VOLUME X .--- NUMBER 2206.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LINGERING LEGISLATURE.

The Prospects of Adjournment-The House Ready to Act, but the Senate Taking its Time-The Burnt District Bill Passed by the House.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 8. The seventh of February-the day upon which the General Assembly proposed to adjourn sine die-has come and gone, and still the Legislature lingers. There is, however, some reason to hope that the date of final adjournment may not be more distant than a week from to-day, as a spirit appears to be manifested to hurry up the business of the session and to put a stop to some of the practices which always retard the progress of the legislative machinery. A resolution was adopted in the House yesterday that no more bills shall be introduced in that body during the remainder of the session, and a eimilar resolution was introduced in the Senate, but it was indefinitely postponed to-day. The long agony of debate in the House to-day. The long agony of depate in the House over the general appropriation bill is now over. The Charleston water bill has had its final passage through that body, and has reached the Senate; and there are really no measures left on the calendar of the House that need excite any prolonged debate. The S-nate still has two or three measures pending before it, which will probably occupy some days in debate, among them being the general appropriation bill and the bill to aid and encourage manufactures and internal imand encourage manufactures and internal im-provements. The first named of these will doubtless occupy some days, and it is very likely that the Senate and Hones will disagree as to some of the items, which will disagree as to some of the items, which will necessitate the tedious formula of conterences, free conferences, ac., and which may carry over the session into the latter part of February; but this is by no means necessary, and if the members really desire a speedy adjournment they can accomplish it without the slightest neglect of any desirable duty. The experience of last winter shows how useless it is to speculate as to the probabilities of adjournment, and the Senate now appears disposed to stay here for weeks yet. A resolution was adopted in the weeks yet. A resolution was adopted in the House to-day to adjourn sine die on the 15th instant, but this resolution being sent to the Senate was laid upon the table. It may yet be taken from the table and concurred in, but the technique and sluggether it is decided. this is doubtful, and altogether it is decided; uncertain as to when the adjournment will take place.

Yesterday was "committee day" in the House, and an unusual number of bills were reported back by the various committees to which they had been referred. The titles of the most important of these are as follows:
From the judiciary committee:
Senate bill (favorable) to punish persons for

obtaining money, chattels and valuable securi-ties by false pretences.

Senate bili (favorable) to require trial jus-tices to give bond, and to otherwise define

their duties.

Senate bill (tavorable) to prevent State and county officers from holding more than one Senate bill (unfavorable) regulating the

Senate bil (invorable) regulating the execution of the sentence of death.

Senate bil (invorable) to provide for the administration of derelict estates. Bill (favorable) to divide the State into ave Congressional districts. Bill (favorable) to explain or amend an act

entitled "An act to authorize allens to hold property."

Bill (lavorable) to make drunkenness in certain public offices an indictable offence. From the committee on ways and means :

Senate bill (favorable) to provide for a speclai assessment of taxes in Alken County.

Senate joint resolution (favorable) authorizing the county commissioners of Beaufort County to levy a special tax.

Senate joint resolution (favorable) to provide an appropriation for the final payment on lands purchased by the State in Darlington County.

County.

Senate bill (unfavorable) to authorize certain committees to examine the accounts and demands against certain counties, and for other purposes.

other purposes.

Senate bill (favorable) to previde for the payment of the past indebtedness of Georgetown County.

Senate bill (favorable) to authorize county senate bill (favorable) to authorize to levy and

ommissioners of certain counties to levy and collect an additional tax for certain purposes, with the following amendment: Provided, That all claims for the payment of which the special tax herein authorized is levied, shall be registered in the office of the clerk of the court of the county in which such tax is or court of the county in which such tax is or-dered, on or before the first day of October,

Join resolution (unfavorable) to make appropriation for the payment of the outstand-ing pay certificates of members and attaches of previous General Assemblies, and bills payable issued in exchange for such certificates.

Bill (unfavorable) to repeal section ten (10) of an act entitled "An act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina."

of an act entitled "An act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina."

Senate bill (favorable) to repeal section four (4) of an act entitled "An act to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liabilities os State of South Carolina of the hands of the account of its guaranty of the bonds of the Brue Ridge Baliroad Company, by providing for the securing and destruction of the same," approved March 2, 1872, and to repeal so much of section 72, chapter 12, title 13, of the General Statutes, as authorizes the State au deneral Statutes, as authorizes the State auditor to give notice annually to each county auditor of the rates per centum to be levied for various State purposes, and recommended that the House bill of same title be laid on the trail. the table.
From the railroad committee:

Senate bill (favorab'e) to charter the Cheraw and Chester Balfroad Company, with amend-ments as follows: That "the work shall be com-menced within two years and completed within five years." Also, in last line of section 1, strik out the words "ninety-nine," and insert the words "twenty-one," in lieu thereof.

Sepute bill (favorable) to incorporate the

Win; ah Bay and Santee River Railroad Com-

pany.

From the medical committee:
Bill (favorable) to authorize and require the health officer of the port of Charleston to change the site of the Lazaretto, and to move

the Lazaretto to the new site.

Bill (unfavorable) to amend an act entitled

An act to amend the law in relation to the license and regulation of pharmaceutists,

apothecaries and druggists, and to regulate
the vending of drugs and poisons."
Bill (unfavorable) to authorize and require
the county commissioners of Charleston County to erect a poorhouse near Cordesville, in the parish of St. John's Berkeley.

