PLUNDERING THE PEOPLE.

THE INFAMOUS BLUE RIDGE SWINDLE PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Comptroller Neagle Undertakes to Enlighten the House on the Tax Question—"The Trouble Must be Met"—Averaging the Ruscalities of this Session through the Last Four Years—Bowen Pitches in as the Champion of the Taxpayers—A Threat that Means Something.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, February 23.

COLUMBIA, February 23.

The Senate was engaged from two to six o'clock this afternoon in the discussion of the infamous Blue Ridge bill. The majority of the finance committee reported on the bill favorably, but Nash refused to sign the report, and presented the following protest:

As a member of the finance committee of the Senate, I protest against the recommenda-tion contained in the report of said committee on this bill, on the ground that section two of said bill authorizes and requires the State said bill authorizes and requires the State treasurer to deliver to the president of the Blue Bidge Ballroad Company certificates of indebtedness to the amount of eighteen hundred thousand dollars, as a condition precedent of the surrender by said company of the balance of the four millions of bonds issued under the provisions of the act of September 15th, 1888, said eighteen hundred thousand dollars being largely in excess of the amount required to pay the indebtedness of the road, for which the State is now liable, and which was reported to the committee by the president of said road to be not more than eight was reported to the committee by the president of said road to be not more than eight hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars. I also give notice that I shall at my leisure make a minority report on the bill.

BEVERLY NASH.

Corbin made a long and powerful speech in opposition to the bill. It was by far the ablest speech made in the Senate this session. He called it a scheme to swindle the State out of its interest in the Blue Ridge Railroad, and to swindle the State out of two millions besides. He showed that the bill sought to absolve the company from its two hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness to the State, and to swindle the State out of eighteen hundred thousand dollars more in money.

Leslie, Arnim and Whittemore spoke in favor of the bill, and Cardozo and Nash against it.

An amendment by Duvall to strike ou the words "eight hundred thousand" after the words "one million," was lost by eight yeas to twenty pays. The bill was finally ordered to its third reading by twenty-two yeas to six naya, Those who voted nay were: Holcombe, Wilson, Duvall, Corbin, Cardozo and Montgomery. Bieman, (Democrat,) and Nash voted

are it is rumored that Governor Scott will veto the bill, but in that event it is likely to pass over the veto. The revenue bond scrip authorized in the bill is already printed, and in the hands of Patterson, showing the confidence of the Ring in the ultimate success of the scheme, The House passed Jeryey's election bill. The metropolitan police bill was not taken up.

The House met in night session at sever o'clock, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and invited Comptroller Neagle to make an address.

Neagle, to whom I need hardly say the invitation was no surprise, made a long speech. He estimated the expenses of the current year, as follows: Ordinary expenses, \$650,000; interest for the current year, \$718,000; Legislative expenses, \$400,000; printing, \$300,000, deficiency, \$400,000; total, \$2,468,000. This would require a State tax of fifteen mills. The aggregate tax of the last four years was twentyeight and one-half mills, being an average Adding fifteen mills, the aggregate of the five years would be forty-three and one-half mills, or an average of eight and two-thirds mills per annum. The taxable property of the State, he said, is one hundred and eightythree million dollars, of which eighteen million dollars is exempted, leaving one hundred and sixty-five million dollars. The Legislature should have levied larger taxes in former years. Now, he said, the time had come when the trouble must be met. The Legislature had authorized large expenditures, and but small taxes, leaving the State officers no option but to lesue bonds on poor credit.

Bowen savagely attacked Neagle's speech. They were asked, he said, to vote on exorbitant, and unprecedented tax levy to pay a debt of which nobody knew the amount. He warned members that if they voted this tax, it would not be safe for them to appear before their constituents. The issue of the next campaign, he believed, would not be between Republicans and Democrats, but between honesty and rascality; and he predicted that the rascals would inevitably be hurled from power by an outraged people. PICKET.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

Proportional Representation Looming up in the Distance-The Proposed License Law-Gov Scott and the Phosphates.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 22. There seems at last to be some prospect of the General Assembly taking some action looking toward the adoption of the cumulative plan of voting at general elections. A resolution which sought to accomplish this important reform, by proposing a constitutional amendment to that effect, to be submitted to the people next October, was introduced in the Senate many weeks ago by Mr. Cardoza, but it was at once referred to the judiciary committee, and it has ever since slumbered in that tomb of the Capulets. Today, however, it was reported back with a favorable recommendation, and accompanied by a resolution intended to define the manner of submitting the question of its adoption to the people. The report of the committee, after alluding to the importance of the proposed reform, and quoting the suggestion in the last annual message of the Governor, recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, &c. That the following article be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election as an amendment to the constitution of the State, which, if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly shall after such an alection and before another ratify the same, shall become a part of the constitution.

Section 2. That at the next general election in this State those who desire to vote in favor of the said wronger. ted to the people next October, was intro-

in this State those who desire to vote in favor of the said proposed amendment shall deposit in the ballot-box a ticket on which shall be written or printed "Constitutional amendment—cumulative voting—yes;" and those who desire to vote in opposition to the said amendment shall deposit in the ballot-box a ticket on which shall be written or printed "Constitutional amendment—cumulative voting—no."

The proposed article to the constitution is as tollows:

ARTICLE XVI.

