LAWS OF THE STATE.

Published by Authority.

Seventy-nine of the Code of Precedure of

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the State of South Caro-

Section 1. That section two hundred and

seventy-nine of the Code of Procedure be

amended by striking out the word "second,"

AN ACT to more effectually provide for the Re-

cording of all Conveyances of Real Estate.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the State of South

Carolina, now met and sitting in General As-

That every conveyance of real estate, within

this State, hereafter made, shall, within three

sembly and by the authority of the same:

first recorded his said conveyance.

gages, shall be recorded.

Approved January 8, 1872.

by the authority of the same:

by repealed.

tent with the provisions of this act, are here-

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for the Republi-

Journals of the General Assembly thereof.

Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

now met and sitting in General Assembly, and

1. That the Republican Printing Company

be, and they are hereby, authorized to have

printed one thousand copies each, of volumes

this State, and five hundred copies of the Jour-

the State Library, subject to proper distribu-

2. The cost of the printing herein provided

Returned to the Senate with the objections

IN THE SENATE, December 9, 1871.

J. WOODRUFF,

Clerk of Senate.

of his Excellency the Governor, November

On the question, shall this joint resolution

become a law, the objections of his Excellen-

cy the Governor to the contrasy notwith-

House of Representative.

By order.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of

cation of certain Statutes of this State, and

lina, now met and sitting in General Assem-

bly, and by the authority of the same:

Approved 8th of January, A. D. 1872.

the State of South Carolina.

from the first line of said section.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. NO QUORUM IN THE HOUSE-OUR SO-

LONS ON A SPREE.

Confirmations by the Senate-No Discussion of the Metropolitan Police

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 22. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following trial justices: Union-G. Foster and A. A. Hammett; Kershaw-Julius Davis and J. P. DePass.

In the House there was no quorum. The meeting of the judiciary committee, to discuss the Metropolitan Police Bill, did not take

NERVES OF STEEL.

Blood-Curdling Performances of an Eronaut at Norfolk.

Young Donaldson, the daring aronaut, who made a balloon ascension at Reading, Pa., on the 30th of August last, and performed a series of trapeze feats when a mile or more from the earth, repeated his thrilling performance in Norfolk on Monday last. There was no basket to the balloon, but its place was supplied by a trapeze similar to those used by circus performers, and above the trapeze was placed a hoop, secured to which was a suit of heavy clothing, to be used by the ærial voyager when he encountered the cold currents. The Norfolk Journal, in describing the ascen-

when the balloon was released from its moorings and reached a great attitude, Donaldson suddenly, and apparently with little effort, threw himself into a sitting posture on the bar, kissing his hand to the crowd below. Suddenly, pretending to lose his balance, he fell backwards, silding head downward until he caught by his toes on the side ropes that suspended the trapeze bar. In this perilous resittent he swing ta and fire several seconds suspended the trapeze bar. In this perilous position he swung to and fro several seconds—a time which seemed an age to the awestricken crowd below. It was curious to observe the varying emotions of the crowd—as varying as the dispositions of each individual. Some were thrilled with admiration of the courage of the daring man and kept their eyes rivetted on him. Others, shuddering with horror, turned away with pallid faces and beating hearts, and covered their eyes with their hands to shut out the dreadful eight. Faint shrieks were heard from the ladles, and some turned to leave the spot, but true to the characteristic of their sex—curiosity—concluded to take one more look, and ladies, and some turned to leave the spot. Out true to the characteristic of their sex—curiosity—concluded to take one more look, and looking once, looked again. Throwing himself back in his seat on the bar the zeronaut sat astride the same. Then began a series of gymnastic evolutions—balancing himself on horseback, furning over and "skinning the cat" by the side ropes, &c. Upward grandly and steadily rose the balloon, cleaving the air like a mighty bird. At length it looked like a mere speck in the clouds. Opera glasses and telescopes were brought into requisition, and by their aid Donaldson could still be seen performing his gymnastic leats. After rising to a tremendous height the ballcon hung for a few moments seemingly suspended in mid-air, and then sailed eff in a southeastern direction. When the balloon was a mere speck in the distance, invisible to the naked eye, and almost through powerful telescopes, the man with nerves of steel and the heart of a lion repeated his daring trapeze feat by hangler head downward supended by his foes man with nerves of steel and the neart of a lion repeated his daring trapeze feat by hanging head downward, suspended by his toes. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Norfolk, and seldom anywhere in the world. The description of such a scene reads like a The description of such a scene reads like a romance, but the reality far surpasses the most vivid powers of "word painting," and we desist from the vain effort to depict it. When the ærial ship had reached an altitude of about half a mile, and struck the colder current of air, the æronaut was observed to climb up to the hoop and get his suit of thick clothes. Descending to the bar he dressed blacked, and then resumed the gramastic dishimself, and then resumed the gymnastic dishimself, and then resumed the gymnastic dis-play—exercising himself to keep warm. Those who were fortunate to have telescopes saw the balloon gradually descending. Occasionally the æronaut would throw down a bag of sand to enable the balloon to rise—the coun-try probably not being suited for a descent. Late in the evening it was rumored that Don-aldson had descended salely near Kempsville, in Princess Anne County.