THE GUAGING OF LIQUOR. Representative J. F. Greene yesterday pre-

sented a memorial signed by a large number of Charleston merchants and others, praying for the passage of a law to regulate the gauging of liquors, and he introduced a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the gauging of liquors, and he introduced a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the gauging of liquors, and he introduced a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the gauging of liquors, and he introduced a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the gauging of liquors, and the gauging of liquors are sent and the gauging of liquors." of liquors, etc., in the city of Charleston,"
which provides for the appointment of swora
gaugers by the municipal authorities of
Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia Camden, Newberry, Spartanburg and Green-ville, and requires that hereafter all liquors, wines, molasses, oils, vinegar, turpentine and burning fluids sold either by pipes, hogsheads, barrels or kegs shall, before shipment or delivery, be gauged by a sworn gauger regular-ly licensed, and not by a clerk attached to the establishment of the selier nor by any party having an interest in the said establishment. Any violation of this act is declared a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine of — dolls one half of which is to go to the informer. nor, to be punished by a fine of - dollars,

CUMULATIVE VOTING. A little bill providing for some small amendments to the charter of the town of Anderson was yesterday amended in the House, on motion of Representative Cochren, so that it promises to become the vehicle of the introduction in this State, at least as an experiment, of the principle of cumulative amendment adopted in the House yesterday

is as follows:
"And that in every election for wardens of said town every qualified voter shall, if he so desires, be allowed to vote under the system of cumulative voting; that is, in such ratio as desires, be allowed to vote under the system of cumulative voting; that is, in such ratio as he may east it. e. g., he may cast the whole number of his votes for one of the said wardens, or he may cast three votes for one, and levying the tax for 1873-74, and the argu-

RAILROAD MEASURES.

The Senate committee on railroads this morning succeeded in clearing out its pigeon-holes, and reported the following bills, which have been from time to time committed to it:

burg and Alken Raliroad Company was reported unfavorably.

The bill to incorporate the "Great Northern and Southern Raliway Company" was reported with a substitute, which contains most or all of the extraordinary provisions of the original bill, from which it appears to differ only in the addition of the names of a number of members of the Legislature among the in-

corporators.

The bill to authorize certain counties to is sne bonds and loan them to the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboard Railroad Company was re-

ported favorably.

The bill to amend the charter of the Lau rens and Asheville Rallroad Company was reported favorably, with the recommendation of the following amendment: "Insert in the thirteenth line, after the word 'Columbia,' the

FINAL PASSAGE OF BILLS.

The following bills received their final pas sage in the House to-day, and, having already passed the Senate, were ordered to be enrolled or ratification :

for ratification:

Bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bulloing and Loan Association, of Bichland County.

Bills to incorporate the Congruity Church, he Draymen's Benevolent Association, Knox' Bridge over the Toogac River, and Rave-nel's Bridge over the Seneca River.

Bill to regulate the service of process issuing from the Supreme Court. Bill for the better protection of religious worship.

Bill to amend an act to vest in the Charles

ton Land Company the charter of certain points on the Wando River. PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following bils to-day received their final reading in the House, passed, and were sent to the Senate: sent to the Senate:

Bills to incorporate the Black Stock Methodist Church, the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of South Carolina, the Anderson, Aiken, Port Royal and Charles-ton Rairroad Company, the Mission Presbyterian Church of Summerville, the Grant Re publican Guards of Charleston, the Presby-terian church of Abbeville.

Bills to renew the charters of Ashford's

Ferry and of the toll bridge across the Savannah River at Hamburg.

RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS. The following Senate bills were finally

passed by the House this morning, but having had amendments added to them in the House, Bill to charter the Spartanburg and Asheville Rallroad Company. The amendment by the House is as follows: "It is further pro-vided that the said company may extend their road to the City of Columbia, or may unite and consolidate with any other rallroad or

Bill to amend sections 98, 99 and 100 of chapter 17 of the General Statutes relating to chapter 17 of the General Statutes relating to the holders of insurance policies. This is Senator Dunn's bill to allow foreign insurance companies to deposit United States as well as South Carolina bonds with the Comptroller General to secure their policy holders. The House amendments are unimportant.

MORE MANUFACTORIES. Senator Dunn this morning gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Saluda Manufacturing Company, and Senator Nash Introduced a bin

to incorporate the Mill Creek Manufacturing Company of Richland County, which names as incorporators Messrs. J. Woodruff, E. R. Stokes, S. B. Thompson, J. J. Knox, C. P. Pelham, Sr., R. C. Skiver, W. B. Nash, Edward Hope, C. P. Pelham, Jr., and S. J. Lee, with the usual rights of manufacturing companies, with a capital of \$100,000, and the charter to remain in force for twenty-five years.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED. The members of the Senate this morning appeared disposed to improve the short lime that promises to be left to them for the introduction of new measures, and this morning the following bills were introduced, in addi-

tion to those elsewhere mentioned : By Senator Sm.ils, joint resolution to legal

le the assessment and collection of taxes in Beaufort County.

By Senator Gaillard, bill to authorize and permit the Sullivan's Island Ferry Company to erect and build a wharf and ferry house in the cove of Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island. By Senator Swails, bill to abrogate and sink all that portion of the debt of South Carolina incurred in aid of the late rebellion against

the United States. the United States.

By Senator Smith, joint resolution authorizing the county commissioners of Barnwell County to levy and collect a special tax of two mills on the dollar.

THE EU-ELUX HOBBY AGAIN.

Senator White this morning introduced Senator White this morning introduced a bill "to provide for the appointment of guardians for orphans of persons killed for their political opinions." The bill provides that in the cases of orphans embraced within the act of March 13, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of the whows and orphans of persons killed for their political opinions," the probate judges of the respective counties included in the said act, shall, upon the nomination of the circuit judge, appoint a guardian for all orpircult judge, appoint a guardian for all or-phans who are entitled to relief under said act, which guardian shall give good and suffi-cient security for the faithful discharge of his and shall act for all such orphan chi dren in his county, and shall be entitled to the usual commissions for the disbursement of the funds paid to the said orphans as provided by

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The House this morning made some small progress on its calendar, and succeeded in passing the following bills to their third read-

ng: Bill to authorize James McPherson to adopt and make his lawful heir James McPherson O'Nell, Jr., and to change the name of James McPherson O'Nell to James McPherson, Jr. Bill to remedy and supply the loss of public records, and to perpetuate testimony in re-gard to deeds, mortgages, and other papers Bill to make the office of county treasurer

Bill to make an appropriation to pay claims arising under the proclamation of the Gov-ernor of this State, dated July 28, 1871.

