the wheel, and did yeoman sernis snodder to the wheel, and on yeoman service in the righteous cause. What was the result? While Ransier, Chamberiain, Cardoza, Whipper and Delaney, all admitted that reform was necessary, yet they put up as candidates, and supported by their voices, the very

and turned loose on sectety once more, in order to save, as you say, their civil rights, the last Legislature elected is admitted to be the right of voting, giving testimony in courts of justice and sitting on juries! When guilt goes unpushed, retaliation will follow, and society langes into a savage state. ory has gone up from all parts of the State against this criminal extortion and taxation; the Governor has called to his council-board men of the ald school, the process being the state of the state o men of the old school—the press joins in the denunciation—and one of their papers goes so tar as to say "that every colored man in the State is compelled, from self-respect, to withdraw from the political association of the Republicar parts". publican party.

[From the Orangeburg News.] Well might it be expected that the press of our State would thus raise its voice and condemn the cause from which this evil sprang, when the people of South Carolina are about to be laid prostrate at one iell swoop of the to be laid prostrate at one left swoop of the tax-gatherer. Nor are the notes the sound-ed by it the idle and meaningless words and threats of a corps of editors. The prime cause and impulse that actuates them, the sentiment that prompts and moves the editorial pen in this matter, finds not the course in the brain of nauvanance men. From torial pen in this matter, finds not 'its origin in the brain of newspaper men. From the people, the oppressed taxpayers, they rise. In the hearts of mothers and children, whom starvation threatens, it has an existence; and is it not natural to suppose that their walls and their impending distress should not only appeal eloquently to the press for succor and relief, but also to the very strength and manhoof of this State?

and manhood of this State ? (From the Georgetown Times.)

That the people are taxed beyond their means of paying will be denied by none but the greedy vampires who are sucking out their substance. That the taxes collected are missubstance. That the taxes collected are misappropriated, squandered and stolen by a corrupt and feloneous Legislature, is not even denied by the thieves and robbers themselves. A heavily taxed people might find some consolation in seeing their hard earnings taken from them if they could but see them honestly appropriated to developing the material resources of the State and the bettering the condition of the people. But where they see a set of Ignorant negroes, dishonest carpet-baggers, and corrupt scalawags meeting annually together in the Legislature, and imposing the most grievous and unbearable burdens on them, simply to be divided among them withthem, simply to be divided among them without any regard or concern for the public welfare, it is time for every honest man who has any interest at stake or who expects to make a support for his wife and family, to cast about for some measure of relief from the misrule, corruption, and robbery which, stalks openly and boldly without fear or shame through the

THE RESULT IN CONNECTIOUS.

In New Haven, Jewell, Republican, for Governor, gains 391 on the vote of last year. Twenty-one towns in New Haven County show a gain of 831 for Jewell over last year. Jewell is probably elected. Kendrick, Democrat, for Congress, from the second district, is probably elected by a small majority.

HARTFORD, April 3. Strong, Republican, has been elected to Congress from the first district. WASHINGTON, April 3.

A dispatch from Burr, chairman, estimates English's majority at 800. Two Democratic Congressmen are elected, being a gain of one. The Legislature is very close, with several Democratic gains.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 3. The area of low pressure which was on Sunday evening over Lake Michigan, is now over Lake Ontario. The pressure has varied slightly, and is now somewhat higher in the southwest; if has risen in the extreme northwest, and is now falling. Clear and clearing weather now prevails from the Gulf to the upper-lakes. Brisk and high winds have been experienced from the Missouri River to Lake Huron' Threatening and rainy weather have prevailed to-day on Lake Ontario and in the Middle States. Its probable that gentle winds day, be experienced from Pennsylvania, west and south, to the Mississippi Valley. Falling barometer, with threatening and rainy weather in New York and the Eastern States

A WITEDER IN MARION

How a Black Democrat was Killed by n Radical Negro-The Facts of the

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MARION, March 29. The monotony of our county talk has at last een broken. For months nothing of general public importance had transpired, but on Saturday last a deed was done which has startled the community and put all to pondering, "Where are we going ?" and "What will com

Robert Miles, a colored man, was shot in open daylight by another colored man named Charles Godbold. The finale occurred last night, when poor Bob died of his wounds. As his tragedy will be judicially investigated, it is not deemed proper to do more than, give an outline of the facts:

