CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1873.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

A HOST OF NEW LAWS FOR THE STAT-UTE BOOKS.

The Acts that Have Passed and the Bills that Have Failed in the General Assembly of 1872-73.

The results of the legislative session of 1872-73, which has lasted exactly three months. are exhibited in the most compact form by the following lists of the acts and loint resolotions which have become laws, of the measures which have been introduced and defeated, and of those bills which, after having reached various stages of advancement, have finally been laid over to take their chances at next winter's session. The first and most important of these is the list of

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED by the Governor. Of these the two first named were passed by the Legislature of 1871-72, but were not signed by Governor Scott until a few days before his retirement from office. The remainder have been ap-

proved by Governor Moses: To incorporate the Charleston Water Company in the City and County of Charleston,

To incorporate the Beaufort Banking and Trust Company.

Authorizing and directing the comptrollergeneral and county commissioners to levy cer-

tain taxes.

To make appropriations for the payment of one-third of the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly and the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees, and other expenses incidental thereto.

To repeal an act entitled an act to provide. To repeal an act entitled an act to provide

for a general license law.
To provide for the relinquishment to the
United States in certain cases of tilles to lands
for light stations on the coasts and waters of To incorporate the Irish Rifls Club of Charleston, South Carolina.

To permit Samuel N. Anderson, of Horry

County, to adopt Samuel Larson, and to make him his lawful heir, &c.

To confer the right of legitimacy upon Theodore Stark House and Powell House.

Ceding the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina to the United States of America over

certain lands in the County of Darlington certain lands in the County of Darlington known as the National Cemetery.

Providing for the extension of time for the payment and collection of taxes for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872.

To amend section 2 of chapter 25, of the General Statutes of South Carolina.

To amend section 12, chapter 103, of the General Statutes of South Carolina.

To fix the time of holding the April term of the Supreme Court.

the Supreme Court. To empower the Supreme Court to frame issues, and direct the same to be tried in the Circuit Court, and to order referees in certain

Authorizing the attorney general to com-mence proceedings against the commission-ers of the sinking fund. To change the name of Elmira McNary Speers to Elmira McNary Ritchie and to permit Curtle M. Ritchie and his wife Sarah V.

Ruchie to adopt her and make her their To amend an act entitled an act to provide for the election of officers of the incorporated cities and towns in the State of South Carolina.

To change the names of Thomas Bright and Alice Bright, and to make them and Isabella Catharine Lyles, wite of Joseph R. Lyles, the legal heirs of Ebenezer W. Goodwin and

legal heirs of Ebenezer W. Goodwin and wife, Lucy Ann Goodwin. To incorporate the Palmetto State Rifle Club of Charleston, South Carolina. To incorporate the National Zouaves of Charleston, South Carolina.

To incorporate the Lincoln Light Infantry of Charleston, South Carolina.

To incorporate the Bowen Riflemen Compa-

To incorporate the Bowen Riflemen Company of the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

To incorporate the Irish Volunteer Rifle Cith of Charleston, South Carolina.

To extend the time of officers to qualify.
To require State and county officers elected by the people to qualify within thirty days after receiving official notification thereof.

To allow Wm. H. Wynnes to change his name.

To make appropriation for the payment of the balance of the salary of the members of the General Assembly, salaries of subordinate officers and employees, and the expenses in-

cidental thereto.
To change the name of Henry Hash to
Henry Hash Shiver.
To amend an act entitled an act to grant, renew and award the charters of certain towns and villages therein mentioned.

Requiring a bond from the county commissioners before entering upon the duties of

To repeal sections five, six and seven of chapter 83 of the General Statutes of South To fix the time for the holding of the circuit

To fix the lime for the holding of the circuit courts in certain counties herein mentioned.

Joint resolution authorizing the payment of the claims of Henry Ware & Son.

To allow Mrs. Harriet A. Randolph to redeem certains lands in Darling on County.

To make appropiation for expenses of printing ordered by the General Assembly during the regular sessions of 1870-71 and 1871 and 1872.

1872.
To authorize the county commissioners of Abbeville County to levy and collect an additional tax of two mills upon the dollar.
To authorize the levy and collection of a special tax to pay the past indebtedness of

special tax to pay the past indebtedness of Kershaw County.

To make appropriations to pay the out-

standing pay certificates of the members of the last General Assembly. Torellave J. E. Dent, former sheriff of Rich-To relieve J. E. Dent, former sperin of Richland County, of a penalty on tax execution.

Authorizing and requiring the State treasurer to pay and cancel the notes and certificates issued in payment of the different debts contracted for the fornishing of the hall of the House of Representatives, committee rooms,

To raify the amendment to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina relative to the increase of the State debt.

To ratily the amendment to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina relative to the

time of holding elections.

To renew the charter of the Wofford College of Spartanburg.
To punish any person or persons who shall

To punish any person or persons who shall sell or convey any real properly, &c., on which a lien of any kind may exist, without giving notice of such lien to the purchasers.

To incorporate the Darlington Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Company.

To incorporate the Second Coosawhatchie Baptist Church, of Beaufort.

To incorporate the Yillage of Fort Mills in

To incorporate the Village of Fort Mills, in the County of York.
Toincorporate the Harmony Circle of the City of Charleston.

To incorporate the Town of Hodges, in Abbeville County.
To incorperate the Mariners' Chapel of

To incorporate the Union Assembly Society Charleston.
To refer to the qualified voters of Barnwell

the location of the county seat.
To incorporate the Charleston Coastwise
Transportation Company.
To incorporate the Alken Real Estate and

Building Association of Aiken, South Carolins.

To incorporate the Florence Educational Association of Florence, South Carolina.

To incorporate the Georgetown Cypress

Company.
To incorporate the Phoenix Hook and Lad-

der Company.
To incorporate the Grant and Wilson National Guarda of Greenville, South Carolina. To amend an act to incorporate certain fire engine companies.
To amend an act entitled an act to grant,

renew and amend the charter of certain towns To incorporate the Draymen's Benevolent Association of Charleston.

