CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

CLOSING UP THE WORK.

NO MORE BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED THIS SESSION.

Legislative Proceedings Yesterday. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS] COLUMBIA, S. C., February 7. In the Senate, Jervey introduced a bill to

incorporate the Moultrieville Raliroad. The bill to fix the salaries of certain officers received its final reading, was passed and ordered to be sent to the House for its concurrence in the Senate amendments thereto.

The bill to punish any person for selling or transferring any property to another, on which any lien may exist, without giving notice of the same to the purchaser, was passed, and having already passed the House

was ordered to be enrolled for ratification. The following bills were read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

Bill to incorporate the Refulgent Society Bill to incorporate the Randolph Enterprise

Joint resolution to authorize the county commissioners of Richland County to levy and collect taxes to build a courthouse within said

county.

Bill to empower the City Council of Charles ton to establish a house of refuge and indus-trial echool, and to make ordinances for governing the same. The joint resolution to ascertain the extent

and validity of the State debt was referred to

the committee on finance. The bill to amend Section 17. Chapter 45, of the General Statutes, (regarding work on the highways.) and the bill regarding the service of legal process were referred to the commit-

tee on the judiciary. The bill retaining the apportionment of the iree school fund of the various countles in the various county treasuries, and the joint resolution appropriating two hundred and fifty dollars of the poll-tax collected in Newberry County to repair the Hoge School-house in sald county were laid upon the table.

The following bills were postponed until future days:

sill regulating the fees of certain judicial officers. Joint resolution to refund to Alexander Williams, of York County, certain excessive

taxes paid by him.

Bill to regulate the manner of conducting town elections in Marion.

Bill to amend Section 7, Chapter 105, Title 1, Part 3, of the General Statutes, (regarding the duties of the sheriff of Richland County.) In the House Greene introduced a bill to

regulate the gauging of liquors. The joint resolution authorizing the county commissioners of Beaufort County to levy a special tax, was reported on favorably by the committee on ways and means.

Simkins offered a resolution that no more bills be introduced this session; adopted. The bill to charter the Cheraw and Chester railroad, and the bill to incorporate the Win-

yaw and Santee railroad were referred to the committee on railroads. The bill to charter the Charleston Water and Canal Company received its final reading, was passed, and ordered to be sent to

The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

Bill to regulate the appointment and salary of trial justices in the City of Charleston.

Bill to incorporate the Goodwill Presbyterian Church and the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church of Summer Country.

rian Church, of Sumter County.

Bill amending an act renewing and amending the charter of the Town of Walterboro'. Bill to incorporate the Town of Blackstock.

Bill to incorporate the Independence Fire Company of Florence, S. C.
Bill to lacorporate the Reform Apollo Society, of Charleston.
Bill to incorporate the Edgefield Cotton and

Woollen Manufacturing Company.

Etil to incorporate the State Auxiliary and
John Stock Company.

Bill to amend an actrenewing and amending the charter of the Town of Anderson.

Bill to incorporate the People's Building
and Loan Association of Charleston.

Bill to revice, renew and amend an acting

Bill to revive, renew and amend an act in-

corporating the Home Insurance Company of Charleston. Bill to amend an act granting, renewing and amending the charter of certain towns

and villages. Bill to incorporate the Stevens' Creek Navigation Company.
Bill to charter Lanneau's Ferry.

Bill to charter Lanneau's Ferry.

Bill to charter and make public Kirby's Cross Road to the Peedee River, in Marion County.

Bill to incorporate the African Methodist Episcopel Trinity Church, of Manning. S. C.

Bill to incorporate the Christian Hope Society, of Paris Island, S. C.

Bill to incorporate the Calvary Presbyterian Church, at Church Flats, it. Colleton County.

Bill to incorporate the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, of Edgefield County.

Bill to amend Chapter CXX of the General Bill to amend Chapter CXX of the General

Statutes. Bill to incorporate the Lincoln Rifle Guards of Kingstree.
Bull to incorporate the Wilson Artillery Com-

pany of Charleston.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Town of Lewisville, S. C.

Joint resolution to allow Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, of Darlington County, to redeem certain foriested lands.

Joint resolution to allow the beirs of James

Phillips, in Darlington County, to redeem Joint resolution to allow John J. Roach, of Kershaw County, to redeem certain forfeite

lands.

Joint resolution to allow the heirs of the estate of John Fields, in Darlington County, to redeem certain forfeited lands.

Joint resolution to allow David Cook, of Kerahaw County, to redeem certain forfeited

Joint resolution to allow Thomas Lainsbury of Darlington County, to redeem certain for

feltad lands. Bill to authorize and empower the county commissioners of Abbeville County to open and establish a public road from William Hunter's to R.-H. McCaslin's in said county.

Bill to incorporate the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

Bill to incorporate the Yorkville Manufacturing Commany.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the

following bills: Bill to amend the act establishing a new

judicial and election county from portions of certain counties, to be known as Alken Coun-Bill to increase the salarles of the justices of the Supreme Court and of circuit judges,

and Bill to incorporate the Pawn Brokers' Company of Charleston. The bill to amend the act renewing and

amending the charter of the town of Anderson, was amended so as to allow cumulative

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

A Dull Day in the Assembly-New Measures Proposed-A Burlesque on the Legislative Railroad Bills-A Bill to Abridge the Privileges of Trial Justices.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., February 6.

The Legislative proceedings to-day have not been of any particular significance or interest, and have consisted mainly of the introduction of the few bills annexed, and the passage of the bills which have already been reported by telegraph. There was a lively debate in the House, this afternoon, over the bill to incorporate the Anderson and Port land, Me.

