## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A BATCH OF VETOES-THE COMP-TROLLER'S REPORT.

A Long Discussion in the House-The

Senate Take Holiday to Monday. [SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28. The Governor returned to the Senate to-day, with his vetoes, the bills to authorize special taxes in Lancaster and Marlboro' Counties and to authorize the reprinting of the laws of the. State. Out of respect to the memory of Senator Creen the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, vetoes were received of the bills consolidating the Northwestern and Greenville and Columbia and Blue Ridge Railroads, and authorizing the establishment of eachers' institutes in the countles.

Three hours were occupied in the endeavor to elect a committee of thirty-one, to appoint clerks, &c., and seven members were elected The House then adjourned to to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The comptroller-general sent to both houses a communication explaining why he had not submitted his report. He says that the State treasurer has not given in his report for November or his annual report, and that the report of the financial agent is also wanting. The comptroller, therefore, could not make

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Reading the Message in the Senate-A Strike for Investigation-Whittemore's Plea-An Incipient Row in the House-Lo! the Poor Negro!

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, November 28.

The heterogeneous irruption that annually arouses the City of Columbia from its wonted torpor is again upon us, and, as usual, lacks no detail of incongruity to complete the picture and perfect the contrast to the good old | The committee times. The dreary looking crow-nest on Main | late the pay, and their action to be submit street was this morning swarming with life and teeming with the bustle of expectation. Halls, corridors, committee-rooms and staircases were the scenes of many caucuses wherein the widely divergent views of white and dusky legislators were diswith animation and mephitic warmth, while in the House and Senate chamwarmth, while in the House and Senate chambers the last preparations were making for the General Assembly of 1871. There was no lack of prompt attendance on the part of either house, and when the hour of noon arrived, the heavy gavels of Lieutenant-Governor Ransler and Speaker Moses descended almost simultaneously. The Senate got to work with only seven absentees, and after the calling of the mail, and an invocation by the chaplain, that sounded strangely solemn in such a Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor, with another mighty prelude on the gavel, read his salutamighty prelude on the gavel, read his saluta-He apologized for offering his views in the

face of the Governor's message, but proceeded to invite attention to the extraordinary and devous condition of State affairs. Referring grievous condition of things in several counties of the State which had provoked the Federal Government to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, he said it might be possible for them to say how long such a condition of affairs corpus, he said it much a condition of analis to say how long such a condition of analis should last, and whether they could make a government stror; enough to protect the citizens of the State. In regard to the alleged mismanagement of financial affairs he said mismanagement of financial affairs he said mismanagement of finaucial affairs he said that he was not prepared to say whether the charges were true or not, simply because he did not know. He knew, however, that public confidence in those who managed the finances of the State was thaken, that the bonds were begging for purchasers in the markets of the world, and that the price they were then bringing furnished a sad commentary upon that management and a most severe reflection upon those entrusted with it. If any of the State obligations were to be repudiated, of the State obligations were to be repudiated, he submitted that it was extremely difficult to draw the dividing line—to discriminate as to those obligations which of them should or

This opened a flood-gate of florid eloquence, should not be repudiated, at least until the should not be repudiated, at least until they knew more about the entire matter than they seemed to know just then; and he warned them to be careful lest they opened the door and pointed the way to the virtual repudiation of the old as well as the new—the entire debt of the State—and thus, Samson like, destroy themselves beneath the ruin wrought by their

themselves beneath the rain wrought by their own hands.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, on the motion of Senator Whittemore, and a committee (Senators Whittemore and Barber,) sent to inform the Governor of the organization of the Senate and its readiness for any message he might desire to communicate. During the absence of the committee, Lieutenant-Governor Ransier announced the death, on Sorday last, of Senator Joseph Green, from Orangeburg, and a motion to adjourn, out of respect to his memory, was introduced by Senator Hayne, but finally withdrawn to allow of the transaction of the important business of the day. Following the usual order of proceedings, notice was given of the introduction of the following bills:

By Mr. Smalls—Bill to repeal a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase two

by Mr. Smalls—Bill to repeal a joint resolu-tion authorizing the Governor to purchase two thousand stand of arms, of the most improved patterns, with usual complement of ammuni-tion; bill to repeal a joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the protection of the peace;" bill to alter and amend the law in relation to fences

relation to fences.

By Mr. Hayne—Bill to amend the tax law.

By Mr. Whittemore—Bill to protect the finances and credit of the State of South Caro-

By Mr. Hollinshead—Bill to repeal an act en titled "An act to establish the Charlesion Charitable Association of the State of South Carolina, for the benefit of the Free School

Senator Owens, of Laurens, then asked the Senator Owens, of Laurens, then asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce, without notice, his bill for the removal of the plane of deposit of State moneys from the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company to the Carolina National Bank, &c., the provisions of which have been already published in The News. The consent was granted, and the bill ordered to be printed for the information of the Senate. Senator Beverly Nash, succeeded in introducing, on the same terms, his bill providing for the punishment of dealers in lottery schemes, gift enterprises, &c., which has also been previously described in this correspondence.

The committee appointed to wait on the

ers in lottery schemes, gift enterprises, &c., which has also been previously described in this correspondence.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor next appeared, and announced that the Governor would communicate at once, and they were followed soon after by the Governor's secretary, Mr. Heart, bringing the annual message, which being handed to the clerk, was read to the Senate. It was received with close attention and many an ominous wink and long drawn sigh. Senator Hayne remarked with an approach to what the istelamented showman would have called "sarkasum," that they wanted to hear all about the bonds. Senator Arnim broke the monotonous reading with an occasional question, and Senator Whittemore made the life of the reader a burden to him by rising to correct his frequent errors in the very compileated calculations.