THE NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.

Jay Cooke and Rothschild's Offer to Take Six Hundred Millions.

Jay Cooke publishes the following card in

the Philadelphia newspapers: Some portions of the press of this and other cities having expressed doubts as to the reality of the recent proposition made to the secrety of the recent proposition made to the secretary of the treasury by myself in behalf of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Bothschilds & Sons, of London, I deem it proper to say that such proposition, and under such authority from London, was made in entire good faith, and the parties interested are ready to carry out promptly the negotiations as soon as the secretary of the treasury is able to comply

secretary of the treasury is able to comply with its terms, and shall conclude to accept the proposition.

The facts are these: About the 22d of December, J. Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, after a conference with the Messrs. Rothschilds, agreed upon a joint proposition as follows: To take \$50,000,000 of the new five percent. loan on or before the 1st of February next, with the option of \$50,000,000 more during this year, and should Congress accede to the secretary's recommendation and make the interest payable in Loudon, then to take an additional \$200,000,000 of the fives and \$300,000,000 of the four and a halfs on or before the close of 1873. The negotiation is, with the exception of one amendment—to \$300,000,000 of the four and a nairs of or offere the close of 1873. The negotiation is, with the exception of one amendment—to make the interest payable in London—to be on the precise terms, as to time and mode of payment, commissions, &c., and was granted in the \$130,000,000 negotiation. The secretary, also, was required to notify from time to time payments of future sums of six per cent. bonds precisely as before. This proposition was telegraphed to me, and I sent a special messenger to Washington with it, and it was presented to Secretary Boutwell on the morning of the 23d ultimo. Mr. Richardson also telegraphed to the secretary from London a duplicate of the proposition on the same day. My brother, Governor Cooke, telegraphed to me from Washington, after his audience with the secretary, that the proposition was favorably received and was being considered, and shortly afterward asked me, at the request of the secretary, if the payment of interest abroad was a size qua non. As soon as the letters arrived from London containing the Ruthschilds and the full text. containing the particulars of the arrange-ments with the Rothschilds and the full text ments with the Rothschilds and the limit text of the proposition, I copied the same and forwarded the documents to the secretary, where they now are on file awaiting his action. I regret exceedingly that Mr. Boutwell, when asked by reporters and others as to the truth of the rumors, did not state what hed converted. But this is not our fault, and had occurred. But this is not our fault, and we are not willing to have our good name and consistent course brought into question, and therefore give all the facts as above. The preposition was made, just as tele-graphed from London, in entire good faith, and will be promptly worked out to a success-ful termination as soon as Mr. Boutwell gives

us and those who are associated with us the power to act. The who'e six hundred mil-lions, in my opinion, can be funded into four and a half and five per cents, during the present year, which together with what has already been done, will save nearly ten mil-lions of dollars per annum to the treasury.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, January 13. A junk, disabled off the coast of Japan, drifted twenty five hundred miles; only three of the crew (out of twenty-three) were saved. The laborers on the Panama Railroad have struck. Several wealthy Cubans are opening extensive sugar plantations on the Isthmus.

Lima, January 13.

The editors of the Nacionale are still imprisoned, and not allowed to see their families. An American photographer, named Richardson, is also imprisoned for caricaturing the leading politicians. Our minister at Lima protested unsuccessfully. RETURNED TO LIFE.

The Most Singular Case of Circumstantial Evidence on Record - The Victim Turning up Two Years After his Alleged Assassin's Execution.

[From the Naw York Sunday Dispatch.] It is only within the present century that the law has required, in case of murder, the finding and identification of the victim. Pre-vious to that, if a man disappeared, and his absence could not be accounted for, a person absence could not be accounted for, a person to whom circumstantial evidence pointed as his probable murderer could be arrested and hanged for the alleged crime. "A most extraordinary case, which occurred during the war between England and France, at the beginning of the present century, first called particular attention to the singular law, and was ultimately the cause of its being replaced by the statute as it now stands. The story is substantially as follows:

substantially as follows:

