The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME X.---NUMBER 2219. CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1873. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A LARGE MASS OF BUSINESS DISPOSED OF.

The Charleston Water Bill Not Yet Passed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Monday, February 24.

In the Senate to-day, the bill to make appropriation to pay claims arising under the government proclamation of June 28, 1871, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following received their final reading, passed and were ordered to be sent to the House:

Bill to repeal the act establishing the Inferior Court of Charleston County.

Bill to amend the law relating to the collection of taxes.

The bill to make appropriations and raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, received its final reading, passed and was sent to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

In the House Hurley offered a resolution to require the clerks of the Senate and the House to collect, arrange and publish, during the recess, the inducements offered to immigrants by the State of South Carolina.

The following received their final reading passed, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Joint resolution to authorize the grounds and lower floor of the Statehouse to be put in good condition.

Bill to repeal the act authorizing the financial agent of the State, in New York, to pledge the State bonds as collateral security.

Bill to regulate the deposit of State, county, and other funds.

Bill to require county coroners to report to the Governor in capital cases.

Bill to explain or amend an act authorizing aliens to hold property.

Joint resolution to authorize the county commissioners of Charleston County to establish a public road on Wadmalaw Island.

Bill to make drunkenness in certain public officers an indictable offence.

Bill to incorporate the Carolina Oil Company.

Bill to require the commissioners of Newberry and Union Counties to build a bridge across the Tyger River at or near Gordon's Ferry.

Bill to pay mileage to school trustees.

The following bills were passed by the House, and having already passed the Senate were ordered to be enrolled for ratification:

Bill to incorporate the Newberry cotton mills.

Joint resolution to instruct the trustees of the State Orphan Asylum to invite proposals for a site and building, and for the appropriation of $20,000 therefor.

Bill to amend an act incorporating the Charleston, Georgetown and Conwayboro' Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Abbeville Courthouse.

Bill to amend an act incorporating the Beaufort Horse Railway Company in Beaufort.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Sumter and Darlington Counties to build a bridge over Lynch Creek.

Bill to abrogate all that portion of the State debt incurred in the late rebellion.

Bill to incorporate the Carolina Orphan Home of Spartanburg.

Bill to incorporate the Peedee Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Bill to incorporate the Moultrieville Railroad.

Bill amending an act incorporating the Spartanburg and Aiken Railroad.

Bill to amend certain sections of the act regulating pilotage at the ports of Charleston, Beaufort and Georgetown.

Bill authorizing the commissioners of Orangeburg County to open a public road from the Monck's Corner Road, at Lewisville, to the Belville Road, near Butler's Mill.

Joint resolution to allow Mrs. F. E. Quirk, of Darlington, to redeem certain forfeited lands.

Bill amending sections of certain chapters in the General Statutes.

Bill to charter the Greenville and Gap Creek Turnpike Company.

Bill to incorporate the Sherman Rifles of Edgefield.

Bill to declare a road, leading from Nelson's Ferry Road to Murray's Ferry Road in Clarendon, a public highway.

Bill to amend certain sections of a bill relative to trial justices.

The following were postponed until next session:

Bill to annul the sale of the Columbia Canal, and to protect the title of the State in, and to the same, by reason of the purchaser failing to comply with the conditions of sale.

Bill to make appropriations to pay the claim of the Central National Bank of Columbia on account of the interest on a certain acceptance.

Bill to provide for an assessment of real property in 1873.

The following were read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

Bill to repeal Section 4 of the act relieving the State of all liability for the Blue Ridge bonds, and to repeal that portion of Section 72, Chapter 11, Title 111 of General Statutes, authorizing the State auditor to notify county auditors of the rates of levy for State purposes.

Bill to amend an act for the protection of useful animals.

Bill to charter the Cheraw and Chester Railroad Company.

Bill to provide for the administration of derelict estates.

Bill to permit Samuel A. Hutchinson to adopt and make his lawful heir Mary Savannah Read, and to change the name of the said Mary Savannah Read to Mary Savannah Hutchinson.

Bill to fix the time for certain State and County officers to report.

Joint resolution requiring all persons having claims against the County of Abbeville to register the same with the treasurer of said county.

Bill to amend sections of certain chapters in the General Statutes regarding the Code of Procedure.

Bill to make clerks of courts and county officers trial justices for certain purposes.

Bill to encourage and provide for the incorporation of agricultural and mechanical associations for the preservation of the arts and sciences.

Bill regarding certain taxes collected in Beaufort.

From the following the enacting clause was stricken:

Bill to provide for the redemption from the State of bonds perfected for taxes.

Bill to provide for the payment of the arrears of salary of the judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

Bill to confer upon sheriffs the collection of tax executions, and to define their duties and liabilities there.

Bill fixing sheriff's salaries.

Bill fixing the price of tavern licenses.

Bill to authorize the sheriff of Fairfield to subdivide tracts of land to be sold by him under execution.

Bill to prevent liquor dealers from selling or giving the same to minors without written authority from their parents or guardians.

Bill to provide for the registry of marriages, births and deaths.

Bill to regulate trial justices' fees.

Bill to prevent school trustees from being employed as teachers in the public schools.

Bill to amend Chapter 131 of the General Statutes.

Bill to instruct the Congressmen from this State in the National Congress to favor the amendment to the law regarding the tobacco tax.

Bill to repeal an act revising the rules, &c., of the State courts.

Bill to permit the Charleston Chamber of Commerce to appoint an inspector of flour for that city.

Bill to provide for the pasturage of stock.

Bill to regulate the system of farm laborers for wages.