Royal Railroad, which bill contains some one hundred and twenty-nine incorporators, of whom ninety-three are members of the present General Assembly. The names of these members were, of course, inserted in order to gain their support for the measure, but the thing was so palpably overdone as to provoke the introduction of the following, which was proposed as a substitute:

A LEGISLATIVE RAILROAD.

Section 1. The tine members of the General Assembly of the Senate and the House of depresentatives be, and they are hereby, incorporated a body politic and corporate in law, under the name and style of the Legislative Railroad Company, who shall have exclusive authority to build and control all railroads now built or to be hereafter built in the State of South Carolina or elsewhere; that the exclusive pivileges herein granted shall not be revoked for the term of nine buadred and ninety-nine years. All laws inconsistent berewith be and the same are hereby repealed. sec. 2. That the corporators herein named may and shall have authority to sell and dispose of any and all railroads chartered in the State of South Carolina or elsewhere. The substitute, however, was voted down, and the bill was passed to its third reading, which is equivalent to its final passage in the House

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Senator Maxwell yesterday introduced a very admirable bill entitled a bill to punish cruelty to animals, which provides that every person who shall cruelly beat or torture any horse or ox, or other animal, whether belongor the salinal, whether before the salinal, whether before the salinal be deemed guilty of a misdemennor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than the county salinal than one year, and by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or either, or both, in the

discretion of the court. ANOTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE. Senator Corwin to-day introduced a bill to incorporate the Newberry Cotton Mills, which names as incorporators Measrs. Wallace A. William G. Mayes, Emmanuel S. Cop-Cilice, William G. Mayer, Emmander of Spepach, Andrew J. Longshore, John B. Caevile, James A. Crotwell, John McCairly, Sampson S. Merchant, William C. Parker, Christian H. Suber, Reuben S. Cnick, John Q. Peoples, Allen Johason, and Henry Wheeler. The capital stock of the company is fixed at with authority to commence business \$300.000, with authority to commence disintess when \$100,000 shall have been subscribed and \$20 per share paid in, and the business of the company is defined to be the manufacturing, dying, printing and finishing all goods of which cotton, wool, or other fibrous articles, may form a part, as well as all machinery used for such purposes, and for the transaction of the tran such business as may be necessarily connected such dusiness as may be necessarily connected therewith, and the erection of such mills and other works as may be required to carry on such branches of manufacture. The bill also provides that the company shall be exempt from State and county taxation for ten years.

IMMUNITY FOR FIDUCIARIES. There is a bill now hanging fire in the House, and introduced this morning in the Senate, which is entitled a bill "for the relief of certain trustees, guardians and others, which may be a necessary consequence of the recent tremendous tumble in State securities, but which looks upon the face of it as though its title ought to read a bill "to shelter frustees and guardians from loss incurred in stock gambling with fiduciary funds." The bill pro-vides that the Court of Common Pleas shall have power to torever absolve all trustees, guardians, administrators, &c., from all re-sponsibility in respect to their trusts, incurred in consequence of their having invested the Induciary funds in any securities which, being lawful at the time of the investment, shall become depreciated or valueless while so invested. The process of application to the court and of the hearing of the case requiring the applicant to produce a complete schedule of the lunds and statement of the case, and to notify all persons known to him to be interested of the time fixed for the hearing. After these the time fixed for the hearing. After these preliminaries, the sixth section of the bill pro-vides that "if, upon such hearing, to be conducted in the manner usual in like cases in this State, there shall not arise a strong prethis State, there shall not arise a strong pre-sumption of fraud, the petutioner restoring all such property as the court may direct; and, if the petitioner shall, in other respects, appear to be entitled to relief, the court shall order a decree to be entered forever absolv-

ing him from all responsibility in respect to such trust, and thereupon such fiduciary shall be discharged therefrom accordingly. A MUCH NEEDED REFORM. bill to make drunkenness in certain public offices an indictable offence. The bill provides that any circuit solicitor or trial justice who shall in the public disctarge of the duties of his office be drunk or intoxicated, or to any extent disabled by reason of the use of intoxiextent disabled by reason of the use of infoxi-cating liquors for the proper discharge of his duties, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of notices than \$100 or more than \$500, and imprisoned not less than one nor more than six months The attorney-general is charged with the duty of prosecuting such cases upon report being made to him, and upon conviction of the accused a record of the same is to be forwarded to the Governor; he shall declare the office vacant, and in the case of a solicitor shall order a special election to fill the vacancy.

THE ALIEN LAW.

Representative Cannon to-day introduced the following, entitled "A bill to amend an act to authorize allens to hold property:" Whereas, doubts have been su whether the act to authorize allens property was intended to include corpora-tions, created under the laws, or by the au-thority of other States and nations; there-

Be it enacted, That co-operations created under the laws or by the authority of other States and nations, were intended to have, and shall have and exercise all rights granted to allens under the act aforesaid, as fully as if they had been speciall, therein named. THE DIRECT TAX.

Representative Hurley to-day introduced the following resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That the memorial and petition of Willam Alken, Robert Adger and thers who paid the direct taxes referred to in others who paid the direct taxes referred to in their memorial, and levied and apportioned by the Congress of the United States, be re-ferred to the attorney-general for his opinion of the legality and equitable merits of the claims; that the memorialists, for themselves, and in behalf of those they now or hereafter may represent, have leave to bring one or more suits, (not to exceed three in number,) wherein the State shall be defendant, and the wherein the state shall appear, plead to and attorney-general shall appear, plead to and defend said suits in behalf of all persons who have paid no part of said taxes; that the pur-poses of said suits shall be to ascertain and

First. Whether upon established legal and equitable principles those who paid more than their proper share of a tax, chargeable upon all alike, are not entitled to contribution from those who paid nothing or less than their pro

pershare.
Second. Whether upon the application of the said principles it is not the duty of the State to cause to be refunded and taxes in uch manner as that the burden of them will be fairly distributed like other taxation.