Two Englishmen, uncle and nephew, took up their quarters at a well known inn in Portsmouth, close to the pier. They were well received by the landlord, for they had plenty of money in their possession. The uncle, whom we will call William, suggested to his com-panion, who shall be called Robert, in the hearing of the landlord, that they should hand hearing of the landlord, that they should hand their money to their host for safe-keeping. Robert objected, and proposed that they should keep it on their persons. This was agreed to. At night they occupied the same room and the same bed. The inn was an old-fashloned irregular building. From their bedroom the two men could enter a long passage which has along the end of the house to the pler. They went to their room together about eleven o'clock at night. Next morning Robert entered the landlord's room with a hur-ried, anxious air, and asked the landlord whether he knew what had become of his uncle. The landlord said he did not. At the same time he observed to his horror that the hands of Robert were stained with blood. The landlord arose and suggested that they should go to the bed-room together. They did so. On entering a terrible speciacle met the landlord's gaze. The clothes of the bed, which had evidently been occupied by two
persons, were stained all over with blood.
The outside pillow was saturated with it. The
floor by the bedside was stained with it. The wash-basin and the stand were also bespattered with blood. On the dressing table lay a large jockteley or sailor's knife, the handle and blade all bloody. Drops of blood marked the floor from the bedside to the door which opened upon the passage referred to. The landlord told Robert the case was a very suspicious one, and that he must place it in the hands of the authorities. He did forthwith. Robert was arrested. On being searched his shirt was found to be bloody. Bloodstains were discovered in the passage from the bedroom door to the water's edge, where apparently there had been a struggle. On Robert were found the purse and papers of the missing man.

Robert, who manifested coolness and presence of mind, told the following story: After his uncle and himself had been in bed a short time the former, who lay on the outside, comwash-basin and the stand were also bespat-

time the former, who lay on the outside, com-plained that his nose was bleeding. He leaned over the side of the bed. Presently he got up over the side of the beat. Freshity he got up and went to the washstand. He used water freely, but in vain. The bleeding still continued, and so violently that the men both became alarmed. Robert suggested the application of cold iron to the back of his uncle's neck. tion of cold iron to the back of his uncie's neck. He took his jack-knife out of his pocket and applied it accordingly. In attending to his uncle his hands and shirt were stained with blood. As the bleeding still continued, William dressed himself and said he would go out at the side door and walk on the pier in the cold morning air. Before doing so, he handed his morning air. Before doing so he handed his pocket-book and purse to his nephew to keep until his return. Robert fell asleep alter his uncle left, and was astounded when he awoke in the morning to find that he had not returned. Robert was indicted for murder. All the circumstances were against him. The jury believed that William had been mardered and his body carried down to the water and flung in. Robert was convicted and senienced to be hanged, and hauged he was accordingly in

be hanged, and hanged he was accordingly as a few days.

Two years afterward the missing man returned. He confirmed every word that his nephew had uttered in his defence. When william reached the pier on the night of the William reached the pier on the night of the supposed murder he turned to the left, and had only gone a few paces when he was pounced upon by a press gang. He was overpowered and carried to boat, and in an hour found himself on board a British sloop-of-war in Southampton waters. The vessel was getting under way. In her he remained for three months without a chance of writing to his friends. Then the ship was captured by a French frigate, and William spent twenty ment as belligerents. They will endeavor to months in a French prison. On his release he returned to England to find to his horror that showing the landing of twenty-five thousand his beloved nephew had been hanged as his coolles and several cargoes of slaves.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 22 The Louisiana committee reconsidered its action of Friday, and will depart for New Or-leans on Wednesday. Governor Warmoth has eated his call upon the President for troops. repeated his call upon the President for troops.
In the Senate, the committee on the postal telegraph bill reported. Ramsay, who reported the bill, said the rates had been reduced in

nearly all countries to about the rates pro-posed, and urged early action.

Blair effered a preamble and resolution di-recting the President to open negotiations with Spain for Cuba, which went over under

the rules.

Davis offered a resolution for a committee regarding the private and public character of the President. As it was apparent that it would lead to a long and excited debate, it was represented. was postponed.

The discussion of the amnesty bill was resumed. A rambling debate followed. It seems to be the disposition to force the subject to an early issue.

early issue.

Kellogg, from the committee, reported a bill regarding the entry of merchandise at New Orleans, with an amendment.

In the House, bills were introduced for a better system of quarantine in the Southern.

States, and for appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the Washington monument.

The committee of ways and means were instructed to report upon the tobacco tax. structed to report upon the tobacco tax.

A committee was appointed to investigate the new territorial government.

Whitney introduced a resolution removing the political disabilities of Herschel V. Johnson and other Georgians, which passed by a two-thirde rate. a two-thirds vote.

A resolution to pay the expenses of the Louislana committee provoked a long and acri-monious debate, and at length passed. Ad-

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22 Carter, after reading a communication from Emery, inclosing his instructions, said:
"The United States troops and General Emery are used to perpetuate infamies which would drive any Northern or Western State into revolution, and which w be uncarthed when the invasilyating comp. when the investigating com: rrives." In the cry "Let's fight," "We e golds in anyhow," was raised by the crowd. Carter repiled: "The men! who let their passions overcome their reason would ruin any cause.