Bill to amend sections of the Code relative to trial justices.

Bill to facilitate the collection of rents.

Bill to amend portions of an act relative to the State bonds.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Charleston County to erect a poorhouse near Cordesville, in St. John's, Berkeley.

Bill regulating the execution of death sentences.

Bill to provide for an assessment in Aiken.

Bill to provide for funding the State debt.

Bill to amend the laws regarding tax sales.

Bill to amend an act aiding and encouraging the manufacture of cotton and wool in the State.

Bill to authorize county commissioners to turn over to the county treasurers all fines collected by them.

Bill to repeal the act relieving the State of all liability for its guaranty of the Blue Ridge bonds.

Bill to repeal sections 3 and 4 of the act providing for the taxation of property.

The resolving clause was stricken out of the following:

Joint resolution to supplement the official bonds of the treasurer of Union County.

Joint resolution to authorize the commissioners of Fairfield County to sell the jail and levy a special tax for the erection of a new one.

Joint resolution to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes.

Joint resolution requiring the attorney-general to prosecute certain officers.

Joint resolution to simplify the Code of Procedure.

Joint resolution in favor of the National Bank of Columbia.

Joint resolution to exempt certain dogs from taxation.

Joint resolution to appropriate two hundred and twenty-five dollars for Perry School in Walhalla.

Joint resolution to authorize the erection of school-houses on James, John's, Wadmalaw and Edisto Islands.

Joint resolution to allow extra compensation to Judge J. T. Green.

Joint resolution to authorize the State treasurer to pay to the City Council of Charleston moneys advanced to the health officer for quarantine purposes.

Joint resolution to remit the tax assessed upon the property of certain Odd Fellow Lodges of the City of Charleston.

The Senate, in night session, concurred in the House amendments to the following, which were then passed and ordered to be enrolled for ratification:

Bill to require county coroners to report to the Governor in capital cases.

Bill to incorporate the Newberry Cotton Mills.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Charleston, Georgetown and Conwayboro' Railroad.

The following were read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

Bill to alter and amend the charter of the Town of Moultrieville.

Bill to incorporate the Town of Laurens.

Bill to incorporate the Edgefield cotton and woollen manufacturing company.

Bill to revive and amend the act incorporating the Home Insurance Company of Charleston.

Bill to incorporate the Saluda Manufacturing Company of South Carolina.

Bill to incorporate the Yorkville Manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate the Spartanburg Building and Loan Association.

The Senate is now, at ten o'clock, debating the bill to authorize the construction of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway Company, which will probably be passed. The chances for passing the bill to charter the Charleston Water and Canal Company to-night are poor. PICKET.

THE BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

The High Price of Coal likely to Affect the Market.

The Manchester Examiner of February 8 has the following:

The past week has been quiet throughout and only a moderate general trade has been transacted in either goods or yarns; still stocks continue the exception, and most spinners and manufacturers have orders on hand, which if not so extensive as at the close of last month, are sufficient to prevent any pressure to sell. Producers too are now less anxious or disposed to book orders for forward deliveries, not only owing to the uncertainty or to the supply and cost of cotton, but also in consequence of the advancing tendency and increasing scarcity of coal, causing apprehensions to be entertained as to the possibility of being able to run their mills full time. This question now is assuming grave dimensions, and is seriously adding to the unprofitable state of the cotton trade. The receipts of cotton this week have been so far equal to anticipation, and have had a decided influence both here and in Liverpool, and since this day week the tendency of prices has been slightly in the buyers' favor, and had producers been anxious sellers the effect would doubtless have been more considerable. Eastern advices are still unfavorable, nevertheless buyers for India and China are making offers freely at prices only a shade below those makers are prepared to accept, and consequently goods and yarns suitable for this trade continue exceptionally steady.

Messrs. John Munn & Co., in their circular of February 7, say:

We have to report a quiet cotton market this week, with a slight decline in prices and a more ample selection of samples than of late. The imports are 49,288 bales. In Manchester business has been confined to the execution of small orders only, and these have generally been for one or two classes of goods. To effect sales at all manufacturers have had to accept rather lower figures, and they complain reasonably of the unremunerative character of their trade. From the result of their Christmas stock-taking they are now able to form a more accurate opinion as to the increased cost of production, and as a rule it is found that this increase is far more serious than was previously imagined. With this adverse element on the one hand and a high-priced raw material on the other, and, added to these, difficulties with their operatives known only to those who have to deal practically with them, the trade at present is an anxious and a harassing one. Nor do merchants give a more cheering account of their business. It would appear that foreign markets can only take off the production at a price which, when exceeded, at once checks operations, and a policy of inaction is pursued until accumulating stocks enable buyers to enter the market at old figures. This system of buying has been generally followed for the past six months, but the recent failures prove that merchants have had a losing trade in hand. At present we see no relief from our perplexities, but there is no doubt that from the manufacturer's point of view one thing much to be desired is low-priced cotton.

BEYOND THE BRINE.

LONDON, February 24.

The university bill, now being discussed before the Parliament, is meeting with a strong opposition from the Irish-Catholic members, who unite in denouncing it.

LATER.—The Conservatives, after a long debate, have determined to make the main fight against the ministry over the education bill.

The Rev. Thomas Guthrie, the English author, is dead.

A Times' special says Prince Gortschakoff is about to submit to the Government of Great Britain a proposal for a special Anglo-Russian committee, to settle the boundaries of Afghanistan. The Russian Government has advices that the Khivans will shortly sue for peace.