Bill to encourage the rebuilding of the burnt

district of the City of Charleston, and for other The last named bill, the text of which was published in THE NEWS at the time of its introduction, was amended by the adoption of following as substitutes for sections 1

SECTION 1. That all persons who shall erect any building or improvement upon any por-tion of the area known as the "purnt district" of the City of Charleston, that is to say, the "districts" covered by the configrations of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and the year 1865 prior to the first day of March, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the State annually, a sum of money equal to the aggregate amount of State taxes levied and collected upon such building or improveand collected upon such building or improve-ment; the said sum of money to be fixed and determined by the compiroller general, in accordance with the tax returns, and to be paid by the treasurer on his warrant; and it shall be, further, the duty of the county treasshall be, further, the duty of the year over, an-urer of Charleston County to pay over, an-nually, to the persons aforesaid, a sum of money equal to the aggregate amount of county taxes paid upon such buildings or im-provements; such amount to be fixed and de-termined by the auditor of Charleston County; Particled That such amounts shall be paid

termined by the auditor of Charleston County:
Provided, That such amounts shall be paid
only for the first five years after the completion of such buildings or improvements.
SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from
its passage, and remain in force for five years
and that all persons or associations desiring
to avail themselves of the benefits of this act
shall file with the county treasurer a state. hall file with the county treasurer a state ment of the improvements so to be and the value thereot, which statement shall be retained by him as evidence at time of rebatement. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall exempt houses from taxation that have been built in the last six years.

THE TAX QUESTION.

one vote for another of the said wardens, or two votes for one, and two votes for the other of said wardens."

ments that have been suggested for and against the making of such a levy at the present session have been fally explained. The lucubrations of the House committee on the said wardens."

THE SPECH OF VICTORIA. ways and means to-day resulted in the follow-

ing report:
The committee on ways and means having had under consideration concurrent resolu-tion, adopted by both branches of the General Assembly, to request the committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives to report, at as early a day as practicable, tax bill for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1873, and ending October 31, 1874, beg leave to say that, in reference to the said matter, the committee have conterred with the finan-cial board, consisting of his Excellency the Governor, the State treasurer and the attor-ney-general, and the committee have adopted the opinion, unanimously expressed by these officers, that such levy should be deferred until the next session of the General Assem-

bly, for the following reasons:

1. That after making a levy for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, and ending October 31, 1873, it is necessary to have the report of the comptroller-general to be made to the General Assembly in November 1873, showing how much money shall then have been raised and paid out, and how much

2. That as the constitution requires that the General Assembly should provide for any de-ficiency there may be in the preceding tax levy in any year, and as it cannot now be known what such deficiency, if any, may be for the current fiscal year, the committee cannot at this time report a tax bill in full compliance with the organic law.

The committee, for these reasons, and in

view of the experience and workings of the plan heretofore practiced, of making tax levys at random, in advance of the comptroller's report, and, therefore, without reliable data as to how much money would be required to be raised, would hereby respectfully ask for an expression of the sense of the House for their guidance in the premises, by which ex-pression, of course, the committee will be roverned.

se reasons, however, did not appear to appeal forcibly to the good sense of the House, and the committee was ordered to report a tax bill forthwith.

PICKET.

A BLACK RAIDER COME TO GRIEF.

Tragic but Deserved End of a Corn-Crib Plunderer.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL COBRESPONDENT.] DARLINGTON COURTHOUSE, February 6. On Tuesday night the premises of Mr. B. F. Williamson, near this place, were invaded by an organ zed band of negro raiders, which resulted in the death of one of the band. Mr. W. has suffered greatly during the last six months, and seems to have been the object of special vengeance. His gin-house was fired and burned to the ground early in November last, with seed cotton, gin, &c. Since that time he has had about twenty thousand pounds of seed cotton stolen. The aggregate of his losses must be between six and ten thousand dollars. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning he heard some one at the corn crib, and hurried towards the place, accompanied by three friends well armed, and found a party of six or seven negroes helping themselves to his corn. Upon their refusal to halt, the party fired into them while running off. One man, Alec, was killed, and it is suppposed that others were wounded. A wagon and a cart were heard rattling along the road immediately after they left, and if the party had not been driven off a wholesale theft would have been committed. Mr. W. is one of our wealthlest and most enterprising citizens. He has the fullest sympathy and support of the entire community in the affair. It is hoped that the tragic end of one of the gang may

JUTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

prove a useful lesson to the others.

-The building of the Columbia postoffice, under contract, is making steady progress.

The fire companies of Orangeburg paraded on Tuesday and Thursday of last week.

T. J. Donaldson, Esq. trial justice of Chesterfield county, has resigned.

Mr. James McCreight, an old and honored

citizen of Winnsboro', died in that place last week. His funeral took place on Friday. The South Carolina Cot Airican Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, began is aunual session in Georgetown on the first instant. -The Ediott Hook and Ladder Company,

of Orangeburg, has obtained as an ornament to their half the picture of their patron, Dr. Thomas A. Eliott.

-Mr. Arcuer McRae lately killed a gray

eagle in the Manning neighborhood, in Mail-boro' county, measuring from tip to tip of its wings, six leet nine luches.

—It is rumored that a convict now in the Penitentiary has signified his desire to make confession of the commission of a murder for

confession of the commission of a murder for which another was executed in the summer.

—In Orangeburg, on saturday, the sheriff sold to Mr. N. C. Whetstone, under foreclosure of mortgage, one tract of five hundred and twelve acres, the property of Oilver V. Metts, for \$110.