At length the message was ended, made the

frequent errors in the very complicated cardilations.

At length the message was ended, made the special order for Monday next at 2 P. M., and five hundred copies ordered printed.

Senstor Whittemore gave notice that his special joint investigating committee would present its report at an early day, when Senator Hayne, calling attention to the recent card published in New York and signed by the Governor, the treasurer and the chairman of the special joint investigating committee, said that it was therein stated that so many million bonds had been printed, of which, however, only a certain number had been signed and issued. He moved, therefore, for a committee of two from the Senate and from the House to wait upon the treasurer, demand to know what disposition had since demand to know what disposition had since been made of the unsigned bonds, and bring the same into the Senate Chamber, there to be policy destroyed.

Senator Nash. That would have to be done in presence of both houses.

Senator Hayne. Well, let them be destroyed in joint assembly, then.
Senator Whittemore suggested that it would be wiser to await the report of the special joint investigating committiee. There had been reports from the treasurer, from self constituted committees, and from this and that and the other source, but it would be more proper to wait till their own committee had reported, and until the message of the Governor had been digested. He, for one, did not understand what that message amounted to. The card referred to had doubtless been issued for a purpose, and it had served its purpose in deceiving both the people of New York and of this State.
Senator Hayne. So were the bonds printed

New York and of this State.

Senator Hayne. So were the bonds printed for a purpose, and I, for one, am willing to defeat that purpose.

Senator Nash. Then let us have all the

bonds here, if we are going to burn them.

Let us send for the \$6,000,000 ot sterling loan bonds now in New York, and all the rest of them. But what reason is there to suppose, if the card signed by General Dennis were issued for a purpose, that the report of his com-mittee will not be prepared for a purpose also? The motion of Senator Hayne was lost, by an adjournment until noon to-morrow, being ordered on the motion of Senator Rose.

In the lower house, after the roll-call, prayer and the reference of unfinished business, to appropriate committees, notice of the introduction of the following bills was given:

By Mr. Perry—a bill to amend the charter of the Town of Pendleton.

By Mr. Vocum—Bills to prayide for the pun-

of the Town of Pendleton.

By Mr. Yocum—Bills to provide for the punishment of embezzlement of money, and for other purposes; to prohibit certain officers from being interested in certain contracts; to prevent certain officers from dealing in cer-tain securities or evidences of indebtedness; to prevent exertion in office, and enforce

official duty.

By Mr. Jones—Bills to protect plantation laborers who are restricted to payment in plantation due-bilis; to alter and amend the charter of the fown of Georgetown; to exempt the County of Georgetown from the payment of fees of county officers, and other per-sonsther-in mentioned.

sons therein mentioned.

These details being disposed of, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Whirper, Lang and Smith started off in quest of the annual message, the fuss of the day commenced on a motion by Mr. Bowley, providing for the appointment of a committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to choose the number of solicitors, clerks, and attaches to be employed in the service of the House; also to appoint a mail carvice of the House; also to appoint a mail car-rier—appointments from time to time not to without the consent of the House. mittee to define the duty and reguto the House for ratification; also, to have power to appoint clerks, &c., to attend on special committees; also, providing that no person shall be paid for but one office, and none to be paid unless appointed by the committee, except the subordinates, elected by the House, and the expressing clerks.

and the engrossics clerks.

An amendment was offered and adopted aking the number of the committee thirty-

one instead of nine.

Mr. Byas objected. He wanted to know Mr. Byas objected. He wanted to anow why that house had not appointed a committee of thirty-one last winter when it had been urged, and when millions were being squandered that might have been prevented.

Mr. Jones presumed the members knew what was in store for them, and were prepared for it. He had heard that in a few days the reading would be reduced from six dollars.

he per diem would be reduced from six dol-ars to one dollar and a half, and the object of lars to one dollar and a half, and the object of this resolution was only to guard against getting a less amount of pay by making a perpetual session on the excuse that, being deprived of clerks, &c., the members had to do the work themselves. He knew the speaker's judgment was good, and was willing to rely upon it in this matter of appointments, and he also knew of some gentlemen who even

also knew of some gentlemen who even grudged the poor black men their \$150 per day for cleaning the spittoons.

Mr. Bowley knew something, too. He knew of some committees who had appointed five or six clerks, and pocketed the money themselves. [Here Mr. Byas indulged in an interruption, and the honorable gentleman from Georgetown turned upon him with the retort that he wanted to keep just such individuals as the honorable gentleman from Orangeburg from robbing the State. This was too much for Mr. Byas, and he rose to question of privifor Mr. Byas, and he rose to question of privi-lege, and demanded a retraction from the lege, and demanded a retraction from the honorable gentleman from Georgetown accordingly withdrew the offensive remark, and this little index that having thus been averted in a drew the one-nave remark, and this interior client row having thus been averted in a manner that would have rejoiced the benevo lent old soul of even Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Bowley took his revenge on the House, and descanted at length on the bird of freedom, econ-

the opportunity being improved by Messra.

Jamison, Kane, Hurley. Mobley, O'Connell, et al. and the resolution finally passed by a vote

of 75 to 7.