A special of this morning, to the Times, from Berlin, says that the Russian Government is hurrying forward large reinforcements to Turkistan. It is also announced that all the Khivan merchants are withdrawing from Orenburg from fear that the continuance of the Khivan war will bring them into bad relations with the authorities.

The Moscow Gazette hints that the establishment of a neutral zone, with Afghanistan as the intermediary, between Great Britain and Russia, will accelerate instead of prevent the collision between those powers which is now apprehended.

COLFAX CRUSHED.

RUIN OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S DEFENCE.

The Last Prop Gone—The Fatal Bank Account Again Tells a Damning Tale—Three Checks Instead of One from Mr. Nesbitt.

[Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 18.

The last remaining prop which supported the falling reputation of Vice-President Colfax was knocked out to-day.

The story of the Vice-President, related with such apparent circumstantial detail, in regard to the receipt of a $1000 note from a government contractor named Nesbitt, of New York, who was described by Mr. Colfax as an "almost total stranger," was sufficient to cause a doubt in the minds of his most credulous friends about his guilt, and they were quick to give him the benefit of the doubt.

Had the matter stopped here there would have been a very small body of people in the country who would have regarded the Vice-President as an object of misfortune and ill-luck, but not as a continuously untruthful, dishonest man. The developments just made known seem to settle the point finally that Mr. Colfax is no longer worthy of the affectionate regard and respect which have been lavished upon him for so many years.

The bank where his accounts were kept has been visited lately by a member of the Poland committee, and the record of two checks or drafts was discovered to the order of Mr. Colfax from Mr. Nesbitt. The record shows that one was deposited in April, and the other on July 13, 1868. The deposit of $1200 in bills by Mr. Colfax on July 22 was explained by him in his statement lately as being in part the receipt of $1000 as a present from Nesbitt, received by mail.

While it looked a little unusual for a business man of Mr. Nesbitt's experience and sagacity to send a one-thousand-dollar bill by mail to a high official without letting his clerks, partner, banker, or some friend know of it, and while it was regarded as still more remarkable that a statesman of Mr. Colfax's standing would accept a present from a business man having dealings with the government yet in the face of all this there were many who regarded the Vice-President as guiltless of deliberate falsehood as of bribery, notwithstanding the absence of both the letter of transmittal and the letter of acknowledgment.

Oakes Ames's check to "S. C." was dated July 20, was presented to and paid by the sergeant-at-arms on July 21, and Mr. Colfax made a deposit of twelve hundred dollars in bills on July 22.

Oakes Ames's memorandum book showed to the committee that $1200 was paid, and all the circumstances sustained his statement, yet Mr. Colfax testified he got $1000 of the $1200 from Mr. Nesbitt. It now appears that in April, three months previous, he received $1000 from Mr. Nesbitt in a check or draft, and that on July 15, or in less than three weeks after the alleged receipt by Mr. Colfax of $1000 in money by letter, he received another check for $1000 from Mr. Nesbitt.

This shows, if Mr. Colfax's $1000 bill story is believed, that he received from this contractor, who was very largely engaged in supplying stationery to the government, and who was an almost total stranger, in three months' time the sum of $3000 or $1000 a month.

It also shows that Mr. Nesbitt sent a $1000 draft to Mr. Colfax on two occasions, and yet on a third he sent it recklessly by mail in the form of a bill, the letter accompanying it saying that he was not much acquainted with the Vice-President elect, but had a great admiration for him. This is not the sort of letter that would usually be written after $1000 had already been sent to the same man.

In addition to all this, Mr. Colfax addressed a letter last evening to the Poland committee, stating that in his testimony on Tuesday he had entirely forgotten to mention that he received a $1000 draft from Mr. Nesbitt on July 13, in addition to his $1000 contribution previously mentioned.

All this is looked upon here even now, when bad memory and evasion are having a carnival in the Capitol, with amazement. The more so that Mr. Colfax, when the investigation began, said he was confident he did not receive the $1200 at the time noted, since such an addition to his income could not fail to impress itself upon his mind.

The Credit Mobilier Catastrophe—How the Martyrs Wear their Glory.

[Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.

Mr. James Brooks did not make his appearance in the hall of the House until late this afternoon. He arrived at the Capitol at an early hour, but had scarcely ascended the stairway when he fainted and had to be carried to the room of the committee on ways and means, of which he is a member. When he entered the House he at once lay down upon a lounge, and was the recipient of a good deal of attention from his friends. The late investigations have broken him down completely, although he has been assured by his friends that no resolution of his expulsion could prevail against him.

Oakes Ames appears in remarkable contrast to Brooks. He walks into the House as boldly as ever and seems perfectly unconcerned. The fact is that Judge Poland's committee fell so far short of what was expected of it, that Ames and Brooks now appear somewhat in the light of martyrs, and will find more ready defenders than they could possibly have expected if the report of the committee had recommended even a partial censure of the other parties alleged to have been implicated, and if they had merely reported the facts in the case of Mr. Colfax. The House is not willing to accept scapegoats. There has been a good deal of discussion to-day of the resolutions reported yesterday, and it is doubtful whether there will be even a majority in favor of expulsion, and two-thirds are required. Among others who will oppose the resolutions are Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth, Blair, Kerr, Beck, Voorhees and Dickey. The resolutions will be supported by all the members of both the Poland and Wilson committees, and by others. The members who are implicated will of course refrain from any discussion, and will not vote upon any of the questions presented.