—In Alken on Fidday night the gate of the lot of Mr. M. Burckhalter was broken open and a valuable mule stolen. Within the past week some three or four horses have been stolen in the vicinity of Alken.

stolen in the vicinity of Alken.

-The committee on arrangements for the tournament to be given at Alken on the 21st instant, by the Association for the Promotion

Instant, by the Association for the Promotion of Amusements, have issued a circular inviting young gentlemen from all counties in the State to participate in the exercise.

—In Lancaster, on sales-day, the sheriff sold lands of B J. Patterson, one hundred acres, for \$300, Turner Barber purchaser; lands of W. G. Stewart, four hundred and twenty one acres, for \$1865, Nathan Stewart, colored, pur-chaser; estate lands David Taylor, one hundred and eight acres, for \$250, Naucy P. Taylor purchuser; one hundred and three acres, for \$415, J. N. Taylor purchaser. —Union was crowded on sales-day, and

Tollon was crowded on safet-day, and property sold at fair prices. The National Hotel lots were purchased by W. C. Harris, B. D. Calp, J. T. Hill & Co., W. L. Palmer, John P. McKissick and John Rodger. The Hix property by W. A. Nienolson, D. A. Townsend, Jason Greer, Dr. B. F. Rawis, H. L. Goss Dr. J. N. Moore and A. D. Spears. The three last realizations of grantianean purchased transference of the Mills. mentioned gentlemen purchased the Mill

property.
On salesday in Beautort the sheriff sold the tract of David Horton, 1000 acres, to Sarah A. Horton, \$350 50; tract on Black Creek, known as the Isaac Jones tract, 241 acres, to Sarah Horton, \$550 50; land of T. W. Hutson, known as Oak Forest, 300 acres, to W. M. Hutson, \$40; lot in McPhersonville, to C. J. C. Hutson, \$20; a tract called Ross, 440 acres, to Charies E. Bell, \$50; estate of James W. Freeman, situaled in Prince Williams, on Whippy Swamp, 300 acres, to Reuben J. Rives, \$100; a piece of land in Prince Williams parish, 575 acres, the estate of Rhodes, to Wm. B. Minot, guardian, \$611.

-On Wednesday last, the body of Captain W. G. Stewart, a highly respected citizen of Lancaster County, was found in the woods, not far from Lancaster. He had, as is supposed, committed suicide, by shooting him-self through the heart. Captain Stewart had been missing for several days, and, search being instituted, the body was found in the woods, as above stated. Pecuniary embar-rassmenis caused the act. Captain Stewart was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war, (where he lost a layorite brother.) He also (where he lost a lavorite brother.) He also tought bravely with the Confederates. The captain was a member of the first Legislature which met after the close of the war, and hi uncut hair and upshaven beard attracted general attention. He was a bachelor.
—In Columbia on Friday night, a colored
man named G. Washington was shot by a young
man named John McMillan. McMillan was entering his front gate when he noticed his dogs barking at some object in rear of his house. Walking in that direction, he observed a man flat upon the ground. McMillan drew his pisiol and demanded to know why the man

was there. He pretended to be intoxicated and said he had missed his way. McMillan

and said he had missed his way. McMillan thereupon arrested him, and when a short

distance on his way to the guardhouse, th

prisoner ran toward the soldiers' barricks.
McMillan fired six shots at him, one of which
took effect in the centre of the back. The accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected, not to the

ITS FULL TEXT-THE DEBATE IN PAR-

The Earl of Derby and the Dake of Richmond Taking Exceptions to Britain's Settlement with the United States-England's Difficulties with

LIAMENT.

The New York papers bring us the full text of the Queen's speech to Parliament, of which we have already given a brief abstract. The following is the full report:

The prorogued session of Parliament was at noon to-day. The members of the House of Commons were called to the Bar of Chamber of Peers, where the speech from the throne was delivered by royal commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and the Marquis of Ripod, the Earl of Kimberly, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Viscount Sydney. Only eighteen peers were present, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a erbatim report:

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I greet you cor-dially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectively with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now dispatched an envoy to Zar-zibar furnished with such instructions as appeared to me best adapted for the attain-ment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination and had en tered into communication with the Sultan. TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

My ally, the Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the line of the water boundary, so long in dispute under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has decided in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that Haro Channel presents the line most in ac cordance with the true interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it a course most be-fitting the spirit of the international friend-ship and the dignity of the country to give immediate execution to the award by with-

rimmediate execution to the award by with-drawing promptly from any partial occupa-tion of the Island of San Juan.

The proceedings before the Tribunal of Ar-bitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the exclusion of he indirect claims prepared on behalf of th government of the United States, have termigovernment of the United States, have terminated in an award which in part established and in part repelled the claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course of time be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this ward. My acknowledgments are due to the German Emperor, likewise to the Tribunal of Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controverles such as could not but impede the ful of international good will, in a ase where it was especially to be cherished

BELGIUM, FRANCE AND RUSSIA. In the prosecution of a well understood and

In the prosecution of a went indensities established policy. I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally, the King of the Beiglans.

The government of France, during the recess, renewed its communication with my government for the purpose of concluding a government for the following that the control of the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about 10 expire. In prosecuting these communications, I have kept in view the double object of equitable regard to existing circumstances, and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character, and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis for the commercial and maritime relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final re-

suit.

