EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

Clothing and Jurnishing Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES

VOLUME IX .-- NUMBER 1923.

### THE TABLES TURNED!

IGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT OF THE AS-SAILANTS OF JUDGE GRAHAM.

The Proceedings Before the Committee on Thursday, and in the House Yes. terday-A Complete Exoneration and the Tables Turned-Jervey also Slandered, but is Ready to Set Himself

### [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, March 8.

In the House to-day the judiciary committee made their report in the case of Redding and wife vs. the South Carolina Railroad, fully exonerating Judge Graham and the persons accused with him. Jervey asked for a postponement of the consideration of the report until to-morrow as an act of justice to himself. He sald that Solicitor E. B. Seabrook had impugned his veracity as a member of the House, but he (Jervey) was prepared to prove that Seabrook actually said what was imputed to him. The whole matter was accordingly postponed to to-morrew.

The House to-day passed the validation act and the bill to authorize a settlement with the financial agent; the vote in each case being fifty-eight to thirty four. The former bill was so amended as to restrict to four mills the special tax for the payment of interest on the public debt. The House also passed the bill to incorporate the Planters' and Mechanics' Steamboat Company of Charleston; the bill to incorporate the American Union Library Club of Gadsden; the bill to incorporate the Prospect Baptist Church of Laurens County; the bill to extend the charter of the Relief Loan Association of Charleston; the bill to regulate the liabilities of hotel-keepers; the bill to incorporate the Union Bantist Church of Laurens: the bill to authorize the county commissioners to open a public road in the County of Lancaster; the bill to amend the act of March 9, 1871, renewing and amending the charter of certain towns; and the bill to establish the Charleston Land and Joint Stock Company.

The Senate proceedings were unimportant THE REDDINGS INVESTIGATION.

Before the Judiciary Committee - A Complete Exeneration of Judge Graham-The Accuser takes the Back Track-A Question of Veracity-The End net Yet.

### [PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, March 7.

The much talked of investigation by the Legislature of the trial of the suit of Redding vs. the South Carolina Railroad Company took place this morning before the judiciary committee of the House, and resulted, as might have been expected, not only in the complete vindication of Judge Graham, but in the utter discomfiture and demoralization of the parties who appear to have instigated the whole proceeding with a view to making a little political capital for themselves. The history of this remarkable and super-judicial appeal, so far as it has appeared from the surface, has been duly chronicled in this correspondence, and is, no doubt, familiar to the readers of THE NEWS.

This bill came up for its third reading, and Mr. O'Connell, starting out with the truism that it was about time the House of Representatives accomplished something, called the previous question on the whole matter. Mr. Younm was, at the time, repeating his tactics no doubt, familiar to the readers of THE NEWS.
The authority under which the committee
acted was contained in the following resolution offered by Mr. Jervey, and adopted by
the House on Tuesday last:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be,
and they are hereby, directed to make an investigation immediately into the case of Wm.
F. Redding et ux., vs. the South Carolina Ralirad Commany, to report the lacts of the case,

before the adjournment of the General Assambly.

The time fixed for this investigation was this morning, and, accordingly, Judge Graham, accompanied by General Conner and Colonel T. Y. Simons, as his counsel, appeared before the judiciary committee to-day, and demanded the investigation. The judge took the ground that his rulings to the jury, and the record of his whole course in the conduct of the case, were before the committee to assist them in forming their judgment; that as to the accuracy of his rulings, the Supreme Court of the State, having appellate jurisdiction, was the only tribunal competent to pass decision, but as to the charges which had been made of corruption and malfessance in office, he desired to be furnished with the accusation against him, and with the name of his accuser.

On this the committee produced the above On this the committee produced the above resolution as authority for their action in the matter, and Mr. Jervey, as the introducer of the resolution, gave his testimony as to its introduction. Mr. Jervey stated that he had known nothing of the merits of the case, but had been induced to offer the resolution upon the representations of Mr. E. B. Feabrook, who, as the solicitor of the first circuit, might resourced to be cormizent of the reasonably be supposed to be cognizant of the facts in the case when making so serious a charge against the judge presiding in that circuit and the officers of the Court of General

cuit and the officers of the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Seabrook was then called upon to explain, as it appeared to be narrowed down to him; but instead of substantiating any charges against the judge, he branched off into a highly eulogistic opinion of that gentleman's conduct, and ended by saying that his expressions to Mr. Jervey had been wholly misunderstood—that in speaking of the influences brought to bear upon the judge and jury he had not intended to convey the impression that they had been bribed, or apything of that kind, but simply alluded to the pressure of public opinion in the case, &c.