General Butler has stated within a few hours that he will not see Mr. Ames sacrificed without a strong effort in his behalf. He argues that if there has been any bribing done, there must necessarily have been a bribe taken, and he cannot understand how Mr. Ames can be convicted of bribery if, according to the report of the committee, there was no one to accept his bribes. Besides, there are a number of collateral issues which will afford members an excuse for voting against expulsion, if one was wanting. Among these is the theory which will be advanced that this House has no power to punish members for acts committed in a former Congress.

Oakes Ames himself has no fear of expulsion. He informed Judge Poland's committee to-day that he expected all the members thereof to vote on his side, although they had recommended his expulsion. He is at least determined to keep up a show of good humor throughout.

A Howl from the Herald.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Credit Mobilier infamy presents no more degrading chapter than that which records the fall of Vice-President Colfax. The story of this unfortunate man presents not a single point that can excite popular sympathy. A low-priced corruptionist, he has added falsehood to his other offences, and every step he has taken has plunged him deeper into the mire. He has been bought at a cheap rate, and has sought to escape detection by falsehoods meaner than his former prostitution. The House of Representatives cannot and dare not screen him. The resolution for his impeachment proposed yesterday by Fernando Wood should have been passed without a dissenting voice, for those members who are his partners in crime should in decency have refrained from voting on the question one way or the other. It was rejected, but by a vote significantly close, and a resolution was adopted directing the judiciary committee to report whether there is sufficient in the evidence taken before the investigating committee to warrant the impeachment of the Vice-President. To be sure, Bingham, with his twenty Credit Mobilier shares and his ten thousand dollars in dividends, is chairman of that committee, but General Butler is its senior member after the chairman, and we look to him for a proper report on the resolution.

Colfax must be impeached. The country demands it. No false pretence that his term is about to expire, and that the resolution of impeachment will be inoperative, must be allowed to screen him from the disgrace and punishment he merits. The penalty of incapacity as well as of removal attaches to his crime, and hence it is believed by many that if the articles of impeachment should be found during his term of office the case could be tried after the expiration of the term for the enforcement of this penalty. But if Colfax were to retire half an hour afterwards the resolutions of impeachment should be adopted by the House as a mark of their condemnation of his action. The Republican members, with the exception of General Butler and five others, at present rest under the stigma of shielding this unfaithful and degraded man, who has brought disgrace upon the second office in the United States. Let us see whether they will dare to suffer their records to remain as yesterday's vote has left them.

Poor Colfax.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

We are sorry for poor Mr. Colfax. If he wants the innocence he has the weakness of a child, but of a child too old or too imbecile to learn. The pity we feel for him is akin to that which we feel for partial idiocy. It is provoking, and one's hands almost itch to inflict deserved punishment, but there is so much of inanity in the committal of the fault that pity for him who persists in committing it is the predominating feeling.

As to the argument or explanation, Mr. Colfax's case, like Mr. Patterson's, is past all that. It does not in the least matter what he says. He may have a new story for every day, and a new version of that story every hour; he may bring in as witnesses to their truth all the ladies with whom he is acquainted and who have basked ever so long in his smiles; he may call upon the parents paternal as well as maternal of all the young Schuyler Colfaxes, who outnumber in the Western States by many hundreds the young George Washingtons and Benjamin Franklins. In vain. What he says is not of the slightest moment. The only feeling we can possibly have about his case is a mild and feeble curiosity as to what he may say next.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, February 23.

The excitement is increasing, particularly among the workingmen, and the question of barricades is apprehended. The Republicans with the extreme Carlists are actively operating and intriguing in the army. The American minister is denounced as officiously active in Spanish politics.

Another ministerial crisis is believed to be impending, notwithstanding the assurance given to the contrary by the Cabinet. The Carlists are rapidly increasing in strength and activity. Ten railway stations have been burned to the ground by armed Carlist bands between Bilboa and Miranda, and the inhabitants in that section are in a terrible state of apprehension and excitement. The railroad lines have also been destroyed in many places. The troops are hurrying to reinforce those operating against the Carlists. The fighting in the north is severe.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, February 23.

In the considerations which induced Amadeus to abdicate the throne of Spain, the possible declaration of a Spanish Republic was never for a moment contemplated. Amadeus would not have abdicated had he deemed this a consequence of his relinquishment of power in any degree as two Latin nations—France and Spain—having each a Republican government exercises an enormous influence on the third Latin nation—Italy—and thus endanger the throne of his father, King Victor Emanuel. Amadeus abdicated under the influence of an expectation that he would be recalled to the sovereignty and crown of the Spaniards by the Spanish army, with which he sided against the ministry, and for this and with this interest in view he remanded to the line on the frontier of Portugal the artillery officers and all Spanish commanders who are Monarchists or descended from the old Royalist families. He believed that if he should cast away the throne rather than to act with the ministry, which was determined to humiliate the military body, the army would pronounce in his favor, and that he would return to Madrid at the head of the soldiery, and with his hands free from the restraint of constitutional trammels. The King was completely checkmated in his calculations by the turn of events. Apparently some suspicion of his design was entertained in influential quarters, and this induced many members of the Cortes, men who were not Republicans, to vote with the Republican party in order to overreach the royal manœuvre. The ex-King has not even to day relinquished the hope of his cause in Spain, or his recall.

The existence of a Spanish Republic is a source of uneasiness at the court in Berlin. Emperor William now regrets the false step he took toward the readjustment of governmental affairs in France. He is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon Third or some other monarch in Paris, and accepted payment of a slight indemnity, rather than have permitted public events to take the course they did. He regards the Spanish Republic as a political and popular consequence of the French Republic, and he is anxious and uneasy because he is uncertain where the European Republican movement will stop.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

In the Senate, D. C. De Jarnette's disabilities were removed. Hill presented General Gordon's credentials. During the discussion over the Caldwell corruption case and a proposition to postpone, Carpenter said that the case of Louisiana did demand legislation, and if not acted on at this session there was imminent danger of civil war and bloodshed in that State. In view, therefore, of the very brief time left of the session, he thought it was best to let this Caldwell matter go over until after March 4th. The Caldwell case was then postponed and the agricultural college bill discussed.