It has been for some years felt by the governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively, that it would be conducive to the tranquillity of Central Asia, if the two governments should arrive at an identity of views regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominion of Afghanistan. Accordingly, correspondence has passed of which this is the main subject. Its tenor no less than its object will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations. Papers will be laid before you with rela-tion to the awards delivered under the Treaty of Washington, to the commercial negotia-tions with France, and to the northern fron-tier dominions of Alghanistan.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The estimates for the coming fluancial year will be presented to you. They have been formed a view to the efficient operation of our establishments, under circumstances of in-convenience entailed by variations of an ex-ceptional nature in the prices of some im-

DOMESTIC INTERESTS. My Lords and Gentlemen-Although the arvest hus been to some extent deficient, the condition of the three Kingdoms with reference to trade and commerce, to the sufficiency of revenue for meeting the public charges.

o the decrease of pauperism, and to the reli tive amount of ordinary crime, may be pro tive amount of erdinary crime, may be pro-nounced generally satisfactory.

A measure will be submitted to you at an early day for setting the question of univer-sity education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of con-

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance, of which part have already been under your notice, in various forms, at different periods. Among these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation of a Supreme Court of Indicative, including provisions for the trial

Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeals. ong the measures which will be brought before you, also, are proposals for facilitating the transfer of land; for the amendment of our system of local taxation, and of certain visions of the education act of 1870; gen eral acts regulating railways and canals, to-gether with various other bills for the im-provement of the laws. I carnes y commend your deliberations to the guidance and

favor of Almighty God. IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

among the distinguished persons present the opening of the session were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Ediaburgh, and Prince Trck. When the reading of the Queen's speech had ended the Erri of Clarendon rose speech had ended the Entri of Clarendou rose and moved the address in reply. He congrat-ulated their lordships on the removal of the long-standing difficulties with the United States. In regard to the Eastern question he declared the government would deal with h deciated the government would deal with it in a prompt, decisive, and at the same time diguined manner, because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to a diminution of the harmony which has long provalled between the two powers. Lord Monteagle seconded the motion for the address in a short speech.

THE EARL OF DERBY

then addressed the House. He denied that the government could congratulate itself on roversies, and maintained that there vast difference between what was contended for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva decision would be that Eugland would hereafter be liable to damages in matters wherein she could make

Lord Granville defended the course of the government in bringing about the settlement of the Alabama claims. The completion of the question which had arisen concerning Central asia did not justify the sensational telegrams Asia did not justify the sensational telegrams which created alarm here and elsewhere. It was not probable that the affair would lead to serious complications.

Lords Sallsburg, Ripon and Cairns followed with a discussion on the Geneva arbitration.

The latter held that the rules as adopted were ambiguous and liable to misinterpretation. THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

deprecated the course the debate had taken on this subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva Board, and declared they should be maintained between England and the United States whether other countries

spirit of the compromise, but to the fact that

it had been one-sided. He observed that the speech from the throne made no reference to the army. This omission was especially to be regretted at this time, when describens from the rapks were more fracent these area. the ranks were more frequent than ever.

The motion for the address to the Queen

was adepted, and their Lordships rose. IN TT HOUSE OF COMMONS

the ac 1 la reply to the Queen's speech was moved by the Hon. Charles Lyttelton, memher for East Worcestershire, who, in his country on the settlement of the disputes with the United States. Although the decision was uniavorable to England, there was not was unavoice to beginned the least and the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva arbitrators or the German Emperor. No nation should be slow to

follow England's example.
Mr. Wm. Stone, member of Portsmouth, seconded the motion.
Mr. Disraell rose and was loudly cheered. He said he had heard with alarm many things in the Royal speech. He would not in the slightest degree criticise the sovereign and the arbitrators who had given awards adverse the arbitrators who has given awards survise to England. He had approved of the nego-tiations at Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adepted. The government pretended that they had followed Palmerston; but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position. The Geneva judgment showed that the government was totally showed that the government was totally wrong. What would be its effect on the future position of the country? What was the scope of the term "due diligence?" Was it in accord with our municipal law, or, as the arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit the evil complained of? Was England absolutely bound to stop vessels violating the neutrality laws, whether suspected or not? In the case of a complesioned vessel that would be of a commissioned vessel that would be

acterizes his action as a shrewd bid for Demo-cratic favor and pardon. At any rate it is evi-dent the mayor is disappointed whit the course of the Republican party since the election, and that he now looks for reform to come AN ACT OF WAR. involving us in hostilities immediately. The Washington Treaty bound the government to adopt new laws and urge them on other connanopt new is was and three them to other contributes. Did the government intend to adopt its own interpretation or that of the Geneva Board? These were most important questions; they involved the highest interests and the honor of England. He did not question the Crown's prerogative to negotiate treaties, but he objected to the ministry entering upon a treaty which compelled the alteration of our nunicipal law.

Mr. Disraell next turned his attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech concerning the negotiations with Russia for the preservation of peace in Central Asia. He hoped the papers on this subject which the government nad promised to lay before the House wou had promised to my desire in these be full and satisfactory. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople and conquer India she would and must be resisted. He hoped diplomacy would settle the question, but war must if necessary.

The Right Hon. Mr. Huraman severely crit-The Hight Hon. Mr. turiman severely citi-icised the government's toreign policy, which was involving the country in new and serious complications. The Genera decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and as such was to West Fifty-ninth street, and suggesting changes of those already in use. The names and reasons for selecting each are set forth in an elaborate report which is to be presented to the Common Council. As considerable inbe accepted by force of necessity. THE ARBITRATION CONDEMNED.

Mr. Bernard Osborne condemned the arb tration, but believed the less said about it the better. Any outlay which secured the good will of America was a profitable investment. He thought that result might have been at-tained without sacrifice and humiliation. The Hon. Charles White upheld the government and denounced certain Liverpool par

les, who preferred private gain to public Mr. John Laird, the member for Birken head, warmly protested against such remarks. His firm had always been desirous of the full-est inquiry during the building of the Ala bana, but their requests for investigation

were neglected.

Mr. Gadstone followed with a general de-tence of the royal speech. Replying to the criticisms on the manner in which the disputes with America had been settled, he de-clared that if a similar case should arise, arbi-tration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the tearlal horrors of war had been averted. No alteration of the

municipal law was required.