To the end that the electors of South Carolina may exercise the rights of suffrage freely and without undue constraint, and may obtain from themselves complete representation in the government of their affairs, the place of free or completive voting shall be lawplant the government of the shall be lawful, and is hereby authorized in all cases where more persons than one are to be chosen or elected to the same office for the same

1873, instead of being paid in one payment on the first of March, 1872, as proposed by the original bill. The other amendments are as follows: The license fees for billiard tables and bowling alleys are reduced from \$50 to \$25, and for bagatelle tables from \$50 to \$10. The license fees for banks, railroad companies, merchants, &c., are not amended, except in the case of merchants whose annual sales are less than \$7500, their fees being reduced from \$10 to \$5. Auniform fee of \$500 is prescribed for phosphate companies instead of the sliding scale, with \$300 as the minimum, before proposed. A license fee of \$25 is prescribed for all persons engaged in the business of selling by sample or soliciting orders for goods.

The Governor, this morning, sent to the two branches of the General Assembly another energy message transmitting an interesting

oranones of the General Assembly another special message, transmitting an interesting report, by Dr. Otto A. Moses, on the phosphates of the seaboard, and indulging thereupon in rose-colored speculation that these deposits, H properly worked and protected, would yield the State a revenue almost sufficient to supersed the leaving of any other cient to supercede the levying of any other taxes whatever. The following is the message and report:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
COLUMBIA, February 22, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre

I beg to call your attention to the following report from Dr. Oito A. Moses on the phos-phates of the seabord, in which the State has a GEOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

No. 28 GEORGE STREET.

No. 28 GEORGE STREET.

CHARLESTON, February 20, 1872.

To His Excellency, Robert K. Scott, Governor of the State of South Carolina:

SIR—Your request for a report on the extent, value and best methods for economizing the phosphate. the phosphate strata belonging to the State receives my immediate attention. The following statements are based upon my per-sonal observation during three entire years of practical and scientific study of this remarka-

ble deposit.

A considerable portion of each of the Coun-A considerable portion of each of the Counties of Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort is underlaid by two apparently distincts beds of recent formation, very interesting in their character. The upper one is composed of a stratified or imbedded rock; the other is less coherent in its nature. The principal ingredient of the upper bed (which varies from four to twelve inches in thickness) is a phosphate of lime. This material forms from fifty hate of lime. This material forms from fifty lo seventy per cent. of the entire mass. The lower bed, varying considerably in thickness, consists, for the most part, of silicious matter and a constantly present phosphate of lime. Upon the presence of this latter substance de-

oends the value of these strats.

Over or through these beds flow the Wando Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Coosaw and Bull Rivers, with their network of navigable tributaries. Their bottoms are generally cov-ered with the nodular masses imbedded in the No survey has yet been instituted to deter-

mine accurately the extent of water surface under the jurisdiction of the State, representing a basis for mining operations; but it can-not be less than fifty square miles, say thirty thousand acres. The yield of rock varies from thousand acres. The yield of rock varies from one hundred to five hundred tons per acre. An average estimate would make the amount of phosphate rock belonging to the Sisia, and available for mining purposes, equal to nine millions of tons. This does not include the phosphate of lime contained in the subjacent strata, which is very valuable, and easily extracted by proper washing machinery. No effort has yet been made to utilize this lower deposit.

siderable, and may make the cost of extraction, for the first year, from three to four dollars per ton, including the State royalty; and this even will diminish in inverse proportion to the increase of demand. The average cost per ton of rock dredged in rivers is less than of that mixed from land—consequently the river mining interest will regulate the markets.

With regard to protecting the phosphate de-posits belonging to the State from waste, I would suggest that an agreement to that end might be made between the different char-tered companies among themselves and the State. It might stipulate that mining be not conducted in an irregular or superficial man-ner, as this course tends to exhaust the work-able deposits. Again, it would be of great imable deposits. Again, it would be of great im-portance to the mining companies that may work hereafter, that ships taking cargo be not work hereafter, that snips taking cargo be not allowed to discharge their ballast into the river, as this materially deteriorates the value of the phosphate beds beneath. It would be advisable to request the United States Coast Survey to publish their maps of the above mentioned rivers in a cheap and covenient form for distribution.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to a few facts indirectly bearing upon the sub-

The Peruvian Government has given notice of the exhaustion of the guano deposits on Chincha Islands; the Guanape will only supply the demands of the world for a short time. Since this announcement, civilized nations have sought in every direction, a substitute for the Peruvian guano. The South Carolina phosphate strain, the potash and magnesia salts of Stassfurt, in Germany, the new source of ammonia on the Rio de la Piata, have been discovered, and will be utilized, and there is every prospect that the gradual disappearance of the Peruvian guano will not seriously affect the interests of agriculture. Let me add that the demand at present, for

phosphatic material, is greatly in excess of that for potash and ammonia. In 1865, over ten millions of dollars return-

In 1865, over ten minous of unhas estate-ed to Peru from England alone, in exchange for her treasures of guano, and the Chincha Islands have been able to sustain all the ex-pense of her government for many years. But the revenue from this source will have soon disappeared, and that nation will have lost her influence on the agriculture of this

age. The State of South Carolina may take her place. I have no hesitation in declaring that five hundred thousand tons of our phosphate rock could be annually disposed of in the mar-

rock could be annually disposed of 1a the markets of the world.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Orro A. Moses, Ph. D.