Resolved, further, That either parly have the right to appeal to the Supreme

the State, and that no costs shall be charge able against the State in such sults.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 7. Probabilities: For the northeast, and ex-tending east over the upper lake region, and southeast over Onlo, Kentucky and Tennessee. fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, westerly to northerly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States, winds shifting to westerly and northwesterly, and generally clear weather on Sat-urday, except, probably, partly cloudy weather for the lower take region. For the New England States, cloudy weather and rain, except, probably, snow for the northeastern portion, and blisk and high easterly to northerly winds along the coast, the latter gradually shifting northwesterly and southwesterly during Sat-urday, with clear weather. Cantionary signals continue at Cape May, New York. New Lon-don and Boston, and are ordered for Port-

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE LATEST GLEANINGS FROM THE LONDON PRESS.

The Restoration of Paris.

Paris is rapidly repairing the ravages that the war made in her beautiful architectural adornments. The Arc de Triomphe, the grandest structure of its kind in the world, rising in harmonious proportions from a base one hundred and forty-three teet by seventythree to a height of one hundred and sixtytwo feet, is nearly restored. The Palace of Industry, built in 1855, and a spac'ous and strikingly imposing building, will be finished in a lew days, and the Column of July needs but a month's work. The Invalides is still, and will be for some time, in the hands of the repairers, and the Pantheon, which was injured in the three domes, has just been commenced. The construction of the house of M. Thiers, destroyed by the Commune, is actively progressing. It will be one of the finest private residences in Paris. The French obviously do not believe in their President's keeping a damp, malarious, inconvenient residence, where rats, and fever and ague, dispute with the occupants for possession, and will rejoice when M. Thiers completes his

mansion.
Fighting Sea-Sickness. Inventors in England are busily engaged in trying to solve the problem of the safe and comfortable transit of the short space which separates England and France. It remains for a subsequent age to bridge or tunnel the channel. Mr. Bessemer proposes a swinging cabin, applicable to these seas as well as to the ocean. This can be used on all vessels. The other projects contemplate new ships altogether. A joint stock company has been formed to try the invention of Captain Dicey. The model of his ship is an application, on a larger scale, of the means by which the boats of some savages are balanced, by light rafts at the sides, extending many feet. The steamship of Captain Dicey consists, in reality, of two parts, fastened together longitudinally. Between the two sections the paddle boxes are placed. Captain Dicey claims that such a vessel would not roll, and further, being shallow, could enter any port. The second invention is the Mackie steamer, which is a vessel built up from a tubular raft. Two hollow water ways ruu the length of the ship, and in these the paddles are situated. The inventor claims that the mode of construction gives peculiar safety, with little rolling motion, even in the heaviest seas.

The Rights of a Bankrupt.

A curious question recently was decided by one of the registrars in bankruptcy in London. The bankrupt was possessed of a reversionary life-interest in an estate on which security money could be raised, provided an insurance on his life was taken out. This course the bankrupt refused to pursue, and the registrar was asked for an order to compel him to present himself for a medical examination with a view to having a policy of insurance on his life taken out. The registrar refused the application as one beyond his power to grant. In his decision he cited the case of a bankrupt possessing skill in singing and having a fine voice, and asked whether, In such case, the court be expected to make an order compelling the bankrupt to sing. He cited still another case in which the court had refused an application to compel a bankrupt apothecary to disclose his special knowledge of a secret medicine which did not appear in his book of prescriptions. The registrar, in the case under consideration, held that there was no authority to compel a bankrupt to do an act which was entirely voluntary, merely for the purpose of enhanche value of his property.

About Bulwer-Lytton. One of the remarkable characteristics of the late Lord Lytion was an aptitude for business and a thorough comprehension of the economies of estate management. His estate at Knebworth was nearly doubled in value by his vigorous and efficient management. Qualitles of this kind are rather rare in conjunction with great literary capacity. While at the Colonial office, Lord Lytton specially distinguished himself by his dispatches. Unlike the majority of official papers, they were models of style and composition, the writer apparently bestowing as much pains upon them as upon his best literarary productions. About a year and a half ago Lord Lytton lost his only grandson, but happly he lived long enough to see another born to him. His only son married a niece of the late Lord Clarendon. Although of entirely different politics, Lord Lytton and his brother Henry-Lord Dalling-were on most affectionate terms. These brothers present a remarkable instance of younger sons winning hereditary honors, while the elders remained in statu quo. Half the peerage comes from cadets of the Squirearchy. ' believe. Mr. Seymour, you are of the Duke of Somerset's family," said a British monarch. "Pardou me, sir," was the rejoinder, "the Duke is of my family." The younger branch had got a dukedom, while the elder, lacking the same lucentives to exertion, remained a commoner.

How they Treat Packages in the Lov-There is no savor of Yankee baggage smashing in this account of the tender manner in which accidentally broken parcels are treated in the London postoffice, and this was at Christmas, too, when there is a great rush of mail matter. They are borne away to a side table, which is called the "hospital"-and in this postoffice infirmary two clever surgeons dexterously stitch up their wounds, set ail their broken limbs in splints, and in fine cure such of them as are at all curable, in a marvellously short space of time. Some of the patients seem past cure. Alas for the pretty box of bons bons that has burst open, and the contents of which are brought piece meal into hospital, where the surgeon receives them with a shake of the head. In extremis seems this doll, whose integuments have been torn off, whose nose has been stove in, and one of whose nether limbs arrives some time after the frame to which it belongs. A bit of string tinkers up a box containing a lump of plum-cake half cased in sugar; but there is no cure for this packet of Taddy's snuff, addressed in a woman's handwriting to a woman, and the contents, pervading the atmosphere generally, set everybody a sneezing Decidedly "open for inspection" is the doll in this parcel; the head sticks up out of the paper, and something or other has given madame a black eye. A box of real roses, sent from France to Scarborough, has got broken. and some of the leaves fall on the surgeon's table as the delicious odor scents the air With tender finger he handles the beautiful bonquet, and let us hope the fair one whose bosom is will adorn to-morrow night will scarcely be cognizant of the mishap.