I foroid those acting under my commission to take any step which would bring them into conflict with the veterans of the United States army."
The crowd gradually dispersed, and the city became tranquil. The following are Emery's instructions:

WASHINGTON, January 22. Colonel W. H. Emery, Commanding Depart-

ment Gulf:
The President directs that you hold your troops in readiness to suppress a conflict of armed bodies of men, should such occur, and to guard public property from piliage or de-struction. Keep this department informed of your actions.

By order of the Secretary of War.

ED. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Three ladies in Louisville were poisoned by eating fruit put up in jars. They lay at the point of death, but railled, and there is now some hope of their recovery.

Dennis Long & Co.'s pipe loundry, Louisville, was burned. Loss \$175,000. Insurance only \$10,000. The buildings had been considered fre-proof. A BLACK MAN'S APPEAL.

PARSON CAIN ON THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE STATE.

The Radical Leaders Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting-The Daty and Interest of the Colored People in the Crisis.

[From the Mi sionary Record, January 20.] The present indications are that there will be a very great change in the sentiments of the people before another campaign opens. The bickerings and dissensions which have been created by the leading white Radicals in the Republican party—the utter disregard of party rules and organization, which they have exhibited when colored men have happened to be at the head of the organization, by bolt-ing any nominations at conventions held un-der their guidance—has convinced the colored men that there is no more confidence to be placed in them than in the Reformers, if really as much. The course pursued by them in the distribution of offices has convinced the colored men that it is only those which are of little value, and pay a very small living, that are thrown to the colored men among Republicans, while all the paying places are reserved to themselves. These facts have been impressed upon ing places are reserved to themselves. These facts have been impressed upon their minds by observation of the wealth of those for whom they have worked to elevate, and on the other hand the abject poverty of those who did the voting and the fighting for their elevation. Not a home has been secured to any of those poor men, through those politicians who claimed their votes. Thousands of the proposed while not one has been secured. promises were made, while not one has been kept. To-day the negro in the country is no better off by any acts of those demagognes who call on them when election time comes on, but never see them after, till election time comes again. We would ask those thous-ands of colored voters on Joha's, James, Edisto and Wadmalaw Islands, what have your great friends done for you since they were elected? Where are your day schools estab-lished by them? Where are the homesteads issued by them? Where are the nomesteads secured to you by any one of them? Are you not, to-day, as dependent on your own labor for a living as ever you were? There is no interest manifested in you but to get your votes, and then you are forgotten by these men. We rejoice that there is a change in the sentiments of the people, and they are beginning to see of the people, and they are beginning to see their own interests and work for themselves. Too long they have been the stepping stone on which these bad men have climbed into place

and power. We observe that a great change has taken place, and that there are new organizations formed in this city and in the country for a mutual effort to secure good and honest men in the coming election. The young men are awakening to their own interests. Intelligence is now organizing, and when it is properly organized, with numbers at its com-mand, there is nothing that can withstand its mand, there is nothing that can withstand its power. Let every young man ally himself with this new movement of the intelligent men of this city. We must have an organization in this city two thousand strong, and a like number in the country, and with proper direction we will be able to direct the politics of this county and State, and elect such men as the good of the community shall demand. Organize against corruption and fraud, not only in Governor Scott munity shall demand. Organize against corruption and fraud, not only in Governor Scott and Parker, but we have it away down in county, city, and lower departments of the government. We have got to watch the courts, the county commissioners, the trial justices, road contractors, detectives, constables, school commissioners, and every department where public servants are employed. To do this the recole must be organized and keep do this the people must be organized and keep a surveillance over their public servants. They are men, and as it seems to be considered that the public is to be plundered any way, they are not particular about a few cents overplus Let the people keep a sharp lookout for them

and we will soon have an honest, economical BANK ROBBERY.

TRENTON, N. J., January 22. The Trenton bank has been robbed of ter-thousand dollars. The burglars rented the adjacent house, and had been working for nineteen days. Just before the consummation two fights were gotten up in the vicinity to distract the attention of the police.

THE CAUSE OF CUBA.

New York, January 22.
The Cuban leaders, it is stated, are beginhis friends. Then the ship was captured by a ning to despair of recognition by this govern-

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, January 22.
Mr. Leet, before the investigation committee, exonerates Generals Porter and Babcock from sharing in the profits in the "general order" business.

Roper, recently convicted, was sentenced to the representations.

twenty years in the penitentiary.
A large crowd gathered around the Market
Savings Bank with cries of "swindlers," "robbers," &c., but no overtact was committed. The general impression is that the statement will show unparallelled knavery.

The retrenchment committee will remain The prevailing rumor that the Manhattan

Savings Bank has suspended is untrue. THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

St. Petersborg, January 22.