In the House the judiciary committee reported that they have no jurisdiction in respect to the connection of Colfax, Ames and Brooks with the Credit Mobilier, because the former was not Vice-President, nor Ames nor Brooks members of the present Congress when the questionable transactions took place. Harry Lott, of Louisiana, colored, gets fifteen hundred dollars for contesting Boreman's seat. The river and harbor bill was passed substantially as reported on last Saturday, except that the Yazoo River gets forty thousand dollars. An amendment, increasing the appropriation for Mobile harbor to one hundred thousand dollars, failed by one vote.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

North Carolina.

—The United States troops stationed at Charlotte will leave for the West early next month.

—Wilmington has decided against the proposed new railroad between that city and Norfolk, Va, her county commissioners having reported adversely on the scheme.

—The Most Rev. Dr. Carrigan, archbishop of Halifax, N. S., and Sir Edward Kenney, of the Canadian Parliament, are in Wilmington on their way southward.

—The bridge across the Yadkin River, between Jonesville and Elkins, was washed away by the freshet last week. It was a new structure.

Florida.

—The Catholic Fair at Jacksonville has closed after a most successful run.

—McGinlay's new hotel at Jacksonville, Fla., was opened yesterday. It is said to be the finest south of Washington.

—The new Episcopal Church of St. John in Jacksonville will, when completed, be a grand edifice. It is to be situated on the Church Square on Duval street. The style of the architecture will be the Gothic, with an adaptation to the Southern climate. It will be built of Florida brick, and have a concrete foundation. When completed the building will hold a congregation of eight hundred.

—The Fire Department of Jacksonville had their grand annual parade in that city on Friday last. The Washington Steam Fire Engine Company from Savannah, Ga., were their guests, having brought their engine with them. The visitors presented each member of the Mechanics Engine Company of Jacksonville with a beautiful badge. The Fire Department underwent inspection by the mayor, eliciting hearty cheers by their efficiency. A ball given at Green Cove Springs on the river on Saturday evening closed the two days' enjoyment.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

NORTHERN POLITICS—THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The State Conceded to the Democrats—Charles O'Conor's Great Fee—Failure in the Drug Business—The Whereabouts of Helmbold—The New Evening Post Building.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, February 21.

The political contest going on with our next-door neighbor, Connecticut, is doubly interesting to us, because there is really a prospect of a Democratic succes. How this should come around can be easily explained. The November election in Connecticut went as it did every where else, by default. Grant had over four thousand majority. The State, however, is really very close. A few hundred votes either way is the largest majority in a strongly contested election. Under these circumstances the Republicans could not afford to quarrel among themselves. But they have done so.

The trouble dates back to the senatorial contest of last year. The Republican legislative caucus nominated the Ring candidate, General Hawley, to succeed Senator Ferry. Certain friends of Ferry refused to be bound by the action of the caucus. The Democrats shrewdly seeing a chance to drive a wedge into the Republican party in Connecticut, coquetted with the Ferry bolters, and when the election came abandoned their own candidate, Governor English, and voted for Senator Ferry, thus securing his election.

General Hawley felt very sore over his defeat and his friends registered an oath with heaven to be avenged. You must know that the jealousy and rivalry between Hartford and New Haven is very great. It is something like the old-time absurd feeling between up-country and low-country in Carolina. Hawley is editor of the Hartford Courant, and may be said to be the head of the Hartford clique. The blow which destroyed his senatorial hopes came from New Haven. It was upon the New Haven Republicans that retaliation was to be visited. As the present canvass approached, Governor Jewel announced that he would not be a candidate for renomination. New Haven immediately entered the field with one of her favorite citizens, Mr. Harrison. He would undoubtedly have received the nomination in the Republican State Convention, if it had not been for the machinations of the Hartford clique. This was their coveted opportunity for revenge. They checkmated with an Eastern man, Mr. Haven, of New London, and taking the Hartford and Eastern strength into the convention, in a consolidated shape, succeeded in nominating him.

The New Haven Republicans were greatly enraged. Hundreds of them declared that they would not support the ticket. Some will not go to the polls; others will vote for the Democratic candidates. As an illustration of the feeling, I may mention that neither of the two daily Republican papers in New Haven have put Mr. Haven's name at the head of their columns. The defeated candidate, Mr. Harrison, published a card the day after the convention adjourned, thanking his friends, and particularly his Democratic friends, for their sympathy.

It was amid such circumstances that the Democratic State Convention met on Wednesday last. Our smart Yankee brethren did just what they should have done under the circumstances. They nominated the most popular New Haven man in the Democratic ranks for Governor, Charles R. Ingersoll, son of the late Ralph I. Ingersoll, minister to Russia. By this stratagem, while they hold the Democratic party throughout the State they win probably a thousand Republican votes in New Haven, more than enough to insure the State. For Lieutenant-Governor, they nominated a Hartford Liberal Republican, and the remainder of the State ticket was divided between the Democrats and Liberals. Mr. Haven, the regular Republican candidate, is a respectable person of not much force. He is a goody sort of a man and addresses Sunday-schools. Unfortunately for him, persons who mix their piety and politics are not in the best odor at present. So Mr. Haven's respectability will not help him much. Mr. Ingersoll is a gentleman of equal social standing. I learn from Hartford that the Republicans generally concede the State this year. The Springfield Republican, a pretty good judge, says that Ingersoll will be elected. Of course the Democrats will use the Credit Mobilier scandal in the campaign to the best possible advantage.