At this late day of the session of the General

Assembly I can say but little more than to
call to your notice the importance of providing some means to insure the collection of
royalty due the State, and for guarding this
valuable interest against deterioration and
spoilation. There has existed a vague impresspoliation. There has existed a vague impression that the phosphate property of the State was very large, but it has only recently been developed that the neglected phosphate stra-ta, forming the beds of many of our streams, ta, forming the beds of many of our streams, are of vast and increasing importance to the welfare of the world. These, it protected, will, in a short period of time, yield a revenue almost sufficient to supercede the necessity of levying a tax on other property. The reference, in the communication of Dr. Moses, to the revenue derived by Peru from her guano interest will give you some conception of the

value of these deposits.

I earnestly recommend that you will take such action, under the suggestions contained in my last annual message, as will give ade-quate protection of law to these most valuable

quate protection of law to these most valuable possessions of the State.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT K. SCOTT, GOVERNOR.

These documents were received as information, and may have an important influence upon the late of Small's bill, now pending in the Senate, to provide for an inspector of phospeates.

Picket.

THE SHIP "CITY OF HALIFAX."

London, February 23.
Captain Elheny, of the ship City of Halilax, from Charleston for Liverpool, which was stranded in Carnarvan Bay, is not blameless.
His certificate is temporarily withdrawn.

THE GERMAN GIANT.

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1872;

other official documents and authorities, he showed how easily the Remingtons contrived through their go-betweens, even after thy had disclosed themselves as French agents, to purchase one hundred and forty thousand Springfield muskets, which 'passed into the possession of the French consul at New York within forty-right hours after the sale. He showed how in this and similar transactions the government bit div solutions to the forty which

ernment blindly shut its eyes to the fact which any member of the ordinance department might have ascertained, and which that de-

VIOUS TO ITS PURCHASE FROM THE REMINGTONS, dealt directly with the United States, which delivered the arms directly on board the ves-sel, probably at New York.

sel, probably at New York.

In answer to the second proposition, as to
the violation of law, Senator Schurz assaulted
the ordnance department with artillery siperior to its own. He read the statute of July
18, 1868, authorizing the sale of the "old can-

added to the effect of that senator's elequence when he asked:

If the plain meaning of this statute can be

quibbled away, if senators are content to slight or to ignore the laws they themselves enact, how can we expect officers of the government to obey them? How can we expect the people to respect the laws when they see that on an occasion when the officials of a government of the property of the laws when they see that on an occasion when the officials of a government of the property of the laws when they see that on an occasion when the officials of a government of the property of the laws when they see that on an occasion when the officials of a government of the property of the laws when they see that on an occasion when the officials of a government of the laws when they see that on an occasion when the officials of a government of the laws when they are the laws when the laws when the laws when they are the laws w

special administration are implicated in their violation the triends of that administration in this Chamber are ready and willing to pervert their intent and condone the action of such

nimsel and his friends engaged in the present war against the promoters of our national dis-honor. He repetit with contempt the in-nendo of Morton against himself and Sumner as those who had lent themselves to the French Government, and with scorn the in-nendo of both Conkling and Morton, to the ef-

nendo of both Conking and Morton, to the effect that the desired investigation would be likely to influence the decision of the arbitrator appointed by the Emperor of Germany, under the Treaty of Washington. In the first connection he paid a graceful, deserved tribute to the Marquis de Chambrun, the legal advisor of the French

egation at Washington, with whom it had

were implicated in suggesting the investiga-tion into the sale of arms, and the Senator had

not only completely released his friend, the Marquis, from the charge of being in any sense an adventurer, but showed that neither he

Senator Schurz) nor Senator Sumner had

received the information which led to Sum-ner's resolution from the Marquis at all.

Moreover Senator Schurz made it cruelly plain to the comprehension of Conkiling and everybody in the Chamber that Conkiling's aspersion upon the probable partiality of the

Emperor of Germany was a more direct and dagrant insult to the German nation and Ger-man Emperor than all the sales of arms that had ever been made by this government to

France. The Senator, who had now for his text the Conkling amendment introduced yes

terday, which proposed to subject both the Senator from Miss uri (Schurz) and the Sena-tor from Massachusetts (Summer) to the pen-alties of a penal statute for conspiring with the

gent of a foreign government against the

author of that amendment the very thunders and lightnings of a patriot's deflance and de-rision. "Has it then come to this," said the

States dares, according to his duty, to ask for an investigation of notorious abuses under the government, a penal statute is flourished over his head? I can tell the senator from New York that I have been led in my career into

York that I have been led in my career into antagonism with men far more dreadfal than he, and that before a thousand such accusers I would not flinch. Sir, I will vote for his amendment; vote for it with all the scorn which it deserves."

The sensulon on the floor of the Senate, where several stores of ladies had been seat-

ed, and where, besides the senators, half the members of the House of Representatives had

members of the House of Representatives had by this time assembled, fairly verged on ap-plause at the close of each paragraph—of which the above is but a specimen from mem-memory—of this admirable speech. The gal-leries frequently broke out into plaudits,

which had to be suppressed by the Vice-President's gavel, and one or two ladies actually so far forgot propriety in enthusiasm as to wave

The Debate on Wednesday-A Tart but

Fitting Rejoinder.

