A PLEA FOR SAN DOMINGO. GRANT'S EXPLANATION OF "MY

Where the Work Began-A Hard Rap

Congress to-day:

WASHINGTON, April 5. The following message was submitted to

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have the honor to submit herewith to the two Houses of Congress the report of the commissioners, appointed in pursuance of a joint resolution, approved January 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States. and of their peaceable character.

It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should have given all the circumstances which first led to the negotiations of a treaty for the annexation of the kepublic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the eatire continent as rapidly as other people might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, further, that we hould not permit any Independent Govern nent, within the limits of North America, to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under an European

Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez, with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits, about as they have been described by the commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated, further, that, being weak in numbers, and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of lack of protection for their accumulations, and that, if not accepted by the United States, with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of these propositions. In the course of time, I was waited upon by second gentleman from San Domingo; who made the same representations, and who was

received in like manner.
In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and inhabitants of the Republic of San Demingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances I felt that, if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal, I might, in the future, be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests, and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down-tredden race, praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry.

The opponents of annexation who heretosed to be pre-eminently the friends of the Rights of Man, I believed would be my most violent assallants if I neglected so elect a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed who declined on account of sickness, I selected a sec ond gentleman in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had, and have yet, the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, not to secure or basten appearation but unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn all the facts about the government, the people and the resources of that Republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the news of previous commissioners, and, upon its receipt, I felt that a sense of duty and a due regard for our great national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attentionof the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with aspersions upon those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the pub lic excitement thus created, the treaty falled to receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate, and was rejected; but whether the action of that bedy was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate, in secre session, are not published.

Under these circumstances I deemed if due to the office which I hold, and due the character ter of the agents who had been charged with the investigation; that such proceeding should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A commission was, there fore, constituted under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with specia reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accombany the commission in order that the people might have the benefit of their news. Students of science and correst the municipalities throughout the State. pondents of the press, without regard to polltical opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President, only indicates a difference of opinion between two co-ordinate departments of the government, withou touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President, or of those employed by him, the case is different Indeed, in such case, the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accompliebed by the report of the commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully vindicates the purity of the motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation; and now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the

subject. My duty being done, yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people, and of the representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will-I have no policy to enforce. My opinion re- and Atlantic coasts, and on the lower Mismains unchanged-indeed it is confirmed by sissippl.

the report, that the interests of our country, | NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. and of San Domingo alike, invite the annexation of that Republic.

In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject, I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject, and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the government, to give heed; and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man, and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the government cught to acquiesce in that de-

In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as of unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark. No man can hope to perform the duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes reased with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government, as a faithful public servant, f angtained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely, with confidence, upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose hest interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

U. S. GRANT. (Signed) Executive Mansion, April 5, 1871. THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS

The Reds Undismayed-Wholesale Conscription of the Paristans-A Desperate Battle Imminent.

PARIS, April 4-Evening. It is rumored the Nationals have sustained decisive defeat. Forty thousand Nationals are massed before Issy and Clamart. The ramparts are strongly guarded. Valerien is silent. The artillery duel between Issy and

Versailles continues. LONDON, April 5. The Times' special from Versailles states that fifteen thousand insurgents have been taken prisoners. Paris is in consternation. The people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents. The Telegraph's correspondent says the First Prusslan Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris. The reign of terror continues.

The Daily News special says the Nationals attacked the Government troops on Tuesday near Meudon, and suffered a complete gout Garlbaldi declines the command of the insur gents. It is rumored that twenty thousand Nationals have entered Versailles, but the report is considered of dombtful authenticity. The effective strength of the Communists con sists of one hundred and twenty thousand men and two hundred gans. General Ends is reported wounded in the recent battle.