An imperial decree subjects all male chizens of Russia to military duty.

Paris, January 22.

President Thiers receives grati-ying evidences of the public confidence from all quarters. The diplomaile representatives of foreign governments waited on him in a body yesterday, and presented their congratulations on his determination to remain at the best of the government. The greeting rehead of the government. The greeting re-ceived by the President from Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, was noticeably warm

MADRID, January 22. A caucus of senators and deputies resolved to present and support Zorilla as president of the Cortes. Herrira is the candidate of the ministry.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 22.
The barometer will probably fall very generally east of Michigan and the lower Mississipping and the lower Missi sippi, and increasing southwesterly winds will prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The owest barometer will move more nearly coutheast over Lake Erle, and on Tuesday over central New York. Increased cloud less, with a rising temperature, will prevail it he Southern and Gulf States, and northwest winds, with clearing weather, north and west of Kentucky. Dangerous winds are not an-dicipated for this evening for the Atlantic and Cesterday's Weather Reports of the

Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M. Local Time.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
	30.10		sw	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.90	41	8	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.81		W	resh.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.14		sw	Gentle.	Ulear.
Onicago	29.78		W SW	Brisk. Fresh.	L. Snow
Galveston	30.14		W	Fresh.	Clear.
Key West, Fia	30.17		NE	Light.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.90	47	SW	Brisk.	faring.
Mempuls, Tenn	29.97	53	W	Fresn.	Clear.
Mt. Washington.	29.54		W	Storm.	L. Snow
New Orleans	30.13		SW	Brisk.	Clear.
New York	29.85			Fresh.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	29.99		SW	Fre-h.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.91		*W	Fresh.	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.78		SW	Gentle.	Chudy.
Savannah	30.14		SW	Gentle	Clear.
st. Louis	29.82		W	Brisk.	Fair.
Washington				Fresh.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N.C.	130.10	1 55	SW	Brisk.	Clear.

Note.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Cuamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by ship-masters at one time during the day.

KRIEGSSPIEL. How to Fight a Pitched Battle Within the Reach of Any One.

There is a swange story about Philidor, the famous chess-player. As an army officer, having as yet no particular distinguishing talent, it was his good or bad fortune to be unhorsed on a certain battle field, and to have been ridden over by a squadron of cavalry, and by a battery or so. Some fearful contusion of the brain was the result, but, if the tale is true, when recovering from his hurt suddenly arose within him those wonderful powers of combination which found in chess bowers of combination which round in class their only development, and he became the great Casar of the checkered board. Whether Philldor, with the opportunity of directing his efforts to the strategy of the battle field, would have turned out to be a second Maurice de Saxe, or a Mar.borough, is guite doubtful. That both Frederick and Napoleon were really fond of chess rick and Napoleon were really fond of chess rests on very uncertain authority; but that they never rose beyond the common level of mere journeymen players is very sure. To be beaten at chess implies nothing beyond that little disagreeable certainty that the conqueror possesses special brains of a peculiar quality, and save some very slight mental distress on the part of the conquered, the consequences are null and void. Differing, however, very much from chess is the game of Krize. very much from chess is the game of Kriegs spiel, which might, so think German militar, authorities, by its thorough study and mastery anthorities, by its thorough study and mastery, help some day to make the successful player a second Alexander—in fact, have no other countries to conquer. Said to owe its origin from some methodical civilian, whose poor brains were undoubt-tily addied by attempting to follow out the campaigns of the great Napoleon, and who, getting sadly bewildered in a maze of advances, retreats and situations generally, first thought of giving some practical form to the play of war by means of charts and figures, his son, an officer of rank in the Prussian service, has, by an ingenious method, given this game unan officer of rank in the Prussian service, has, by an ingenious method, given this game undoubtedly semething of a scientific character. The play-board is a carefully drawn military map. Now, an ordinary ordnance map (the Prussian one being eight inches to the mile, the English one rather smaller, and proved lately to be very much too small for practical lately to be very much 100 small for practical use,) covering a space of thirty miles, would be very bulky, and as strategic operations embrace now, very often, areas of fron 100 to 200 miles, it would take a good-sized drawing-room floor to spread it on. For pawns and rooks, kings, queens and castles, we have armies, subdivided into batteries, equadrons, battalions, companies and sections, and even files of men can be handled. It takes a great many more than two people to play the game.