The debate in the Senate was continued today. Morton concluding his remarks of yes-

terday. Several exciting colloquies with Schurz were interspersed in his speech, in all

of which the latter bore off the palm of victory. Conkling also attempted to spar with the Missouri senator, but retired from the contest without a single triumph. The former intimated that Schurz, in his speech of yesterday, strutted

pefore the Senate and boasted of his persons

he past he had met men more dangerou

powers, referring to Schurz's assertion that in

the past he had met men more dangerous than Conkling, and would not flinch before thousands of them. To this Schurz said it he strutted he begged pardon for infringing on Conkling's privilege, and as for boasting, he had only said that he would never qual before a thousand men like Conkling, and this was surely no demonstration of courage. The war waxes more earnest and bitter every hour.

FERILS OF THE RAIL.

CINCINNATI, February 23.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

heir handkerchiefs.

GREAT SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Cool, Calculating and Iron-Gripped Arraignment of the Grant Ring-How French Gold Bought the Administration to Stab Germany in the Back-An Audlence Unprecedented Since the Days of the Impeachment

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Tuesday, February 20. The spectacle to-day in the United State Senate has recalled those splendid conflicts which illustrated Congress when the country hung upon the eloquence of Clay and Webster, or the grand historical scenes in the British Parliament, when Chatham, Sheridan and Fox were at the summit of their glory. The news had gone abroad that this morning the senator, who of all men in Washington fulfills most nearly the ideal of a great debater, was to sum up the result of the last week's discussion. For once, the customs and traditions of Congress were set aside; senators were promptly in their seats; newspapers and letters were put away; men who make it a point not to listen to speeches came prepared to listen to Carl Schurzz. Every seat in the galleries, every inch of room in the passages and doorways, was occupied from an early hour. The cloak-room was falled with ladies, who soon pressed forward upon the sacred precincts of the floor, seized the desks of absent senators, sat upon the steps of the dais, took up will the sofus, and brought chairs into the yearst spaces in front. Mrs. Grant was in the vacant spaces in front. Mrs. Grant was in the diplomatic gallery, with her daughter and her sister. The foreign legations were liberally represented. Members of the House of Represented the deal of the House of Represented the deal of the foreign legations. sentatives thronged the floor of the chamber, and stood patiently for two or three hours. and stood patiently for two or three hours, with a drawd of other more or less illustrious persons behind the senator's chair, Secretary Robeson, General Dent, General Porter, the aged F. P. Blair, Sr., George William Curtis, Butler, Dawes, Hooper, Sheilabarger, Banks, Hoar, Cox, nearly all the leaders of the House, were among these eager listeners. Senators grouped themselves around the speaker wherever they could best see and hear, and cave themselves in entirely to the fiscilnation. gave themselves up entirely to the fascination of Mr. Schurz's eloquence. Trumbull and Sher-man, who absented themselves all through

man, who absented themselves all through last week's debate, were in their seats to-day. Even the Morton clique, who hate Mr. Schurz rather more than they hate the Ku-Klux or the devil, were compelled to listen.

Mr. Conkling threw back his noble head and smiled sardonically at the Missouri speaker's passion and indignation, and then ran anxiously across the aisle to Mr. Morton, to consult about an answer. Mr. Nye came over to the front row and sat with a gloomy expression, playing with his fingers. Mr. Pratt, having a realizing sense of the solemnity of the occasion, held his hand before his eyes, as if he imagined himselt in Church, and atterward burled his face in his arms in an attitude of contrition. Mr. Edmunds reposed upon his spine and observed an unusual silence, and Mr. Carpenter restrained his cuslience, and Mr. Carpenter restrained his cus-

tomary bounce.
Twice or thrice only, during the two hours Twice or thrice only, during the two hours' speech, was Mr. Schurz interrupted. Once, Mr. Conking attempted to correct a citation from his speech of yesterday, and was instantly convicted of trifling with words, whereat a whisper ran around the audience that the gentleman from New York was only quibbling. Once, Mr. Morton put a question, and was silenced by a pertinent inquiry, which he had not the language to answer. Three or four times, with increasing emphasis, and finger pointing scorn, Mr. Schurz repeated the query, and Mr. Morton held his peace. There was no more of that foolish squabbling about trifles, in whigh the Senate usually wastes so much of its time, for every one saw that Mr. Schurz to-day was dangerous.

I do not attempt to give a synopsis of this I do not attempt to give a synopsis of this great speech—the most perfect piece of rhetoric that Congress has neard for many a long

of total, \$2,488,000. The aggredress of the last four years was twenty the tax of the last four years was twenty and one-half mills, being an average about six dollars a ton. The expense for laying a proper plan for digging the rock is considerable, and may make the cost of extraction, for the aggregate of the siderable, and may make the cost of extraction, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tion, for the first year, from three to four tions the first year. day.

In his peroration, Senator Schurz really out-did himselt. He regretted the introduction of Conkling's amendment, for the mover's sinuated that the Emperor William was likely to be influenced in his decision in the Sau Juan question by base motives. It was aimed at Senator Sumaer, the Marquis of Chambrun, and himself. His own record and that of Mr. Sumner were before the country, and he paid a closing thing to the absence or the films. summer were bridge to the character of his friend the Marquis. Then, in a burst of eloquence, he exclaimed: "Has it come to this, that he who boldly sets his face against corruption and fraud must be threatened with a dungeon? On the paths of duty I have walked," he said; "I have seen men much more dangerous than the sensite from New York but I can tell him he senator from New York, but I can tell him His plea for the Germans, too, was truly grand. "The Germans of America," he said.

grand. "The Germans of America," he said, "belong to nobody; least of all, do they belong to that class of politicians who desperately cling to the skirts of power, no matter through what filth it may drag them."