To authorize the county commissioners of

Bichland County to levy and collect taxes to To incorporate the Refulgent Society of

To incorporate the Randolph Enterprise Concerning school funds.
To regulate the service of process issuing from the Supreme Court.

Kershaw, to redeem certain forfelted lands.

To allow the heirs of John Fields, of Dar-

leem certain torfeited lands. To allow Thomas Sansbury, of Darlington, to redeem certain fortelted lands.

To allow the heirs of the estate of James Philips, in Darlington, to redeem certain fortelted lands.

felted lands.
To allow Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, of Darlington, to redeem certain forfelted lands.
An act to renew the charter of Knox's
Bridge, over Tugaloo River.
To author 2 + and empower the county com-

missioners of Abbeville County to open and establish a public road from William Hunter's to E. H. McCaslin's, in said county.

For the betterprotection of religious worship.

ship.
To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanics' and Farmers' Building and Loan Association of Richland County, South Carolina." To amend an act entitled "An act to vest in

the Charleston Land Company the charter of a ferry from Hunter's Polut, South Carolina." To amend an act entitled "An act to Incorporate the Town of Lewisville, South Caro-To amend sections 98, 99 and 100, chapter 7,

To amend sections 98, 99 and 180, chapter 7, of the General Statutes.

To incorporate the Congruity Church, Concord Township, Sumter County, S. C.

To amend chapter 120 of the General Statutes of the State. To renew the charter of Bavenel's Bridge, across the Seneca River, Oconee County.

To incorporate the Spartanburg and Ashe-

ville Railroad. incorporate the State Auxiliary Joint

To incorporate the State Adminsty Solids
Stock Company.

To authorize the county commissioners of certain counties to levy and collect an additional tax for certain purposes.

To incorporate the Mount Z'on Cemetery Company, Columbia Baptist Church, Huspah Baptist Church, Clinton Presbyterian Church, Cross Roads Baptist Church, N. w Hope Methodist Church New Prospect Bantist Church and dist Church, New Prospect Baptist Church and

To incorporate the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Greenville South Carolina.

To renew and extend the charter of the St.

Matthew's Evangelical Church, &c. To authorize the construction of a wharf at Rockville. To amend an act to authorize the formation of and to incorporate the Laurens and Ashe-

ville Railroad. Joint resolution to refund to Alexander Williford, of York County, certain excessive taxes. Authorizing A. B. Taylor and others, of Lex-

Authorizing A. R. Taylor and others, of Dezington County, to continue for a term of four years two gates.

To provide an appropriation for the final payment of lands purchased by the State in Darlington County.

To enforce the payment of the poll tax.

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

To amend section 6, chapter 62, of the Genral Statutes.

To alter and amend the act to charter the Town of Frog Level.

To incorporate the Garrison Light Infantry

To incorporate the Canaan Baptist Church f Beautort County.
To incorporate the Lincoln Rifle Guards of Kingstree. To incorporate the Wilson Artillery Compa-

ny of Charleston. To incorporate the Independent Fire Engine Company of Florence.
To amend the charter of the Town of Chester. To provide for the purchasers of lands sales made for the non-payment of taxes, &c.
To revise and amend an act and to reduce
all acts pertaining to the homestead into one

To revise and amend the charter of the Ap-To incorporate the Scott United Blues. To renew and amend an act to renew and mend the charter of the Town of Walter-

To incorporate the South Carolina Agriculural and Mechanical Society. To incorporate the Bryan Light Infantry of To lay out and establish a new road in

To lay out and establish a lew root in Uniou County.

To change the name of Frank Simpson, of Anderson County, to Frank Carter.

To incorporate the Wadmalaw Riflemen, Edito Riflemen and Sumter Light Dragoons.

To incorporate the Ford Riflemen, of Charles-

To amend Section 17, Chapter 14, of General To recharter Ashford's Ferry.

To renew and amend the charter of the toll bridge across the Savannah River at Ham-To incorporate the African Methodist Church

at Manning.
To authorize and require the county com

To authorize and require the county to open a public road through the Town of Midway.

To incorporate the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Church Flats, &c.

To incorporate the Town of Blackstock.

To incorporate the Aiken, Anderson, Port

Royal and Charleston Ralifolds. To amend chapter 50, section 4, Revised and Charleston Railroad. To incorporate the Chester and Lenoir Rall

To incorporate the Moultrieville Railroad. To incorporate the Stevens Creek Navigation

Company and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Saluda Manufacturing Company of Lexington.

To incorporate the Spartanburg Building and Loan Association.

To authorize James McPherson to adopt and page his lawin heir Lames McPherson O'Nell.

To authorize James McPherson to adopt and make his lawful heir James McPherson O'Neil, and to change the name of the said James McPherson O'Neil to James McPherson.

To provide for the erection and construction of a guardhouse and market in the Town of Hamburg, and to authorize the levy of a special tax for said purpose.

tax for said purpose.

To establish and open a public road in Ker-To establish and Chesterfield counties.

To incorporate the Town of Laurens, and authorizing and permitting R. K. Cariton, trial justice of Beaufort County, to change his

domicil.

To make appropriations and raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1,

1872.
To incorporate the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

To refund to Alexander Williford certain ex-

To retund to Alexander winds a secessive taxes paid by him.

To regulate the election of mayor and aldermen of the City of Charleston.

To make an appropriation to pay claims arising under the proclamation of the Governor of this State dated July 28, 1871. To incorporate the Ploneer Hook and Lad-

der Company of Kingstree.

To provide for the establishment and support of a State normal school.

To amend Section 3, Chapter 111, of the General Statutes.
To incorporate the Carolina Orphan Home.
To incorporate the Southern Warehouse

To incorporate the Darlington Academical Society.