The Governor's message was received but not read. The death since the last session of Hon. Charles S. Kuh was announced, and the House at half-past one adjourned till noon to-

THE TROUBLES IN CUBA.

Reinforcements Sent the American Fleet-No Trouble Expected.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

The troubles in Cuba attract much attention, and the American fleet wi'l be strengthened immediately. Minister Roberts has a communication from his or our Government, indicating other than a peacetul solution of the existing misunderstanding. Precident Grant is said to have laughed at Secretary Robeson's report of his guns in Cuban waters, and to have said they were pop guns in calibre and inferior in number to those of the Spanish fleet. The American squadron, as reinforced, will consist of the Terror, the Worcester, the Kansas, the Nosio, and the Shawmut. It is stated that the return of the squadron is according to custom, and the authorities apprehend no trouble. The execution of eight stuhend no trouble. The execution of eight stu-dents at Havana, for a riot at the grave of an obnexious volunteer captain, is generally re-garded as barbarously horrible.

THE MUSCOVY DUCK.

New York, November 28. Grand Duke Alexis, had an unprecedented

aval display last night. THE COLD SNAP.

EASTPORT, ME., November 28.
The weather is the coidest ever known in November. The thermometer is five degrees

BANGOR, ME., November 29. The thermometer stood at fifteen degrees a noon. Vessels in port had great difficulty in

THE NEW YORK RING.

Connolly Still in Durance—Mayor Hall Arrested. NEW YORK, November 29.

Connolly still lacks a quarter of a million of his ball, and is in custody at the New York Hotel. Mayor Oakey Hall will be arrested

THE MEXICAN REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, November 28. MASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 28.

A Mexican special says the government is concentrating six thousand men near Oaxaca, where Diaz has five thousand men. A battle is expected within three days. The government troops are deserting to Diaz. Congress has granted ample means to Juarez to put down the rebellion. Several generals and colonels have joined Diaz. The revolt extends from Sai Louis to the Rio Grande. Pueble he sale in revolt. The revolutionist hover bla is also in revolt. The revolutionists hover about the capital, and Vera Cruz is doubtful Mejia, the secretary of war, commands the army in the field against Diaz.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A Sait Lake telegram says that a motion to quash the indictments against Brigham Young was debated all day yesterday. Young is thought to be three hundred miles away, but thought to be three numbers away, but end-avoring to reach the city.

—The National Board of Trade meets at St. Louis on December 6th. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of a large

—Business will be entirely suspended in New York to-day. from the Eastern District we must get a grand jury into this court from that district. Now

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

SIX YORK PRISONERS RELEASED ON

Good News for Mivor Offenders-The Arguments on Tuesday.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28. Colonel Edward F. Avery, Robert May, Wm. S. May, J. Parks Wilson, J. P. Gates, and

Henry Toole, (the last named being a colored man,) arrested in York on suspicion of Ku-Kluxism, were taken before Judges Bond and Bryan on a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and were discharged on bail in the sum of \$3000 It is understood that all the Ku-Klux prison

ers accused of crimes less than murder may, upon application, be released on ball until the delivery of the decision of the Supreme Court, to which final tribunal the cases will undoubtedlý be taken on appeal.

All the members of the taxpayers' executive committee not having arrived, the meeting of the committee is deferred to to-morrow.

NOTES AND DETAILS BY MAIL.

The Second Day of the Ku-Klux Trials -Mr. Corbin's Flank Movement-The Decision of the Court.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28. When the court met this morning, there was an even larger crowd of spectators than on yesterday. A number of leading members of the bar were present, and watched the proceedings with evident interest.

Mr. Corbin presented a commission from he department of justice, associating Attorney-General D. H. Chamberlain as counse for the prosecution, and Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. Corbin, the district attorney, presented an order withdrawing his challenge to the array made Monday, and one for taking jurors from the body of the district.

from the body of the district.

Mr. Johnson, in opposition to the order presented by Mr. Corbin, said: By the act of Congress of 1822, the State of South Carolina is divided into two districts, one called the eastern and one called the western, and the offences which are alleged to have been com-mitted were within the Western District. The sixth article of the amendments to the constisixth article of the amendments to the consti-tution expressly provides, for the security of the citizen who may be indicted, that the jury which is to try him shall be summoned from the district where the offence was alleged to have been committed. I cannot be mistaken as to the purport of that amendment. If, therefore, the act of 1824 has not been repeal-

ed, and there has been no change at all in that respect, in any legal way, then we feel that it the jury which is now to be summoned is taken from the Eastern District, it would be an error which I would not be at liberty to waive, because the constitution se-cures to a party the right to be tried—to be presented by a grand jury taken from the vicinage of the district where the offence was committed—and to be tried by a petit jury se-lected from the same locality. The order which was passed by the chief justice and associate justice, yesterday, evidently seems to contemplate but one district in the State; but if, in fact, the division of the State into two

where the offence is alleged to have been committed. I mention this for the purpose of bringing it to the attention of the court, that, so far as I am concerned, we are satisfied with any judgment which the court may pronounce; but, at the same time, think—if the court should be of the opinion that the jury should be selected from the Eastern District—it would be my duty, should I represent the parties in the Supreme Court of the United States, to make that a ground of objection should the judgment be adverse to my clients.