The result of the debate may be in a few words: The charges of the Sumner preamble are sustained by one of the most forcible and attained the second of the sum stirring speeches Schurz has ever made, and Conkling is exhibited to the world shaking a pair of handcuffs in the face of Charles Sum-ner, and threatening him with a dungeon, be-cause he hates fraud in the Republican party

Another Account. [Correspondence of the New York World.] WASHINGTON, February 20.

The mightlest speech of the session or of

many preceding sessions of Congress was today made by Senator Carl Echurz before a magnificent audience. During the delivery of this speech the idea of a triumphant charge with intellectual bayonets and cannon was fully realized, and at its conclusion every one of the foremost henchmen of the administra-

of the foremost henchmen of the administra-tion party in the Senate seemed in the mind's eye to be laid sprawling under their respec-tive seats on the Senate floor. Senator Schurz occupied a seat in front of Senator Sumner's, next to the outer run of the semi-circle, on the left or Republican side of the chamber, surrounded by his Republican adversaries, but therefore all the more conspicuous as an inde-pendent champion of reform. He stood up to reply to Conkling on the question of Sumner's reply to Conkling on the question of Sumner's resolution for the investigation of the sale of arms by the United States Government du-ring the late Franco-Prussian war to agents of France. The very attitude of the senator proclaimed his intention to attack instead of to defend himself against his adversaries. It was the posture of one of those flery German students that we read of—with one foot for-

ward and a rapier in his hand. The opening of his speech was like the legend—Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin—written of old on the wall at Beishazzar's feast, for it branded the motives and prophesied with words of fire the issue of the attempt of the Republican senators who are trying to ward off all lovestigation into the abuses of General Grant's administration. It sounded like a trumpet, and sting Conkling, Morion, and their associates like an adder. The senator from Indiana, (Morton,) he said, had set out to prove yesterday that there had been no fillegal sales of arms to France because (al-luding to the course of Senators Schurz and Sumner at this crisis) there was no way out of the ranks of the regular administra-tion party that did not lead into the Demo-oratic party. The senator from New York (Conkling) had likewise essayed to show that such sales by the government were not facts to be investigated, because there was a Senatorial cashal curposed to the there was a Senaterial cabal opposed to the

CINCINNATI, F-Druary 23.

The passenger train due at Covington at noon tell through a bridge near Elliston, Ky.

Twenty-six pass-ngers, more or less, are hurt.

Some are reported killed. No details have as there was a senatorial caval opposed to the corruption which has thrived under the rule of the administration. But Senator Shurz made it very plain that it was this same cabal which had nipped the Santo Domingo job in the bud, which had forced investigation of the abuses under the New York Customhouse system, and which was now about to compel the adouand which was now about to compel the adop and which was now about to compet the adop-tion of the resolution before the Senate despite everything that the administration Senators could do or say. Passing then to a considera-tion of the resolution, Senator Schurz bases an argument of wonderful logical accuracy and lorce upon three propositions: First, did the United States Government use the requisite

precaution, according to its duties as a neutral, to prevent the sale of arms to France during the late war? Second, was the action of the THE AMERICAN CARNIVAL.

government with respect to the sale of arms at that period in accordance with the known laws of this country? Third, was the action such as to afford reasonable ground for suspicion of corrupt practices on the part of the government officials? It is impossible to sketch within the limits of this disartch more than a few of the Duke Enjoyed Himself. this dispatch more than a few of the overwheiming answers which the senator gave to these three propositions. From the letter of General Dyer, chief of ordnance, to Remington & Sone, indorsed by the official signature of the Secretary of War, and from other official documents and authorities, he showed how seelly the Remingtons contributed. The New Orleans papers of the 14th are filled,

which occurred on Tuesday, the 13th instant. We make the following extracts: The maskers were in greater numbers, the dresses more grotesque, and the throngs that crowded the principal streets thicker than one has seen on previous days. (Gally bedizened incognita rode in hacks and carriages open to the sunlight, with an unsettled purpose and wander-

might have ascertained, and which that de-partment was probably well convinced of that those arms. were really destined to reinforce France against Prussia. But the most crush-ing testimony which he brought to bear against the government in this connection was that of Jules Leseant, president of the commission of armament at Louis, in France, who swore at the recent investigation in France, that the French Government had, TRE-VIOUS TO LES PREMIARS FROM THE REMINISTIONS. light, each going on its own carte as far as regards posturing and tableaux.

Jocko was seen in a furniture car of ordinary pattern, followed by scores of gamins that he threatened with his elder truncheon, and gibbered at them to desist. The more noted of these appearances were classic. The knight of cld, his helmet lit up with bedizening spangles, his shirt frayed in silver fringe, his imbs encased in a mimic coat of mall, and a page beard shield upon his arm strutted.

is, isos, autorizing the sate of the "Ju cannon, arms, and other ordnance stores new In
possession of the war department, which are
damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the
United States military service, or for the
militia of the United States," and then went
on to prove that the Springfield breech-loaders
sold to the Franco-Remington agents had orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, prevalled to a considerable extent, and an occasional passer-by, disguised, created a war of laughter; the people seizing sold to the Franco-Remington agents had been declared by the Secretary of War himself if for use by the militia, and even by United States regulars. In this part of the senator's speech Mr. Morton interrupted him, but got himself completely overthrown. He showed the white feather by deciling to answer a question frankly put to him three several times by Senator Schurz, and his cowardice which the effect of the sanator's elegance. ternately with variegated patches and a simu-

Politics came in for its share of the homely satire which consists of these traveties on real life. One of the maskers rode on a mule nearly buried under a circular chapeau of the Napoleon time, and carried for a banner a Republican ticket made up in his own fashion. this Chamber are ready and willing to pervert their intent and condone the action of such officials in trampling them underfoot?