To regulate the fees of probate judges, trial

justices and other officers.
To authorize the county commissioners of Beaufort County to levy and collect a special To incorporate the Grand Southern Hotel

and Transportation Company.

To charter the Town of Nichols. To incorporate the Edgefield Cotton and Woolien Manufacturing Company.

AWAITING APPROVAL.

In addition to the above, there are some twenty or thirty acts which have passed the General Assembly, and are now before the Governor for his approval. Of these, the following are the only ones of particular importance: An act to amend the charter of the Charles-

ton. Georgetown and Conwayb ro' Railroad. To prevent State and county officers holding more than one office.

To repeal section 4 of an act entitled "An act to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guaranty of the bonds of the Bine Ridge Rairoad Company.

To encourage and provide for the incor-

poration of agricultural and m-chanical socie ties and associations for the promotion of the arts and sciences.

To provide for an assessment of real property in 1873. To alter and amend the charter of the Town

of Moultrieville.

To punish persons for obtaining money,

Joint resolution to allow David Cook, of | chattels and valuable securities by false pre-

To authorize the construction of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Bailroad. To authorize certain counties to issue bonds and loan the same to the Charleston, George-town and Conwayboro' Billway Company. To regulate the deposit of State, county and other funds.
DEFEATED MEASURES.

The following list includes all of the impor

tant measures which have been introduced and defeated : A bill to abolish the office of county auditor

and confer the duties of that office upon the sheriffs of the respective counties of this

State.

To authorize probate judges to perform all the duties heretofore performed by commissioners in equity, as defined on the first day of January, 1819.

To repeat an act entitled an act to provide for a sinking fund and the management of the same

To give the election of trial justices and constables to the qualified voters as directed by the constitution of the State. To authorize and empower county treasur-

ers to receive jury certificates in payment of axes.
To require county treasurers to report to To require owners or lessees of lands to remove fallen trees from the highways adjoining their lands.

To define the number of trial justices for the County of Alken.
To repeal Chapter 125 of the General signate the officers by whom sales or-

dered by the courts of this State shall be To prevent county commissioners being ineffectually provide for the recording of all

conveyances of real estate.

To repeal the first section of an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act providing for the assessment and taxation of prop. rty.
To make North and South Wimbee Creeks navigable streams.

To amend an act to regulate the measure-

ment of timber and lumber in the City of To restrain associate or circuit judges from granting injunctions suspending the operation of acts of the General Assembly or Statute To make the office of county treasurer elec-

To fund the debt of Beaufort County.

To fund the debt of Beaufort County.

To regulate the disbursement of the public moneys in the several counties of this State.

To limit the amount of liens upon crops.

To provide for the interchange of circuits by the circuit judges.

To provide for the redemption from the State of lands forfeited for taxes.

To regulate the execution of the sentence of death.

To amend an act aiding and encouraging

To amend an act aiding and encouraging the manufacture of cotton and wool in the To authorize county commissioners to turn over to the county treasurers all fines collected by them.

To conier upon sheriffs the collection of tax

executions, and to define their duties and il-To prevent liquor dealers from selling or giving the same to minors without witten au-To provide for the registry of marriages, births and deaths. To prevent school trustees from being em-

ployed as teachers in the public schools.

To lastruct the Congressmen from this State in the National Corgress to favor the amendment to the law regarding the tobacco

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

To permit the Charleston Chamber of Commerce to appoint an inspector of flour for that

To provide for the pasturage of stock. To regulate the system of farm laborers for yages. To facilitate the collection of rents. To relieve certain trustees, guardians and

To repeal an act to establish an Inferior Court in the City of Charleston. POSTPONED.

The following list contains all the important

bills which have been postponed until next session: A bill to charter the Great Northern and

To require phosphate companies chartered by this state to report monthly to the comptroller general.

To punish any person who shall wilfully reobstruct the inspector of phosphates in

the discharge of his dutles. To abolish the office of recorder in the City of Charleston. To require county school cormissioners to stablish night schools at each county seat in

the State.

To incorporate the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina.

To aid and encourage manufactures and

internal improvements.

To fix the time for certain State and county officers to report. officers to report.

To provide for the appointment of a com-

oner of immigration, and to define his duties.

To punish cruelty to anima's.

To charier the Charleston Water and Canal Company of the City of Charleston.

To provide for the registration of the bonds, stocks and coupons of the State of South Caralland

olina.
To encourage the rebuilding of the burnt district of the City of Charleston.

To provide for granting certain charters.

To provide for the appointment of a commissioner of public buildings.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

PARIS, February 28. Hon. James L. Ger, the newly appointed United States minister to Russia, arrived here with his family yesterday, on route for St.

Petersburg.

In the Assembly, yesterday, M. Defaure, announced the flual result of negotiation between the government and the commission of thirty. He informed the Assembly that the government had unreservedly accepted the bill prepared by the commission of thirty defining the powers and responsibilities of

the ministry and executive.

MADRID. February 28. Senor Castellar, minister of foreign affairs. in a memorial to the foreign powers, denies the imputation that the Spanish republic will prove a brand of discord to each. He asks for the new government the moral support and recognition of the European powers.
LUNDON, February 28.

It is rumored that a reconcidation has been effected between the Duke DeMonipens.er and effected between the Diske Demonstrease; and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, on the basis of a marriage between Prince Alionso and the daughter of the duke, the regency of Spain devolving on Duke De Montpensier.

The memorial of Senor Castelar, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, asking for the new Spanish republic the recognition and moral appropriet of great, European powers, has been

support of great European powers, has been duly considered in the various cabinets to which it has been transmitted, the result being the postponement for the present of a united recognition by the powers of the Spanish Republic. It is probable that considerable diplomatic correspondence may take place between the powers before their attitude to wards Spain is finally declared.