Clerical Criminals.

in Middleborough, implicating a Church of England clergyman in a charge of forging some share certificates to the amount of some £22,000. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Movle has duly confessed his guilt in private, and the proofs are so clear that conviction must with little doubt follow. He is vicar of Eston. a snug village parish not far from Middleborough, and naturally the affair has created a great flurry in the neighborhood. Forgery is one of the rarest of priestly crimes. Clergymen are constantly appearing in the courts for some offence, but they are usually wha might, not disrespectfully, be called "senti. mental offences." For instance, drunkenness is one of the most frequent sins charged against the cloth. Divorce cases and breaches of promise of marriage, perhaps, come next in the category of clerical crimes; cruelty to scholars on the part of clerical pedagogues stands high in the list, and there are two gentlemen in "holy orders" at present detained in Newgate for obtaining money on false pretences. Clerical murderers, as forgers, are very rare, the Reverend Dr. Watson being the only aggravated case for a decade; while of clerical bankrupts, schismatics, ritualists, and other offenders, not against criminal, but civil and ecclesiastical laws, the name is getting to be more legionary with each succeeding solstice. The punishments inflicted on clergymen are usually lighter than those dealt out to secular offenders, while the penalties to clerical sinners against church dogmas are severely handled. Mr. Bennett, vicar of Frome, died of the persecutions to which he was subjected by the church dignitaries, because he preferred to be a ritualist.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Four hundred persons, mostly colored, have been vaccinated in Greenville.

—Darlington complains of the irregularity

-The Darlington Monumental Association meets on Monday.

—Judge Pownsend and Solicitor McCall
were serenaded in Darlington last Saturday.

—A Bible Society is being formed in Graniteville.

-Chester has pald \$67,500 of her State -Chester has paid taxes.

-The ball of the Bachelors' Club in Columbia, on Thursday evening, was a great success.

-Columbia is to have a Purim Ball on the 13th of March.

- Dr. J. J. Ellis, of Florence, died last Tues-

day.

The Florence Educational Association

The Florence Educational Association held a very interesting meeting last Tuesday night.

The property holders of Chester are colvely engaged in rebuilding the site of the

actively engaged in rebuilding the site of the fire there last December.

The crowd on sales day at Conwayboro' and Darlington Courthouse were very dis-

and Darington Courtnoise were very disorderly.

—In Anderson, on sales-day, the residence
of the late Dr. T. A. Evins was purchased by
Judge Cooke, for thirty-two hundred dollars.

—The horse of General Stoibrand ran away
on Wednesday evening last in Columbia,
breaking the buggy and injuring its owner.

—The concert given by the ladies and gentlemen of Greenville recently having proved
a decided success, will be repeated

—The total assessment in Yorkville County
is \$75,000, of which a very small part remains is \$75,000, of which a very small part remains

-Fiorence complains of the blocking up of her streats by the cars of the various railroad ilnes, and the speed with which trains are al-lowed to run through them. —A dense snow fog enveloped Columbia on Wednesday evening last, which is attribu-ted to the meeting of snows north of that

—Mr. R. H. Greneker has withdrawn from his connection with the Newberry Herald, leaving his brother, Mr. T. F. Greneker, sole proprietor.

—Mr. Joseph Mayors, of Anderson, was seriously poisoned last Monday by drinklog cyamide of potash, mistaking it for Hostet-

cyamide of potasi, in islanding to be ter's Bitters. He is recovering.

—Judge Carpenter has granted, in part, the temporary injunction asked for by the Columbia Water Power Company against the city in reference to supplying the city with water,

—A mysterious bullet fired into the house occupied by Mr. Larry Aiken, at Darlington, the window, barely escaped his wife through the window, barely

who had just left the spot it struck.

—A meeting of the South Carolina National Guard, colored, was held in Columbia on Wednesday last to perfect arrangements for fitting reception of the President and his Cabinet on their projected Southern tour.

—A horse race came off near Greenville on —A norse race came on hear dieler who die the 4th instant, between the sorrel of Mr. J. P. Scruggs and the gray horse owned by Mr. David Beil and J. Walter Gray, E.q., which

was won by the former.

-The county commissioners of Horry have given the contracts for repairing the bridges across Kingston Lake and Locastee Creek, to W. H. Privitt, the one for \$695 and the other

for \$1165.

—In Yorkville on sales day the sheriff sold a tract of land the property of M. A. Moore, situated twelve miles from Yorkville, on the Chester road, containing about 200 acres, which was bought by Alfred Moore for \$441. The tract belonging to the estate of Peter Nicholson, containing 150 acres. A. B. Bales was the purchaser, at \$10 15 per acre. The lands of Samuel Hemphili, deceased, brought the following prices: Home tract, 94 acres, bought by F. H. Youngblood at \$3 40 per acre; the Mill tract, 70 acres, bought by Curtis M. Parrott at \$6 75 per acre.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, February 7. The Gaz-ta, to-day, publishes the text of the proposed loan of twenty millions of dollars, uthorized by Captain General Caballos. The Marquis of Esperanza and Romulo da Chevrl, leaders of the Conservative party in Porto Rico, have arrived in this city to confer with the leaders of the Spanish party. The rains have ceased, and grinding has recommenced throughout the island.