VERSAILLES, April 5. M. Picard has issued the following circular to the prefects: "The insurgents have recelved a declaire theck. Our troops have cap tured the redoubt at Chatillon, with two thousand prisoners. Flourens and Duval are dead. and Henry is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers. The govhappy to inform you of this con dition of affairs, which it has expected." . MADRID, Apr! 5

Olozaga has been elected provisional pres dent of the Cortes

BERLIN, April 3. The Emperor William, in replying to the congratulatory address voted by the Reich stag, thanks that body for its loyalty and devotion, praises the hereism of the German soldiers, and points to the visible guidance of God in the events of the recent war. He says the condition of France is owing to revolu tions of eighty years, and-expresses the bellet that the German nationality in Alsace and Corraine has been merely defaced and not destroyed during the compulsory union of those provinces with France. The Emperor concludes as follows: "Being now an old man, I merely lay the foundation of the Empire, which my successor must complete."

The Latest. Vergatites Anni! 5. Notwithstanding their defeat, the Communists have fallted all their forces in Paris, and a desperate conflict will take place before the government troops enter the capital. The Commune has ordered all citizens between seventeen and thirty-five years of age to enter the ranks, and this decree is enforced with great vigor. Assy, Blanque and Gambon. having incurred the suspicion of their col

ger of execution. Prince Joinville has fled to THE NOBTHERN ELECTIONS.

leagues, have been arrested, and are in dan-

The latest from Connecticut gives English five plurality, and the election lies undoubtedly with the Legislature. The Democratic maritles in St. Louis range from thirteen hundred to three thousand two hundred. The Democrats elect ten of twelve aldermen, which, with those holding over, make the city council a tie. The Democrats generally carry

THE PEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 5. In the House the Ku-Klux discussion was continued. Shellabarger amended his bill so as to exclude the martial law features, but retaining the right to suspend the habeas carpus. The amendments will be considered to-morrow in committee of the whole. Adjourned.

Sherman's resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report a Ku-Klux bill passed. The San Domingo report was submitted, with a message from the President, and was ordered to be printed. Morrill will speak by unanimous consent on Friday. The bill paying Schenck his salary of minister to England while acting as high commissioner, failed, as not being within the limits imposed. Adiourned.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5. It is probable that the barometer will continue to fall over the lakes, with increasing cloudiness and threatening weather. Light and fresh winds, with partially cloudy weather, will probably be experienced along the Gulf

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northeastern Railroad Company was held on Wednesday, 5th April, 1871.

A majority of the stock being represented, the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Gilbert Pillsbury to the chair, and appointing C. Williman secretary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to ascertain the number of shares represented at the meeting, to verify proxies, and hold the election for president and directors : Benjamin Greig, G. S. Hatker, D. B. MeLaurin.

The committee reported a quorum of .shareholders present.

The reports of the president and superintendent were then read.

President's Report.

PRESIDENT'S OPPICE,

NORTHEASTERN RAILBOAD COMPANY,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Northeastern Railroad Company.

road Company:
GENTLEMEN—The following report of the company's operations for the fiscal year, closing on the 28th of February, 1871, is respecting fully submitted:

Receipts from In 1869-70. In 1870-71. Increase. freight.....\$172,465 83 \$200,472 22 \$28,006 39 Receipts from

passengers.. \$57,667 31 101,710 48 14,043 17 Receipts from mail and other sour-

..... 19,964 49- 19,368 89 \$280,097 63 \$321,551 59 Operating and other expenses....... 159,560 23 230,747 31

Reviewing the above, you will observe a general increase in our receipts of nearly fitteen per cent. over those of the previous year. From an examination of the superintendent's rrom an examination of the superintentents report and the accompanying tabular statements, showing the departments in which this increase has occurred; it will appear to have been equally distributed throughout our passenger service, while a marked difference is notlocable in our freight service.

Thus, we find that the up freights have ruled

on a parity with those of the previous year, while the down freights have exceeded those of the same period nearly thirty-six per cent. This indicates both an increase of production over consumption, and a curtailment of the wants of the planting community, corresponding with the reduced values of their products conditions which are, certainly, favorable to our anticipations of an increased business in the future.

the future.