In official circles here dispatches have been received from Berlin which intimate the pro-

bable decision of the German Cablact in the matter of recognizing Spain. It is claimed that a majority in the ministry view in the new republic a future source of European discord and dissension, and that the topograph-ical situation of the two republics of Spain and France may at some distant date threaten to disturb the integrity of the territory of Germany or that of her allies. In the House of Commons, Goldsmidt, mem-

ber for Rochester, gave notice that he should ber for isochester, gave notice that he should ask the government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were twenty-five million dollars less than the amount of the award made at Geneva, and, if so, whether the latter government would remit that amount. The proposition was te The Apalachicola River is said to be higher now than has been known for years. In the vicinity of Chattahoochee, the river is

NO HELP FOR LOUISIANA.

THE ELECTION BILL KILLED AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT DEBATE.

Honest John Patterson's Credentials Presented-The President Heading a "Salary Ring." WASHINGTON, February 28.

The Senate at half-past seven o'clock this morning reached a final vote on the bill reported by the committee on privileges and elections, ordering a new election in Louisiana, and laid the bill upon the table by a vote of twenty to eighteen. There were some wonderful scenes in the Senate during the long debate. Carpenter abandoned his support of the bill at about four o'clock, and going over to Morton and Conkling they drew their chairs close together and almost bugged each other. Trumbull delivered a tremendous denuncia Trumbull delivered a tremsonous senunciation of Carpenter, which was received by him
and his ailies with derisive laughter. The
amendment continuing Kellogg in power
during the election came up for consideration
at this stage of the debate, and was carried
by a close vote. Carpenter voted aye, and
made a rather touching desence of his vote,
saying that it was better to endure the usurpation for four weeks than for four years, and
that it was evident to him that all hope of
surphing better was lost. Upon the final

that it was evident to him that all hope of anything better was lost. Upon the final vote, by which the bill was killed, Carpenter voted nay. This action of the Senate leaves the Louisiana affair in statu quo.

In the benate to-day the credentials of Senator elect Patterson, or South Carolina, and Howe, of Wisconsin, were presented, and laid on the table. The Vice-President submitted a resolution from the Missouri Legislature exonerating Senator elect Bory from all charges in connection with his election, which were ordered to be printed. The discussion of the sundry civil appropriation bill cussion of the sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the rest of the session.

The Pomeroy report is expected to be pre-

nted in the Senate to-morrow. It is under stood that it will exonerate Pomeroy from the charge of bribery. In the House to-day the Senate Morrill

amendment that no part of the appropriation for judgment of the Court of Claims small be oald to claimants who have not proved their paid to claimants who have not proved their loyalty without being first submitted to Congress came up in the debate on the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment was sustained by Hale, of Maine, and opposed by Beck, of Kentucky, Young of Georgia, Shelbarger of Onlo, Pierce of Mississippi, Kerr of Indiana and Gardield of Ohlo, Gardield stated that the committee on appropriations was divided on the question, but the majority was in favor of non-concurrence. He made a powerful speech against the amendment, which he characterized as a subteringe which sought to throttle the courts, crush the judiciary and make Cougress the Court of Appeals, and all must therefore be listed, and because they are hated the judiciary must be struck down. Banks, of Massachusetts, also opposed the amendment as an unworthy subteringe and evasion of law. Smith, of New York, sus-tained the amendment. After further discussion the Senate amendment was rejected.

A resolution was reported from the judicia-ry committee in the House, to-day, in awor of Impeaciling Judge Mark H. Delehay, of Kansas, and was adopted. There was a spicy debate in the House on the question of raising sala-ries. Farnsworth argued that it was a virtual

President's salary, and charged that there was a "salary ring," with the President at its head. THE CREDIT MOBILIER FARCE.

lolation of the constitution to increase the

Comments of the Press. NEW YORK, February 28. Considerable space is devoted in the editorial columns of the morning papers to the esult of the attempt in the House of Representatives to expel Ames and Brooks. The

action of the House meets with varied comments.

The Herald stigmatizes it as a farce and says: "For the last three days, from the learned expounders of the law in the House, we have had bewildering exhibitions of the legal accomplishments of quirk, gammon, snap, and of the virtues of Pecksniff; of patriotic indignation, mandlin expressions of charity, ingenious quieblings, bold defance, city hydorisy and false pretences. With the boling down of all these and other in-gredlents of the whiches canddron, into the resolutions adopted by the House, we have the pitiful compromise adopted between the demands of public justice, public opinion and demands of public justice, public opinion and public duty on the one hand, and of patry personal and party con-iderations on the other. A more adroit and systematic game of trickery in all its parts than this it would be difficult to find outside of the senatorial elections of the furtiques and devices of Kansas, or the belligerent factions contending for the State government of Louislana." In concluding its editorial the Heruld says: "We presume, however, the American people will cluding its editorial the Herald says: "We presume, however, the American people will yet have something to say on this subject, and perhaps their judgment may be heard even in the approaching New Hampshire and Connections and the says of the say

The World editorially says: "The country will feel less surprise than indignation at so barren a result of the scandalous exposures which have engrossed the attention of the country since the beginning of the year. The House acted on no consistent theory or do trine; the judiciary committee admitted that the last election by the people condones at previous offences. To vote censure for things done in 1868 is as unwarrantable as to vote

expulsion."

The Tribune says: "They found the prisoners in the highway rummaging the pockets of the dead victim. They tried them for murder that he dead victim. in the first degree and found them guilty of in the first degree and found them guilty of a breach of the peace. That is about the nature of it. Never had trial or investigation so weak and illogical an outlook; never was a verdict so out of relation with the gravity of the offence and bearing of the evidence."