This recantation on the part of Mr. Seabrook left nothing for the committee to do

This recantation on the part of Mr. Seabrook left nothing for the committee to do but to adjourn and prepare a report exculpatory of the judge and all concerned, which they immediately proceeded to do. An attempt was made this evening to revive the investigation in consequence of the arrival of several additional witness. From Charleston who had given their testimony upon the trial, and were prepared to rehearse the same before the committee; but the committee very sensibly decided that all the matters to which they desired to testify were questions of fact, and as such had been submitted to the jury who had found a verdict upon them; that who had found a verdict upon them; that there was no appeal as to matters of fact; and that as to matters of law, the Supreme Court was the proper appellate tribunal; that the only province of the committee was the investigation of the allegations of fraud or corruption, and these charges having been withdrawn, the labors of the committee were at

This may be assumed to be the end, and it has surely been inglorious enough for the accusers of the charges of corruption against the first circuit court. There is still left, however, an ugly question of veracity between Mr. Seabrook, on the one side, and Messrs. Jervey. Hunter, Thomas and other colored members of the House on the other, as to how the charges first originated. These members feel sorely aggrieved at the course which they allege Mr. Seabrook has taken in first causing them to broach the investigation under the supposition that justice had been denied to a man of their own race, and then, when the issue comes to be equarely met, retracting the charges and leaving them to shoulder the responsibility of a public attack upon the charter of a judge who has conducted himself with such ability and uprightness as to have won the respect of all classes of citzens, and who had but a few days before been unanimously re-elected by the very arsembly in which these This may be assumed to be the end, and it had but a few days before been unanimously re-elected by the very A-sembly in which these grave charges were brought against him. These members have to-day most positively declared to your correspondent that they were only induced to propose and favor the investigation upon the representations of Mr. Seabrook; that they believed him to have been the author of an anonymous communication in a Charleston paper of the 29th ult., which bitterly attacked the court in consequence of the result of the Redding case;

that they had never entertained a suspicion of Judge Graham's integrity, and deeply regretted having been placed in the position of seeming to accuse him, and that they were determined, as soon as the report of the committee should appear in the House, to rise to questions of privilege, and explain fully how they had been led into a false position, and by whose misrepresentations—no matter upon whom the imputation of untruthfulness and duplicits might rest.

whom the imputation of unitathitatess and duplicity might rest.

The proceedings of the General Assembly to-day have consisted mainly in a determined attempt by both houses to clear off the calendars by the passage of bills, all of which has attempt by both houses to crear on the catendars by the passage of bills, all of which has been fully reported by telegraph. The following amusing and ligendous production was offered this morning by Messrs. Mobley, Lee, Hunter, and a few other United Brethren, to be entered on the journal. It is a characteris-tic curiosity of literature, and as such deserves to be rescued from the formal oblivion of the ournal of the House and to achieve immortal-

ity in these columns:

We vote "jes" on the passage of the bill relating to the bonds of the State for the following First. The bill recites the several acts author-

First. The bill recites the several acts authorizing the issue of State bends, and declares walld only such bonds as were issued pursuant to those acts; thus excluding from payment any bond—if such there be—issued in violation of law.

To make this declaration is not to assert that there are invalid bonds on the market, but it is simply to recognize the notorious fact that doubts have been expressed as to the validity of bonds that the General Assembly know to be valid, they having authorized their issue, in the precise mode, and for the identical purpose, and on the very conditions, on which they were issued, as set forth by the fina-cial board of the State, who were vested by law with the power to direct and regulate the issue of such bonds, pursuant to the several acts authorizing the same.

Second. The allegation that the bill "goes it blind," and declares valid any and all bonds is sued to an untimited amount, is not true: for

sued to an unlimited amount, is not true; for section 3 of the bill distinctly limits the declaration of validity to the bonds set forth as out-standing by the treasurer in his report of Octo-ber 31, 1871, amounting to \$9,814,000 06,accounted

or as follows: Sold and the proceeds paid into the treasury, and expended according to

Sixth. Our final and best reason is found in the Sixth Commandment, which declares, "Thou