District Attorney Corbin regiled: The State of South Carolina is divided into two districts for the purpose of the District Court. Those

for the purpose of the District Court. Those districts are called eastern and western. For the purposes of the Circuit Court the State of South Carolina in toto constitutes a district, and these parties being on trial in the Circuit. Court, the true and proper construction is that the jury should be drawn from the body of the district, which is the State. The constitutional point mades undoubtedly true, but what con-stitutes the district? Mr. Corbin said that in the act of Congress the State is spoken of as "the District of South Carolina," and contin-

ued as follows: Now in reference to the order which I presenied to the court. By an act of the 3d of March, 1885, 2 Brightly, p. 107, it is provided that "every grand jury empanelled before any District or Circuit Court of the United States to inquire into and presentment make of pub-lic of ences against the United States, com-mitted or triable within the district for which the circuit is holden, shall consist of not less than sixteen, and not exceeding twenty-three persons. If of the persons summoned less than sixteen attend, they shall be placed three persons. If of the persons summoned less than sixteen attend, they shall be placed on the grand jury, and the court shall order the marsnal to summon, either immediately, or for a day fixed, from the body of the district," that is the district for which the court is holden. It the District Court, from the district in which the Circuit Court is holden. "And, whenever a challenge to an individual grand juror is allowed, and there are not other jurors in attendance sufficient to complete the grand jury, the court shall make a like order to the marshal to summon a sufficient number of persons for that purpose. No indictment shall be found nor shall any presentment be made without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors." I think there can be no mistake about this matter. The position of the gentleman would be entirely correct if we were in the District Court; but when we come to a court that comprehends the whole State in its jurisdiction, then the juries should be drawn from that district.

Mr. Johnson. May it please your Honors, the constitutional provision was evidently intended for the security of the citizen—not for the benefit of the government. Or, rather, it is especially intended for the security of the cone, and has no reference to the security of the one, and has no reference to the security of the other. The common law rule, which is supposed to be very materially for the security of the subject, required the jury to be taken from the vicinage where the offence was perpetrated. The provision is to be construed liberally; nothing is more true than this principle. Now the learned counsel alleged that if a criminal cause was instituted in a district court, and not in the Circuit Court

this principle. Now the learned counsel alleged that if a criminal cause was instituted in a district court, and not in the Circuit Court of the United States, the jury would only be summoned from that district; but, he mainsummoned from that district; but, he main-tains, that inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court extends over the whole State, there is no necessity at all for entorcing the provision of the constitution—or, rather, for applying the provision of the con-stitution to a case in that condition. It seems to me that the learned gentleman is incorrect. It is true that the Circuit Court has jurisdic-tion as a court court has purisdiction, as a court, over the entire District of South Carolina; but when we come to inquire how the jury is to be collected, we must then look to the act which makes two districts in the State of South Carolina and apply the con-stitutional provision, that the jury shall be selected from that district in which the offence selected from that district in which the offence was committed. I submit, however, that I am perfectly willing, so far as I am individually concerned, to abide by any ruling, only repeauing that if the ruling should be adverse, I would deem it my duty to make an objection in the Supreme Court of the United States, should I represent any of these cases there.

Mr. Corbin. If the construction of the distinguished counsel on the other side is correct, we shall be put in this very anomolous condition, that if we are to look to the districts constituted for the purpose of the District Courts, when we get a man from the Western District to try we must get a grand jury from that district to present a bill. When we get a prisoner from the Eastern District we must get a grand how are we ever to get along with this business if that construction is to prevail? Is it to be presumed that the business is to be utterly blocked by such a construction? And if we look into the constitution, there is nothing said in the section referred to in the amendment as to

section referred to in the amendment as to what a district shall be; it simply says this, "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed"—the State and district. Now, if the State consultates a district of itself then State State constitutes a district of itself, then State and district are synonomous—"which district shall have been previously ascertained by law." The State of South Carolina has been

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

fixed by law as a district for the purposes of a circuit court, to be held at Columbia and at Charleston.

At the conclusion of the argument, Judge Bond announced as the opinion of the court that, so far as the Circuit Court is concerned, there is but one district in South Carolina. This was the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, and the marshal was entitled to summon a jury from the body of the district. Mr. Johnson reserved the point made in his

argument.
Judge Bond then asked the marshal how much time was necessary to summon the jurors, who replied that forty-eight hours would be required.

The court then adjourned until Friday, at 11

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

Return of the Grand Duke to New York His proposed Tour of the Country-Probable Visit to Charleston-Cata cazy and his Troubles - Why Grant Quarrelled with Him-Attacking the Gas Monopoly-How to make Gas Bills Reasonable-New Porms by Longfellow and Tennyson.

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, November 25. The Grand Duke came back from Washington last night, landed at the foot of Desbrosses street from the Jersey City ferry boat, and while the carriages which had been in waiting carried most of his party to the Clarendon Hotel, slipped off himself, with one of his suite, and "footed it" up Canal street and Broadway with a cigar in his mouth. To-day begins round of festivities, including three grand balls, and then his Imperial Highness starts off on a tour through the country. I have seen no published programme of his route, but I ember of the committee having learn from a memoer of the committee naving him in charge here that he contemplates going East first, and from Boston West, by the way of Montreal, to Chicago and St. Louis. After a look at the prairies, he will go down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and return to New York by the way of the Atlantic coast. This plan will involve a stop possibly at Charles.