The sun says: "As we have all along predicted, the Poland report came to grief with abundant material in their hands and within their reach to have satisfied the demands of justice. The committee, by their partiality and pusilladimity, have broken down the whole case. In the light of the evidence, seven members of the present House stood before the House guilty of dishonorable corruption in regard to the Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad. The committee undertook to shield

tion in regard to the Mobilier and Union Pacific Raliroad. The committee undertook to shield from harm the reputation of five by expelling the other two. The compiracy exploded, the plot caved, and both ends proved too weak to drive out Ames and Brooks, and not strong enough to cover the retreat of Kelley. Garfield and their associates."

The Times says: "The House knew its duty and didn't dare perform it. It exerted its power to expel Ames and Brooks by rejecting the resolution containing the negative of that proposition. It acknowledged these members committed the offences of which they were accused, and this acknowledgment was were accused, and this acknowledgment was were accused, and this acknowledgment was made by more than a two-thirds vote; but though the men vere gullty and might be ex-pelled, the House had not the courage to ex-pel them. The House characterized the course of Ames and Brooks as corrupt, and confessed its jurisdiction, but refused to act. People will act be slow in perceiving that representives who car acknowledge the guilt of their associates, yet have not cast them out, are not to be blindly trusted."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Mrs. Putnam, the wife of Foster's victim, has written to Governor Dix, asking for a commutation of Foster's sentence.

-Two more girls are still missing in Boston, and were probably burned in the Hanover-street fire. A fireman is also missing. The casualities to the latter are two killed, two control walls in latter as and twelve more than the casualities. eriously injured, and twelve mortally

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 28. Probabilities: For New England and the Middle States on Saturday diminishing northwest winds, parily cloudy and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States rising barometer and winds veering to north and northeast, with increasing cloudiness. For the Gulf States continued northeast winds, cloudy and

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Pen Sketch of what the Big Hop will be WASHINGTON, February 22. Yesterday afternoon I visited the ball-room

to be used for the grand inauguration ball on

March 4. The building is nearing its comple-

tion, and from the details given me of the arrangements, it seems impossible that the annoyances of past inaugural balls can be experienced on this occasion. A few gentlemen. wealthy citizens of Washington, have pledged their names to meet all expenses, and if there is a deficit will make it up. The tickets have been placed at twenty dollars each, n the hope of defraying expenses, but with no expectation of making money. The gentiemen are simply actuated by a desire to give a ball which will be a credit to the city. They claim for the building that it is the largest ever erected simply to be used for a ball, and that its arrangements have never been surpassed if capalled. The building is been surpassed, if equalled. The building is 325 teet long by 150 feet wide and 56 feet high. The roof is supported by pericet arches. There is an eptrance on the south side for invited guests, i. e., the President and cabinet.
Adjoining this entrance are dressing rooms
and boxes and checks for wraps. The main
entrance is on Fourth street, the east side of square, is near the city nail, and close by the jail. An additional building is now being erected for members of the press, which will adjoin the main building on the north side. It has been erected at an expense of \$1500; has a private entrance, dressing rooms, and writing rooms for the press. At first it was thought no such arrangements would be made, but in consideration of the city nees and the corra of Wash. on of the city press and the corrs of Wash-

ten correspondents having generally ten correspondents have been cheerfully inct and tickets will be given to correspon ents of leading papers who are known to be athorized representatives of said papers. Platterm, thirty by one hundred feet will be erected at the north end of the eet, will be erected at the north end of the ball room for the high dignituries to sit upon and be looked at by the multitude. On either side of the main entrance are a succession of stalls lettered A. B. C. &c . and provided with boxes for the reception of wraps, &c.; on the left are the boxes for the ladies, and on the light for the gentlemen. The ladies pars from their escorts at the entrance and go to the left and enter these called grant the characters. these stalls, twenty-five feet wide. In each stall will be two attendants. The ladies deposit their wraps and go on to the drawing-rooms at the extreme end of the hall; the gentlemen turning to the right do likewise. There are quite a number of entrances from these stalls and the drawing rooms to the ball corts or they can return to the central entrance. Preparations are made to accommodate the shawls, cloaks. &c., of 8000 persons around the hall, and for the dancing there is an area of 300 by 100 feet. Opposite the main entrance is the supper room, 300 feet by about 25 feet. There are numerous entrances to it, in all 150 feet of entrances. The supper will be ready from the time the ball opens. Back of the supper room are store rooms, from which supplies will be brought to replenish the table, and back of the store rooms are the kitchens, detached from the main building. The committee purchase the sup plies and employ a French cook. They won't run the risk of the supplies falling short by giving out the contract to any caterer. It is at present believed that it will be a temperance bail. There will be three bands to furnish the music. That from the Academy at Annapolis will furnish the dance music, while the West Point and Marine band will siternately furnish the promenade music. The liumination of the ball building will be of the rilliant description. It is to be thoroughly heated by steam. Fourth street for two squares is to be made as bright as day by means of calcium lights. If this ball is in any way a failure it will not be because the several committees have not worked like locomotives o lusure its success. On the 5th of March it is expected that a ma-querade will be given in the building, and before the week is out the several State associations expect to give a reception. The miliary will be the most imposing display ever close of the war. In some respects it will exceed those, for it may be remembered that the troops on those two days marched in the dirt. rags and latters in which they reached the city, whereas on this occasion all will wear new and sparkling uniforms. The chairm of the committee on military affairs, Colonel A. Webster, is a handsome young man, who A. Webster, is a handsome young man, who was formerly on General Grant's staff. The folowing is a list of the mi itary who will lowing is a list of the mi ltary who will be in the procession: Boston Lancers, City Troop, Phi addiphia; United States Regulars, consisting of Batteries B. C. B. and Second Artiliery and Light Battery A. Fith Battailon United States Heavy Artillery from Fortress Monroe, West Point and Annapolis cardets, battailon United States marines; Dis-trict of Columbia military, consisting of infan-try, cavairy and srtillery; State Fencibles and Washington Grays, of Philadelphia; Albany Burgesses Corps—this will be the third inaug-Burnesses Corps—this will be the third inauguration at which this corps has assisted; Second Connecticut, Fifth New York, Colonel ond Connecticut, Fifth New York, Colones Spencer; Sumner Corps, named in honor of General Sumner, of Syracuse; Third Regiment New Jersey State National Guards, the Old Guard of New York, bringing with them Dodworth's band of thirty-three pleces; Fifth Maryland, Duquesne Grays, Pitts-Dodworth's band of thirty-three pieces; Fifth Maryland, Duquesne Grays, Pittsburg, Penn.; a brigade of colored traops, which will coosist of colored militia from the District, Philadelphia, and Richmond, Va.; university cadets. Nearly all the troops bring bands with them, which will give thirty or forty full bands. There will be over eight religious training the statement of the procession including. bands with them, which will give thirty or forty full bands. There will be over eight thousand troops in the procession, including the bands, all of which are crack organizations. General John G. Foster, United States engineer, will be grand marsaal, and will have a staff of assistant marshals and aids selected from officers of the army and navy. G. S. Gideon is the chairman of the committee or deservers and immunitions. These are to