LOUISIANA'S LAST CHANCE.

WASHINGTON, February 7. It is expected that the pending lavestiga-tion in the Louisiana case, before the commit-tee on privileges and elections, will result in a new election under Federal auspices. Kellogg's government will not be abolished, but simply restrained, pending the reconstruction of Louisians. It is understood that Butler will give his support to this measure.

SIPPINGS OF PUNCH.

NOT TO BE BEATEN. Mrs. Brown (whose daughter has just been nerforming admirably on the plano-forte.)
Do your daughters play, Mrs Jones?"
Mrs. Jones (whose four daughters have only

Mrs. Jones (whose four daughters have on been listening.) "No." Mrs. Brown. "Sing?" Mrs. Jones. "No." Mrs. Brown. "Paint in water colors?" Mrs. Jones. "No. We go in for beauty "SMALL MERCIES."

Young Larksper. "Hullo, Grummles, how are you? What's the matter? I hear you've had a legucy left you? My dear fellow, I con-Grummles (dismally, he never could look a the bright side of things.) "O, but a fellow can't expect more than one in his lifetime, and this is only ten pounds, and the estate's

in Chancery !" [They liquor up despondingly. THROWING THE HANDKERCHIEF. Bob (in the course of conversation.) man's mission! Poon! Woman's mission is to be beautiful. If ever I meet a woman with lots of tin, who's faultlessly beautiful, I shall

marry ner straight off."
His Admiring Friend. "I suppose you'll just ask her first, won't you, Bob ?" CUMULATIVE JURISDICTION. Commanding Officer. "I don't know what do with you, Smithers-always in trouble if I made myself into a regimental court-mar-tial, I'd give you forty-two daya."

Smithers. "Can't do that, sir; would be

Commanding Officer. "Another word, and The orthodox English are very much exer-clased over a trial which has just been begun eighty-four days." Smithers is awed.

FASHION IN NEW YORK.

THE CHARITY BALL, AND THE SE-CRET OF ITS SUCCESS.

Changes in Etiquette—The Latest Styles of Tollette-Society Hints, &c.

NEW YORK, January 30. As the season wanes, great public balls be gin to take the place of the private receptions and entertainments, which have occupied the day and part of the night since winter com menced. There are certain balls for benevo lent purposes, with an extended list of lady patronesses, which it is permitted people of society to attend, and though the grand dames do not themselves make their appearance in their freshest tollettes, yet a vast number of people buy tickets or hire boxes at high ra'es for the purpose of patronizing the great ladies, and getting a nod, bow or smile in re turn. Some one says that institutions were invented to get rid of poor relations. Certainly the benevolent institutions of New York are largely used as a means of getting into society. New rich women, or the wives of rich men, will pay a large sum to see their names on the list with Mrs. Jonathan Blueblood or Mrs. David Sauerkraut. It is something to meet them on committees, or at cozy assemblages of the managerial forces, or the directory, even if they are never invited to their houses; and, all the same, the children obtain the entree into the sacred circle if their parents do not.

The great charity ball is, however, very fine as a spectacle. The lady managers are part of the show, part of what people pay their ten dollars per ticket to see, and they know it; and of late years have accepted the situation to the extent of forming in line and opening the leastly with a march in procession around the floor of the Academy of Music. They are always accompanied by very high bred young daughters and nieces, who remain in the seclusion of boxes with male friends until the proper time arrives, and then descend to the floor, perform langually the proper number of duly dances, and retir gain to their hoxes to examine and criticise through their pearl opera-glasses, the over dressed crowd, who have come to puff and pant, and surge and swell, and drag atter them enormously long trains for their amuse-

THE ETIQUETTE OF NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The etiquette of New Year's day has changed somewhat of late years. Formerly themselves to walt upon the guests, and hand them refreshments, and servants were only them refreaments, and servants were only needed to remove the dishes which had been used, wash and help replace them. The advance in luxury, and what is called refinement, has changed all this. The ciaborate dressing of modern times will not admit of any exertion on the part of the wearers—only studied and graceful motions and attitudes are admirable. With a corns of servants, the admissible. With a corps of servants, the lady of the house will not run the risk of soling, and it is not good style to set an over-dowing table, or urge guests against their will. There is something good in this, and something not good. The heartiness of wel-come is gone. The beautiful cordiality expressed in serving guests with their own nands is gone, and with more cost and more elegance, we have less real hospitality.

YOUNG LADIES AT HOME. Where there are young ladies at home, it is especially delightful to see them busied at all times in performing necessary services for visitors and friends. I recall two homes in New York where the wealth of the occupant does infinitely less than the charming grace of the daughters of the house to render a stay in either, be it long or short, something to be rembered. No servant ever hestows to be rembered. No servant ever bestows hose personal attentions upon a guest, which, slight th ugh they may be, serve to stamp the manner of the doing upon the heart of the recipient. This is one of the uses to which girls can put themselves, which, trivial though it seems, is worthy of their attention.