The House, at its night session, consumed

three hours in senseless fillbustering upon the bill to charter the Union Savings Bank of Columbia, and finally passed it to a third reading. On the heels of this came the bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina, which is more commonly known as the validation act, and is the measure referred to Youm was, at the time, repeating his tacties of last evening, and strenuously endeavoring, in season and out of season, to obtain possession of the floor, his object being, as afterward appeared, to propose an amendment to the title of the bill to make it read: "A bill Resolved. That the judiciary committee be, and they are hereby, directed to make an investigation immediately into the case of Wm. F. Redding et ux., vs. the South Carolina Raliprad Company, to report the facts of the case, as investigated by them, to this House as soon as possible: Provided, said report be made before the adjournment of the General Assembly. amendment, and the vote ting the main question on Mr. O'Connell's mo-tion, the proposal was lost by 43 to 47. Then Mr. Holmes moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Mr. O'Connell moved to postpone the consideration of this motion until to-morrow at 1 P. M. Mr. Holmes reuntil to-morrow at 1 P. M. Mr. Holmes retorted by moving to lay that motion on the table, and Mr. Yocum further complicated matters by calling the previous question on the pending motion, whereupon some one of the small fry called for the yeas and nays. This produced a sort of parliamentary labyrinth, which, when straightened out by the prince of parliamentarians who guides the

rinth, which, when straightened out by the prince of parliamentarians who guides the destinies of the House of Representatives, resolved itself into the question, "Shall the main question on the motion to lay on the table the motion to make the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill the special order for to-morrow at 1 P. M. now be put!" This complex proposition staggered the ruralist, and they voted at random, resulting in the main question being ordered to be put by a vote of forty-seven to thirty-seven. The "main question" was therefore "put" by the voluble and enduring speaker. To those who have heard Speaker Moses eliminate a hopelessly entangled motion, or have seen "Boss Tweed" conduct the fortunes of a committee meeting of the Tammany tribe, the following formula may be intelligible, but to the average member of the present House it is Choctaw. It would have to be heard to be appreciated, but as nearly as types can reproduce it, it but as nearly as types can reproduce it, it was "Thequestionisonthemotiontolayonthets blethemotiontomakethemotiontostrikeoutheen actingclauseothebilithespecialorderatone? M. Thoseinfavoroilayingonthetablethemotiontom akethemotiontostrikeouttheenactingclauseoft ebilithespecialorderfortomorrowatoneP. M.wii

voteaye. Thoseopposedwillvoteno. Theserge antatarmswillbarthedooran dallownomemberto leavethehaliduringthecalloftheroil." The clerk called the roll and the first ten The clerk called the roll and the first ten or twelve members struck out blindly and voted yes or no as happened, until some intelligent member discovered that to vote yes meant to bring the bill up to-night, and to vote no meant to postpone it until to-morrow, and vociferously explained his discovery. This explanation bringing the matter to the comprehension of the members, they began to vote with some intelligence, which resulted in postponing the matter until to-morrow at 1 P. M. by a majority of three, and to the immense delight of the friends of the bill, who began to see that the measure, if pressimmense delight of the friends of the only who began to see that the measure, if pressed to a vote this evening, stood an unexpected chance of defeat. It is probable now that the bill will be passed by the House, and, in that case, its passage by the Senate and approval by the Governor are regarded as certain.

## A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 8. The trains from this place to New York was thrown off the track by a broken rail. Twelve persons were injured, including Admiral De Rohaa, of France. The mail car, with a heavy mail, was burned.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

NEW YORK, March 8. Mrs. Utie Brooker, the sister of Victoria Woodhull, spoke at the Cooper Institute tonight against Free Love doctrines, and declared her belief that her sister was insane. She denounced Theodore Tilton in strong language, and pronounced his blography of Victoria a series of slanders on her family.

# THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

WARRENTON, VA., March 8. In the conference, this morning, the case of the Rev. Dr. Huston was called up. He appeared before the bar and made a statement of the circumstances under which he left Bal-timore. After much animated debate, a committee of inquiry was appointed for immediate investigation, which will sit during the ses-sion of the conference. The vote was three to one for appointing the committee. CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING,