S. Gineon is the chairman of the committee on fireworks and limminations. These are to be doubly as fine as those that were so admired two years ago at the carnival. They will be displayed on the west side of the capitol and south portion of the treasury. MARDI GRAS IN NEW ORLEANS. The Close of the Carnival.

The Mardi Gras testivities and process

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.

the King of the Carnival, which commenced moving at one o'clock, was very large, compri-sion among the members three full battalions, one of Egyptians, one of Arabs, the King's Own and another of Mamalukes, the Royal Navy consisting of yachts of the Crescent City, and the Yacht Club mounted on trucks. A tremendous crowd of miscellaneous maskers. with all kinds of devices and tricks of the guild, concluded the procession. It was two nours passing. The streets were literally jammed with people from all parts of the country, some on foot, some in vehicles. The carnival procession was a grand success, and will doubtless be repeated on a still larger scale next year. The Mystick Krewe of Comus paraded to the evening. It was the finest dis-The Myslick Krewe of Comus paraded in the evening. It was the finest display they had ever yet given, consisting of more than two hundred figures, all in the most elaborate and artistic costumes. The subject was Darwin's origin of species and the missing links in the chain of patural sales. missing links in the chain of natural selection. The pageant began with the zoophytes, tion. The pageant began with the zoophytes, (sponge) and ended with the gorilla. The representations were admirable, having been prepared in Europe at large expense. All along the line of march the balconies and fronts were brilliantly lighted and decorated. St. Charles Hotel and the city hall were splendidly illuminated, as also many of the other St. Charles Hotel and the city hall were splendidly illuminated, as also many of the other principal buildings, including the newspaper offices. Both the Carnival and Mystic Krewe people gave large balls to-night—the former at Exposition Hall, the latter at the Varieties Theatre. The invitations were distributed Theatre. The invitations were distributed mysteriously as usual. The proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel charlered several large river steamers to jurnish sleeping apartments for their guests. There are over fifty river steamers at the levees between St. Louis and Girod sirect. Thirty are advertised to leave to morrors.

-There is a company forming in Jacksonville for the construction of a notel, or large boarding-house, on the sea beach near the mouth of the St. John's River, for a place of

JOHN BULL ALARMED.

THE THREATENED COAL FAMINE THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Supply in the Future.

Dreary Prospects for the English Pecple-The Present Demand and the

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LONDON, Saturday, February 8. People here are terribly alarmed at the prospect of an impending coal famine. Last Sunday the long-deferred snow tell; the cold weather stimulated the demand for coals; the coal owners saw that their time had come, and up went prices eight shillings at a bound -forty-eight shillings a ton instead of forty. To-day they are fifty shillings, and it is expected that next week will see a rise of another ten shillings. These are the prices of the best coals, but inferior kinds have gone up in the same proportion. The poor, who buy, not in tons, but in half hundred weights and smaller quantities, suffer terribly, for what is ler quantities, suffer territy, for what is fifty shillings to those who can afford to buy by the ton, is nearer five pounds when sold retail. Sir W. Armstrong, the engineer, calculates that a rise of a shilling a ton means a fine on the people of £5,500,000 sterling. According to his reckoning, the country requires, for domestic and industrial purposes, 100,000,000 tone of coal a year, and 10,000,000 goes in exports. The present supply is much below this demand, and there is apparently no hope of its being immediately increased. no hope of its being immediately increased It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fac It is impossible to suit one's eyes to the lact that the coal question is becoming a very serious one. There is, first, the exhaustion of the stock stored away in the bowels of the earth. As far as absolute exhaustion goes, that is a far off etory, and some substitute will surely be invented before it comes to pass. But there is one form of exhaustion which is very near us, and that is the exhaustion of coal which is at once good and cheap. The possession of coal of excellent quality within easy reach, so that it could

lent quality within easy reach, so that it could be cheaply worked and sent into the market at a moderate price, has hitherto been the mainstay of British commerce. The sup-ply of good coal near the surface is now pretty well used up. There is still a vast quantity of good coal, but it lies in deeper and more awkgood coal, but it lies in deeper and more awk-ward situations, and consequently it is more expensive. The working expenses are heavy; and working expenses, with transport, make up the price of coal. The royal commission-ers who investigated this subject a few years ago reported that, according to the evidence laid before them, there was an aggregate quantity of 146,480,000,000 of tons of coal at a workable depth. With a consumption of 115,000,000 tons per annum, this steck would last 1273 years; at the rate of 146,000,000 tons, last 1273 years; at the rate of 146,000,000 tons, 1000 years; of 175,000,000 tons, 837 years, or of 230,000—being double the present production -636 years.
This estimate is not quite so cheerful as it looks, when we begin to examine the grounds on which it rests. The commissioners came to the conclusion that the propable quantity of coal contained in the ascertained coal fields of coal contained in the ascertained coal fields of the United Kingdom was 90,207,900,000 of tons, at a depth not exceeding four thousand teet from the surface. In order to make up their grand total, they added a guess as to the amount of coal which may genlogically be supposed to exist under the permian, near red sandstone, and other superincumbent strata, in districts where it has not yet here proved to exist by actual exploration. In the opinon of Mr. Hull, one of the geologists attach