many more than two people to play the game. There is a commander for both sides, and they There is a commander for both sides, and they have under them their subordinate officers. An umpire-in-chief and an umpire for each side are also necessities. Generally the umpire-in-chief gives to both sides some objective point to attain, and whoever accomplishes that is declared, if in accordance with the rules of the game, to be the victor. Each party has a more river to him and makes his moves in map given to him, and makes his moves in private, when, at a certain time, both maps are disclosed. Anything like the impreme which so often disturbs the battle-field is not counted in this mimic war. Here, we suppose, lies the great fault of the game, as far as instruction goes. To advance to retreat to check tion goes. To advance, to retreat, to check tion goes. To advance, to retreat, to check a dash at some weak point, to force a defile, presents in book study no great difficulty, but there are thousands of minor details which ever must and will intervene, rendering a game of this character but mere baby play, if intended for actual service. The morale of an army is everything. It may so much increase with a good breakfast that five thousand troops may defeat ton thousand while the same number of vicent them.

breakfast that five thousand troops may defeat ten thousand, while the same number of victorious troops, with the knowledge that but one more round of ammunition is in the cartridge-box, may be broken by an inferior force. In this game the questions of supply seem to be ignored, and all those immense advantages gained from spies and other secret sources of informatica. What real importance this game of kriegsspiel may have, we do not know. It might be of service for the dry details of bringing troops into action, or for manacuvering for a position, but as for actual service in the battle-field, where that unknown quantity X always exists, we should think it would be completely useless. tion as public necessities, or the convenience of State and county officials may dictate. The clerk of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives shall have supervision of said for shall be paid upon the certificates of the sald clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

quantity A always exhibits, we should think it would be completely useless.

Some years ago he had ushered into the world a series of books (awful delusion,) which were to teach you all kinds of wifficult arts at one perusal. Notably we remember two—How to Swim Without a Master, and how to fence under the same circumstances. We think very few people were induced to calmin strip after leaving the book on the strip, after leaving the book on the

brink of the stream, and to plunge heroically in the waters; and, perhars, nobody ever tried a bout at fencing with buttoned folls, even a bout at fencing with buttoned folis, even after a most careful annotation of the volume. We fancy that, even to military men, Kriesspiegle must have something of this delusory character. As far as rigid tactices go, with the idea of saving one's country, guapowder and much damage of clothes, incidental to field days, this game of war may be of some practical use, but for actual strife we think the ordinary game of chess would be quite as profit-

THE BYAS-WILLIAMS ASSAULT.

COLUMBIA, S. C. January 19, 1872.

Hon. Benjamin Byas: Six—Your note of this evening, requesting that I would oblige you by giving a statement of what I witnessed to-day, when you were attacked in the Capital leaves.

you by giving a state of the State Capitol, is at hand. In reply, permit me to state that at about 3.30 P. M., as I was passing

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. B. ELLIOTT.

NEW YORK, January 22.

FROM THE WEST INDLES.

—It is expected that the Governor of Missouri will veto the bill directing the payment of the State bonds in currency.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, nary game of chess would be quite as profitable, besides being decidedly more amusing.

December 11, 1871. On the question, "Shall this joint resolution become a law, the objections of his Excellency the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding," the yeas and nays were ordered, and the joint resolution passed by a viva voce vote of yeas 63, nays 29, and becomes a law in accordance with Section 22. Article 3, of the Constitution, and ordered to

be sent to the Senate. By order. A. O. JONES. Clerk House Representatives.

JOINT RESOLUTION to require the Governor to communicate with the proper authorities of the State of Georgia, with a view to the readjustment of the boundary line between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and authorizing the appointment of three commissioners.

Whereas. The action had by the commission ers of the conterence between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, is, for many reasons, unsatisfactory, prominent among which may be mentioned the ambiguity of the first article: the manifest error in the third article, to wit: "The State of South Carolina shall not hereafter claim any lands to the eastward, southward, southwestward, or west, of the boundary shove established;" and, whereas, the citizens of South Carolina have no rights of fishing in the Savannah River, or using or drawing off the waters of said river for the purposes of navigation or manufacturing;

to-day, when you were attacked in the State Capitol, is at hand. In reply, permit me to state that at about 3.30 P. M., as I was passing through the building from the treasurer's office, I saw four or five men at the foot of the stairway, and saw you on the steps. I ran up and saw you struck over the shoulders once. I heard you say, before I reached you, "I do not know your wife. I have never insulted any woman." I at once laterposed, and ordered your assailant to put up his pistol, which he had at that time presented at your breas! He did so, and started off, while I held you back and prevented your following him. You, however, soon after succeeded in freeing yourself from my grasp and started after him. I followed you to the rear door of the Capitol, where you had overtaken him. You threw off your overcoat and laid down some papers which you had in your hands, and told him to put saide his pistol and whip and you would fight him, as you were unarmed. He refused to do so, whereupon you took out your pocket-knife and advanced on him—he holding his pi-tol at full cock and aiming at you. I again commanded him to put up his pistol and took hold of you. He walked away while I had hold of you. You again freed yourself from my restraint, and started in pursuit. I followed you to prevent any further altercation with the person in question, who was wulking considerably in advance of you, down the street, accompanied by three others. When you had nearly overtaken them, they entered a store. Perceiving that you intended entering also, I counselled you to go to your home. I succeeded in getting you to pa-s on; but on rea-hing the street below, you leit me for a moment, and returned with a pistol, and again proceeded back to the store. Upon your attemping to enter, Hou. W. M. Thomas, who had by this time joined ms, aided me in preventing your entrance. You then invited your assailant to come out, as you were prepared to meet him on equal ground; that if he desired to use his pistol you would meet him with a pistol; if he p SEC. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby required to communicate with the proper authorities of the State of Georgia, with a view to a readjustment of the boundary line between the States of Georgia and South Carolina; and that whenever the Governor of the State of Georgia shall have indicated to him its willingness for a readjustment, that he be and is hereby further authorized and required to appoint three commissioners on the part of this State to effect said readjustment; and said commissioners shall be paid the same per diem and mileage as members of the General Assembly; and the treasurer of the State is hereby authorized to pay the same out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise spappropriated.

