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CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1873.

A Half-and-Half Pageant-Shambling and Shuffling Citizens-Ridiculous Incidents and Miserable Cavalry-A Humiliating Comparison-The Veterans Cheering, Small Crowds, Shabby Decorations and a Lack of Dignity.

[Edmund Yates in the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 4. The show is over. Being over it would probably be right to speak of it on the de probably be right to speak of it on the de ger a noticeable feature was the lack of probably be right to speak of it on the de mortuis nil nist bonum principle, more espe-clally in these whitewashing days when it is found expedient to provide a champion for every one and everything which was looked upon with suspicion at the time of its existence. It would be very easy for me to fall style of the uniform, but only to the manner into raptures at all that I have witnessed, and display those raptures by the employment of what the late Mr. Artemus hard used to call Unlans, or, indeed, of the light cavalry and "mangollous and spanglorious" adjectives. Bot it appears to me that if the readers of the Herald have any interest in what I may record in its columns, that interest is prompted by the desire to see the real impressions of a man who has witnessed many great celebrations in various parts of Europe, and that they would prefer the honest exposition of my thoughts to airy mendacious eulogy. This exordium will have prepared you for the statement that I have not been much impressed by the glory of the spectacle I have just witnessed, and in truth I did not find it magnificent were accustomed to deliver the daily cooling

THE PUBLIC DISPLAYS IN ENGLAND are not supposed to be of a very astounding character. In military displays more especially we cannot come up to our immediate neighbors. The standing army which we keep is comparatively a small one, and the general character of our population is eminently commercial, instead of being, as in France--not perhaps so much as a few years ago-essentially military. Any pretension on our part to the exhibition of warlike man œuvres has been a fertile theme of ridicule for our satirical writers. When, some thirty years ago, the Emperor Nicholas of Bussia visited England and shoving against peaceable clitzens—possibly in the attempt to oring up his and a review in Hyde Park was a part of the programme, Mr. Thackersy commented with valing. Noticeable, too, was the fact that there writers. When, some thirty years ago, the much severity on the idea of exhibiting a much severity on the idea of exhibiting a was very little cheering. That idea that couple of foot regiments and a few squadrons Britons are the only people that can cheer has long since exploded. I have heard American of household cavalry to a man who, as he or nousenoid cavairy to a man who, as he harrans quite as hearty as English, and your said, "could look over half a million pair of "ulger" is an affective equivalent for "Kentish mustaches before breakfast," In size and fire." But it is certain there was grandeur, in whir! and dash, in the number of men employed, and in the general glitter of the spectacle, I have never seen any attempt as military display in my own country to equal the reviews held regularly every year in the Champ de Mars on the Emperor's fete day, en my let to witness two pageants, in both of which the military elemen occupied a conspicuous place, which were un-deniably more striking and impressive than deniably more striking and impressive than anything else of the kind in my recollection.

One of these was the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, the other the proceedings on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, scarcely more than a year ago. The former was a day of mourning, and, from the position of the dead man to whom were made, one of almost purely military organization; but the latter was a public rejoicing, offering many points of de for comparison with the celebration ripes form a very pretty banner—cerquite as pretty as our old union jack or the continental tricolors; but nothing else but stars and stripes floating from win-dows, encumbaring flagstaffs, (estooned across balconies, stuck in the heads of horses, spread wearying and monotonous as was the tou jours perdrix to the French gourmet, or the

Mutton hot and mutton cold, Mutton young and mutton old; Mutton tender, mutton tough, I thank the Lord 1've had enough

to the Eaton school boy. Nor, if I may be permitted to say so, did I ever before assist at any public celebration in any country in which

THE EMBLEMS OF OTHER NATIONS were so entirely and persistently ignored as on the present occasion. I can safely say that never, during my experience, has there been a public holiday in London without the display of a vast number of American flags, not merely put forth for American residents, but forming part of the general display to the merely put forth for American residents, but forming part of the general display, inter-twining with French and Italian tricolors, German and Russian eagles and Ottoman creacents. I am not idiotic enough to impute this omission to the national vanity or selfish-

God knows that I, who in America have ex God knows that I, who in America have experienced more real kindness, appreciation and hospitality than were ever previously shown me in my life, would be the last man wilfully to suggest anything off-nsive to the nation with whom my sojourn has been so pleasant. It merely struck me as an omissiou, and as such I record it. Nor was there the smallest taste or display in the dressing of the streets. The temporary structures which had been erected were in most cases left in their been erected were in most cases left in their oeen erected were in most cases left. In their original rough hewn state of bare boards. No divinity had shaped their ends; no artistic hand or eye had been called into regulation to cover or color them. It is not, I know, the season for flowers, and floral decoration was not to be looked for; but evergreens are always to be had, and, tastefully arranged, can be made very pretty and effective. The question seems to me to resolve itself into the old dictum, trite and worn though it be, but so full of truth, that if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well.