Daring the year we have moved 34,539 bales of cotton, 65,346 barrels naval stores, 3,387,690 feet of lumber, and 11,895 tons phosphate rock, as against 22,850 bales, 50,709 barrels, 3,896,000 feet, and 3,270 tons the previous year. With reference to the travel, the policy has been adhered to of issuing commutation tickets without restrictions, at 2½ cents per mile; see ond class at 3½ cents per mile; first class at cents, and through tickets to remote points, at commutation tickets would be impolitic. The effect of low larer in stimulating travel is well understood, by their application should be measured by the density of the population to be operated upon, and where, from the numbers, who might thus be induced to travel, an aggregate revenue would be derived in excess of that which

would be derived in excess of that which would otherwise accrue.

We regret to state our failure to realize the benefit which was articipated from the reopening of the Savannah and Cha leston Road. This has been due to the incompleteness of our connection with it, and the absence, up to the three of a dauble dealy service over that his time, of a double daily service over of an omnibus and a ferry steamer across the Ashley River, appendages to which the ling public, of the present day, serio ject, and which it will, if possible, and which it will be a serious property of the present that which is the pres to which the traveltaking competing and even longer routes without these drawbacks. From Charleston northward, and from Savannah southward, a double daily service (Sundays excepted) has been established by the main roads forming the Atlantic Coast Line, while over the Savannah Road but a single daily service has, so far, been adopted, the result of which, especially under recent combinations, has been a considerable diversion of the travel between the important points of Florida and the North to mportant points of Florida and the North, to ugh Savannah and around Charles

touches through Savannan and adduct an ex-tion, which offer closer connections.

These difficulties are, however, well under-stood and appreciated by the direction of the Savannah and Charleston Road, and their re-moval has had, and is still having, their earnest attention. With a close connection at Charleston, and one at Savanuah with the Atlantic and Gulf Road, the coast line, as being the shortest and most di-rect, should be able to defy all competition. Through cars could then be run without change from Wilmington, N. C., to Cedar Keys or St. Mark's in Fiorida, distances of some six hundred miles.

These imprevements cannot long be delay.

these imprevements cannot non be delayed, in view of those which are progressing around us. Arrangements are now being made for a weekly steamship service between Cedar Keys and Havana, which should, in a great measure, control the Cuban travel: Better connections have been made at Savannah, through the Macon and Brunswick Rallroad, with ledgenyilla and other polus in Florida. with Jacksonville and other points in Florida and northward of us. That powerful corpora-tion, the Pennsylvania Central Rallroad Company, has recently obtained a charter for a road from Washington to Richmond, to be built within the next eighteen months, and taken other measures "to secure a direct commun other measures to secure a direct communication between the North and South," which shall be common to all, and freed of those fetters which have heretofore controlled the several routes between Weldon and Baltimore. It is not improbable that the time between Charleston and New York will then be reduced to thirty-six hours. In the meanwhile we are not to lose sight of other projects, the completion of which must, eventually, have a favorable effect upon the general business of

our road. The South Carolina Central Rallroad, from its junc'ion with ours at "Lane's," to Sumter a distance of forty miles, we have every assur-ance will soon be built, which will bring Sumter within ninety-five miles of Charleston, as now against 130 miles via Kingville, and 141 miles via Florence. At Sumter it will connect with the extension of the Wilmington Columbia and Augusta Railroad, to Columbia. now in progress, and which will probably be completed within the next three months. The distance to Columbia by this new line will be about four miles longer than that by the South Carolina Railroad. Your attention has been so frequently directed to the importance and value of the Central Railroad, as a feeder to his, that further remark upon these feature is unnecessary. In August last your board of directors deemed it proper to subscribe to the capital stock of that company thirty-six thousand dollars (336,000.) (in addition to the fifteen thousand dollars previously subscribed) in order to secure its charter, which otherwise might have larged—the said subscription vise might have lapsed—the said subscription to be payable in the proportion of one thou-sand dollars per mile for every continuous mile, as completed from Lane's Turnout, and to be subject to your ralification at this meet