to the government survey, and who first called attention to the rapid exhaustion of the coal treasures, the commissioners not only included in their calculations a number of coal-seams thinner than ought to be considered workable, but added an enormous area which, being concealed under newer formations, must be regarded with some suspicion until actually explored. They were, indeed, ganguine enough to suggest that a great coal field would be found undergeant the German Ocean. It is not only posthat a great coal neish would be locust under-neath the German Ocean. It is not only pos-sible, but proposel, that the known areas of coal may be considerably increased by future discoveries, but it is best not to be too confident as to the amount of treasure trove which is thus hidden away. Again, it is possible that coal may be worked at a lower depth than four thousand feet. All this belongs to the future and the uncertain. This actual state of things now existing may be this, that of coal actually known to exist there is not more than 90,000,000,000 of tons, or thereabous, and that while the annual consumption is 110,000,000 tons, the cost of working coal is continually increasing, parily in consequence thus hidden away. Again, it is possible the of physical reasons and parily in conor physical reasons and parily in con-sequence of moral causes. On the one haud the seams to be worked are at a greater depth and less accessible than formerly, and on the other hand the hewers formerly, and on the other hand the newle of coal demand higher wages, and do all they can to the limit out-put of coal. Perhaps, to some extent, the coal owners are also anxious to limit production. The compact for diminishing the market supply of coal, known as the "Limitation of the Vends," dates as far the "Limitation of the Vends," dates as far back as one hundred years ago. The princi-pal coal owners of Durham and Northumberpal coal owners of Durnam and Northumber-iand undertook, by this agreement, that each colliery should send out only a fixed quantity of coal a year. A committee of the trade held monthly meetings, and regulated the rate of production, and the price at which the different kinds of coal should be sold. And something of the same kind is done to this day. By limiting the supply, the owners are enabled to raise the value of this commodity, and the coal waits in their great cellars underthe coal waits in their great cellars under-ground until they choose to dispose of it. It may be doubted, however, whether the temptation to make money as fast as they can will not counteract the temptation to secure apparently large profits, and an owner who sells as much coal as he can produce is likely to be richer at the end of so many years than the awar, who though he gets a higher price, to be richer at the end of so many years than the owner, who though he gets a higher prize, sells a smaller quantity. The check on production is mainly applied by the miners, and at the present moment the owners are only taking advantage of the reduction of the coal supply, which has been caused by their men. In the north of England an able-bodied collier makes eight to ten smillings by a days' work In the north of England an able-bodied coller makes eight to ten snillings by a days' work of six and a half hours. In the Midlands colliers earn from £150 to £200 a year. In South Wales, where the great strike is now going on, colliers might be making from thirty shillings to forty shillings a week, at the lowest if they chose. Some of the men the lowest, if they chose, some of the men were earning as much as £20 to £30 a month before the strike. The invariance effect of high wages would seem to be a reduction of the hours of labor. The men do not care for the hours of labor. The men do not care for the money unless they can enjoy themselves with it, and they must have more leisure, as they think, to enjoy themselves properly. There is, therefore, every reason to suppose that, although the present excessive prices may not be maintained, the permanent value of coal will be greatly increased as compared

may not be maintained, the permanent value of coal will be greatly increased as compared with a few years ago; and the price of coal is, of course, an all-important element in the financial conditions of every industry. THE CAROLINA ORPHAN HOME.

An Amateur Entertainment in Aid of Worthy Charity. FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT |

GEORGE'S STATION, S. C., February 28. A very pleasant entertainment was given at this place last evening by the Young Ladles at this place last evening by the found hatter Churitable Association, for the benefit of the Carolina Orphan Home, located at Spartanburg. The entertainment consisted of a series of charades, tableaux, &c., which were very creaditably performed by the amaieurs who creaditably performed by the amateurs who had kindly volunteered their services, and the attendance was very good, in spite of the boisterous intimations that March gave us of his approach. The entertainment also proved a pecuniary success, and the association propose to give another at an early date for the same laudable nurpose.

R.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT. NEW YORK, Feburary 28.

same laudable purpose.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending February 28,

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-The Anderson marshals have appeared in public arrayed in their new uniforms.

—Another hop came off at the Columbia
Lunaic Asylum on Thursday evening.

—Wm. G. Barber, an esteemed citizen of Chester, died on the 21st instant.

The Methodist revival is progressing finely in Chester. — Benjamin Simmons, an old colored man of Columbia, was found dead in his house on

Wednesday last —The Greenville Ladies' Sawing Society propose giving an entertainment to aid in rebuilding their lecture-room.

—Four negroes (two men and two women)
were drowned in the Keowee River, last Sunday, by the upsetting of their canoe. The county treasurer of Greenville has paid out \$10,275 on account of the school -Mayor Alexander, of Columbia, celebra

—Mayor Alexander, of Columbia, celebrated, the sixteenth anniversary of his married life on W-dnesday last by a social gathering.
—Senator Corwin, of Newverry, tell in an epileptic fit in C dumbia the other day, and is now in a precarious condition.
—"Eon."—which is short for Honest—John J. Patterson left Columbia on Thursday for Washington to look after that seat which he bought from our late Legislature.
—The Abberlie grand fury. In their pre-

bought from our late Legislature.

—The Abbeville grand jury, in their presentment, present the school commissioner as honest, upright and well meaning, but utterly unqualified for the post.