Some year or more ago, the deceased bought or contracted to buy, of Senator Hayne a part of a body of land which had been purchased by the land commission. He settled on and cleared for planting the portion which, to say the least, he thought he was to get (having paid something like an hundred dollars of the amount he was to pay) and has since been in possesion of it. Charles Godbold by some means or other obtained a claim on the same land from some person connected with the land commission, and for some months past there has been hard feeling between Miles and Godbold. On Saturday, Miles discovered Charles Godbold at a place where he had stacked some fodder, and having already torn down the fence pen made around it, was pushing down the fodder with a pole. With or near Charles were three other colored men. Miles went out of his house accompani-ed by some members of his family and one Tom Taggart, another colored man, and approaching Charles Godbold, called to him and inade some remark asking why he was acting in such a manner. The reply was a warning to Tom Taggart to get out of the way, which being done, Charles Godbold shot Miles with a musket. While reeling, Miles attempted to curn the fire with a pistol he commonly car ried with him, and did fire, without doing any damage. Miles fell and was carried back to his house, where he lingered until last night, when he died. While the poor fellow was down Godbold was only kept from shooting again by Tom. He had called for and obtained another gun from one of his companions. This is the whole matter as far as our information (which is reliable) extends. Bob Miles was a staunch Democrat and then Reformer, and it is impossible to rid one's self of the conviction that this caused much of his troubles. and, perhaps, had something to do with his untimely end. The community is wondering whether the Northern friend and brother will class this outrage as chargeable to the K. K. K. a. It is said by some that Miles was attempting to shoot Godoold with his pistol tempting to shoot Godbold with his pistol when he received the fatal shot; but as it does not seem to be as direct as the account given, it is scarcely entitled to much credit. However, it may be true, and it is certainly unlain

not to state that the account given by them is very different.

Tuxes are being collected, and have generally been paid, though at a great sacrifice. Marion, too, could raise her voice of suffering, Marion, too, could raise her voice of suffering, caused by the extortion of their few dollars by the tax-gatherer to build up and sustain the fortunes of the public plunderers who have gorged themselves by stealing the public money, but its apparently useless. We st in apathy, and think, in God's name what is to become of us? Can any one answer? "THAT LITTLE BILL!"

NICE REVELATIONS IN REGARD TO GEN. DENNIS'S STATEHOUSE JOB.

Hint: for the Curiou;-How to Furnish Private Houses in Palatial Style-A Pleasant Array of Items for the Tax payers to Ponder Over-Spittoons for Negro Legislators at Eight Dollars Aplece-How we Apples do Swim!

> [PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT:] COLUMBIA, April 2:

A good deal of speculation has been indulged in here to explain how it has happened that the furniture in the drawing-rooms of three well-known State officials, in Columbia, is all alike, and all like that in the committee rooms of the Statehouse. The styles and quality are said to be identical. A gentleman who has the entree to these circles, and who is well known to our people, states that he has seen the outfits in question, and that the family likeness is striking. Some infer that this prodigal abundance of furniture may go part of the way to explain that enormous bill of General John B. Dennis, furnisher of the State-

These small hoints are emanations from larger matter in the minds of our people. The larger matter is the determination to get at the facts of that ninety-odd thousand dollar bill of General Dennis. The facts are beginning to appear. I herewith-send you copies of the two most important bills of goods, purchased at the North. The former, bought of Messrs, Stewart, Suttphen & Co., Brooklyn, New York, foots up the neat sum of \$21,294 69 The prices speak for themselves, especially the Expense of Men, \$416 50.". The other, bought of Messrs. Nicol & Davidsou, No. 686 Broadway, New York City, is a far more impressive document. Among the noticeable items of this bill is one of fifty-two cuspedors (a new-tangled kind of spittoon) at \$8 each. These articles can be bought-I have this from the dealers in person-in Columbia at \$3 each, retail. One chandeller costs \$2600; five mirrors for committee rooms cost \$355 each; one cornice costs \$875; another chandelier costs also \$2600. The bill foots up just \$23,828 32. These two bills amount to \$45,123 01, even at such pricesprices which, I am told by dealers here, are ome of them three, four and even five times the proper prices. But both these bills do not reach half the claim of General Dennis. What else is there? Some tables and chairs furnished by Mr. Berry, of Columbia; He has not furnished any such quantities. That money would fill the Statehouse from garret to base ment chock full of chairs, piled up and packed The "General" does not seem to be getting on smoothly, all things considered, with his little ob. He was one year too late with it.