YOUNG LADIES' TOILETTES. The effect of a toilette this season depends

The effect of a tollecte this season depends infinitely more upon its arrangement than upon the material of which it is composed. If it is very much bunched up, or very much spread out, or very much mixed in material and color, cost cannot save it from condemnations. and color, cost cannot save it from condemna-tion. Young ladies, especially, affect the re-stricted style. They wear a tournure, of course, but it is small, made flat on the hips, and made long, so that the skirts trail of from it to the ground without forming that enlarged hump on the back, which has so singula an appearance, looked at from the abstract and general rather than the concrete and individual point of view. Nearly all traces of Dolly Varden have disappeared. If stripes are worn they are very narrow; and figured sliks are confined to dowagers, or at least to married ladies who are no longer anxious to appear young. Muslin plaiting as gar-niture and white muslin overskirts are passe. The evening and dinner tollettes of the "nice iris" of New York society are composed o sale-tinted sliks, soft and rich satin de leon. paie-tinteu sins, soft and rich satin de leon, or poult de sole, trimmed with white lace, or China crape, and lace upon the low, small basque, or pointed waist and sash, which is usually draped low upon the back or side of the skirt, sometimes making a very moderate pannier. Overskirts are abandoned unles pannier. Overskirts are abandoned unless formed by polonaise, but the entire length of the front is sometimes formed by flat side plattings, partly covered by a little apron of capacity and fastened at the back crape or gulpure, and fastened at the back under the basque or sash ends. When made of gulpure they are bordered with lace, headed with a tringe of silk. When of crape, fringe may be the garniture, with a silk heading. Skirts are cut demi-train, and the majority are destitute of trimming, except such as have been described. More low bodices are were this season that are worn this season than have ever been indulged in before by inmarried ladies in New York society. Time was when "nice" girls would not wear a low-neck dress, and considered themselves "dressed for a parly" in a cashmere cut high, with lace ruffles at the neck and wrists. But that was when Irving Place and Union Square were tolerally fashionable locations. Now these elder girls, and there are many verging upon thirty or thereabout, have their evening dresses cut below the shoulder-blades at the back, and to a mere point in front, with the back, and to a mere point in front, with the apparently benevolent intention of allowing the men who have not come up to the marrying figure the privilege of seeing whatever is to be seen for nothing. "European styles," "French fashlons," get the credit of all this, when in reality nothing can be farther from European practice. French girls hardly appear in society at all until after they are married; and though it is doubtful it this seclusion is any more in the interests of morality than the latitude allowed to American girls, yet latitude allowed to American girls, yet one would prefer to see freedom still tempered as of old, with natural modesty and reserve. HOUSE JACKETS.

Jackets have established themselves Jackets have established themselves so firmly in popular favor that they will be likely to find a tolerably long lease of life. They are convenient and useful, and that, after all, goes a long way even in fashions. The sleeveless house jackets are particularly worthy of commendation, because the designs as at precent worn is really becoming and educated. commendation, because the designs as at present worn is pretty, becoming and adapted to the purpose. The favorite style is a plain, high body, cut in small basque points at the back and front. It is absolutely destitute of trimming, unless the piping at the edge is called so, and when made in value to the state. called so, and when made in velvet forms a handsome addition to a plain coat-sleeved dress of dark slik or cashmers. The plaindress of dark sink of cashines. The phan-ness, in addition to the rich material, it must be understood, gives them their distinction. Finished with fringe or lace they look well, and if any garulture at all is required or perand if any garniture at all is required to permitted it is a simple line above the edge, of silk and jet embroidery on narrow galloons stitched on flat, but this last only upon cloth. The penchant for jackets may invest jacket suits with a little of the interest they had become a suits with a little of the interest they had become a suits with a little of the interest they had become a suits with a little of the interest they had become a suit of the little of the interest. gun to lose. The polonaise is by no means set aside, and the fact that it is now made in set aside, and the fact that it is now made in fine yak and even Chantiliy lace is sufficient proof that it is considered an institution, for the present at least. The black lace polo-naise, by the way, is charming over a high-peaked, coat-sleeved, demi trained slik dress of falle or cameo tint. It is an excellent in-pastment for a bride because it can be not to vestment for a bride because it can be put to

PLEASANT ENGLISH VISITORS.

A New York letter gives the following pen and lak sketch of the two English visitors who are just now the lions of Gotham:

EMILY FAITHFULL will shortly return to England. Together

with Prof. Tyndall, Froude, George MacDonald, and last, but not least, Bellew, the great Eaglish elocutionist, she has been honored by the literati of this city, and beyond a doubt will return well pleased. The public here have also been well pleased with her. agine a woman six feet in height, broad in proportion; the face not an intelligent one, but a round, good-natured, honest face; the forehead low and receding; the features coarse; the hair cut short and kept back by a round comb, such as is worn by little girls; the complexion red, and you may form some idea of the appearance of Emily Faithfull. She comes upon a platterm with perfect self-possession, and looks quietly down upon her audience, who gaze at her. for the first time at least, with something like amazement. But when she rises to speak she "opens her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness." Her full, musical voice, aided by a heavifully clear enumerities, is distinctly a beautifully clear enunciation, is distinctly heard by every one, and from the utterance of the first sentence she holds her listeners enchained. Her language is fine, forcible, easy and persuasive, and by the time she has half ended all love her, and appreciate the goodness as well as the intelligence which illuminate her homely features. On a recent occasion, however, when she complained that the "crue climate" here had affected her health a tittel ran through the house as she stood before them, the exaggerated personification of the robust Englishwoman. Apparently she is about forly years of age. BELLEW.

whose coming has been so looked for, has whose coming has been so looked for, has actually spoken, face to face, with a New York audience, and high as has been the anticipations regarding him, they have been all fulfilled. Reputed the first of living elocutionists, and considered such by English residents here, he has not disappeinted public expectation. Association Hail, on Thursday night, was crowded by an extremely intelligent audience, who were capable of criticism was well as admiration, but really for criticism us well as admiration, but really for criticism there was no place. His voice is of splendid volume, and so exquisitely modulated as to express every shade of sentiment and feeling. press every shade of sentiment and icelling. The pieces selected for this, his first reading, were Macan'sy's "Horatius;" "Clarence's Dream," in Richard III; "Vital Sparks," from Pope; "The Glove and the Lions," Leigh Hunt; "Cox's Diars," Thackeray; "King Robert of Sicily," Longfellow; "Good News from Ghent," Robert Browning; "The Bridge of Sighs," Thomas Hood; "The Charity Dinner," a very humorous piece written for Mr. Bellew, as a sketch of a public dinner in London, given by a number of philanthropists, and "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Mr. Bellew is a fine looking man, like most of the English, well developed physically, of fiorid counten-ance, and his hair a bright silver hue.