The third proposition relating to the probability of corrupt practices in these sales of arms was debated by the senator with the fearlessness that characterized the rest of his speech. Basing his argumenton the evident lack of circumspection and the flagrant violations of the law witch he had pre-shown, he darted javelins of logic and sarcasm at a department of the government which had allowed liself to abet such a course of action. He ended by a victorious exhibit of the need of the investigation proposed. The senator had now advanced to a stage of his speech where everybody who listened was enthralled, and where more was expected of him than any orator less powerful and adept would have been capable of furnishing for the edification of such an andience and in justification of his abilities and motives, from this point he took up and assalled and demolished with splendid success the several imputations which had been cast by admissistation senators upon himself and his friends engaged in the present war against the promoters of our national dishonor. He representation contained the content of the content of the content of the present war against the promoters of our national dishonor. He representation content the content of the content of the present war against the promoters of our national dishonor. Carre's cabin, with its interior filled, accord ing to the remark of a bystander, with "dem sugar-field tellers," caused many a humble looker on to give vent to his imprisoned humor. Milk carts, filled with black-trimhumor. Milk carts, filled with black-trimmed-with green suits, somebody inside, of
course; green and black suits, pasteboard and
wirework, flagree and lace masks, rolled
by in the great march of King Comedy,
that sometimes degenerated into farce.
One of the vans, otherwise known as
a furniture cart, contained the Duke's
guards, and were drawn by the Dake's
mule, and the many signs contained in this
party raised the risibles of the throng wherever
they went. Of course the never-to-be-forgotthey went. Of course the never-to-be-forgot-ten Indian of the stamp one usually sees on a block in front ol. olgar stores, the charcoal faces, and individuals with a strong smell of shoe-blacking and a noticeable direction toshoe-blacking and a noticesole direction to-ward negro minsrtelsy; the inevitable baboon, masked in the usual way and playing fantasiic tricks before the populace—all these kinds formed the greater part of the comic march. Battered hais, conical hats, such as stage magicians wear, beaver hats polished up with a blacking brush, sugar-loafed hats with the sharp end knocked out, felt, silk and paper hats work in every imaginable way, were hate, worn in every imaginable way, were seen in streams, and the comic stage seemed to have emptled its characters into the line. One of the great features of the day was an extremely novel association, whose name is the Pack, representing a complete deck of playing cards—filty-two. The costume consisted of a light wooden frame, on which was stretched sized white cotton cloth, the frame measuring about thirty-three inches on ea of the four sides. Every member represented four cards; that is, the first had the four jacks, painted artistically in neat colors; the next four aces, four kings, four queens, &c., through the deck, each member a trump. The frames the deck, each member a trump. The frames rested on the shoulders, reaching below the knees, making a preity display. They marched in single file, several feet apart. At the head strode three veritable Chinamen, their claw-like digits grasping more than one pack of cards, which they seemed to be familiar with. The idea was a novel one, and good. The column led by Comus swept into line and began to move at the usual hour. Appearing as suddenly as if the earth had cast

pearing as suddenly as if the earth had cast them up, the list of Homer's heroes, disem-bodied from the Hiad and Odyssey, filed through the streets in a grim and ghostly procession, bringing with them an unseen train of dim recollections, with which the olden time

The procession seemed to please his highness, especially those which referred to him-self. A wagon containing a large number of children fantastically dressed, bearing the placard "The Grand Duke," seemed to tickle placard "The Grand Duke," seemed to tickle his lordship's palate, for he laughed heartily. The stiff old admiral also deigned to raise his hat. While one of the divisions was passing, a beautiful bouquet was handed his dukeship, who took it with a graceful nod and handed it to a young lady, who bore it off in triumph, who to the disastic facility of the helles who nuch to the dissatisfaction of the belles who

is hand, evidently his way of expressing his

WASHINGTON, February 23.

The House to-day was engaged in the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Voorhees opposed the appropriation for a consul to Havana, character izing Spain as a brutal, bloody power, against which the Cuban people were revolting, supported by the sympathy of the people of the United States. Voorhees favored the recognition of Cuban independence, saying there was not a foot of the soil rightfully subject to Spanish bayonets. He said the Spanish authorities had treated the American name and unorities had treated the American name and authority with sovereigh and unmitigated contempt. While Peru had acknowledged the absolute independence of of Cuba and her beiligerent rights had been acknowledged by Chin, the united States of Celambia, Bolivia, and even by poor disordered Mexico. The United States was the cult ed Mexico. The United States was the only power recognizing free institutions in all the western world wno had no kind word to say western world who had no kind wort to say to the struggling people of that doomed island. This, the strongest, the freest country, with all its boasted power, hearing the dogs of war rending the fiesh and crushing the bones of their victims, was silent.

Gardeld opposed the discussion of the subject, and promised the House that the matter world soon come up in a shape upon which a

yet been given.

WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Baltimore, February 23.

It is charged that the Rev. Dr. L. D. Hustor, formerly pastor of Sr. Paul's Episcopal Church, and recently of Trinity Church, acted licentiously toward several Sunday-school teachers. Huston has left the city.