which is now respectfully suggested. he Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad is als being built, and from the amount of work a done, and the means at command there is every probability of its extension to Wadesboro', North Carolina, within the next

ear. Our operating expenses have exceeded those of the previous year—a result which was fore-shadowed in our last report, from the necessary additions, and other expenditures to be incur-red the ensuing year. You were then remind-ed that we were operating the road with very nearly the same machinery which we had in used before and during the war, the advanced age and lacreasing demands upon which would require the closest attention, and con-siderable expenditure in maintaining its effi-ciency. Such is, substantially, the case at this time. In our operating expenses, however, are included the cost of a new first-class loco-

motive, 30 phosphate pars. 2 new passenger coaches and other improvements, alluded to in the superintendent's report, amounting to \$36,342, which, if deducted from them, would bring the percentage of our receipts upon expenses to about 60 per cent. We question whether any material reduction

of this figure, with our earnings at their pres-ent level, can be reached without detriment to the company's interest; and any more rigid economy, than we have attempted to observe night prove unwise, and be followed up by accidents, delays, losses, &c.

We are pleased at being able to report to

We are pleased at being able to report to you the generally good condition of the road and its structures. Some 350 tons rails, with improved "joints," have been supplied in the renewal of those which had become unserviceable, the bridges and trestles have received due attention, and the roadway throughout has been kept up and improved by the employment of am additional floating force, in aid of the ordinary details for that purpose. Our motive power consists of 13 lobomotives, one of which, from its age, light capacity and one of which, from its age, light capacity and ong disuse, is of little value, while all the others are in serviceable condition.

We have 62 box, 48 platform and 30 phos-hate cars, 13 first and second-class passenger pnate cars, 13 first and second-class passenger coaches, and 5 mail and baggage cars—all in running order.

The statements of the treasurer herewith submitted will show as at the acres of the

.\$ 137,134 48

gations of the com-..\$98,036 87 coupons............ 23,637 50 ing the war and since adjusted, legal

expenses, &c..... 10,647 24-\$132,321 61

Leaving at credit of profit and loss, February 28, 1871..........\$ 4,812 87
The following will appear as the indebtedness of the company on that date:
17,979 shares capital stock, at \$50.\$ 898,950.00
1,546 new first mortgage bonds, 773,000.00 31,500 00

or \$600 each, outstagding.
283 new second mortgage
bonds, of \$500 each.
139-old second mortgage bonds,
of \$500 each, outstanding.
2,220 shares preferred stock, at 141,500 00 \$50..... Dertificates of indebtedness....

Outstanding interest to be funded. Outstanding interest due in dash. Profit and loss...... ...\$2,215,636 22

have the road, 102 miles long, with its side at a cost of at a cost of\$2,148,180 65 and assets as shown by the

debtedness, we

67.505 57-\$2,215,636 22 The entire issue of new first mortgage bonds bearing 8 per cent interest, and payable lat September, 1899, was 1640, of \$500 each, or \$820,000, of which 1546; or \$773,000, have been ssued in redemption of the past due bonds and oupons, and interest thereon, leaving on hand 54 bonds, or \$47,000, to take up those which were then outstanding. In determining the amount of this issue, no provision was made in it for the interest which had accrued in our outstanding coupons, (as no such demand was anticipated,) and hence the charge to profit and loss of this liability, amounting to \$23, 637 50. On the 28th February, 1871, there were 637 50. On the 28th February, 1871, there were unexchanged 63 old bonds, but the number has since been reduced to 40, or \$20,000, leaving on hand at this date 71 bonds, or \$35,500, applicable to the retirement of those still out, say \$40,000, and our real estate; bands, say \$28,000. In the liquidation of this interest upon interest, we have been compelled to use a portion of the bonds intended to have been substituted for the latter, which defleency, when required. for the latter, which deficency, when required

nust be supplied from other sources.