CORSAIR The Two Little Bills for the Consideration of the Taxpayers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 2 colored mais, \$16
24 colored mais, \$6.
1 pair brocatelle curtal s.
Drapèries and trimming.
12-pair long terry curtains and trimpair long terry carry ming, \$241 25. nair terry lambriquans and trimming, \$185 25: 19 pair do. do., \$166 26. 4 brocatelle do., \$675 38. 1.747 5 D corpices, \$85..... cornice.... Kaling carpets....

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, for House of Representatives and committee rooms, Columbia.

Bought of Nicot & Davidson.

large carved walnut time-piece, made
to order for House Representa-

Box, No. 1

wainut timepiece and box, No. 2

8 10 12 dozen globes, 7 inches, No. 582

\$24

Hogshead No. 3

7 5-12 dozen globes, 8 inches, \$30

Hogshead, No. 4

334 dozen globes, 9 inches, \$36

11-12 dozen globes, 9 inches, \$36

11-12 dozen globes, 8 inches, \$30

Hogshead No. 5

4 dozen globes, 9 inches, \$36

18-12 dozen globes, 8 inches, \$30

18-12 dozen globes, 7 inches, \$30

3 2-12 dozen globes, 7 inches, \$24

Hogshead, No. 6

6 dight chandeller, bronze and glit.

· FOR COMMITTEE ROOMS 2 5-light columns, bronze and glit, with

25-light columns, bronze and gut, with clusters for speaker's stand. \$225... 3 boxes, Nos. 7. 8, 9 1 bandle rods, No. 10... 52 cuspedors, richly decorated, and mirked House of Repesentatives,

corated tulip toilet sets, 11 pieces 3 decorated tulip tollet sets, 11 pieces, and jar, green, and marked House Representatives, for com mitte rooms, \$65... 1 decorated tollet set, 11 pieces, and jar green, and marked speaker's room. 5 decorated pitchers, first, and marked House of Representatives, \$10.... 1 decorated pitcher, first, marked speak-

1 fine black marble clock, No. 6624, with best French movements, for committee rooms.

1 fine black Belgian marble clock, No. 6626, for committee rooms.

1 ditto No. 6680, for same.

1 ditto No. 7295, for same.

2 hnds., Nos. 14 and 15, and 1 tierce, No. 16

dozen globes, No. 58, 7 inch, ground \$30...... dozen ditto.....

lier.

1 large box, No. 18.

1 cask, No. 19.

9 cuspedors, richly decorated, and marked House Kepresentatives, \$8.

3jdecorated pitchers, first \$10. No. 383

Maroue, marked House of Representatives.

tailves.

5 cuspedors, Marone, speaker's room.

8 decorated toilet sets, 11 pieces, and
jars, green, and marked House of
Representatives, \$65.

1 red for sixty-four-light chandeller, No. 811 gilt, \$90...... Box No. 35.....

Box No. 35..... I torch and key for lighting chandellers

5 four-light chandellers, 1950, \$90......
4 bells for hall pendents, \$2 50.......
Packages Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39.....
5 French walnut and gilt mantel mirrors for committee room, \$555....
6 mantel boards covered with rep and fringe, \$22.
1 large cornice, with a carved and gilt eagle on top; also, a carved shield with coat of arms of State of South Carolins.

Carolina.

1 walnut and gitt mantel mitror for speaker's room, carved with palmetto shield and eagle.

Irons for putting up mirrors and coat-

rors, &c., \$6..... Travelling expenses three men to Co-

deller, bronze and gfft, with clusters on upper and lower tiers, made to order for House of Representatives. sk-light chandeller..... three-light brackets, real bronz 6 lengths slip tube, sixty feet, 60 cents... Boxes, Nos. 24, 25, 26... 4 six-light chandeliers in French bronze

Boxes, Nos. 24, 25, 28.

4 six-light chandeliers in French bronze and gilt, \$150.

4 four-light chandeliers in French bronze and gilt, \$90.

2 cases, Nos. 28, 27.

Fitting, alcohol, cement, &c., used in parting up chandeliers and extending pipes.

Fares for two returns from Columbia.

Meals on road and sleeping cer fares.

Extra time, not charged on former bill, 16 days. \$6.