J. Dean Smith, a prominent lawyer, is dead. In the Senate, Hamlin, from the postoffice

MARDI-GRAS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Reign of Fun and Good Humor Grotesque Street Procession-The Mys. tick Krewe of Comus -- How the Grand

to the exclusion of everything else, with accounts of the Mardi-Gras Carnival festivities

ing vein. In some of these vehicles it seemed as if the Lydia Thompson troupe had stepped out from the stage and forsook their mimicry on the boards, and transferred it to the streets. In others it appeared as if the fair women, dressed for a masked ball, had, concluded to try the open air instead of gas-light, each going on its own carte as far as re-

pasteboard shield upon his arm, strutted through the streets, while gamins halloed

The great body of the crowds that lined the curbstone to witness the parade of the mask-ers selected individual features of the line. The predisposition to attire of cambric, red, every opportunity to break out in good humor. The carriages were an especial fea-ture. Feminine-looking individuals aired their pedal extremities on the dashboard, and waved their handkerchiefs at the crowded galleries and balconies. Or they sat magnifi-cently in the rear of their conveyances, and made thems lives sick by smoking and partaking of other enjoyments particularly mascu-line. In other carriages dress ran to the very extreme of shabbiness, gunny bag suits imi-tating dress coats and zouave pantaloons, ai-

much to the dissatisfaction of the belies who sat around in blissful anticipation that it would be handed to them.

At eight in the evening the Grand Duke again visited the City Hall to witness the display of the Mystick Krewe, and to make the acquaintance of Comus. Afterwards he visited the Varieties Theatre to witness the control of the Varieties Theatre to witness the control of the Varieties Theatre to witness the control of the visited the visited the varieties Theatre to witness the control of the visited the v he Varieties Theatre to witness the grand ableaux of the Krewe, and to partake in the

pleasures of the ball.
In the evening the Duke attended the ball of he "Mystlok Krewe." He seemed very much pleased with the tableaux, and often clapped

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

ject, and promised the House that the matter would soon come up in a shape upon which a vote could be reached. The bill passed, with amendments, raising Russia to a first, and Japan to a second class mission, and reducing Central America to one minister at Nicaragua.

THE SARATOGA OF THE SOUTH.

News and Gossip from Aiken. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

AIKEN, February 22. This delightful winter retreat is becoming. year after year, more widely known, and, in pasequence, shows a corresponding increase of victors. Although the present has been the most severe winter for decades, I hear no general complaint. With the exception of heavy rains, which have been universal heavy rains, which have been universal throughout the country, it has not been so unpleasant as to render out-of-door exercise disagreeable; on the contrary, the bracing atmosphere has had a fendency to intuse vitality and vim the sooner into our welcome, but in many cases enfeebled guesta. Marked improvements have taken place within the last three years. Many handsome residences have been credted. Our oburches present an lattractive exterior, and churches present an lattractive exterior, and within are commodious and comfortable. The new catholic Church is rapidly approaching completion, and will be dedicated the first Sunday after Easter, Bishop Lynch officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Ballois, of Monireal, Rev. W. Quinn, of New York, and Rev. M. McDermou, of Philadelphia; the latter gentleman will remain in Aiken some eight or ten weeks. Our streets, which are broad and lined on either side with shade trees, are in excellent condition for riding and driving, and the equipages and graceful equestrians can be seen from "early morn to evening dawn", which gives a decidedly Newportish at, to the place. We have some three hundred visitors, comprising, all nationalities, not omitting churches present an lattractive exterior, and

comprising all nationalities, not omitting Japan. A society for the "promotion of amusements," every week gives us some novelly in the way of tournaments, the some noverty in the way of total ments, the atricals, races, &c., free to all visitors and citizens. Of course this yearly influx has its influence upon: the surrounding country, the natural sequence being the rapid appreciation of property; and your beautiful "City by the Sea" shares in our prosperity by her increased sales to our merchants. "Charleston must not but this trade be directed that other channels." let this trade be diverted into other channels, and she must encourage Northerners and Eu-ropeans to come to the "Saratoga of the South;" it is for her interest so to do. More

THE QUARREL WITH ENGLAND.

Washington, February 23.
Granville's note is received. Fish is prepar ng an answer, which will be submitted to the

LATER.—George Francis Adams, with Secre tary Fish, visited the President. The Calinet session lasted two and a half hours. No answer to England has yet been adopted. The contents of these communications are regardance of the contents of these communications are regardanced to the contents. ed as confidential in Executive quarters. Speculation upon their contents is not trust-

THE LEGITIMISTS AT WORK.

London, February 23;
The gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp is increasing daily and becoming formidable. It is not confined to one nationality, although the French preponderate in numbers. The German and Spanish Legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived resterday with a large party of supporters. Leading Ultramontanists from Italy, Germany and France are also flocking to the city. it is rumered tout all are acting together harmoniously, and that the chiefs are delib-erating over plans for the restoration of the eposed sovereigns.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

The delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax. are instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 23.

The Labor Convention nominated David H.
Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. The
Prohibition Convention nominated James
Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and
John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice-President.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., February 23.

The convention expresses confidence in
Grant, but pledged the party to the nominee
of the Philadelphia Convention.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.