The great Jumel case came to an end yesterday along in the Supreme Court. Just think of a jury tied up to one case three months. The value of the property involved was five or six millions of dollars, consisting mostly of real estate inside the city limits. You remember that Madame Jumel was the widow or rather the divorcee of Aaron Burr, and died a few years since. A Mr. Chase held the property in behalf of his wife and children. From Rhode Island came a Mr. George Washington Bowen to dispute the claim. Bowen professes to be the son of Madame Jumel, by a revolutionary officer, Major Reuben Ballou. On the merits of these two claims the case was argued. Chas. O'Conor was counsel for Chase, and he made this one of the great efforts of his life. He has bestowed immense labor upon it, and the result is that he has been rewarded with success. Speculation is rife as to the largeness of the fee Mr. O'Conor will receive for saving Chase from beggary, for the defendant has not a cent in the world beyond the Jumel property. The figures run all the way from $150,000 to $500,000. The lawyers on the opposite side are believed to have taken up Bowen's cause on speculation too, for he is as impecunious as Chase. There are some features in the case which strongly resemble those of the Tichborne litigation in England.

The large drug house of James S. Aspinwall failed the other day. Mr. Aspinwall enjoyed a high reputation for integrity, and the cause of his misfortune is said to be the heavy decline in prices which has followed the close of the war. It is thought his estate will not pay ten cents on the dollar. By the way, Helmbold, the great advertising quack, who failed about two years ago for an immense sum of money, (mostly owing to the papers for advertising,) and who went mad afterwards and was confined in an asylum, is now clerk in a wholesale drug store in Paris. His name has disappeared from the fences and walls of the city, and even buchu has faded from the minds of men.

The Evening Post newspaper has given an evidence of its prosperity by purchasing the eligible property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton street—the most crowded corner in New York. A rather dilapidated building stands there now. It is filled with offices of sawdust swindlers, gilt jewelry decoys and business agents. The Evening Post will occupy the ground on the first of May and begin the erection of a magnificent edifice. The up-town movement of the Post leaves but one other prominent daily paper, the Journal of Commerce, outside the immediate neighborhood of Printing House Square. Diagonally across Broadway from the Post's new location, on the corner of Dey street, there is at present a big hole in the ground, in which the cellar is being laid of the new building of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is to vie with the others on the street in elegance and loftiness.

"David Garrick," a play founded upon incidents in the love life of the great actor, is the latest dramatic novelty. It is being performed at Wallack's Theatre, with Mr. Sothern in the leading part, and is the pleasantest and most wholesome play on the boards at present.

NYM.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—Colfax has been robbed of forty thousand dollars in coupon bonds.

—The buildings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Camden, New Jersey, are burned.

—Ex-Senator Graham, of New York, president of the Walkill Bank, was held to bail in New York, yesterday, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, on a charge of embezzlement.

—On Saturday, during a procession of the United American Mechanics' Association through the streets of New York, a brisk fight was occasioned, it is supposed, by a dispute between a car driver and a marshal of the day. Two passers-by hooted at the procession and were roughly handled.

A CRUEL HOAX.

WALTERBORO', February 21.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS.

GENTLEMEN—In a recent issue of your paper I notice a paragraph, credited to the Colleton Gazette, purporting to be the record of the sudden death of my son, Mr. E. Bohun Bellinger. I am happy to state that on Monday, 17th instant, I left my son in Grahamville in perfect health, and hope he continues well. I presume you considered the paragraph in the Gazette a truthful record, and therefore attach no blame to you. I think, however, that a careful perusal of that feigned notice should have convinced any one of its falsehood. It is *barely possible* that the editors of the Gazette may themselves have been imposed upon, and I accord them all the benefit of this possibility. This unjustifiable and cruel intrusion into my domestic circle, an outrage upon my feelings as a father and as a man, has occasioned much distress. I have received from my friends several letters of condolence with myself and family, and being myself absent from home about one-half of each month, I might have been exceedingly shocked had this pretended notice fallen into my hands when thus absent. The paragraph was an unwarranted act of disrespect to me personally and officially, and though unconscious of any feelings inconsistent with my profession as a Christian and my position as a minister of the Gospel of peace, I am determined, should such a liberty be again taken with my name, to seek the interposition of the courts.

Please request all papers that published the paragraph from the Gazette to publish this, as the most convenient mode of conveying my sentiments and relieving the anxiety of my friends. Very respectfully, &c.,

Rev. E. E. BELLINGER.

GOTHAM'S MERCHANT PRINCE.

A. T. Stewart—The Magnitude and Variety of his Business Operations.

[From a New York Letter.]

A. T. Stewart has become one of the chief owners of Broadway property, and his estate in this street is worth about $4,000,000. Stewart is as chirp and lively as ever. He looks well, and attends regularly to business, and if he could only have a fresh start of a renewed youth he would no doubt get rich in the course of a life-time.

ONE OF OUR WONDERS.