Fare and expenses, returning of man to put up cornices. 96 00 nipple..... hooks..... tee....eibows,.... 4 elbows.

3/4 nipples.

3/4 clbows.

3/5 tees.

3/5 bushing.

bushing.

4 lengthening rods.

5/6 ropery for coat of arms. catelle drapery for coat of arms, with fringe, tassels, and labor put-

riages in New York and insurance on goods to Columbia FIGHTING AT PARIS.

Fire Opened on the Nationals from Mont Valerien-They are Forced to Retire-The Government Troops Shoot their Priseners-McMahon Commander-in-Chief-A Crisis Approaching.

PARIS, April 2. There has been fighting since yesterday evening at various points. Mont Valerien opened on the Nationals marching on Courbevrie and prevented their establishing a position there. They were compelled to retreat after consid-

LONDON, April 2. A special to the Times says the fighting at Cour beyrle was sharp. Reports conflict regarding the first shot. The Nationals were first driven into Courbevrie, but subsequently shelled out. They made a stand, at Neuilly Bridge, where they kept up a hot fusilade, but were again forced to retire within the city and shut the gates.

LONDON, April 3. The government troops shoot prisoners as rebeis. The popular indignation against the Versailles government is terrific. The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles.

Special dispatches report that the seventyfourth regiment of the line came to Paris on Saturday and fraternized with the Nationals. Victoria visits Napoleon at Chiselhurst today.

VERSAILLES, April 2 The troops did not attempt to follow the Na tionals. The latter lost two hundred.

LATER .- A crisis is at hand. Two batteries are in motion on the read to Paris, and the ambulances are all ready.

The Latest.

PARIS, April 2-Evening. A serious engagement took place this morning between the government troops and the Communists. About 20,000 National Guards marched on Courbevrie, and were met by General Darmes and the Gardes Forestlers. The captain of the latter galloped up waving his cap, intending to address the Communists, when a Zouave with that body shot him dead. A general action followed. General Darmes took five prisoners-one 76 years old-who were shot immediately. The guns of Fort Valerien swept the road, and the Communists fled. Twenty-five insurgents were killed, and many wounded. The engagement was over at 1 o'clock. The National Guards still hold Porte Maillot. Battalions of artillery are hurrying ap. The rappel is beating, and the ramparts are being manned. The greatest

excitement prevails. LONDON, April 3. A dispatch from Versailles to-day says Marshal McMahon has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French army.

A dispatch from Paris of this forencen says the Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language: "Attacked by the Versallles Government, we

have a mission to protect the city and call for the aid of the citizens." There was a continual movement of the Communal forces during the night, and a distant cannonade is audible this A. M. The rappel was beaten everywhere throughout the city.

A dispatch from Brussels, of the 3d, says a second sitting of the peace conference was held to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 3. The presentation of the San Domingo report is postponed. When presented a brief message will accompany the report recommending postponement of action until the next

The government expenses for the month of March were thirteen and a quarter millions. The Senate committee on elections had an inconclusive meeting on the North Carolina senatorship. Another meeting will take place on Friday.

A bill has been prepared by a prominent Northern Republican, and approved by many Southern representatives, which will be proposed as a substitute for the Ku-Klux bill. It provides, first : That any State officer whose duty it is to afferd equal protection to all citizens, declining or neglecting to do so, will be liable in damages. Second, such officer is also criminally liable. Third, persons abetting or advising such delinquency on the part of the State officer, will be liable to civil and criminal prosecution in the Federal courts. Fourth, marshals serving writs in accordance with this act, may call the posse comitatus, and if the resistance is too strong, the President may en-

force the writ by the army and navy. In the Senate the following bills were introduced: To incorporate the Red River Raft Company; creating the Western Judicial District of North Carolina. A bill was passed giving the Dahlonega Mint to the Georgia Agricultural College. Blair spoke on Sherman's resolution until the adjournment.

Klux bill proceeded. Arrangements have bren made for night sessions, and a continu ance of the discussion will be, allowed until Wednesday, when the ten minutes' rule will be applied, and amendments will be considered in committee of the whole.

In the case of Miller's executors against the United States, the Supreme Court hold the confiscation acts constitutional, and voted the proceedings in them against the property of rebels to be regular. In the case of Buffington against Day, the court hold that the general government cannot tax the salaries of State judges. The judicial powers of the States are exempt from Federal interference, and, In respect of this power, the States are as sovereign and independent as the general government.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

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

[OFFICIAL.]