An area of low barometer will probably move eastward over Indiana and Michigan to the lower lakes on Saturday, preceded by brisk southwest winds, extending on Friday night eastward to New York and Kentucky, with increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain. Increasing southerly winds, with rain, will prevail on the Gulf coast on Saturday, southeast winds and cloudy weather will prevail from Georgia to Massachheetts. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Friday night on the Atlantic coast, but northeast gales are probable for Lake Superior, and a local severe storm is indicated for San Francisco. the lower lakes on Saturday, preces cisco.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Therm' neter	Wind of	Force of Wind	Weather
Portland, Me Savanuah St. Louis	30.01 29.98 49.89 30.10 29.44 29.78 29.71 30.00 29.78 29.78 29.78 29.54 29.88 30.06 30.01 29.88 30.06 30.01 29.88 30.06	52 59 59 63 67 60 63 -5 45 33 17	SW SE SSE SW SSW SSW SSW SSSSSSSSSSSSSS	Light. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Brisk. Gentle. Brisk. Light. Fresh. Gentle. Brisk. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh.	Fair. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Cloudy Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, ogether with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

Trackers.

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AST Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6% P. M. STANLEY G. TROTT, Postmaster.

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Ancrum, Julis Hamilton, Mary Pinckney, Madamer, Elles, Hamilton, Luny Pinckney, Madamer, Elles, Hamilton, Luny Pinckney, Madamer, Maria Harthorn, Mary Pinckney, Maria Hass, Lonia Pinckney, Maria Harthorn, Mary Pinckney, Maria Maria Harthorn, Mary Power, Mar Miss Maria Harthorn, Mary Power, Mar Miss Maria Hood, Charlotte Indiana, Maria Harthorn, Mary Hood, Mary Hood, Mary Hood, Mary Hood, Maria Harthorn, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Polymon, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Polymon, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Polymon, Maria Maria Harthorn, Mary Polymon, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Polymon, Maria Maria Harthorn, Mary Polymon, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Polymon, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Maria Harthorn, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Maria Harthorn, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Maria Harthorn, Mary Rose, Maria Harthorn, Maria

Bennett, Jane M Jankins, Diam Roote, Mas ReBennett, Elenor nah
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Jones, Mrs M
Blair, Hattis O
Boyle, Miss Ann
Jones, Ellen U
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Jones, Mrs Fet

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Boyde, Susan
Jones, Mrs Fet

Jones, Mrs Jone

Broughton, Keller, Elizabeth Smiatl, Mrs. VinBrower, Mrs R
Butts, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. VinButts, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. VinButts, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. VinButts, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. VinButter, Margret
Butter, Miss. Sponsgee, Miss
Canal, Louisa
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Canal, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. Canal, Mrs. Canal
Canal, Louisa
Canal, Mrs. Canal

Canel, Louisa
Cavanangh, EliLee, Sinsan
Cauritt, Mrs F

Capers, Fannie
Carnighan, MaCanpell, Rose
Chipman, Cath
Chipman, Cath
Chiptopher, Rose
Christopher, Rose
Christoph

Eaton, Mrs Bar Morehead, Adelle Morrison, Cathline E Morrison, Cathline E Morrison, Cathline E Minrell, Clara
Murrell, Clara
Mullon Murry, Silaz
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Moliton Mossi, Mrs Wiske, Mrs
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Foard, Rachel
Frazer, Miss L
Fralmer, Maggle
Gatewood, Mary
Gilbert, Sallie
Gilyard, Lavinia
Goodall, Mary

Goodall, Mary

Miscon, Mrs C
Wilson, Margret
A
Wilson, Mrs C
Wilson, Writer, Mrs W
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Agnell, Paul Gillyard, Sias O'Neil, Myles Grant, I S Gr Hume, C Gads ander

Go. do. Baker, G J Baker, G J Barbute, Lugi Berry, Charles Berg, Anton Bensoo, H Becker, T W Bis Adoot, Mr Eiskely, John Fiske, A H Hryan, Daniel Braddon, Joseph den Gads ander Hunter, Robert Warren Hunter, F W Huck, T Hurd, H II Hent, Lewis Hobinson, Rich-

Benson, H
Becker, T W
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Bisadfoot, Mr
Bisakely, John
Biske, A H
Bryan, Daniel
Braddon, Joseph
Brunner, J A
Brown, G H
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Brown, Solomon
Brunner, J A
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Brown, G H
Brown, Solomon
Brown, F H
Buhre & Rhodes
Brushe, John T
Buhwinkle, J
Buhre & Rhodes
Brushe, John T
Buhwinkle, J
Buhre & Rhodes
Brushe, John T
Bulwinkle, J
Buhre & Rhodes
Brown, F H
Buhre & Rhodes
Brown, F H
Buhre, T W
Re field, Wm
Rethindon, Bich
Rethind, H II
Rethind, H I

Corales, John
Courtenay,
Charles A
Cook, H A
Cook, H A
Comings, J P
Crimmin, Rev
John
John
Cuthbert, Francia.

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Thompson,
Hugh S
Thompson, W Thompson, Mr. Torrent, John

Townsend, J.B.

Von Hollen, J

Wedemeyer, H. White, W. Whiter, Rit

Vanderhorst,

Cuthbert, Frail
Cia
Dawson, Henry
Dani-is, Peter
Davis, Geo W
Dayls, U S
Dantzler, Law
Trence
Deltz, Geo A
Desses, Peter
Deltz, Geo A
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Moells M D
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Fentress, Daniel

fel McMillian, G J

Millian, G J

Millian, G I

Millian, Gardner, Chas | pher

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