Take it all in all, Stewart is one of the wonders of this age. The fact that a childless old man, within three years of eighty, should be driving business with ambition and energy, and conquering all difficulties with a youthful determination—as though he yet had his fortune to make—this fact I say is full of mystery. How different from the general tone of human character? Stewart, however, feels that he is working out a destiny. He cannot stop, for destiny urges him forward. He is now carrying on not only his great commercial operations here, with branches in Philadelphia and Boston, but is also building a village at Hemstead, and is at the same time buying up real estate at Saratoga Springs, to say nothing of the occasional bargains made here in the same line.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Stewart is probably the best calculator the world ever saw. Had Napoleon possessed one-half of his genius, he never would have come to grief at the early age of forty-five. Napoleon was a Jim Fisk sort of man, and needed a heavy capital to work on. When this was done, he was, as they say, "played out." Stewart's genius is shown in always having capital. He has not known what it is to be short since 1861, when the failure of Southern collections occasioned him the loss of several millions. He was not short then, but simply had to use all his funds. At present, however, he probably has a million of loose change, all of which is to his credit in the bank, or banks, for Stewart patronizes a half dozen of these institutions. His calculations have never failed—that is, he has completed his grand schemes in spite of all difficulties. He makes losses just as other merchants do, but none that can embarrass his general advance. All of Stewart's business is before his eyes. It is photographed in his brain. He carries it so completely there that no trade escapes him. At the same time that he is marking out bold operations in land and merchandise he is conversant with the entire condition of his own warehouses, which employ nearly a thousand clerks.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Stewart has all his business before him in his central office, which no one enters but himself and those whom he invites thither. Here he sits in solitary grandeur. His lieutenants in trade submit their reports, which he views at a glance; and the statements of sales, of stock on hand, of credits, of imports, of customhouse detail, are read and at once replied to. It is not labor; it is only nature.

A STRIKING SPECTACLE.

After one has gone through one of Stewart's grand warehouses and seen the immensity of the trade accomplished there, it is a striking spectacle to see the quiet old gentleman sitting at his solitary desk in the private office to which I have referred. It is a spacious apartment, with glazed partitions, so that any one may look in, and it is adjacent to the great array of bookkeepers, who number nearly one hundred. A page is in attendance outside, and may at any time be summoded by a bell. In another office is Mr. Stewart's private secretary, who also may be summoned in a similar manner. From this office orders are issued which may within a day be felt in Paris, Lyons, Manchester, San Francisco, Chicago, or in the office of his legal adviser, Judge Hilton.

LATE IN LIFE.

Stewart has made the greater part of his wealth since he became a man of advanced years. It is said that George Peabody made but little until he had passed fifty. The same may be said of Stewart. At fifty he was worth about a million—now he has probably twenty-five times as much. This is a lesson which shows the importance of improving the later hours in life. Some men retire from business as age steals on. This is a great mistake. No men are so unhappy as those who abandon the habits of a busy life. No one should retire from trade until he is sure of some busy employment in another sphere. Mr. Stewart knows that he is happier while at the head of this immense trade than if he were doing nothing. Men who retire from business become nervous and fretful, or else sink into mere fatuity, from having nothing to do. Work is the thing for old and young, if they wish to escape these dangers.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—The Aiken Journal has suspended.

—Abbeville has paid in all but $8445 17 of her taxes.

—The Georgetown jail is empty, and no criminal case on its calendar.

—A large fire rages in the woods in Lexington County.

—The postoffice at Orangeburg is removed to a more roomy building.

—Mr. Thomas G. Webb, county auditor of Anderson has been removed and G. D. Williams, colored, appointed in his place.

—Pickens and Union are fighting for the possession of the palm of precedence in the payment of their taxes.

—Greenville has poured $75,000 for taxes in the State coffers, but they still remain open waiting for the $8962 75 yet due.

—The Young Americans paraded in Orangeburg on Saturday afternoon, and had a grand banquet at night.

—Major Wm. G. Roberds, of Matthew's Bluff, died on the 3d instant, aged eighty-three.

—The new Courthouse at Abbeville has been turned over to the county commissioners, finished and paid for. Its total cost is $18,662.

—Mrs. A. A. Talley, wife of Rev. Nicholas Talley, died in Columbia on the 20th inst. Mr. Hugh Casey, an old and worthy resident of Columbia, died on Saturday.

—S. C. Millett, Esq., superintendent of the Port Royal Railroad, was presented on the 12th instant with a gold watch and chain and a meerschaum pipe by the employees of the road.

—Aiken's tournament last Friday was a grand success. The victorious knights were Messrs. Lloyd, Samuel Courtney, Jordan and Bradwell. Miss Clara Anderson was crowned by the first as Queen of Love and Beauty, and the other gentlemen respectively crowned Misses Lula Brindell, Fannie Rains and Eva Mims, as Maids of Honor. A ball at night closed the exercises.

TWO WOMEN ON THE BLOCK.

THE AWFUL END OF THE BABY FARMERS OF NAPLES.

The Necks of Two Murderesses Bared to the Axe—Rose Porro and Margarite Coraldi Expatiating their Unparalleled Crimes.

The two baby farmers of Naples, whose appalling crimes have already been narrated, recently paid the penalty for their deeds on the block in the Castle d'Novo, near Naples. The prisoners were brought before a judge and jury, and after a brief trial, during which the most revolting details of their terrible crime were elicited, both Rose Porro and Margarite Coraldi were sentenced to death. The scene in the court-room on their being pronounced guilty was affecting in the extreme, the women sobbing hysterically and kneeling in the dock to supplicate for mercy. A Naples letter thus describes the execution:

Early yesterday morning, when hardly a soul was astir in the narrow and boisterous thoroughfares of Naples, an ominous-looking vehicle stood in front of the Prefect's chamber, near the Chiaja. On the uppermost floor of the prison is the chapel, where the condemned women were attending mass—their last mass—and the mournful strains of the "Miserere," chanted by the Sisters in their choir, could be heard gloomily wafting through the long corridors. The prisoners, still in black, knelt near the altar, and at the appointed time received their last communion.