THE WHOLE MAGNIFICENT HOG OR NONE. The inauguration ceremony comes but onc in four years and is held in the capital of this vast and enormously wealthy continent Either let it be passed over with nothing bu the merest official notice, or give it some pomp and significance. Do not let it be half done, as it was to-day. Triumphal arches here and there, Venetian masts with brilliant pend ant streamers, windows and balconles gayl decorated, wreaths of evergreens suspend here and there across the street are not cer-tainly evidences of wisdom; but they are not plicity than many things which the people here indu'ge in, and which give color an here indurge in, and which give color and tone and a general festive air to such an occa-sion. The procession, too, seemed to me to be lacking in dignity. It will be said that this is not a military nation.

THE MILITARY PART PRAISED. But decidedly the military portion of to-day's dieplay was by far the finest and most impressive. Nothing could be better than the bearing and dressing of the West Point cadets, the pavy cadets, the regulars and certain o the military regiments, notably the Albany Burgess corps and the Boston Lancers. The Fifth New York Regiment was also deservedly cheered. It seems questionable whether th Fire Brigade is a permissible portion of such a procession; but undoubtedly it was most effective, and the floral garlanded wheels and the horses, each bearing upon his neck i floral wreath, formed a very pretty sight The presence of the veterans of the Mexican war was well-timed and interesting. But surely it would have been better to have paraded them before the eyes of their fellowparaded them before the eyes of their fellow-citizens in some vehicle more dignified than a broken down omnibus with a linen placard bearing their printed designation.

THE RIDICULOUSNESS OF IT.

And from time to time an air of ridicule was thrown over the whole proceeding by the appearance of most inharmonious items. Such were the various squads of the negro people,

THE CRUSH IN WASHINGTON

dressed in preposterously gaudy colors, the rank and file unable to keep step, the bands unable to keep time. Such were the shambling, struggling collections of citizens in plain clothes, with hats and garments varying in color and shape as much as did their owners in size and height, without the faintest ers, prominent among whom I noticed to me are some content of the struggling collections of citizens in plain clothes, with hats and garments varying already dotted with intending admission seekers in size and height, without the faintest ers, prominent among whom I noticed to me hood in his native land. These worthy personages would be well known on an Easter Omnibus-Pomp and Pompey-Little tea gardens of the Gobbilng Duck, but look horribly out of place in a national procession on a national festivity. The same remark, save as to their uniform, which was neat, and their marching, which was excellent, applies to the Knights of St. Patrick and to been admissible and in some cases admirable in the field, but was not to be expected on the in which it was worn and kept—of the English and French household troops, of the Life Guards and the Cent Gardes or the Prussiau was something provoking in the sloveniness of the dress, the want of polish to the accontrements and the wretchedly ill-groome disappointing. To be sure, as regards some horses, large allowance is to be made, tic service than military display. Indeed, a canard is current that one regiment, not to be named, was mounted on horses belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company of this city, and that many of the members lost their seats in consequence of the animals pulling up sud-

> NOT MUCH OF A CROWD AFTER ALL. I was a little disappointed in the size of the rowd. I have heard it since remarked by many persons that they had never seen such a throng in their lives; but measuring it, not from an Euglish, but from an American standoint, I am inclined to say that in very tew ordinary crowd to be encoun ered on Broadway at the height of the business tide. The people were, on the main, good humored, but, like most crowds, It had its ugly elements. I saw several gen-tlemen present who would have done no discredit to that very low type of humanity, "the London rough," and it struck me that our colored brother had a way of whooping and

> VERY LITTLE CHEERING to-day as the President passed by, and to what there was he never made the least response. Lord Chesterfield lays down the axiom that it is the duty of a gentleman to raise his hat in reply to a similar salutation, even though it be proffered by a beggar; but President Grant's stove pipe might have been nailed to his head, and his lace was as cheernailed to his head, and his lace was as char-ini and expressive as the figure head of an old frigate. Old Froissart said that we English were very sad in our pleasures: hat we took them "moult tristrement." if the worthy bronicler had lived a few centuries later, and been tempted to come over here, (I have no donot the American lecture bureau would have offered him an engagement,) ne would probably have paid them the same compil-

THE AMERICANS A MERRY PEOPLE.