The entire issue of new second mortgage bonds, also bearing 8 per cent. interest, and payable 1st Septemben 1899, was 644, of \$500 each, or \$322,000, of which 195, or \$97.500, due bonds, coupons, and interest thereon; 88 of them, or \$44,000, in exchange for preferred stock; 222 of them, or \$111,000, have been de-nosited with the trustees of the latter, and the malance, 139, or \$69,500, are on hand for the re-lemption of that number which are still out

tanding.
The amount of second mortgage bonds or igi-The amount of second mortgage bonds originally issued was \$300,000, of which \$145,000 were sold; the remaining \$155,000 were subsequently piedged and deposited with the trustees, as a security for a corresponding amount of preferred stock. This preferred stock is then, virtually, a substitute for that amount of second mortgage bonds.

amount of second mortgage bonds.

As the bonds of which it is the representative now bear the same rate of interest, there was no valid objection to the reconversion of the stock and bonds, when so desired by its the stock and bonds, when so desired by he helders; and, accordingly, we have always complied with such requests. The preferred stock has the single advantage over the bonds of being registered and transferable on the company books; but many prefer to forego this for the convenience of collecting their interest by coupons, and the greater facilities of sale, ransfer, &c.

Of the general prespects of the company we have only to remark that they are, in a great legree, dependent upon the completion of the projected roads, and such other improveients in our connection as have been all to in the foregoing report, and not until the field of our operations can be extended by them may we expect the remunerative results

which should then be realized. To the watchful care and attention bestowed To the watchful care and attention bestower upon the roadway, machinery and the movements of our trains, we must largely attribute our remarkable exemption from any serious accidents or irregularities of service during the past year. This acknowledgement is cheerfully made to those who, though in sub-ordinate positions, have yet so taithfully dis-charged their respective duties as to justly entitle them to your commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. RAVENEL, President.

On motion, it was

Resolved. That the reports of the president and superintendent be received as informa tion, and that the requisite number of copter of the same be printed for distribution among the stockholders.

On motion, it was Resolved, That this meeting hereby ratifles he subscription of thirty-six thousand dollars owards the capital stock of the South Carolina Central Railroad Company, made by the board of directors in August last, the said subscrip-tion to be paid, in the proportion of one thou-sand dollars per mile, for every continuous mile of road, constructed from Lane's Turnout, in the direction of Sumter.

The managers of the election then reported the following result:

For President-A. F. Ravenel. For Directors-M. R. Jessup, L. D. Mowry. . M. Carson, Z. B. Oakes, J. R. Dukes, S. S. Solomons, vice Daniel Ravenel, who declined re-election!

On motion. Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to his Honor the Mayor for the cour-teous discharge of his duties, and also to the officers of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank for he use of their hall on this occasion. Adjourned. C. WILLIMAN, Secretary.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The heaviest rain of the season com nenced yesterday morning at San Francisco. If it continues, it will be worth millions to the

-The Marquis of Santa Cruz has been elect d president of the Cortes at Madrid. -Father Taylor, of the Seaman's Bethe

Church, Boston, is dead. -The Mutual Base-ball Club, of New York. has gone to Savannah.

COLORED LEADERS. Expected Overtures Looking to Repudiation and the End of Carpet-bag

A curious political movement is now on foct, which, whether it is likely to eventuate in anything of importance or not, certainly indrcates that the situation is fully appreciated by eading colored men.

When Robert C. DeLarge was elected to Con-

gress, it was known to many of his friends, although not published during the canvass, that he was strongly in favor of, and would advocate, general amnesty. As a native born Caroling colored man, he is probably the best expo nent of that idea now among the represents tives from this State. If we add to this frequently expressed determination by him t move at the proper time in behalf of Cos tism as distinguished from the Radicalism which has been brought into this State by out siders, we have some reason for believing tha he is about to make good his declarations and lend his influence to the organization of a new party. It is further well known that Ransfer Beverly Nash, Wimbush, Smalls and other Radical colored men have just returned from Washington, and a conference with "the powers that be," and their programme of the future is thus mapped out:

1. A proposal to the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade to repudiate the entire in debtedness of the State.