SEC. 2. That the said commissioners shall The steamer Erie brings West India news. Paunetal heads the revolution to St. Domingo against Baez. The small-pox rages at Trindad, A steamer from Trioidad landed forty-five hundred muskets and one million carridges for the Lagnayra revolutionists. It is stated that another expedition, in aid of the Cubars is fitting up at Carracas. Rev. Dr. J. have power to arrange and finally determine the line between said States, and their action In the matter shall be binding upon the State of South Carolina. Cubans, is fitting up at Carracas. Rev. Dr. J. D. Bradley renounced the Episcopal for the Catholic Church.

Approved 8th of January, A. D. 1872.

Engine Company, of Walhalla, South Caro-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the purpose of raising funds to provide for the

AN ACT to incorporate the Mountaineer Fire

lina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same : ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECTION 1. That William Koeber, John Dale,

A. Brennecke, S. S. Smeltzer, Martin Ansel. P. Hoyte, H. Stucke, Jacob Schroder, Jr., James Watson, and their successors in office. shall be known by the name and style of the Mountaineer Fire Engine Company, of Wal-An Acr to amend Section Two Hundred and halls, South Carolins, be, and they are hereby, created and constituted a body corporate and politic, with a capital stock not to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, with the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of competent junediction; to have and to use a common seal, and the same to alter at will and pleasure; and with all the rights, privileges and immunities that are now or hereafter may be secured by law to like in corporated bodies.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be deemed a pub lic act, and shall remain in force for the term of fourteen years.

Approved 8th of January, A. D. 1872.

An Acr to renew the Charter of Strawberry Ferry over the Cooper River.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in Genedays, be recorded in the office of the clerk of ral Assembly, and by the authority of the the county in which such real estate shall be

situated, except in the County of Charleston, That the charter of the ferry over the Coopwhere all such conveyances shall be recorded, er River, known as Strawberry Ferry, be, and within the same time, in the office of the registhe same is hereby, renewed for the term of ter of mesne conveyance; and every such conseven years, from and after the passage of this verance, not so recorded, shall be vold, as act, and the same is hereby vested in Mrs. against any subsequent purchases in good Elizabeth Waring, her executors, administrafaith and for a valuable consideration, of the tors and assigns, subject to like powers, privisame real estate, or any portion thereof: Proleges and limitations as were formerly convided. Such subsequent purchaser shall have ferred upon the owner of said ferry by law: Provided, however, That the following rates SEC. 2. Different sets of books shall be proof terriage only shall be charged and collectvided by the clerks of the several countles. ed, to wit: For foot passengers, each, 10 for the recording of deeds and morigages, in cents; horses, each, 10 cents; one horse with one of which sets all conveyances, absolute in buggy, wagon or cart and driver, 50 cents; their terms, and not intended as mortgages, two horses with carriage, wagon and driver, or as sureties in the nature of mortgages, 5 cents: cattle, 10 cents each, long ferriage; shall be recorded, and in the other set all such short ferriage to be one half the above rates. mortgages, or sureties in the nature of mort-SEC. 2. All persons attending public meet ngs and elections, and children going to and SEC. 3. All acts, or parts of acts inconsis-

> AN ACT to incorporate the Young Men's Africanus Debating Club.

coming from school shall be carried free.

Approved January 8, 1872.

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

That T. A. Davis, R. W. Givens, R. S. Robertson, F. J. Pugh, R. Nesbit, N. Lewis, A. Lathan, J. C. Finley and B. F. Dennis, and their associates and successors, are hereby made and created a body politic and corpor X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV of the Statutes of ate, under the name and style of the "Young Men's Africanus Debating Club," situated in nal of the General Assembly of the Special the City of Charleston.