Before the occasion of his second trip to this country Mr. Charles Dickens told a friend who was about to visit America that he would find the Americans a set of sad, silent people in tail coats. The tail coat accusation now talks harmlessly, and as for the sadness and the silence, I have never in my life heard more merriment, occasionally, indeed, verging on the giggle, or more incessant and for the most part excellent talk than among the members, especially the female members, of society into which I have had the honor of admission. dows, encumbering flagstaffs, festioned across balconies, stuck in the heads of horses, spread out and carried horizontally by the sooty fingers of our colored brethren, become as wearying and monotonous as was the tou-

THE INSTITUTION OF ORGANIZED LUNCHEONS on such occasions is common to both coun on such occasions is common to both countries; that the meal here, as at home, partakes of a picuic character; the swallowers of ice-cream and the sippers of sherry generally pairing off into a solitude a deux, becoming so engaged in conversation, which is animated, though low toned, as to be impervious to the though low toned, as to be impervious to entreatles of less agreeably occupied friends at the windows, to come and look at some-thing passing by. I observed, too, here, what I have equally observed at home, that the effect of these processions on certain members of the party after luncheon is to produce a fixity of eye, an indecision of utterance, a waviness of hair and a tendency to become

either bellicose or melancholy. THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

It is time, however, to give up generaliza It is time, however, to give up generalization, and to describe the proceedings in detail.

A more disagreeable morning it would be difficult to imagine. The sky was quite cloudless and of a bright steely blue, and the wind, which during the whole night had been "rawing in turret and tree"—not, by the way, that I have seen a turret in Washington—had not abated its lury, and was tearing and roar-ing through the great, wide, bare, blank spaces which are called streets, and which spaces which are called streets, and which will some day be built upon, with devilish glee. During the night the wind had acted as a scavenger and had swept the streets unusually clean, but by eight o'clock its self-imposed duty was still unfolshed, and walfs of paper and scraps of straw and various other debris and litter were being hunted by it had been as a straight of the street of the s corners and thence swirled away into less im portant localities. But few people in the street as yet, and such as there are with blue noses and chattering teeth, cowering under the fierce assaults of the storm and soudding under the lee of the infrequent buildings for shelter. The first real signs of life are shown in the mustering of the Boston Lancers at Nation's stables, and the preliminary capter of these gallant warriors is carried on under the inspection of the bootblacks and newspaper bo;s who ordinarily haunt the front entrance Willard's.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAL CADETS. A sensation is also caused by a manifests A sensation is also caused by a managery tion on the part of Adams Express Company, whose carts are decorated with flags and each drawn by six gayly caparisoned horses; but the commercial element is speedily thrown into the shade by the arrival of the enrown into the snade by the arrival of the enaral Cadets from Annapolis, with the artillery with which the salutes are to be fred. And here let me remark that there seems to be a good deal of popular indignation afoat concerning the treatment of these same Nava Concerning the treatment of these same Naval Cad-ts. Their military brethren from West Point were billeted at the Ebblit House, where every accommodation was made for their comfort, but the less fortunate nauticals, with harder and rougher work to do, not merely had to return the same night, but had no opportunity for rest during the day, and even came off remarkably short in the way o rations.

I know not how the truth may be; I tell the tale as told to me.

But the popular sentiment on the subject is undoubtedly strong. Breakfast at Welcker's where the cide of business is already rising, and thence by hack to the Capitol. On this and thence by hack the authorized tailff of wehicle day, apparently, the authorized tailff of wehicle charges is abrogated, for the hackman pro-poses to charge \$5 for the conveyance of three of us; and, what is more, like an astute mathe matician, proves his proposition.

THE STRUGGLE FOR ADMISSION.

There is no admission through any of the authorized entrances to the Capitol until a much later hour. But my cicerone, evidently a person who has been there, drags me with him down innumerable flights of steps, and finally marches me into the bowels of the earth, without impedimentations. earth, without impediment, through a myste-rious door labelled "Heating and Ventilating Department." Then passing by enormous iron pipes and tubes and whirling flywheels, steamed propelled, we make our way onward

a new class—the lady correspondent of provincial journals. Nothing is about them of prominent teeth and general hideous appear ance, so dear to the comic draughtsman Most of them are young and many of them are preity, by no means disdaining capillary attractions and charm of dress. But their prevailing characteristic is the intense air of business which pervades them. "There shall be no mistaling up" they seem to say "for our mistaking us," they seem to say, "for our frivolous, glddy sisters. Look at our notebooks, which we pertinaciously display. Look at our pencils. We are the muees of history, and our family name is Clio." Some of the muses and a good many of the bystanders seem to be in doubt as to their lickets of admission, and, when the sergeant-at-arms appears, a dead set is made at him, which he immediately. Our loy at this distinction is, however, but short lived, for we have little more than taken our seats in the front row of the gallery than the Senate goes into executive session, at which no strangers are allowed to be present, and we are incontinently relegated to the outside looby again. Duror the short time of our absence the crowd here has considerably increased. Men are fitting about bearing red and white tickets, and worrying the doorkeepers with question Before the entrance to the gallery set apart for persons connected with the diplomatic circle a little knot of ladies is gathered, in one ooking, I am shown Mrs. Hamilton Fish.