THE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD.

A Good Showing. [From the Darlington Southerner.]

We learn that the gross receipts of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company, from all sources, have increased sixty per cent. over former report. This is certainly a good report, and speaks well for the labors of its present supervisor. This, too, argues much in lavor of a hearty support of this faithful servant, in his earnest efforts to open the new road from Cheraw to Sallsbury, which we learn Mr. Townsend is anxious to open by September next.

September next.

The pressure made upon the company for transportation and storage has compelled the president to adopt some stringent measures to facilitate business, to wit: The owners of goods in all the depots on the Cheraw and Darlington Ballroad must remove them promptly—and this rule is especially applicapromptly—and this rule is especially applica-ble to guano. Besides having limited room for storing ireights even for the few days that are necessarily incident to receiving and delivering, the company cannot be responsible longer than may be absolutely necessary to receive and deliver the freights. If left longer than ten days the agents will be instructed to charge very high rates for storage.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—James Gordon Bennett. 7., is elected president of the New York Yacht Club.
—The Western Union Telegraph Company has secured a controlling interest—three-fiths—in the Cuban Telegraph.
—By a vote of lorty-seven to ten in the

Boston common council, the public library in that city will be open on Sundays.

—A concert took place in Wilmington last evening, to aid in the erection of the new Jewish dynagogue in that city.

—The Irish citizens of Wilmington are taking measures for the observance of \$1. Patrick's ing measures for the observance of St. Patrick's

Railroad travel in Spain is still interrupt ed by the Carliels. The Madrid mails are nine days behind time, and Spanish trade is dis-

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to increase its capital stock to an un-limited extent has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature unanimously. -Eli Ross Stewart and Robert Hayes Mit-

chell, of South Carolina, convicted Ku-Klux, confined in the Albany Penitentiary, were pardoned yesterday by the President. -Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, in an interview yesterday with certain Liberal Re-

Interview yesterday with certain Liberal Republicans, denounced, in unmeasured terms, the corruption within the Republican ranks.

—The city council of Philadelphia has appropriated half a million dollars for the centennial clebration in 1876, and a bill appropriating one million more is pending in the Pennsyvianta legislature.

—I'ne investigation of the Credit Mobilier shows that the profit on Amee's contract, so far as it appears on the books, as divided, was \$79.854,960 95 in stocks and bonds at par, and that on Davis's contract, \$7.802.135 48: that on Davis's contract, \$7,802,135 48.

The rumor is again becoming prevalent of an intention on the part of President Grant to recommend, in a special message to Congress, the concession of belligerent rights to the insurgent Cubans.

The schooner Erwin Reed, bound from Baltimore to Boston with coal, collided near

Boston with an unknown steamer. The schooner was abandoned, but the crew was saved.

—A man named McNulty was hanged at Peoria, Illinois, yesierday, for wife murder. Just before the hanging he made a two hour's

speech, asserting his innocence and accusing the witnesses against him of perjury. the witnesses against him of perjory.

—Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of the late Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore. Mass was celebrated in the Baltimore Cathedral with imposing ceremonies,

Rosenswelz, the abortionist, is again on trial in New York, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Alice Bowlsby. His plea is, that having been tried and convicted, on a certain charge, he cannot be tried again for the same offence. The point will be needled next week. lecided next week.

The secretary of the treasury has revoked the order calling in one hundred million five-twenty bonds, to be paid May 7th, 1873, ad-vices having been received from London that

wildes naving oven received from London that the subscriptions to the new loan are made payable on the 1st of June, 1873. The call will be reissued on the 1st of March.

—The colored men of Washington held a meeting yesterday and passed resolutions calling a convention of colored men for the 3t of March with a view to extending aid and sympathy to the Cuban cause. A mass meeting preliminary to the convention was or

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT. NEW YORK, February 6.

The following is the comparative cotton

teceints at all ports for the week. .119 959 | Receipts at all ports for the week. 119 959 | Receipts for the year to date... 2,366,651 | 2,028,257 | Exports for the year to date... 1,288 574 | 1,070,839 | Stock at all U. S. p. tts... 569,710 | 593,944 | 1,070,839 | Stock at interior towns | 81,502 | 83,224 | Stock at interior towns | 845,000 | 499,000 | American adoat for Great Britain | 296,000 | 202,000 |

A BREEZE IN PARLIAMENT

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

DERBY AND DISRAELI DENOUNCE THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Sharp Censure in the Lords and Commons of the Acceptance of the Treaty

of Washington.

LONDON, February 7. During the debate on the Queen's speech in the House of Commons, yesterday, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli reviewed the various subjects contained in the speech of her Majesty. He commented severely on the terms of the settlement of the Alabama claims, and attacked the action of the English Government in accepting the three rules of the Treaty of Washington, which he considered as virtually conceding the points in dispute, and exposing Great Britain to a one-

sided interpretation of international law. The speech of her Majesty was also the subject of an animated discussion in the House of Lords, Lord Derby severely censuring the government for its acceptance of the Geneva arbitration, and reiterating the sentiments expressed by Mr. Disraeli in reference to the Treaty of Washington.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Washington, February 7.
The Senate was occupied to day with the consideration of the bill for the distribution of

the Geneva award. Howe, from the committee on claims, made an elaborate report upon the President's veto message on the bill to relieve J. Milton Best, whose property at Paducah, Kentucky, was destroyed for war purposes. The report recommended the passage of the bill over the

ommended the passage of the bir over the veto.