olan will involve a stop, possibly, at Charles-Catacazy will travel with the Prince whe ever he goes. As he has relieved himself of the duties of minister to this country, upon the intimation that his passports would be sent to him if he did not, he will have no official to him if he did not, he will have no omical cares to mar the perfect enjoyment of the trip West and South. There seems to be a very wide-spread misunderstanding about the causes of the quarrel between the administration and the minister. I am constantly asked by anxious inquirers what the trouble is. It does seem that the newspapers, while abusing Catacaxy roundly, have been careless about making analysis him. I unmaking specific charges against him. I un-derstand that there is a lady in the case, but nothing more need be written on that point, except to say that Madame Catacazy, a beauti-ful and accomplished woman, and a favorite in ful and accomplished woman, and a favorite in Washington season before last, has withdrawn entirely from society. Catacazy came out here under the patronage of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian prime minister, and has been kept here by his protector in spite of the in-formal remonstrances of the State Depart-

The immediate cause of the displeasure of the President and Secretary Fish is, that M. Catacazy has violated official etiquetie by expressing the opinion freely, and in language not choice, that both of these gentlemen are not far removed from natural born idiots. It is charged that he has caused Washington correspondents of newspapers published elsewhere to revile the President. It is also as ditable is mixed up in the notorious Perkins. that he is mixed up in the notorious Perkins claim, and that he is a small, intriguing person generally. Either Gortschakoff has deceived the Emperor about the standing of his favorite at the Whitehouse, or Catacazy has been fortunate apparent to make the cary has been fortunate enough to make the premier believe he is innocent of the accusations which our minister at St. Petersburg, Gover-nor Curtin, has been the medium of conveying to that statesman. Yesterday ended Catacazy's diplomatic career in this country, however, and the danger of a war growing

out of the obstinacy of the imperial houses of Grant and Romanoff is dispelled.

The newest newspaper russ, now that the interest in the dead ring is dying out, is about the gas monopoly. It is a good idea for the leading journals to attack the great abuses of our time, one after another, and lay them out our time, one after another, and all them ou as they did the Ring, and perhaps the stree cars, ferries, hackmen, targ-t companies, muddy streets, Sunday ruffians, indecem newspapers and dangerously constructed theatres, will each have their turn. The charges against the gas companies is, that they fur nish very poor gas and charge an enormous price for it. They have a complete monopoly one company supplies the lower section of the city, and the other the upper. Their bills against consumers are extravagant and un-

city, and the other the upper. Their onis against consumers are extravagant and unreasonable, and remonstrance only elicits a threat to "cut your gas off." All sorts of petty swindles about metres and deposits are perpetrated, and altogether the clizzn is as arbitrarily and unjustly treated as if he lived under the rod of the King of Dahomey.

The journals have taken up the cause of the people in earnest, and their columns teem with communications from the victims. Two remedies are proposed. One is competition. Other companies must he permitted to lay pipe and supply gas in the localities dominated by the monopolies. When there are a half dozen different gas companies soliciting a consumer's patronage, they are all likely to offer the best article they can manufacture at a reasonable price, and, above all, to be civil, which the monopolies are not. Next to omnibus drivers, the most disagreeable people to do business with in New York are the employees in the gas offices. The other cure of the present outrage is the assumption of gas supply by the city. There is no reason why, it the city furnishes water, it should not furnish light. If gas was furnished from city works, as water is, consumers would be sure to have it at cost price, and have the addiworks, as water is, consumers would be sur to have it at cost price, and have the add tional advantage of being able to hold the gas men to strict accountability if they faired to do their duty. The matter will come before the Reform Legislature for consideration, and

Reform Legislature for consideration, and doubtiess the gas companies will be on hand with their money bags.

It is something of a coincidence that extracts appeared in the papers yeaterday simultaneously from new poems by Tennyson and Longfellow. The latter has produced an elaborate work, nothing less than the life of Christ in dramatic form. He calls it the "Divine Tragedy." The text of the Scriptures is followed very closely, yet many of the character parts are presented in choice original blank verse. There are scenes worked up with great power, notably that of the crucifixion. Jennyson has produced another idyli, the "Last Tournament," in which King Arthur and his knights and laddes continue their adventures. The poem is of one thousand adventures. The poem is of one thousan lines, and is to be printed in full in a forti coming number of Harper's Weekly, from a

## ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

-On Monday the house of Mr. James I Alken, of Winnsboro', was robbed of two nur dred and fifeen dollars. The burglass len note at Captain Bacot's, next door, say let as Mr. Alken was sick they only took h

as Mr. Alken was sick they only took in pocketbook.

—A number of prisoners and witnesses, it go before the United States Circuit Count, a rived in Coumbia on Tuesday. Many of the appeared to be well provisioned, some he mattresses, and others bedding and clothing and the most of them looked as if they mear to make the best of their situation. The ere in charge of a detachment of Unite The freights both up and down the line

the Greenville and Columbia Railroad are very heavy for this season of the year.

—An office of the Western Union Union Telegraph Company has been established in the cloak-room at the Statehouse.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE STATE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Third Day-Missions and Periodicals-Furman University-Efforts to Revive its Usefulness-Interesting Closing Exercises of the Convention.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] CAMDEN, November 25. The convention met as usual this morning.

and, after prayer by the Rev. O. A. Norris, proceeded to business. The reports of various committees were received and acted upon, and after a very long, animated and interesting discussion it was resolved to continue the State mission work under the organization by which it has heretofore been conducted, and the executive board at Newberry were instructed to carry on with all the means they could command the glorious work of evange-lizing our devastated but the more, even on account of her desolution, beloved State; and in order to facilitate this noble enterprise, which ought to awaken our highest interest as Baptists and engage our most zealous ef-forts, the various associations were earnestly lores, the various associations were earnestly urged to co-operate with the board and render them all the assistance which they possibly could. Several of the associations and churches present through their representations and dead the second several s tives pledged themselves to come forward and assist heartlly in the good work. The ex-ecutive board is located at Newberry C. H., the chairman of same being. G. T. Scott, Esq., of that town.