2. A convention within two months for the organization of a new party based strictly on intelligence and integrity.

3. The exchange of mutual guarantees b tween the races, wherein the colored leaders only ask that their present civil and political rights shall not be disturbed, and that they shall have a fair representation in the offices of the State government, in return for which they will pledge themselves to unite with the whites in the election of the best men to office 4. The nomination of James L. Orr for Governor in 1872, or any other man who has the confidence of the two parties.

These are, in all seriousness, the proposition which are now agitating a coterie of indi-viduals who have done more to keep the Radical party of this State intact than any other nembers of it, and, coming from a conference with DeLarge, and possibly with the Conserva tive Republican congressmen of other States, more importance may be attached to them than to the ordinary curbstone movements which are born among our local cliques.

The parties referred to arrived in Charles ton full of their scheme. They interviewed Republicans and Democrats. They invited the co-operation of sundry officials, and avoided others of their own kith and kin as they would avoid the Egyptian plague. The result yet remains to be seen. Ransler has opened his batteries, and discusses the situation with a calmness that is in striking contrast to some of his past speeches, while his brother politicians set by and scan and endorse every word that flows from his pen.

Whether there be earnestness in this new novement or whether it is a trap adroitly set by Ben Butler or Charles Sumner to catch an unsuspicious people, of course is only a matter of surmise; but it will doubtless strike every thoughtful person that a proposition to repufate the entire indebtedness of the State either a very wild bid for popularity, or it is intended to draw forth from the Board o Trade and Chamber of Commerce what is already sufficiently published, namely, that their recent action was not to convey the idea of repudiating any bond of the State for a debt

It is supreme nonsense to suppose that South Carolinians will ever repudiate their just debts. None know the fact better than these very colored men, and, therefore, we are bound to assume that the proposition, i made at all, will be made to conceal some ul terior design.

As an offset to the above movement, we'unlerstand that it has been determined by Parher, Neagle, and other members of the State Government, to organize what will be hereafter knowh as "the respectable Republican party."

VIEWS OF A COLORED NATIVE. Lieutenant-Governor Ransler on Affair

In the State.

Lientenant-Governor Ransier writes to Radical contemporary:

Radical contemporary:

In a former article published by you under the caption of "Our Tropbies," I concluded by asking the momentous question as to ohr State Government, "Can it succeed?" I answer now, it can, if the administration (of which I am an humble member) and the leaders of the Republican party, which politically it represents, and which includes a vast majority of the voters of the State, to put jt mildly, will use its and their influence to purge the party of much that is objectionable, if not disgraceful, gives some evidence of its ability and willingness to protect life and property, and so conduct the affairs of the government as to secure for it and our party confidence and respect at home and abroad, and keep its promises as te lower taxes, &c., &c. These things being done, the Republican party will continue to live in South tares, &c., &c. These things being done, the Republican party will continue to live in South Carolina, and the government under its auspices make itself a success, and any attempt on the part of the opposition to gain or regain control, whatever their motives or intentions, must fall of success, at least for some time to come. It it does not do this, then it will, as it bught to, go-down. Then will the problem be solved, that reconstruction, at least in South Carolina, is a failure, owing, perhaps, to no caronas. Is a mainter owing, pearage, and file of fault of those who compose the rank and file of the party now in power. Indeed, there are those among us who would argue so to-day, because the civil law in portions of our State is not and cannot be enforced by State author-