The debate was continued by the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and others.

overlooking the Park is adapted for residences, will be called "The West Bourne," the old English word Dourne signifying boundary. Eighth avenue, above the Park, will, in honor of the ancient Knickerbocker, be called "The Amstel Way," the Amstel way," the Amstel way," the Amstel way," the Amstel way," in a Amstel being the river which runs through the city of Amsterdam, in Holland. Our is shopping on "The Amstel way," It sounds old at first, but repeat it a few times and it is not had. "Morningside avenue" and "Riverside avenue" skirt the new parks of those names. New York party would own, or at least only owe his tallor for, it would be, one would suppose, his dress coat. This supposition is, however, not at all a necessarily correct one. There are several establishments in New York where "dress coats for balls and weddings" are for hire, and pantaloons and walstcoats are sub-let when desired. The price ranges from two dollars and fifty cents to three dol. lars and fluy cents a night. How did these coats fall into the hands of the dealers? Somebody has been interviewing-so low has this

occupation got-one of these men. Said he: "Oh, we pick them up in a great many different ways. A good part of them are misfits made by some lashionable tailor for some cus comer who was not satisfied with the article furnished him. In fact, all our coats have een made to order. Then there are which have been commanded and never called which have been commanded and never cannot pay for, coats whose should be owners cannot pay the price asked for them, and coats coming from every source and for every conceivable reason. Most of those we keep for hire have been made at a cost of seventy or eighty dol-

"Can I ask what class of people use your coats?"
"All classes, sir, Yery many of them go up to Fifth avenue. You see there are mighty few gentlemen who can afford to buy an expensive dress coat to wear only two or three times a season, so they just keep their money in their pocket and when they are invited out come to us to be suited. Then, again, it costs a good deal to be always up with the fashlons, and as they wish to dress striishly that is an

and as they wish to dress stylishly that is another reason why they should patronize us. The history of one coat is given. Bought by an actor, given to a stage carpenter, it fell into the hands of the dealers. On Monday It went to a French ball; on Tuesday to a party n the Sixth ward; on Wednesday to a dinner party in Madison avenue, where it graced the nanly form of a walter; on Thursday an undertaker wore it to a funeral; on Friday Wallack's Theatre saw this coat of many experiences, and on Sunday it found itself at a

charity ball. THE DOOM OF STOKES.

NEW YORK, February 8 Judge Boardman denies a new trial or stay of proceedings in Stokes's case. Stokes' counsel will app'y to Judge Divis, of the Su preme Court, for a stay of proceedings.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

General John B. Gordon, senator elect - General John B. Gordon, senator elect from Georgia, is in Washington. - Professor Tyndall and Minister Orr sailed for Europe on Saturday. - The Carlists are still giving great trouble

The carings are stingiving great trouble in the north of Spain.

The engineers of the Texas Pacific Raliroad have commenced locating the road chrough Los-Angelos.

Two trains collided on Saturday near Danbar, Scotland, while going at full speed. Nine persons were killed outright and a large number [Nines].

per injured. Several cars were smashed. A RAILROAD INQUEST.

A convention of railroad officials was held

in Augusta on Saturday. The Chronicle says that the object of the meeting was to consider some plan for the relief of the financial embarrassments of the Alabama Western Railroad, in which corporation the Southern Se road, in which corporation the Southern Se-curity Company, or, perhaps, more properly the Eichmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad, with the Central and the Georgia Railroads, are largely concerned—being the principal are largely concerned—being the principal stockholders. Propositions were discussed, but no definite action taken.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER DECLARES WAR ON THE MURPHY RING. The Democracy Returning to Power in

letter to the committee of seventy upon the

new city charter about to be passed by the

legislature. That charter he denounces as

legislature. That charter he denounces as the device of a ring as rapacious and unscrupulous as the Tweed ring. He does not hesitate to "speak out in meeting" about it. He lets the public know that he means Grant's friend, Tom Murphy, and the Republican party leaders in this city when he says—"ring." That Mayor Havemeyer should break with the party that elected him, indicates a dissolution of the political elements which carried the city last November, and the restoration of

the city last November, and the restoration of the Democracy to power. The Herald attri-butes something more to the major than a mere desire to prevent the passage of the

Murphy charter in the Legislature. It char

from the party with which he was associated

Professor Tyndall's "send off" by the intel-

lectual aristocracy of New York must have been very gratifying to him. Mr. Evarts's speech was graceful and witty, and the inevi-table and inexhaustible Beecher turned up

repulty has been exercised in this process, s

notice of some of the street names which in time are to become as familiar to our ears as

red for the cross streets, the street neares

the future, north of the Central Park circle

HOTEL ARRIVALS-FEB. 8 AND 9.

Charleston.

A S Keck and lady, John Lerch and lady, J R

Mosser, Allentown, Pa; J R G Hassard and lady,

New lork; Wm Hunter and lady, Miss H M

Hunter, Brooklyn, N Y; Jas Patterson, J L

Stubbs, M D, Corry, Pa; H Furchgott, Jack on-

vill :; J J Mallory, Cheraw; J H Hoyt, Anderson;

A G Higgins, N Y; E Stackhouse, Phil; J S Ed-

wards, lady and child, Jacksonville; H & Liegler,

Philadelphia; J Manning and lady, Boston; S W

Whitwell, Beau ort; N E Slcops, N Y; E Allison,

Geo T Peabody and lady, Phil; Miss Wesg, N H;

Miss Trent, Ky: Jas H Peabody, Philadelphia

George B Aiken, Baltimore; O O Mathews, Phil;

Oppenheimar, F W Fileston and lady, Mrs M

Nelson, New York; Mr and Mrs Hind, Paterson,

N J; J Atkins, Savannah; G M Walker, Mrs J T

Darby, two children, in ant and nurse, Columbia;

G W Nelson, Bal imore; J A Briggs, New York;

I II Dow and servant, Chicago; J G Kent, Erook-

n; C E Williams, Buffalo; Mr and Mrs C B Stock-

we l, A Beckert, P R G lbert, New York; O M

Fadler, South Carolina; CF Shoemaker, A F Ber-

K DeTreville, city; W J DeTreville, Orangeburg; O

O Klett, Philadelphia; E L Marsh, New York; J W Fendon and wife, New York; Rev W W Monk

and, Ba timore; General Q A Gilmore, U S A; Q S

Browning, Augusta; L & Gannary, Savannah; C

Pavilion.