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

### Published by Authority.

AN ACT to provide for the Appointment of an Inspector of Phosphates, and to declare his duties. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in Gen-

same: That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person to the office of inspector of phosphates. who shall reside and have his office in the City of Charleston, and shall hold his office for two

eral Assembly, and by the authority of the

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of all com panies or individuals, who are, or may be, authorized by law to dig. mine or excavate such phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits from the beds of the navigable waters or streams within the jurisdiction of the State, to report to the inspector of phosphates monthly the quantity of such rock and deposit dug, mined and excavated, and whether the same be on hand awaiting removal, or if it has been moved or is being moved, to furnish a copy of the bill or bills of lading, which reports shall be verified by the oath of the person making the same. And it shall be the duty of all captains of vessels and railroad officials to furnish to the inspector of phosphates duplicates of all bills of lading, of all cargoes of such rock and deposit with which their vessels or cars may be freighted for export from this State, or for transportation within this State. And to the end that the said inspector of phosphates may be enabled to verify the reports of the quantity of such rocks and deposits which have been or may be dug, mined, excavated and removed, he shall, at all times, have and be allowed free and uninterrupted access to all places where such rocks and deposits are dug, mined or excavated, and to all warehouses or open or enclosed places where such rocks and deposits are stored, and to all vessels, railroad cars, or conveyances in, or by, which

such rocks and deposits are being removed. SEC. 3. That the said inspector of phospnates shall report to the auditor of the State, monthly, the amount of phosphatic rocks and phosphatic deposits which he shall ascertain to have been dug, mined, excavated or removed from the navigable streams and waters of this State, by what company or persons the same was dug, mined and excavated, by what vessel, or other mode of transportation, the same was removed, with such other particulars as may enable the State auditor correctly to ascertain whether the amounts due to the State therefor have been paid, and, if not,

who is accountable for the same. SEC. 4. That hereafter it shall not be lawful to sell in this State, or to expose to sale, any guano or other commercial fertilizer, whether the same have been manufactured in this State or elsewhere, unless the same shall have been first examined, inspected, analyzed and marked by the inspector of phosphates. And it shall be the duty of all persons, bringing into this State, for sale, any guanos or fertilizers, manufacturing in this State, for sale, any such fertilizers, to furnish the inspector of phosphates a formula representing the average contents of each fifty tons of the same, and to cause the same, or as many packages thereof as may be necessary to make a correct average sample of the whole, to be examined and Inspected. And it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine and analyze
all such samples of guanos and other iertilCounty, killed O. M. Thompson yesterday in a izers, and, if found to agree with the formula thereof, required to be furnished as above, and as published to the public, to mark or brand each package thereof; but if the same, upon analysis, shall not conform to the formula so furnished and published, the inspector shall not brand or mark the same, and it shall be un lawful for the holder or owner thereof to sell the same.

SEC. 5. That, to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing section of this act, the inspector of phosphates shall, at all times, have and be allowed free and uninterrupted access to all vessels, cars, warehouses, manufactories and storehouses where such fertilizers are or are supposed to be, and to take samples thereof. And it shall be the duty of all captains of vessels, or other carriers or persons bringing such fertilizers into the State, to report the same to the inspector of phosphates immediately upon arrival: and it shall be the duty of all manufactories of such fertilizers, in this State, to report to the said inspector all quantities manufactured for sale. SEC. 6. That any person who shall counter-

feit the brand of sald inspector, or shall repack any package previously marked or branded by said inspector, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined for each and every offence the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That in case of the sickness or temporary absence of the inspector, or if the convenient dispatch of the duties of his office shall require the same, the said inspector is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy-one or

Sec. 8. That for his compensation for the inspection and branding of fertilizers, the said inspector shall be entitled to charge twentyfive cents for each ton so inspected and branded, the same to be paid by the owner, agent or manufacturer, and which shall be collectable of, and from the person, having the same in charge. And for his compensation for the examination of the phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits dug, mined, excavated and removed from the beds of the navigable waters and streams of the State, he shall be paid, from the State treasury, seven and a half cents per centum on all amounts paid to the State as royalty for the privilege of so digging, mining, excavating and removing such rocks and deposits. And the said inspector is hereby authorized to require conformity with all regulations which shall be by him made with the approval of the State auditor, and which shall be reasonable and proper to enable the said inspector to carry out the purposes of this act; and should the office of State auditor be abolished, the duties herein required of him and the reports required to be made by him, shall be exercised by, and the reports be made to, the comptroller-general.

Sec. 9. That any person or company who shall violate the provisions of this act shall. upon conviction, be liable to the same penalty

as provided in section 10 of this act. Sec. 10. That said inspector of phosphates shall before entering upon the duties of his office furnish a bond in good and sufficient securities in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his du-

fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than ten thousand; and to imprisonment for the term of not less than three months, nor more than five years, one or both, within

the discretion of the court. Sec. 11. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby

repealed. Approved March 6, 1872.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

Fearful Effects of the Cold Snap in Richmond-An Epidemic of Influenza.

hobidy.