The committee on periodicals presented the following report: Your committee find two newspapers, the Religious Herald and the Working Christian, in circulation among the brethren of our State, both filling useful spheres; the one in communicating general eligious information, and the other serving as means of immediate communication in reare apprised that they are private enterprises, dependant for success upon the fidelity with which they supply the denominational needs, and being such cannot claim to be recognized as the official organs of the Baptists of this or any other State. We wish them well, and trust that the only rivalry hereafter maintain-ed between them may be a rivalry of love and good works. We further commend to the avorable consideration of our brethren our missionary paper, the Home and Foreign Jour-nal, and the Sunday-school papers, Kind Words and the Baptist Teacher, which have

Words and the Bapitst Teacher, which have already obtained some currency among us.

(Signed) T. H. Pope, Chairman.

After much debate this report was laid on the table. During the day the board of trustees of Furman University held their usual seesion. This university is an institution of learning, founded by the Bapitsts of South Carolina, and under the care of the State convention. It is givented in the Town of Green. carolina, and under the care of the state con-vention. It is cituated in the Town of Green-ville, and offers to the young student ample opportunities for high intellectual culture. Before the late war it was endowed with a sufficient fund to make it entirely self-supporling, and enjoyed a large and gratifying measure of prosperity—as many as one hun-dred and fifty students being at one time ma-triculated within its walls. That endowment having been lost by the disasters which have befallen our State, the board of trustees are now endeavoring to place the institution once more upon a firm and solid basis, and to this end they propose to raise a new endowment of two hundred thousand dellars, and as soon as this amount shall have been secured, to throw the doors of the university open to all suitable persons who are capable of entering, for ten years free of charge. About one-half of the amount has already been raised, and the report of the general agent gave flatter-ing hopes of the obtaining of the remaining half at an early day. The importance of this undertaking cannot be over-estimated.

The convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the president, November 26. To-day (Sunday) the churches in the town were day (Sunday) the churches in the town were occupied by ministers of the Convention, as follows: Rev. John G. Williams, of Barnwell, in the Baptist church, in the morning; Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Charleston, in the Methodist church, in the morning; Rev. Fred. W. Eason, of Darlington, in the Presbyterian church, in the morning; Rev. C. C. Bitting, of Richmond, Va., in the Presbyterian church, at night; Rev. J. O. B. Dargan, D. D., of Darlington, in the Colored Baptist church, in the afternoon; and Rev. T. H. Pope, of Newberry, in the Colored Methodist church, at night.

A mass meeting of Sunday Schools was also

A mass meeting of Sunday Sch which several addresses were delivered.

After the services in the Presbyterian church After the services in the Presoverian church at night, occupied by courteous invitation, the convention was once more called to order, a closing hymn was sung, and with the benediction, the body adjourned, to meet with the Baplist Church at Darlington C. H., on Thursday before the fourth Lord's Day in November, 1872.

F. W. E.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

ROME, November 29.

The Pope protests against all ideas of compromise with the present rulers of Italy.

MADRID, November 29. Sickles's marriage to Miss Creich was a brilliant affair. They left Madrid immediately for Liverpool, and will go thence by steamer to New York.

BERLIN, November 29. The government is advised that the German sallors imprisoned at Rio Janeiro are released. A pacific solution of the trouble with Brazil is probable. Bismarck is sick.

LONDON, November 29. The Prince of Wales obtains some sleep, but the anxiety regarding the result is not re-BRUSSKIS, November 29.

The ministers have resigned, and the peo-ple, pacified by this, dispersed. Order pre-vails throughout the city. PARIS, November 29.

The Germans have commenced fortilying the passes in the Vosges.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 29.

The cholera has increased largely in Stamboul within the past few days.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 29. A rising barometer, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather, is probable for Thursday over the lakes and Atlantic coast, the winds increasing to brisk northwest is New England, but diminishing and veering to the north from the lower lakes to North Carolina. Basterly winds are probable, with threateding weather, in. the Gulf States, with cloudy weather on the South Atlantic coast. The snow west of Kansas and Nebraska will probably extend eastward over those States. Cautionary signals will continue for this Cautionary signals will continue for this evening at Oswego, Rochester, Norfolk and New York, and are ordered for New London, Boston and Portland. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the

Signal Service, C. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time. He Dir Sta

Place of Observation.	neter	ermometer	Wind	roe of Wind	Weather
Angusta, Ga	80.02		NW	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore	30 07	34	NW	Brisk.	Olear.
Boston			NW	rresh.	Hazy.
Charleston	29.97	58		Gentle.	Clear.
Cnicago	30.39		\W	Gentie.	Fair.
Oincinnati	30.39		NE	Gentle.	Fair.
Galveston	30.07		NE	Gentle.	Cloudy
Key West, Fla	29.99		NW	Light.	Hazy.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.24		N	Fresh.	Cloudy
Memphis. Tenn	30.31	33		Gentie.	Cloudy
Mt. Washington.	28.77		NW	Fresh.	Cloudy
New Orleans	30.05		NE	Hentle.	Cloudy
New York	29.94		W	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.04	39		Brisk.	Filr.
Philadelphis	30.00		NW	Brisk.	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.60		NW	Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah	29.95		NW	Gentle.	Fair.
ar Long	30.36		NW	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington, D C.	30.00		NW	Brisk.	Fair.
Wilmington.N C.	30.01	51	N	Gentle.	Fair.