TO THE EXECUTION.

Towards half-past six the prisoners, flanked by an escort of ten gendarmes and preceded by three clergymen, moved from the chapel to the van in front of the prison door. The van contained the prisoners, the chaplain and assistants, two Sisters of Charity, the prefect and his lieutenant, and the usual guards on the outside. While the van was rolling over the pavement on its way to the Castle d'Novo, which is built right on the edge of the Bay of Naples, many harsh comments were made from groups of stragglers, while an occasional merciful one vouchsafed an ejaculation such as, "The Lord have mercy upon them!" for well they all knew the mission of the rusty wheeled black van of the prison. During the tedious drive the prisoners prayed and sobbed alternately, and spoke little and only in whispers to the kind Sisters of Charity, who never ceased offering them religious consolation. A guard of policemen occupied the gates of Castle d'Novo, and doffed their hats when the van drove up and the prefect made his appearance. The gates being thrown open, the trembling prisoners were led through a long, stony passageway darkened by high walls. Upon reaching the rooms of the jailer, the sisters, assisted by other women, removed the cloaks and bonnets of the prisoners. The priests, sisters of charity, and prisoners then knelt and prayed, the officials standing round with bowed and uncovered heads. At the close of the prayers for the dying, the executioner appeared, wearing a black mask and black singlet shirt. Assisted by the jailer the executioner pinioned the arms of the criminals. The plain white collars around the doomed women's necks were removed, and all being ready the living cortege moved through two passageways until the place of execution presented itself. It was a very unique sight. At the extremity of a small, stone-surrounded and a stone-bottomed yard is a flat rock shaped into a platform about eight feet square and two in height. On one end of this old stage, upon which only the last act is ever performed, there is a very narrow step, for only the executioner and his help, the jailer, use it. In the centre of the platform stood a block, the old block mentioned above, with a little bolt or hook in front for fastening the neck securely. The unfortunate women when confronting this scene prayed aloud and cried hysterically. The usual prayers were recited, and when concluded the jailer passed to the executioner a long instrument in an ancient looking scabbard of leather covered with steel and brass platings. The executioner, though evidently a young man, seemed familiar with the paraphernalia of his sorrowful craft. He adroitly unclasped the heavy scabbard, drew forth

A LARGE GLISTENING AXE,

with a blade like a colossal razor, and took up his position on the rear of the platform. The criminal's eyes were bandaged with long strips of linen, which left enough to bind the head to the block.

Rose Porro was first conducted to the block, and when the jailer was about to place the linen over her eyes she staggered back and made a violent movement with her hands as if she would burst her pinions. But the chaplain's voice calmed her, and according to his admonition she repeated the divine prayer, "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit," and fell upon her knees. Margarite Coraldi was removed to the entrance of the yard, and prevented from witnessing her accomplice's death. The prison bell of Castle d'Novo was now tolling slowly, the clergy and nuns were praying fervently, and Rose Porro's white neck was made fast to the block and exposed to the glittering axe of the executioner. The chief warden of the castle, who may be called a sheriff, came near the platform in company with two medical men and the Sindaco. The chief warden motioned to all present to preserve strict silence, and then turning toward the executioner he raised his right hand—the signal for the fatal blow. The executioner, whose mask had been staring weirdly at the sheriff awaiting that signal, lifted his weapon and stepped to the left side of the prisoner. He raised the axe about one foot from the neck of Rose Porro by way of taking aim, and then swinging it above his head, he brought the heavy blade down with all his might, and

THE HEAD DROPPED OVER THE BLOCK.

The trunk rose nearly a foot and a half, as if living, by the sudden spasmodic action of the severed nerves. A litter was immediately at hand, and the trunk and head of what was Rose Porro, the infamous baby farmer, were removed, and Margarite Coraldi was led to the block. She prayed constantly, and did not evince any great fear until her head was forced on the fatal stand, when she uttered a brief, nervous scream. Her head was not completely severed with the first blow. The skin of the front of the neck remained uncut, and the body, springing back, exposed a ghastly gap which made every spectator shudder, and caused the platform to be smeared with blood. A pall was thrown over the body and its head, and both were removed on a litter to await, like Porro's corpse, burial in unconsecrated ground. The fulfilling of the executioner's contract was to wipe and whet the axe he used, and replace it in the scabbard fit for future emergencies.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

It has been officially decided by the postoffice department that C. M. Wilder, postmaster at Columbia, S. C., cannot during his incumbency of that office hold his seat as a member of the board of aldermen of that city, under the Executive order forbidding the joint holding of State or Federal offices, which takes effect on the 4th of March next.

W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, has been appointed American minister resident to the United States of Colombia at Bogota.

The President was at the Capitol to-day and had an interview with the committee on privileges and elections. It is said he urged action to relieve him of all responsibility in the Louisiana matter. It is understood that he made no suggestions, but simply urged legislation.

The President has sent a message to Congress urging legislation in the fishery matter.

The commissioner of internal revenue, after hearing argument, adheres to the ruling of October 8, that the mixing or purifying of wines is rectification.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

Probabilities: On Tuesday for the Eastern States continued northwest wind, with rising temperature; for the Middle States diminishing northwest winds and rising temperature; for the South Atlantic States continued low temperature, with northwest winds veering to northeast during the day, with rising temperature Tuesday night.