JOINT RESOLUTION anthorizing the State treas urer to reissue steck of the State of South Carolina.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South 'Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the State treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to issue certificate of State-of South Carolina stock No. 53, for \$3000, due July 1st, 1870, interest 6 per cent.; No. 72, for \$1000, due August 4, 1870, interest 6 per cent. to Rinah S. Cohen, executrix estate S. L. Co-

Approved March 9th, A. D. 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION to allow J. M. Plowden, of Clarendon County, to redeem certain forfeited lands.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That J. M. Plowden, of the County of Clerendon, be, and is hereby, allowed to redeem certain lands, formerly owned by him in said county, consisting of 387 acres, more or less, which have become forfeited to the State by virtue of the non-payment of taxes, and the want of bidders at the sale of the same, on condition that he shall pay over to the county treasurer of Clerendon County all the taxes, penalties and costs which are due upon the same; after which, the county auditor shall expunge the said lands from the forfsited land record of the County of Clarendon. Approved March 9th, A. D. 1871.

foint Besolution authorizing A. R. Taylor, Henry Arthur and others, of Lexington County, to continue, for a term of two years, two gates erected by them across the old State Road, in said county, at the beginning and terminus of their planting lands .

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Osrolins, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That A. R. Taylor, Henry Arthur and others, of the County of Lexington, be, and they are hereby, authorized to continue, for a term of two years, two gates erected by from across the old State Boad, in said county, at the beginning and terminus of their planting lands.

JOINT RESOLUTION directing the State treas urer to refund to Messrs. Bisley & Creighton six hundred and three dollars and seventyeight cents, taxes overpaid by them.

Resolved by the Benate and House of Repre eentatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the anthority of the same, that the State treasnrer be, and he is hereby, directed, to refund to Mesers. Risley & Creighton, or either of them, six hundred, and three dollars and seventy eight cents, being the amount of taxes overpaid by them,

Approved March 9th, A. D. 1871.

Aw Acr to amend an act entitled "An act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of courts of this State."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carelins, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same : That the first sub-division of section 25 of

the act entitled "An act to revise; simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of courts in this State," approved March 1st, 1870, be amended so as to read as follows: 1st. The Court of General Sessions at Greenville, for the County of Greenville, on the first Monday of January, May and September, and the Court of Common Pleas at Greenville, for the County of Greenville, on the first Wednes day after the first Monday in January, May and September.

SEC. 2. The County of Marion is hereby transferred from the Fourth Circuit to the Phird Circuit.

SEC. 8, Section twenty of an act entitled "Ar act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts in this State," is hereby amended by the addition of the following sub-division: The Court of General Sessions, at Marion, for the County of Marion, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of January, May and October, and the Court of Common Pleas at Marion, for the County of Marion, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday of January, May and

SEC. 4. Section twenty of the act mentioned in the third section of this act is hereby amended by striking out the third subdivision thereof; and the fourth subdivision shall here after be the third subdivision, and the fifth shall hereafter be the fourth.

SEC. 5. That all processes, writs and recognizances of every kind, whether respecting juries, witnesses, bail or otherwise, which relate to the terms of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions, as heretofore established and made returnable to said courts. as heretofore established, shall be returnable and applicable to the courts as established by

Approved March 9, 1871.

An Acr to amend an act entitled "An act for the better protection of migratory fish." SECTION 1. Be tt 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 for the better protection of migratory fish" be amended as follows: That at no time during the year shall there be any permanent obstructions, of any kind or nature whatever, in any of the inland creeks, streams or waters of this State to the

In the House the general debate on the Ku- free migration of sel; and on and after the passage of this act there shall be a close time n all the creeks, streams and inland waters of this State from the setting of the sun each Saturday until the rising of the san on each Monday, during which time all seines, nets, wires, or any plan or device for the stoppage o r catching of fish which obstruct more than twothirds of any stream, other than a dam for manufacturing purposes, shall be removed from said creeks, streams or waters, and the owner. in whele or in part, of any such distruction, plan or device, shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars for each and every offence; onehalf to go to the informer, and the ether; half

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

struction is found.