Chas H Wien, Louisiana; W B Massey, Mary

and; George E Robert ., Boston; J W Smyzer an

friend, City; M Christian. Virginia; E Hall and brother, Wilmington, N C; J R Norris, New York

Geo H Dana, Savannah; Jno L I dwards, wife and

child, Jacksonville, Fla; Jno Nettles and wife, Miss

Nettles, Lanes, NERR; EF Kitloe, Oak Point

-The difference between tweedle-dum and

respondence of the minister of war at Paris, General de Cissey, with Marshal MacMahon.

General Cissey writes: "It has come to my knowledge that some officers are wearing

rape on their swords in memory of Napoleo

III. I would recall to such officers that since the decree of decheance against Napoleon III the mourning is merely private, and should

be signified by crape on the arm, and not upon the sword."

C Flint, Savannah.

I, Philadelphia; Dr J II Hoyt and lady, ---

Some important movements of troops will the City-Tilden's Creed-The Faresoon be ordered by the war department, the well to Professor Tyndall-New Names effect of which will be to take from the States for the Streets of New York-Mr. Greeof Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alaley's Insanity. bama and Tennessee, the greater portion of [PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] the United States military forces stationed in NEW YORK, January 5. these States, and to locate them et other Mayor Havemeyer was nominated for the points where the interests of the government chief magistracy last fall by a coalition of the may require their presence. It is believed Republicans and the committee of seventy. that nearly all the Ku-Klux prisoners will be He was run as a "reform" candidate, but was pardoned within a very short lime, and parelected mainly by Republican votes. Yesterticularly those of the more ignorant class. day he bolted from his political associates in a The government will, however, prosecute all

peals for mercy.

LAME LOYAL DUCKS.

new instances of Ku-Klux persecutions, and,

should additional cases arise, the executive

department of justice will disregard all ap-

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

GRANT'S NEW DEPARTURE

The Troops to be Withdrawn from the

South, and the Ku-Klux to be Par-

WASHINGTON, February 9.

List of the Killed, Wounded, Missing and Scared to Death-Sad Havoc in the Ranks of the Christian Statesmen.

[From the New York Sun, Thursday.].

In calmly reviewing the developments before the Credit Mobiller committee, several
facts stand prominently out and claim peculiar attention. First of all, the frightful extent of faisehood and perjury which in one
form or abother sticks to the incriminated
review; secondly the manifest desire of form or abother sticks to the incriminated parties; secondly, the manifest desire of Oakes Ames to screen the corrupt members from exposure of their real criminality until they sought to make him a general scapegoat; and thirdity, a conspiracy on the part of Oolfax, Garneld and Keliey to break down the testimony of Ames by barefaced audacity and lying.

from the party with which he was associated for the better part of his lifetime.

Samuel J. Tilden, who with Charles O'Conor lead the municipal reform movement last year, has written a letter sixteen columns long giving a history of the overthrow of Tweed, and showing how little the Times really had to do with it, beyond publishing the accounts. It is even reading, and has through the Times into spicy reading, and has thrown the Times into lying.

Ames has been a rejuctant witness from the start, and what he has divulged came out rather by the stress of circumstances than from any purpose to expose the venality with which he was complicated. He has never re-garded these transactions as improper, but as table and inexhaustible Beecher turned up with a column of talk as fresh as ever. Professor Tyndall's visit has accomplished a double purpose. He has widened the interest in science in this country, and has broken the way for the first leaders of thought in Eogland to come here. We may hope to hear Huxley, Darwin, Carpenter, Wallace and even Mill on the strength of the inspiration occasioned by Tyndall's success amongst us. legitimate operations by which legislators might profit without affecting their integrity. Educated in this school of morals, Ames repels any idea of bribery or corruption, and is pels any loss of bridgery or company, and a most disturbed because the men who were associated with him in these various enterprises—for there were many of them—have cravenly retreated, disowned their connection, and thus thrown upon him the burden of what is denounced as a great crime. sioned by Tyndall's success amongst us.

A committee of the West Side Association has been inventing names for the new streets to be laid out about the Central Park circle at In all this investigation Ames at least has

In all this investigation almost at least has shown a cool head and calculating judgment. He has never, under any provocation, allowed his interest to be injured by resentment, or been driven by anger to seek hasty

lowed his interest to be injured by resentment, or been driven by anger to seek hasty
revenge. The crushing disclosures which
have gradually culminated in the diagrace
and ruin of several prominent men seem to
have dropped out of his pocketbook by
chance rather than to have been forged as
thunderboits of destruction.

Nothing is due to the committee for the
astonading revelations with which the whole
country is now only too familiar. They have
always been inclined to relieve the gulity and
to slience this scandal by a milk and water
report mildly censuring these practices, and
yet saving the 'criminals from punishment.
That game is no longer possible. Public
opinion is trying the committee more than
the committee is trying the indicted members.
If they falter in their cuty we are condent
that resolutions will be offered in the House,
which cannot fail to test its sense sternly and
to bring every man rigidly to the record for Maiden Lane and the Bowery will afford amusement. The city, be it understood, is laid out on the maps almost to the upper end of the island. The numerical system is preto Washington Heights being 161st. In twenty years the entire upper part of the island will be covered over with dwellings. and every street will have to be properly named and numbered. The two most important thoroughfares of

will be the new boulevard, upon which the grand residences will be built, and the con-tinuation of Eighth avenue, which, opposite which cannot isil to test its sense sternly and to bring every man rigidly to the record for or against expulsion.