Republican party: grant that our finances have been and are being mismanaged, and that, a been and are being a natural sequence, those who pay most of the taxes have no confidence in us; grant that we have been extravagant in our expenditures. have been extravagate in our expendances, making our rates of taxation unreasonably high and unnecessarily burdensome, much of which I admit, not merely for argument sake, but as in a great part true, (and the same may be truthfully said of former administrations under more favored and favorable circumstances;) grant, further, that those who cumstances;) grant, further, that those who own ninety per cent. of the property of the State, and, therefore, pay ninety per cent. of the taxes, feel that they have no direct representation, and therefore no direct voice in the government, many of whom government, many of whom, unfortunately, could not vote, or it so, hold no office, and therefore, &c., &c., to the end of the sad chapter of theirs and our woes, including the objectionable militia organization—what then? I have already admitted that there are errors becomes the control with the property of the control with the property of the control of the contr rors to be corrected; evils to be remedied in the interest of our common good within our own ranks, (I mean within the ranks of the own ranks, (I mean within the ranks of the Republican party,) and by the administration, possibly; but does Mr. Perry propose anything practicable? Does a "Citizen" propose anything practicable? Do the colored men—leading practicable? Do the colored men—leading practicable. the Republican party, who, with me ers in the Republican party, who, with me, believe that there is ground for complaint by the taxpayers as to the enormous rates of taxation—propose a practicable remedy in their expressed intention to urge "repudiation" of all obligations of the State in the way of bonds and similar indebtedness and liabilities of the

Now, grant that there is corruption in the

THE POLITICAL WHIRLIGIG.

State? Does the action of the "Chamber of Commerce" and "Board of Trade" suggest a practicable and sufficient remedy, upon which action these leaders above reterred to base their intentions? Does Mr. Aldrich or Mr. Memminger suggest a feasible remedy? Let us consider their suggestions for a mo-ment. Mr. Memminger traces all of the evils complained of by him and others to the Legislature. He says: "The active cause of all this evil is clearly the Legislature of the State. There it all originates, there it has its abode," rhere is an originates, there is has as acouc, &c., &c. C. Now this is not exactly the case, while I agree with this distinguished gentleman that that branch of the government might be largely improved upon. For instance, it is charged with all manner of corruption. If this is in whole or in part true, it takes two parties to consummate this. Keep your weelpthy railroad man your stock lobbars. your wealthy railroad men, your stock jobbers and speculators in our bonds and other securities away from it, and this body, then, will be found to be not so corrupt. But it is the remedy proposed by Mr. Memminger that I wish particularly to notice. He advises an amendment to the constitution limiting the exercise of the right to your to those and exercise of the right to vote to those, only those, of our population who can read and have paid some tax. He sees the difficulty in the way himself, however, for he says: "The difficulty of such an amendment arises from the fact that it must find sufficient favor with the existing authorities to command a two-thirds vote. The difficulty is real."

Exactly! Will a majority content to be distranchised—to distranchise themselves?

A. J. Ransier. LAWS OF THE STATE.

Acts and Join: Resolutions, Passed by the General Assembly of South Caroling, Session of 1870-'71.

(OFFICIAL.)

An Acr to incorporate and recharter certain religious institutions.

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

That so much of the act passed on the nineeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine, as incorpo rated "The Orangeburg Presbyterian Church Society," be revived and continued of force for the period of twenty-one years...

Sec. 2. That Walnut Grove Baptist Church. in the County of Abbeville, in South Carolina be, and the same is hereby, rechartered for the term of twenty-one years, with the same rights, nowers and privileges as those heretofore alowed by law.

SEC. 3. Thall all acts done or authorized to be done by the officers of said church since the expiration of its former charter, be, and the same are hereby declared valid and binding in all respects and to all intents.