WHO IS THIS THAT COMETE ? not with hanner and with priest, as Tennyson has it, but with a composite manner, in which the gravity of the business man strives with the unction of the hon vivant and the humo of the raconteur—a man of middle height, with his bald head firmly implanted on his broad shoulders, with but little interval of neck—a man of small and twinkling eyes imneitded behind blob check bones, a well cut ose, a great, sweeping mustache and a curling imperial, both pleasant—his well cut. closely-fitting suit of clothes is the dress of an English country gentleman, but his head is the head of an old French marshal. him a shako and he would pass for Pelissier or for old Bug-aud, of whom the Chasseurs d'Airique used to sing :

As-in vola casquette, la casquette, As-tu vu la casquette du Pere Bugeaud?

He could sing it himself too, and in accepts that would do your ear good. For this is the famous Sam Ward, one of the linest linguists, leverest classical scholars and men of widest eading on this Continent, who has seen life enough to furnish material for a dozen novels. and who is not merely

THE KING OF THE LOBBY, but the prince of good fellows. What freak of but the prince of good fellows. What thead of nature therew S. W. into this age and into this country? He would have been thoroughly happy under the Roman empire, when Horace would have been charmed with his wit and Apiclus would have envied him his skill in ordering a dinner. Somehow one can never think of him Ward and the step simplicity of think of Sam Ward and the stern simplicity of the republic as going together in unison.

There, too, hurrying along under the pressure
of business, but fluding time for a pleasant
chat, is another Washington celebrity, Mr.
Ben Perley Poore, an ex-militia officer, a government official and a press man of many verns standing. Mr. Poore has had vast oppor-tunities of seeing life and his experiences turnish him with a fund of anecdote. He tells us now that, as chairman of the press portion of the luauguration ball committee, he has been beset by importunities from the LADY CORRESPONDENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL

PAPERS, each claiming precedence. I ventured to reeach claiming precedence. I ventured to remind him of the admirable tactics pursued by Mr. Lumley, the manager of her Malesty's Theatre in London, when the famous Pus do Quatre, in which danced Taglion, Fanny Eissier, Cerito and Lucile Grahn, was about to he rehearsed. A contest as to which should and off the dance released among these queent of the ballet, and finally Mr. Lumley was ap-pealed to. "Ladies," said the astute mana-"there is an easy way of settling this ittle dispute. Let the oldest among you star-first." And then the difficulty was to see who should lead off. But the executive session is over.

GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Senate to-day ratified the treaty for a continuance of the Mexican mixed commis continuance of the Mexican infixed commis-sion for the adjustment of claims of citizens on the Mexican frontier. The action of the Mexican Government is yet required. The President to-day sent in the following

The President to day sent in the following nominations to the Senate: S. B Packard, United States marshal for the District of Louistans; A. G. Mallory, United States marshal for the Western District of Texas; A. M. Hughes, United States attorney for the Dis-trict of Middle Tennessee, and John M. G. Parker, surveyor of customs for the port of New Orleans. Rev. Mr. Newman was respnew Orleans. Review of the Senate, and George E. Spencer (Republican) was sworn in as senator from Alabama. Senator West presented he credentials of General McMillan, elected the credentials of General McMittan, eretra senator by the McEnery Legislature of Lou-islana, and they were ordered to be printed. The life saving stations for which \$100,000 was appropriated in the harbor appropriation bill are confined to the Atlantic coast north of

Cane Hutteras. At the request of the chief signal officer of the army, i-rofessor Tyndall, now in Europe, has consented to superintend the device and construction of an electrical instrument to be used at the signal stations of the army for making regular and simultaneous observa-tions of the electrical condition of the atmosphere. It is hoped, from the immense rapidity with which electric changes manifest them-selves, that a system of electric observations serves, that a system of electric observations of approaching storms far in advance of any hitherto made, may be established. Secretary Belknap has agreed, upon the application of the internal revenue department, to send a sufficient number of troops to North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to enforce the revenue laws. Since the molety has been taken off and the assessors have been discharged, the llicit distillers and iquor dealers have become so bold in breaking the law that this course is represented to

be absolutely necessary. A HUMAN PILLAR OF FIRE.