The general belief is that between perjury, concealment and the absence of rigid examination in the committee, the crust of this huge fraud and punder has only been broken. It is not possible that such vast and profitable speculations could have passed without paying larger toils than are already proved, or implicasing more persons. Whether the present inquiry will unearth others who are justly suspected, remains to be seen.

Thus far the list of wrecks left by the Oredit Mobiller is sadly imposing. Look at it for rethe Park, will be appropriated for residences, and above will be the great business street of the north part of the island. The committee propose to prefix the word "Broadway" to he boulevard, so as to distinguish it from other boulevards which will undoubtedly be laid out. Eighth avenue, skirting the west side of the Park, which from its high grade overlooking the Park is adapted for resi-

Mobilier is sadly imposing. Look at it fer reflection and instruction: chuyler Collax. Vice-President. Henry Wilson, Vice-President elect. James Harian, United States senator from

James W. Patterson, United States senator

from Iowa. Heory L. Dawes, chairman ways and means. James A. Garfield, chairman on appropria-

bad. "Morningside avenue" and "Riverside avenue" skirt the new parks of those names. The continuation of Ninth avenue is "Glendenning avenue," after an old time property owner of that name. Tenth avenue runs into "Fort George street," in honor of the revolu-John A. Bingham, chairman of Judiciary.

tionary fort at Washington Heights." "Bloom-lardale avenue" will connect Eleventh avenue with the Boulevard. A broad street from Genni W. Scofield, chairman on naval af-Samuel Hooper, chairman on banking azd

with the Boilevard. A broad street from Centeral park northward, next to the Amstel way is called "Westchester avenue." Among the names for smaller streets are those of "Knowtton avenue," "Albany road," "Grange road," Manhattan street," "Bonny Brae road" "Harlem lane," "Edge hill road," Undercliff road," "Avenue St. Nicholas"

Mr. Greeley's iosanity appears to be fully proven by the evidence in the contest over his will. He showed signs of mental unbalance to some of his intimate friends as far currency.
W. D. Kelley, leader of protective policy.
James Brooks, member of ways and means.
J. F. Wilson, ex-member of Congress, whom rant wanted to make secretary of State. So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, these men control legislation and hold the purse strings of the nation in their hold the purse-strings of the nation in their hands. Their will is absolute. They can pass any bill or prevent any measure from passing. It was this latter service especially that Ames enlisted them to do "most good" for his jobbing corporations. He and his confederates sought no particular legislation, after cheating the government out of haif the transportation which should have been charged against their arrearages of interest; but they feared inquiry such as is now started, and adverse legislation like that which has just passed Hence the distribution of stock among his will. He showed signs of mental undalance to some of his intimate friends as far back as the time he was making those wonderful speeches on his Western tour, when his political partisans were in a state of nerrous anxiety for lear he would say some rash thing that would destroy his presidential prespects. Now, that we know the condition of his ming, it seems extraordinary that he was so shrewd and careful in his remarks. Greeley so shrewd and careful in his related.
was a mental phenomenon. The Tribune denies the report that his estate is worth
\$200,000. Beyond his six shares in the Tribune, he left scarcely a dollar in available
money, or a dollar's worth of productive real Hence the distribution of stock among the willing and needy, who sought to be seduced with a greed sharpened by former ex-perience, and the consciousness that this

gigantic system of plunder was drawing to a-Mr. Speaker Blaine has escaped from contact with the Credit Mobilier, but he is connected with another job, which is not much better, and in which Ames, Alley and the same crew were the chief managers. He admits holding an interest of over \$32,000 in the Bioux City speculation, upon which no dividend is alleged to have been paid. Mr. Blaine came to Congress ten years ago a very poor man. He is now a very rich man, though he has received no inheritance. This sudden transition has excited much comment which is not silenced by the bold demeanor of the speaker or the isliner of his accusers to entrap him in the Credit Mobilier. The question is still asked and will be repeated, how was this wealth acquired? When Ames approached Mr. Blaine on the Credit Mobilier Mr. Speaker Blaine has escaped from conproached Mr. Blaine on the Credit Mo business, according to his own version, he does not seem to have been displeased. On the contrary, he joked with him repeatedly no the subject of the contrary, he joked with him repeatedly the contrary, ne jord with interpretary on the subject, as if corrupting members of Congress was only a piece of pleasantry. Why did the speaker not lay the lacts before the House then, and thus nip in the bud this infamous scheme of robbery? Echo answers,

infamous scheme of robbery? Eono abovers, why?

No party ought to live that sustains such rascality as has been established against these Republican leaders. Corruption, bribery and false swearing are fastened upon some of their foremost men, who have heretofore sought public confidence as teachers of morals. At the very time they were addressing Young Men's Chrisilan Associations, presching temperance, deploring immorality, and holding up the banner of reform and progress, they had conspired with arrant knaves to plunder the public treasury, and being to plunder the public treasury, and being caught they have not scrupled to add perjury and subornation of perjury to other crimes ardly less odious.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, February 8. HARRISDEG, February 6.

Governor Geary died suddenly this morning, having returned last evening from New York apparently in good health. He was breakfasting with his family, and white helping his little was the wife helping his wife. tile son his head fell back. Before his wife could reach him he died. He was filty-four years of age, and has been in public life for a quarter of a century. He was through the Mexican war, was the first alcalde of San Mexican war, was the first alcalde of San Francisco, and was Governor of Kan-as in 1866. He served through the late war with distinction. He has held the office of Gover-nor of Pennsylvania from 1866 to 1872.