(FROM A SUFFERING CORRESPONDENT.) RICHBUL, VA., Wedsday, Barch 6, 1872. We are havig a log, dab bad widter. This is the budth of Barch; peach trees ought to be id bloob ad turlip greeds od the table. Whereas the ladscape is wud wide expadse of sdow,

### ad the odly greed pladt we have to eat is

The weather has been bal ad cole ever sidce Dovebber, ad ld codsequedce everybody has bal coles il the head. The bordigs are cole, the evedigs are cole, ad the dights are cole as Kabscatka. The dorthwest wid blows eterlally, givig everbody fresh cole, ad the blowig of doses is like the blowig of ted thousad tid trubpets. Richbul citizeds have dot sidee Chrisbas beed able to hear their ears for their doses. As for be byself I ab a biserable object to behold, havig averaged two hadkerchiefs ad hour for the last fourteed weeks, ad the ed of by dose is like a cadcer.

LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature has dud little or duthig this sessiol, owing to bal coles. They are still fubblig over the fuddig bill, expectig to cub to sub terbidatiod id the subber, whed the weather

Two dewspaper med are bakig quite a doise id twod-I bead Bister Boseley of the Whig, ad Bister Southall of the Edquirer. People thik they are goig to fight. I thik dot. My opidiod is that they are berely sligig dirt to weather is cole whed I idtorb you that Drilkard of the Dispatch has paid do attedslod to grabber for a week past. But he still settles the hash of bed of scielce, who presube to have a relidgious opidiod, with a sibple turl of his ABUSEBEDTS.

Do abusebedts, ad do busidess worthy of bedtiol. Too cole. I welt to hear Jalaushek, but I cried so buch ad blowd by dose so buch that I washt ad blowd her out of the house. See you have the Dullig-Liggard Cubpady with you. Liggard is fuddy, ad Dullig bodsus hansub. I ab very fod of Dullig, but dol't you tell her husbal. -He bight dock be dowd od sight. dext tibe he cubs here. DO BOBE.

I would write bore, but I callot. By figgers are freezig, ad I have to stop every other lide ad every half biddit to blow by dose. It is so dablably cole that I callot prolouice by dabe I ab a icicle id hubal forb.

Yours bisirably, P. S .- Joddar Tobsud writes me frob Dew Yok that he is cubbig to your towd od the steaber which sails od the sebedth-to-borrow If he cubs, treat hib well for by sake ad his

P. P. S .- Boselev ad Southall have heed boud over to keep the peace id the sub of wud thousad dollars each. If keepig the peace will keep theb frob catchig cole, it will be a good thig; if dot, dot.

## A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

LITTLE ROCK, March 8. personal rencontre.

## A BLACKMAILER FOILED.

NEW YORK, March 8. NEW YORK, March 8.

Rev. Dr. Abram B. Carter, of Twenty-fifth street Episcopal Church, has brought a suit against Emma B. Couch, who says she is a school teacher, for attempt to blackmall him for one hundred dollars a month; she alleging that he, although a pastor and father of family, had been intimate with her. A letter in the highest strie of blackmalling incompleted the second of the sec in the highest style of blackmailing ingenuity was put in evidence yesterday.

## GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, March 8. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Bichard-son arrived by the steamship China. The body of a male injant, partially eaten by

dogs, was found in a vacant lot.
Garvey testified in the Hall case that the bill paid Garvey was neither just nor honest.
The ex-Emperor Napoleon cleared three hundred and twenty thousand dollars by selling property at the corner of Dey and Broad-way streets to the Western Union Telegraph Company.
The steamship City of Washington has arrive ed safely at Queenstown.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 8. The barometer will continue falling from the upper lakes to the eastern Gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic; the lowest moving northwestwardly over Southern Michigan, and probably over, or a little north of, the lower lakes, preceded on its northern half by brisk easterly over hortheasterly winds and on its southern ceded on its northern half by brisk easterly and northeasterly winds, and on its southern half by fresh to brisk easterly winds. The area of snow will extend during the night from Ohio to New England and northward; the area of rain from Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather, with southerly winds, will prevail during the night over the South Atlantic States; the latter veerover the South Atlantic States; the latter veering to westerly and northwesterly by Saturday evening. The barometer will rise during the night with westerly to northwesterly winds west of and throughout the Mississippi Valley, and extend eastward on Saturday over the upper lake region to the Ohie Valley and Eastern Gulf States, with clearing weather and failing temperature. Daugerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night. coasts to-night. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the