Session of 1868; said copies to be deposited in Sec. 2. And said corporation shall have ower to make by-laws not repugnant to the laws of the land, and shall have succession of officers and members according to their elections, and to keep and use a common seal, the same to alter at will, to sue and be sued in any court in this State, to have and enjoy every right, power and privilege incident to such corporation; and it is hereby empowered to acquire, retain and enjoy all such property, real and personal, as may be given or bequeathed to, or purchased by it, and to sell, convey or morigage the same or any part hereof at will.

SEC. 3. That said corporation may, from time to time, invest their moneys, assets, or any property which it may acquire, in such real and personal property, bonds, stocks, or in sureties, in such sums, and on standing, the yeas and nays were ordered, the joint resolution passed by a viva voce vote of proper, and to execute bonds, &c., under its yeas 15, nays 5, and ordered to be sent to the corporate seal: Provided, That the maximum value of all property held or owned by said corporation shall not exceed twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars.

Sec. 4. This act to continue in force during fifteen (15) years, and may be given in evidence without being specially pleaded. Approved January 8, A. D. 1872.

AN ACT to validate the action of the County Commissioners in Oconee County, in exchanging and conveying the let ceded to them to build a jail upon.

Whereas, the county commissioners of Oconee County, in the exercise of their discretion, changed the location of the jail for said county, and exchanged the lot ceded to the State for the purpose of erecting a jail for the one on which the jall now stands; and, whereas, the parties with whom the exchange was made have sold the said lot to Joseph J. Norton, and the sald commissioners have executed titles to him: now, therefore,

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 the action of the county commission ers aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, validated, and the title of the State to said lot conveyed to and confirmed in the said Joseph J. Norton, his heirs and assigns forever. Approved 8th of January, A. D. 1872.

AN ACT to alter and amend the Charter of the Town of Georgetown.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Asembly, and by the authority of the same: That so much of the charter of the Town of

Georgetown as determines the day of election be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to fix the day of election of intendant and wardens of the Town of Georgetown on the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two (1872,) and on the first Monday of the same month in every year thereafter. Said election to be held in some convenient public place in said town from eight o'clock A. M. antil five o'clock P. M., and when the po'ls shall be closed the managers shall forthwith count the votes and declare the election, and give notice thereof, in writing, to the intendant therein being, who shall, within two days thereafter, give notice, or cause the same to be given, to the persons duly elected: Provied, That the intendant and wardens now in office shall continue therein until their sucessors are elected and qualified. SEC. 2. That all laws now of force in relation

to the election of intendant and wardens, except so far as hereby repealed, be and continue in force. SEC. 3. That the intendant and wardens of

the said Town of Georgetown are hereby vested with all the power and authority over the poor within the Town of Georgetown, which, by the law, now belong, or may hereafter belong, to the county commissioners of Georgetown County over the poor of said county; and, for

Representatives of the State of South Caro- comfort and support of the said poor, the said intendant and wardens may assess and collect a poor tax on the taxable property of the said town, in the same manner as they assess and collect taxes thereon for the support of the government of the town : Provided, That said tax shall not exceed ten (10) per cent, on the amount of taxes therein paid to the said town : Provided further, That the taxpayers of the said Town of Georgetown shall not be taxed for the support of the poor outside of the corporate limits of said town.

Approved January 8, A. D. 1872.

AN ACT to incorporate the Huntoon Chemical and Soap Company of South Carolina. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of outh Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

That W. B. Nash, S. A. Swalls, L. Wimbush, William Simons, H. W. Purvis, J. E. Green, Anson W. Thayer, H. H. Montgomery, John B. Dennis, Edward Mickey, James Davis, B. A. Nerland, John Bates, Timothy Hurley, A. H. Monteith, C. D. Hayne, R. H. Cain, S. B. Thompson, H. H. Hunter, W. H. Jones, J. N. Hayne, J. Mobley, John Meade, W.J. Whipper, S. Farr, B. A. Bosemon, M. J. Calnan, and their associates and successors, are hereby made and created a body politic and corporate in law, under the name and style of the "Huntoon Chemical and Soap Company," for the purpose of manufacturing chemicals and soap, and disposing of the same, and for the purpose of carrying on such other business as may be connected therewith, with a capital of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred (\$100) dollars each, and with the privilege of establishing its principal office in the City of Charleston, and a branch establishment at

Columbia. SEC. 2. That such company shall have sucession of officers and members, to be chosen according to the rules and by-laws made and to be made for their government and direction, and shall have power and authority to make by-laws, (not repugnant to the laws of the land) to make, have and use a commo seal, and the same to alter at will: to sue and be sued in any court in this State, to purchase and hold any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, which may be necessary, connected with, or conducive to the puroses for which said company is established.

SEC. 3. This corporation shall enjoy all the

privileges that are awarded under the general

laws of the State to any corporation, together with the special privileges accorded by this charter. Approved January 8, A. D. 1872.

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