—The Chicora and Gaul Base Ball Clubs of

Chester played a game on the 19th, which was won by the former, the score being Chicors -Mr. Lewis Huff, an old citizen of Green-

ville County, died in Greenville on Monday last, after an illness of several months, aged elixty years.

—Elward Patterson, alias Nelson MoLain, who broke jail in Kershaw in 1889, where he was confined for horse-stealing, has been at last recaptured and taken to Camden.

—The saw-mill of Mr. G. W. Bankin, in Az-

derson, was set on fire last Saturday and en-tirely consumed. Two colored men, James and Frauk Babb, have been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiarles.

—Messrs. John Wilson, W. C. Keith, T. Q. Donaldson, Thomas C. Dunn, W. E. Holcombu and G. W. Duvall, Conservative senators,

filed their protest again-t the bill to appro-priate \$35,000 to pay the Ku-Kinx hunters.

—General E. M. Law, who was distinguished as agailant officer in the Confederate army, iest Yorkville, which has been his home for many years, on Monday last, and will make his future home at Tuskegee, Alabama, where he intends to plant.

he intends to plant.

—Greenville had another horse race last Monday between the sorrel horse and mare, owned respectively by Messrs. McBee and: Herren, the latter of North Carolina. The race was four hundred yards, there being two heats, both of which were won by McBee's The intendant of Anderson has been instructed to notify the officers of the Sine Ridge Railroad that, unless they proceed at once to bridge the chasm over the cat through which the road runs, just northwest of the square, oriminal proceedings against them will be instituted.

The Scortan save: "Ford's Bridge on

will be instituted.

The Spartan says: "Ford's Bridge on Enoree, Wakefield's Bridge on South Tyger, near Reldville, McEirath's Bridge on Middle 17ger, White's Bridge across Lawson's Fork, near Spartanburg, were washed away by the recent freshet, and Switzer's Bridge on South Tyger and Snoddy's Bridge, seriously damaged."

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This newly chartered company held its first meeting over the Citizens' Savings Bank last evening, which was largely attended by substantial citizens of both colors, and a great deal of interest manifested in the success of the new enterprise. The following officers were elected: R. D. Senn, presidents, k. H. Heintish and J. H. bawyer, vice-presidents, A. G. Brenizer, secretary and treasurer; H. M. Emlyn, W. Steigleiz, W. J. Duffie, H. M. Gibson, Colonel J. B. Palmer, W. H. ctack, J. E. Black, M. H. Berry, directors. John T. Sipan, Jr., was elected solicitor of the company. The company starts out under the most prumising suspices. Its charter allows the issue of 4008 snares at \$200 each, to be paid in monthly instalments of one collar for each share. About one thousand shares have already been taken, and last evening \$618 were paid in.—Columbia nd last evening \$618 were paid in .- Columbia

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

_Dr. B. B. Miller, of Burke County, is dead. He was one of the largest landed proprietors in the State.

in the State.

—A convention of steam saw mill owners of the Southern States is to be held in Savannan on the 18th of March.

—The house and contents of Mr. Bobert Ledwith, in Balabridge, were burned last

aturday night.
—John W. Burge, who killed John C. Fow ler, of Macon, a lew days since, has been admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. The killing was rather justifiables, —The Macon board of trade organized on Monday. B. L. Whilingham and H. T. John-war war a morted first and second vice prairie. son were elected first and second vice-presi-uents. George H. Hazienurst addressed the meeting upon the importance of encouraging the Mason, Monticello and Atlanta sailroad.

the Macon, Moducetto and Atlanta Bailroad.

—A party of German immigrants arrived in Augusta Saturday en route to the home of their employer in McDuffie County, a short distance from Augusta. The party consisted of seven men, three women and three or four children—ail of them healthy, bright and mentioned thousand pasonle. They came from eiligent looking people. They came from

Prussia.

—The Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing:
Company, of Columbus, report profits equal to
twenty-four per cent. of the capital invested,
by last year's operations; the Commons Manutacturing Company report twenty-three per
cent.; the Tallassee Fac.ory inlecteen and a
half per cent., and the Boswell Factory nine
per cent. for the last six months of 1872 North Carolina. —The recent rains have blockaded the Western North Carolina Railroad with land

wade Hampton, has been doing the "Weld-The Baleigh News complains that no criminal case came before the mayor of that city for a whole week.

The working of mica mines has carried.

into the State in a short time several hundred thou and dollars.

The Cape Fear River and bar has received. from Congress \$100,000, at which the Wilmington mind shouteth "Good news."

—J. G. Hester, the Radical spy and detec-J. G. Hester, the Radical spy and detec-tive, who gained suce intamous notoriety some months since in the abduction of Dr. Avery from the Dominion of Canada, has been nominated consul to Santiago.

Florida.

Florida.

The Jacksonville fire engines will hereafter be drawn to fires by horses.

The lumber mills around Fernandina are being ren to their full capacity.

The Jacksonville press speak rather frigidly of Mrs. Stowe's readings in that city.

Forda is shipping oranges to California and receiving in return California pears.

There are thirty-three constrered Masonic lodges in Florids.

The recent Catholic fair in Jacksonville realized a little over four hundred dollars.

Moonlight excursions are all the rage in Jacksonville at present.

The ladies of the Ocean Street Presbyterian Church, in Jacksonville, have opened a little to tits benefit.

air for its benefit.

The ladies of the Jacksonville Kutusi Aid.

Association are endeavoring to get innds for the erection of an hospital.

—Mr. Theobald Feurback, who was receptly found near Augusta with his throat cut, is dead.

—It is said that Colonel G. J. Foreacre will become superintendent of the Macon and Western Railroad. The government is making arrangements

to improve the public buildings in St. Augustine.

—Wm. H. Mallory, of Pensacola, was shot and killed by his partner in mercantile, business in Galvestor, Texas, on the 16th instant.

—The Ocala Banner mournfully iaments that the tide or immigration from that State still the tide.