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

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Wind	Force of Wind	Weather
Augusta, Ga	29.94	71	SNE	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.15	30	NW	Brisk.	Olear.
Boston Charleston	30.05	61	S		Cloudy
Onicago	29.55		SE	Fresh.	Lt. Rat
Cincinnati	29.68		SE	Light.	Thr'ng
Galveston, Tex	29.79	70		Fresh.	Oloudy
Key West, Fla	30.00	78	SE	Brisk.	Fair.
	29.75	60	W	Brisk. Brisk.	Thr'ng
Memphis, Tenn	29.60	-1	SW	High.	Olear.
Mt. Washington. New Orleans	29.80	72	sw	Fresh.	Fair.
New York	30.02	38	sw	Brisk.	Cloudy
Norfolk	30.07	41	SE	Fresh.	Thr'ng
Philadelphia	30.69	35	W	Gentle.	Cloudy
Portland, Me	29 88	27	N	Fresh.	Clear.
Savannah	30.00	66	S	resh.	Clear.
	29.52		SW	Brisk.	Cloudy
	30 19	32	NE	Gentle. Fresh.	Cloudy
Wilmington, N.C.	30.05	95	NE	Ficsh.	Cloudy

dollars for the falthful performance of his duties. And if the inspector of phosphates, or his deputies, or any of them, shall be guilty of fraud, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties of their office, they shall be liable to a maters at any time during the day.

## THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

AN "ENTHUSIASTIC" FENIAN.

MARCH 9, 1872.

Queen Victoria's Visit to Germany-Tichborne not Bailed-Strikes in Enggland-The London Times on American Claims, &c.

A commission of medical men appointed to inquire into O'Connor's sanity, report him to be of sound mind, but an enthusiastic Fenlan He said he would have used a loaded pistol, but only wanted to frighten the Queen, as a fatal result would have enthroned the Prince of Wales, which was undesirable. He wishes

Victoria to be the last English monarch.

The Queen leaves for Germany on the 26th instant, and will return on the 16th of April. The report of the commission of inquiry on the loss of the Megara severely censures the entire report of the admiralty administration. The Cambridge boat crew have arrived at Putney and gone into training for the University row. The Oxford men are expected to take up their quarters en the Thames Saturday.

day.

The counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case denies that the claimant has secured ball.

The Scottish peers met and elected the Mar-

quis of Queensberry to the House of Lords, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Earl of Kellie. Earl of Kellle.

A Melbourne dispatch reports that the Britlah sloop of war Rosarlo, Commander Palmer,
shelled and destroyed the village inhabited by
the murderers of Bishop Patterson.
Operatives in the silk factories of Leek, in
Staffordshire, to the number of 3800, have been
locked out for non-acceptance of the terms
offered by the masters. Two-thirds of the

population are thus thrown out of work. Fifteen hundred coal miners are on strike fritten induced coal limits are on strike for higher wages.

In a reply of Viscount Enfield, under-foreign secretary of England, it was stated that the British Government had no knowledge of the Pope's intention to leave Rome. The Pope had made no application to England to place Malta nor any other portion of the British do-

minions at his disposal.

The London Times, in its article on the Alabama claims, inters, from the admissions made by the press of the United States, that the Americans now acknowledge the extravagance of the demand for indirect damages, gance of the demand for indirect damages, although they show no disposition to withdraw them from their case. The Times says that if the fits claim, for losses by the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, is not abandoned, England will declare its reference to the Geneva tribunal inadmissable, which course is approved by English statesmen and jurists.

statesmen and jurists.
Fortesque, president of the Board of Trade, announced, in the House of Commons, that the government was negotiating a shipping convention with the United States. statesmen and jurists.

The French minister at Berlin telegraphs that the Emperor William has pardoned the French prisoners held by Germans for civil offences.

### A SUCCESSFUL WHISKEY RAID.

NASHVILLE, March 8. Superintendent Emory, with a detachment of Federal soldiers, made a raid on Coffee and Lincoln Counties, Tennessee, and Jackson County, Alabama, destroying nineteen illicit distilleries, and capturing a large amount of property and five persons.

TOURNAMENT AT AIKEN.

### [From the Daily Journal.]

[From the Daily Journal.]