SEC. 4. Whereas Bobert Knox, John Fringe, Ezekiel Hunnicutt and John L. Wilson, as trustees of the New Hope Baptist Church, in Oconee County, have prayed to be ncorporated: Therefore, from and immedi ately after the passage of this act all those persons who now are, or who hereafter may secome members of the said society shall be. and they are hereby, incorporated, and are hereby declared to be a body corporate, in deed and in law; by the name and style of the New Hope Baptist Church, Oconee County, and by the said name shall have perpetual suc cession of officers and members, and a common seal, with power to change, alter and nake new the same as often as the said corporation shall judge expedient.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall be capable, in law, to purchase, have, hold, re-ceive, enjoy, possess and retain to itself, imperpetuity, or for any term of years, any lands, enements or hereditaments, or other property of what nature soever, not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, or to sell or alien the same as the said corporation shall think fit, and by its said name to sue and be sued, imed unto, in any court of law or equity in this State, and make such rules and by-laws (not repugnant to the laws of the land) as for the good government and management thereof

may be thought necessary and expedient. SEC. 6. That Balls Hix, Wiley R. Harbin, William Isbell, Livingston Isbell, A. Sloan Stephens, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Beaver Dam Baptist Church, of Oconee County, 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 hold a common seal, and the same to alter at will and pleasure, and with all other rights and privileges that are now secured by law to like incorporated bodies.

SEC. 7. That W. J. Parnell; Joseph Fletcher, Richard H. Humbert, Henry Washington Jacob Lindsay, Louis Kelley, Abra' n Peter son and Jack Quillian, and all persons who now are, or who hereafter shall or may become members of the said society, shall be, and they are hereby, incomporated and declared a body politic, under the name and style of the Trinity Baptist Church, of Florence.

SEC. 8. That the said corporation shall have power to purchase, receive and possess any real or personal estate for the purpose of this act, not exceeding in value the sum of twentyfive thousand dollars, or to sell the same, and by its corporate name sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court in this State. and to make such rules and by-laws (not repugnant to law,) as may be thought necessary and expedient, and said society shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the liabilities and restrictions of this act to regulate the formation of corporations, so far as applicable.

SEC. 9. Whereas, Oliver Hewett and his associates have prayed to be incorporated; therefore, that from and immediately after the passage of this act, all persons who now are, or who hereafter shall or may become members of the said society, shall be, and they are hereby, incorporated and declared to be a body corporate, by the name and style of the Binasker Camp Meeting Society, and by said name shall have succession of officers and members, and have a common seal.

SEC. 10. That said corporation shall have power to purchase, receive and possess any real or personal estate, not exceeding in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or to sell the same, and by its corporate name to sue and be sued, in any court in this State, and to make such rules and by-laws (not repugnant to law) as may be thought necessary and expedient. Szc. 11. That the foregoing acts are deemed public acts, and the charters and recharters contained in this act shall continue in force after the ratification of this act, for the term of twenty-one years, and until the next meeting of the General Assembly thereafter.

An Agr to alter and smend an act entitled an "An act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Greenville, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1869;

Approved the 7th day of March, A. D. 1871.

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

That from and immediately after the 'pasage of this act it shall be lawful for the mayor and aldermen of the City of Greenville to require each male inhabitant of said city, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, to labor upon the public streets of said city: Provided. nevertheless. That no person shall be required to perform more than four days' labor on said. street in any one year.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for said mayor and aldermen to fix some certain sum, not to exceed the sum of two dollars per annum. which may be paid in money within a certain time, to be limited by the said mayor and aldermen, by any person liable to labor on said streets, in commutation of such labor, and to enforce the payment of the same, in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes.

SEC. 3. That the said mayor and aldermen, or any three of them, shall have power to com mit to jail for a space of time not exceeding twenty days, and to fine not exceeding fifty dollars, any person or persons who shall be guilty of riotons or disorderly conduct in said city; and it shall be the duty of the marshals of the said city to arrest all such persons, and to bring them before the said mayor and aldermen, or any three of them, to be dealt with according to the ordinances of said city.

SEC. 4. That said mayor and aldermen of the said city shall have power to open new streets, and to widen, straighten or alter streets not in use, upon payment of damages to the owners of property affected thereby, the damages to be awarded by five freeholders of said city, two to be elected by the city council and two by the owner or owners of the property, and the fifth by the persons so selected Approved March 9th. A. D. 1871.

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