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.41 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

THE ALLEGED SCHOOL FRAUDS. Ex-Commissioner Moulton Emery De

nies the Charges Made Against Him. CHARLESTON, November 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. SIR-On my arrival from the country, this morning, I see that in your paper of yesterday I am made the subject of a most wanton and unjust attack by the school commissione of this county. He has gone out of his way to charge me with gross fraud in the previous

administration of the office. I am at a loss to understand the motives for his gratuitous aspersions, unless it be but part and parcel of a contemptible system of annoy-ance with which, for the past two years, I have ance with which, for the past two years, I have been visited, in the shape of insulting anonymous communications from the K. K. K. and their kindred sort. These malignants have pushed their inquiries in every direction, but failed to discover anything against me. At last, through Mr. E. Montague Grimke, their exertions have culminated in these charges.

Now to the facts, unperverted and unvariabled. To the charge that I allowed a claim o \$1600 for building school-houses, of which but one is in existence, I have to say that the board of trustees in that district, in whom the law had lodged the power, had exclusive charge of the erection of the houses. I am as much surprised as Mr. E. M. G. that they are not in existence. The board of trustees drew the order on the county treasury for the pay in the name, as I supposed, of the builder, and on their assurance that the work was done, I countersigned it and received their youcher for the same. To this extent was I onnected with the transaction -no more, n less, and there it ended. If Mr. E. M. G. or a million such men, mean to charge o instanate that I consider at any fraud in the matter. I pronounce the assertion wilfully alse. If he has any evidence, let him pr

luce it.

Mr. E. M. G. further states that I paid a eacher \$37 50 for a claim, and drew a pay cer fificate for \$250 for three month's services. This I deny. I never allowed to any single eacher (except in one instance, to the prin cipal of a school, whose claim I did not cash) more than \$50 per month. The amounts due principal and assistants were put collectively into one pay certificate, drawn to the order of

He may say this is a technical error on his part, and that the certificate was for five month's service; as it must have been, if true

It this is what he means, I answer very likely such was the case. I know not to whom he refers—whether such certificate embrace one, two or three teachers; but if I refered to my books I might instance a case or two where in a teacher's settlement with me the disproportion between the amount in cash re-ceived and the face of the certificate was even greater; and why?

The State supplied the books to the pupils through the school commissioner, holding me responsible for their value. Not only these,

but others which the State prescribed be not furnish, I issued to the teachers a not turnish. I issued to the teachers as the law provided, at but ten per cent. on their cost, with the special instruction of my superior in office that the teacher should sell them to the pupils at the prescribed rate, and the money returned every month. I found that it was utterly impossible to carry out these instructions, as the money received by the teachers was, in the shapes of pay from the teachers was, in the absence of pay from the State, their only reliance for support. Hence, making a virtue of necessity, I told them to go on and I would deduct what was due from their wages. Some teachers drew due from their wages. Some teachers drew nearly their whole pay this way
Finding my term of office drawing to a close, and myself responsible for many hundred dollars' worth of books and no possibility of the teachers getting their pay, I was obliged to take their certificates, and, after deducting the amounts due for books and the ruling rates of discount for all such paper, to borrow the money and pay them the remain-

ruling rates of discount for all such paper, to borrow the money and pay them the remainder in cash. This I effected in most cases by depositing these certificates at their market rates as security. If the discount was high, the victims, if such there were, can thank those who, by every misrepresentation possible, depreciated such paper.

I transacted this business not through any third party around the corner, but openly and above board, unconscious then as now of violating any law or in any way doing anything above board, unconscious their as now of vio-lating any law or in any way doing anything dishonorable. In no case did I purchase the certificate of any teacher who was not in my debt, though importunately besought so to do, at any price, wishing merely to protect myself.

Again, when commencing to organize schools I established a grade of pay of ten, fifteen and twenty-five dollars per month, according to merit. Subsequently, in a conversation with the State superintendent, I was informed that the grades of wages recommended by the State board of education were twenty-five, thirty-five and fifty dollars per month. I gov-erned myself accordingly, and so informed the teachers. Each pay certificate was drawn ac cording to this schedule, regardless of whether a teacher was indebted to me or not. For every month's wages drawn on these certificates there is a monthly report of services rendered, and for every pay certificate there is a proper voucher on file in the school commis-sioner's office.

The charge that I have defrauded the county is utterly baseless. Possibly I may be amenable to the charge of having acted the part of Shylock. If so, I never heard of it from

ot Shylock. If so, I never heard of it from
the teachers who had every opportunity to
find purchasers elsewhere, and whose business
it was, if anybody's, to complain. Mr. E. M.
G. seems to have invented grievances for
them, doubtless wishing to thrust upon me the
discarded mantle of his ancestry.

In conclusion, let me say, I icar no investigation, and that, were I placed now as then, I
should do exactly the same thing. I confess,
however, to a feeling of mortification at being
subjected to such a persions, but am confident
that in the opinion of every unprejudiced man
they are deemed to be, as they are, false. To
the verdict of those who are pleased to think
otherwise I am wholly indifferent.

Very respectfully, Very respectfully, MOULTON EMERY.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

-Senator Norton was robbed of his wallet while entering the cars at Jersey City yester-

day.