At an early hour Thursday morning the streets were filled, and by the time the 8.45 train arrived from Augusta, bringing a large number of visitors and the Augusta cornet band, things began to look quite lively. The affair was a complete success in every particular. At eleven o'clock the following knights presented themselves at the stand: L. Bradwell, "Prince of Orange;" A. L. Courtenay, "Lord James Douglas;" O. C. Jordan, "Duke of York;" J. C. Hutson, "English Gentleman;" A. W. Oakley, "Silver Bugle;" Mr. Thayer, Augusta, "Sir Knight;" H. Tilton, "Zouave;" E. W. Hack, Augusta, "Silver Bugle;" Mr. Thayer, Humpty Dumpty." The marshals were Messrs. G. C. Moseley, J. Staubes, Jr., and M. Steedman. The Prince of Orange won the first prize, and crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer, of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer, of Augusta, conving Miss Derr. of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer of Augusta crowned Miss Pe crowned Miss Pettigrew of Langley; and Mr. Thayer, of Augusta, crowning Miss Derr, of

## JOTTINGS AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 8.
No Cabinet meeting to-day. The President s absent. Attorney General Bates, of Utah, s notified that his resignation will be accept-

MEN'S LIST.

Adair, Lewis H Graf, Geo
Adin, Charles A Gradick, C C
Allen, Isaac A
Amis, W H
Andrews, Marvin Arent, Prof H P
Hanten, Samuel
Hardin, W H
Baker, Mr (RutHarris, J W
ledge street)
Hale, William
Haker, J E
Bampfield, Jas
Hayns, Levi
Hayns, Levi ed. Boutwell is better.

The arms committee examined Dyer, chief of ordnance, at his house. Nothing new was elicited. The agents at the different points Basket, Lyar
Barton, Thomas
Bennett, J M
Berghman.
Hearly Hederly, G
Bennord, Capt
Henry Blemers, Fritz
Blake, Preston
Blake, Louis
Borger, Henrich
Bolls, John B
Borger, Sachol
Bolls, John B
Borger, J H
Browaing, W T
Brawley, W H
Brown, John
Browan, AP
Browan, AP
Browan, AP
Browan, AP
Browan, Berghman, John
Browan, AP
Browan, Berghman, John
Browan, AP
Brucknet, Be Brandley, W H
Bradley, Patrick
Hederly, G
Helins, Blchard
Hinton, Nat
Begttes, W H
Redmillet, Os.
Bortestes, J N
Roberson, Nathan
Hinton, Nat
Berghman,
Heally, Patrick
Hederly, G
Helns, Blchard
Hinton, AS
Holles, Gollsson, Samuel W
Rose, Thon
Rosentray, J C
Rose, Thom
Rosentray, J C
Rose, Thom
Rosentray, J C
Rose, Jho A
Rodger, M A
Roes, Jon A N
Rodger, M A
Roes, Jon A N
Rodger, M A
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Roes, Jon A
Rodger, M A
Rodger, M A
Roes, Jon A
Rodger, M will be examined to unearth the details. In the Senate the bill granting the right of way to the Great Southern Railroad through Florida was called up, but lies over. Severa Florida was called up, but hes over. Several senators wished to examine it. The secretary of the interior was questioned regarding white settlers on Indian lands contrary to the treaty stipulations. The secretary of war was interrogated as to what portion of the river front at New Orieaus is occupied by the government, and for what purpose, and under what title

what title.
In the House the bill making Pittsburg a on the House the bill making Pittsburg a port of delivery, to which goods may be transported in bond, passed, and goes to the President. The postoffice appropriations were taken up. Only thirteen of the thirty-seven States pay postal expenses. Adjourned.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—Julia Connelly, one of six children bitten by a rabid dog in Brooklyn, died on Thursday -St. Paul, Minn., has had snow a foot in

—St. Paul, Minn., has had snow a foot in depth since Thursday, and it is still falling. The storm extends westward.
—Benjamin, John and Spencer Preivitt, cha ged with the murder of James H. Morris at Morganton, Ga., have been lodged in Jall at Louisville to await the requisition of the Governor of Georgia.

at Louisville to await the requisition of the Governor of Georgia.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected a bill taking from cities and towns the right to authorize the sale of malt liquors, the vote being 71 to 77.

—The house of Captain James Bryant, himself, wife, and two grandchildren, were burned yesterday at Machias, Maine. The cause of the fire is unknown.

of the fire is unknown.