Rico 2 that all manufacturing companies or persons who have erocked, or may erock, artificial dams, across the inland onesks, streams or waters of this State, which prov shall, immediately after the passage of this act, construct proper fisherays over the same; persons refuse or fail so to do, they shall be liable to a fine of five thousand dollars, recoverable, by the county in which such dam has been or may be erected, in a court of com-

to the nee of the county in which much ob-

petent jurisdiction.
SEC. S. That should any person or persons cause to flow into, or be cast into, any of the creeks, streams or inland waters of this State any impurities that are poisoness to fish or destructive to their soswn, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, De punishable with a fine of not less than five bundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than six months in the county jail; the fine to go onehalf to the informer and the other half to the ounty: Provided, That the duties assigned by the joint resolution of January 19th, 1870, to the board of fish commentoners be, and they are hereby, assigned and transferred to the per of the horeso of serioultaral sta-

Sug. 4. This act to take effect on and after its

Approved March 9th, A. D. 1671. An Aor to charter the Yemassee and Millen

Railroad Company, in the State of South Carelina. SECTION 1. Be if enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South-Carolina, now met and sitting in General As-

sembly, and by the authority of the same : That for the purpose of establishing a railroad company from Yemassee, on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, to a point at or near Milen, Georgia, that, a charter, with the rights and privileges inadental to the same be, and the same is hereby, granted to and vested. in John D. Bates, Francis E. Douger, Louis D. Sam, Deniel Johnson, James A. Dunbar, Lewis Brum, Emery Washburn, John B. Dannia, Kernev L. Jones, Timothy Hurley, Anson W. Thayer, H. H. Montgomery, Geo. Waterhouse, J. C. Mayo, J. M. Crofut, H. M. Stewart, H. J. Maxwell, and their associates; and when a company shall be formed in compliance with the conditions herein prescribed, it shall be len Railroad Company, and shall have a cor-

porate existence as a body politic in perpe-SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be five million (\$5,000,000) dollars. in shares of twenty-five dollars each; and, in order to raise the said capital stock, it shall be lawful to open books of subscription in such places and at such times as may be dec the best interest of the corporation, under the direction of the corporators the times and places for receiving such subscriptions to be but should such a majority fail to fix such times and places, then such times and places may be fixed by any four of the corporators hereinbefore named, having given due betice of the same in any newspaper or newspapers of the State; and the subscription Books shall be kept open for twenty days from such times and at such pisces as said corporators may deermine; that on each share of stock subscrib ed the said subscribers shall pay two dollars to the corporators, who shall deposit the same in some national or State bank. When one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, the said corporators, or any four of them. shall give notice, by application for at least ten days, of the time and place of meeting for

organization. SEC. S. Whenever the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been suberibed, the subscribers, their executors, adninistrators and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be incorporated into a company, and shall have all the rights and privileges conferred upon the Savannah and Charleston Rathroad Company, ratified December 21st, A. D. 1855: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt the said company from the payhent of taxes.

SEC 4. That the said company shall have he right to build bridges across navigable ivers : Provided. They shall out in good and anfficient draws, and shall construct necessary tations and turnouts, with one or more tracks to the road, with such gauge as will correspond with that of the Savannah and Charleston Bailroad, and may co-operate with such road or oads as may be chartered by the State of Georgia, forming but one road, at their disretion : Provided, That the said road shall be ommenced within one year and completed within five years after the passage of this act. or the charter thereof shall be forfeited : And provided, further, That said road shall be subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to declare the manner by which the lands or the right of way over the lands of persons or corporations may be taken for the construction and uses of railways and other works of international improvements," ratified Septemer 22d, A. D. 1868.

SEC. 5. This act shall be dremed a public ct, and continue inforce for twenty-one years. Approved March 9, 1871.

as Acr to incorporate the Book Hill Hook and Ladder Company.

SECTION 1. Be it encoted 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 Captain E. A. Hutchinson, Captain Ire-

dell Jones, W. M. McCulty, M. D. Steele, R. H. McCosh, Charles E. Cotb, P. G. Keesler and J. H. Witherspoon, and their associates and sucoceanrs, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Rock Hill Hook and Ladder Cornpany, with a capital stock not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, with the right to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to have and to use a common aral, and the same to alter at will and pleasure, and with all other rights, privileges and immunities that are now secured by law to like incorporated hedies.

SEC. 2. This act shall be deemed a public act. and shall remain in force for the term of fourteen years.

Approved 28th February, A. D. 1871.