—A judgment for \$478,000 is rendered against the defaulting Philadelphia treasurer. the defaulting Philadelphia treasurer.

—A Baltimore negro, convicted of an assault upon a lady, is sentenced to twenty years in he penitentiary.

The Court of Claims resumes its sessions at Washington on Monday.

The Departments will be closed to-day.

CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-TER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.-A perfectly clear preparation in one oottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youthful appearince, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to pro mote the growth of the hair and stop its falling out. It is entirely harmless, and perfectly free from any poisonous substance, and will therefore take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia's have been sent us from many of our most promi nent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are biectionable CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect It is warranted to corrain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soil the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the best dressings for the Hair in use. It restores the color of the Hair "more perfect and uniformly than any other preparation," and always does so in from three to ten days, virtually feeding the roots of the Hair with all the nourishing qualities necessary to its gowth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Hair mere post tively than anything else. The application of this won terful discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair a pleasing and elegant appearance.

We call especial attention to the fact that a limited number of trial bottles will be given way gratuitously to those wishing to try it. You will notice that in pursuing this course our aim is to convince by the actual merits of the article. ARTHUR NATTANS.

Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. For sale by the Agent, DR. H. L. No. 131 Meeting street, Charlesto DR. H. L. R. novis-stuthly

Obitnarn.

CLISSEY.—Departed this life, November 16th, after a brief illness, Miss Emma Cument, in the May her soul rest in peace.

Special Notices.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO

EMBER 30, 1871.—THURSDAY being Thanksgivcg Day, this Office will be closed. TAXES for 1871 will be received on PRIDAY and SATURDAY, 1st and 2d December, without the

S. THOMAS, City Treasurer. NOTICE.—NO DEBTS CONTRACT-

ED on account of the sloop ZULIKA, except by my special order, will be paid. NICHOLAS F. DEVEREUX. For Owner.

nov30-thstu3 PUBLIC MARKETS, NOVEMBER 9, 1871.—To Mornow being set apart as a day of

Thanksgiving, the Markets will be closed to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.

nov29-2 PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH DAROLINA, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1871. To Morrow, the 30th instant, having been set

giving, this Bank will be closed. nov29 J. B. B J. B. BETTS. Cashier. PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK. CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.-In accordance with the Proclamation of the United States authorities, this Bank will be closed on Thurs-DAY next, 30th instant. All majurities of the day must therefore be anticipated as to payment. H. G. LOPER, Cashier nov28

FOR CHOICE FAMILY GROCKE-IES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., also for a New and Superior artic e of Irish GINGER ALE, call at E. E. BEDFORD'S, No. 275 King stree

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.—Delega-from the State and County Agricultural Society to the Agricultural Congress which meets in Se ets for one fare at the Ticket Offices of this Com pany at Charleston, Columbia, Orangeborg and Vice-President.

THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND, -OFFICAL RAFFLED NUMBERS. CLASS No. 221 -MORNING. 26-70-21-56-1-34-58-9-54-71-77-78

S. B. PICKENS, G. T. A.

CLASS No. 222-EVENING. 29-70-25-43-49-73-7-66-20-2-8-19 As witness our hand at Charleston this 19th day of November, 1871. FENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND. Sworn Commis OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER

rer of Charleston County will be opened on the 20th day of November, 1871, for the receipt of TAXES due the State and County for the year 1871. The penalty of twenty per cent. provided by aw will be added to all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1872.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

NOVEMBER ers. 1871 .- The Books of the Treasu-

The rate of thration for the year 1871 is as fol-State Tax per centum..... milis County Tax per centum...... mills. Poll Tax per capita...... 1 00

nov8-1mo Treasurer Charleston County. OFFICE OITY TREASURF & NO VEMBER 25. 1871.—By Resolution of Council, the City Treasurer is authorized to receive the BAL ANCE OF CORPORATION TAX for 1871 until the 30th instant, without additional expense, after which date Executions will be promptly sent to the Sheriff. S. THOMAS. City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HATE DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Bruggists. Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York.

SON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects f Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impedimenta to Marriage removed. New method of treatent. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Ad-

dress HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oot12 Millinern, Dressmaking, &t.

MILLINERY. MRS. M. DUNLAP,

No. 364 KING STREET. I wish to inform my lady friends and the pub

> NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

lic generally, that I have just opened an entire

No. 384 KING STREET.

Remember, these Goods are entirely New. nov294

MRS. M. J. COTCHETT, BRANCH OF MME. DEMOREST, No. 277 KING STREET. OPPOSITE MESSES, CARRING-TON & CO.

DRESS MAKING in all its branches. PAT-TERNS always on hand for sale.

Stitching neatly executed. All orders promptly attended to.

nov28-1mo

MRS. M. J. ZERNOW,

No. 304 KING STREET,

Would respectfully inform the ladies that she OPEN THIS DAY A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY

GOODS. DRENSMAKING in all its branches attended to as usual. Having obtained the Agency of Mome.

is now prepared to furnish a general ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS. Country orders will receive prompt attention.

DEMOREST'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS,

WITTE BROTHERS, F. A C T O B S COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6 ACCOMMODATION WHARP, HARLESTON, S. C Will make liberal advances on consignments to them or to their friends in New York and Liver-pool. Will also pay strict attention to the filing of all orders for Plantation and Family Supplies.

GEO. W. WITTE.....ARMIN F. WITTE.