SLEEPING TOGETHER.—The "Laws of Life" says: "More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school-girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes, through which their nervous systems go, by lodging together night after night, under the same bedciothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will derange the nervous system of a person who derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminate in nervous force like lying all night in bed with another person who is almost absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest, while the eliminator will be toossing and tumbling, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and one will lose. This is the law, and in married life it is defied almost universally."

# Business Cards.

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STANLEY G. TROTT, Postmaster.

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Canter, Rachel
Carr, Eliza
Chesunt, Mrs
Jao
Chader, Mrs
Lee, Mrs C
Eurgess
Covert, Abbetine
Coie, Catherine
Dais, Mary
Davis, Jennett
Deckman, Miss
KA
Doyle, Mrs
Darselman, An
Doyle, Mrs
Darselman, An
Doyle, Mrs
Darselman, An
Doyle, Mrs
Darselman, An
na
Dovin, Mary
Dunn, Louisa
Duncan, Jennett
Rason, Mrs Robert
Elizock, Anna
Emillinett, Miss
AO
C Avans, Mrs Richard
Ergruson, Bry
ant
Ferguson, Bry
ant
Ferguson, Bry
ant
Ferguson, Bry
ant
Forbes, Maria
Bowin, Mrs Chas
Garaer, Mrs Richard
Brorder, Mrs Richar J. H. LAWTON & CO.

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am's Antidote to Strong Drink. Agent for the elegant preparations of W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, consisting of a full line of Fluid Extracts, Sugar-Coated Pills, Elixirs, Medicated Wines and Syrups, Licorice and Pepsin Lozenges, &c., &c.

Burns, Adam
Burkmeyer,
Isaac
Cady, David B
Qannon, W J
Cannon, James
Callins, Joseph
Camell, S
Camel, Samuel R
Camell, S
Canne, Monsiert
Chavis, Camlin
Chandler, A C
Cust S
Chultze, Mr
Sharlock, Geo
Schultze, Mr
Sharlock, Geo
Schult, E
Scabrook, Wm E
Seabrook, Wm E
Singleton, James
Singleton, James
Singleton, James
Scheld, Wm
Sharlock, Geo
Schult, E
Scabrook, Wm E
Singleton, James
Schultze, Mr
Sharlock, Geo
Schultze, Mr
Sharlock, Ge

Clausen, John Ladson, Paris Sinclair, Frank Sinker, Wm Skinner, Geo Clerk, Nell Costa, J Cormier, Wm Lea, S T Corony, M P Letchworth, Grank Skinner, Geo Smith, S J Smith, Capt W Grank Skinner, Geo Smith, S J Smith, Capt W Grank S T Coveny, M P

Jino W
Dreier, Albert
Dugan, Edward
Dugan, Edward
Dyches, D J
Elmer, Howard
Entleinan, F
England, E P
Evans, William
Farmer, J W S
Ferguson, Bryant
ant
Ferrell, D T
Ferrell, D T
Forest An.

Meyer, Monsicur Tiedjen, H
Joseph
Tinsley, Samu
Tischier, K S
Waughn, T P
Washington,
Guy
Wasin, James
Waler, M
Walers, Thol
Walers, Thol
Walers, Thol

drew McCaw, Homas Weils, CH McCaw, John West, P McDonald, Ben West, P McDonald, Ben Mc

Gibbes, Benj
Giover, Ceaser
Gleason, P E
Goudkop, I
Gould, Sidney
Green, Morris
Green, Morris
Gibbes, Benj
Smith
Wolfe, W W
Wood, H
Wragg, Paris
Wreden, Mr
(Bay and Lodge

veyers, Thos S as McCall, Richard Weimer, J D

Oormier, Wm
Coveny, M P
Cold, Jno M
Coats, Samuel J
Cummings,
Isaih
Dallis, Jerry
Daniels, James
Daduey, Mr
DaBell, Harry E
Dewitt, A H
Doran, Patrick
Donnd, Negran
Drake-worth,
Jno W
Dreier, Albert

Letchworth,
S
Letchworth,
S
Marshall, C E
Magrill, Aibert N
Marshall, O E
Marshall, Mr
(care of Mr
Duncan)
Mates, James
Mensing, O
Mercer, O O
Meyer, Monsieur I
Joseph

Smith, A M Smith, Daniel B Smalls, Edmond

Souter, Fred Spencer, Rick

nel P Stackley, Jacob Sullivan, Thom-

as These, Thomas Thomas, John

Walsh, James T Walsh, Jno Walters, Thom-

St.Clair, W

Chandler, C E Chandler, A C Claussen, John

Furgan, An-

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