The message asserts, as a general principle of both international and municipal law, that all property is held subject, not only to be taken by the government for public uses, in which case, under the constitution of the United States, the owner is entitled to just compensation, but also subject to be temporative counted or green soully destroyed in compensation, but also subject to be tempora-rily occupied, or even actually destroyed, in times of great personal danger, when the public safety demands it. And in this latter case governments do not admit the obligation to compensate the owner. The committee, taking issue with the Presi-dent, say they have not found any such gen-eral principle affirmed, either in international or municipal law, but have found the very re-verse to be affirmed by all law, both inter-

or municipal law, but have found the very reverse to be affirmed by all law, both international and municipal. They quote numerous legal authorities, and several congressional precedents, in support of their view. In reply to the President's caution, that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for payment for property by the unavoidable destruction of property by the army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Best does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed—on the contrary, it clearly discriminates against and disclaims liability for such payment. In reviewing the reasons of the President for the veto, the committee admit that in some sense the destruction was through the ravages of war; but, in their opinion, the house taken from the claimant was for the use of the govern-

The international copyright bill was reported on unfavorably.

The bill relieving certain persons in Georgia and other Southern States of political disabili-ties was taken up and amended so as to is-clude some additional names. Fianagan, of Texas, moved to insert the name of Jefferson Davis, saying that if rebels were to be relieved so Ireely he wished to relieve the chies one and get on with the business. He demanded the yeas and nays on his amendment, but the vote was not ordered. The vote was then taken on the bill, which resulted ever 27: no quorum voling.

suited ayes, 27; nays, 7, no quorum voting.
The Senate then adjourned.
In the House, during the discussion of a proposition to appoint a professor of the Span-ish language at West Point, Butler spoke of the acquisition of Mexico as a thing that would the acquisition of Mexico as a translation take place in this generation, and Cobarn predicted that the American boy was already born who would issue proclamations from the Moro Castle in Havana.

THE TURE.

SAVANNAH. February 7. The first race of the Pulaski Hodse stakes, a single dash of two miles, was contested by Midnight, Frank Hampton, Prussian and Flush, and was won by Hamp on; time 3.534. In the second race, mile heats, entries Girl of my Heart and Mozart. Mozart was the winner with ease. Third race, mile heats on tries Frank Hampton and Prussian. Hampton won by two straight heats; time 1.54 cach. The race was very close, the winning horse coming in only half a length ahead. The attendance was good.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS. Georgia.

-A German rifle club has been organized in Lugueta.
—Captain B. F. Barge, Sr., a prominent citizen of Stewart County, is dead.

—Columbus C. Reese, a notorious criminal, who was under sentence of imprisonment for

The flour mills of Rodgers & Co., at Kingston, were burned this week. Loss fully \$10,000. _Miss Jeanie Patterson read to a good audience in the old senste chamber at Milledge-

ville last week.

_Dr. B. F. Hall has been appointed chief —Dr. B. F. Hall has been appointed chief clerk of the Augusta postoffice in place of W. C. Dillon turned out.
—The smokehouse of W. T. Timmerman, of Rickmond County, was set on fire and destroyed on the lst inst.
—A move is on foot in Atlanta to build a freight track around the city from the Georgia Road to the Macon and Western.
—Mr. J. G. Fowler has been appointed post-

master at Milledgeville, in place of Mr. Josias

Marshall, resigned.

—W. J. Myrick, a planter of Baldwin country, raised on his farm last year, with one mule, twenty-one bales of cotton.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. James Wofford,

of Forsyth county, was destroyed by some non-explosive kerosene last Sunday night.

A Louisville man is in Atlanta with a patent right for sale for making soap out of cotton seed. He wants \$20,000 for it.

—Augusta is getting ready for the coming session of the Agricultural Convention which

assembles in that place on Tuesday next.

—An order has been sent to Atlanta by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of New York, for \$20,000 worth of machine wagons, and Atlanta feels quite proud about it.

—A negro man attempted to jump on a wood train on the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad, as it was starting from some

point twelve miles from Atlanta, and falling between the cars was cut in twain. The Macon Telegraph acknowledges that there are fully twenty-five cases of small-pox in that city, the first case being that of a negro emigrant from the West. A pest-house has been erected, and the sick removed thither.

The Macon Enterprise says that the emigration agents promise each of the victims forty dollars per month, one bushel of meal, twenty pounds of bacon and a quart of syrup as rations for the month. This is a second edition of "forty acres and a mule."

The Georgie Legislature has a second.

The Georgia Legislature has exempted the Arkwright Manufacturing Company, of Sa vannah, from taxation for ten years. Florida.

-Dr. Thomas Turner, of Mayport, died in — Dr. Thomas furner, of mayport, tied in Pelot Town, last Saturday, of apoplexy.

—The body of William Redding, one of the victims of the Fanny Fern explosion, was found on Saturday last.

—Everybody, says the Floridan, is going in

heavy on cotton; planters are getting large advances; nearly every laborers's crop is mortgaged in advance, and, if the caterpillar hould come, prepare for general bankrupicy. North Carolina. -The Seaman's Friend Society, of Wilming-

ton, held their twentieth annual meeting last Tuesday evening; at which reports from the different committees were received, officers lifferent

elected. &c.

—Ex-Governor Vance delivered his lecture,

"The Mountains and Scenery of Western
North Carolina," in Wilmington, on Tuesday
evening, before a crowded audience. Many
pronounced it his finest effort.