BALTIMORE, March 7. A frightful scene occurred here this morn-ing, caused by the careless use of coal oil. A colored woman employed at the boarding house of a Mrs. Duval, poured coal oil into a stove to start the fire, when the stove instanty exploded. The unfortunate woman, er veloped in flames, rushed into the street, lit-erally a pillar of fire, the flames mounting far above her head, and her screams being heard for several squares. In a short time severa hundred persons had been attracted to the spot. Several gentlemen threw their overoats around her, attempting to quench the flames, which, however, was not accomplished until every particle of clothing, except a small handful about the waist, had been consume The entire body was horribly roasted, and the injuries are necessarily fatal.

VIRGINIA STATE FINANCES.

RICHMOND, March 7. The General Assembly has passed an act providing for the payment of four per cent-interest for the years 1872-73 on consols, and on two thirds of the unfunded bonds. For the remaining two per cent, non-interest bearing certificates, payable at the pleasure of the State, are to be given. No special provision is made for matured coupons, but it is calculated that the above amounts can be paid even it half of the said coupons reach the treasury this year in the way of taxes. The General Assembly also appointed a special committee of five to investigate the charges of mismanagement against the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. The charge is upauthorculation upon visitors to the tomb o Washington.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW. REGULATIONS FOR THE NEXT MUNI-

The Time Changed to October 1-Regis-

tration Abolished, and a New Commission Created. The following is the full text of the Charleson election law which was passed at the late session of the Legislature, and under which

the next municipal election in this city will be held. The principal changes made by this law consist in fixing the day of election in October, instead of August; in doing away with the registration of voters, and in giving the right of deciding contests to a board of five commissioners, instead of to the City Council. The bill, as introduced in the Assembly, fixed the hours of opening and clos ing the polls at five A. M. and four P. M., but it was amended in this respect, and the law as it now stands requires the polls to be open

A BILL to regulate the election of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That so much of an act of the General Assembly entitled an act to incorporate Charleston, and the acts amendatory thereof, or in any way relating thereto, as determines the time and regulates the manner of electing the Mayor and Alder-

from six A. M. to six P. M.:

dermen of the City of Charleston, be, and the same are hereby repealed. SEC. 2. The election for Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston shall be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1873, and forever thereafter on the same day in every

SEC. 3. For the purpose of conducting such election, it shall be the duty of the Governor, election, it shall be the duty of the dovernor, at least thirty days prior to such election, to appoint five persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners of elections for the City of Charleston. The commissioners of elections shall appoint three managers of elec-

tions for each poiling place.
SEC. 4. The commissioners and managers SEC. 4. The commissioners and managers shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the constitution (section 30, article I,) filing the same in the office of the cierk of the court. At their first meeting, respectively, the commissioners and managers aforesaid shall select one of their number as chair-The commissioners and managers are hereby appointed to administer all necessary

SEC. 5. The commissioners and each board of managers are hereby authorized to appoint a cierk to assist them in whatever duties may be required of them; such clerks to qualify by taking the oath of office prescribed by the constitution.

constitution.

SEC 6. The polls shall be opened at such voting place or places in each ward as may be designated by the commissioners, at six o'clock in the morning and close at six o'clock in the afternoon of the day of election, and shall be kept open without intermission or adournment, and the managers shall administer to each person offering to vote an oath that they are residents of the City of Charles ton, and are duly qualified to vote according to the constitution of the State, and that they have not voted at any other polling place during this election. The name of each luring this election. person voting shall be entered by the clerk on

SEC. 7. The voting shall be by ballot, writ ten or printed, or partly written and partly printed, such ballots to be either written or printed, such ballots to be eliber writted or printed on plain white paper, without any emblem or figure on either side, or any print-ing or writing of any description on the back by which the contents of the ballot may be liscovered.

SEC. 8. Immediately upon the closing of the polls and before leaving the same, the managers shall at once proceed to count the votes, agers shall at once proceed to count the votes, and make a return of the result thereof to the commissioners of elections. They shall at the same time deliver to the commissioners the politics, valid-boxes and ballots. As soon as the returns from all the polling places are received, the commissioners shall meet in the City Hall or Courthouse and proceed to declare what persons have been duly elected. They shall have the power, and it is made their duty, to investigate and decide any protest or contest that may arise.

SEC. 9. The mayor and aldermen elected under this act shall, on taking the oath of of-

under this act shail, on taking the oath of of-tice prescribed in the constitution, be induct-ed into office on the Monday succeeding their election, and shall immediately enter upon the discharge of their duties.

sischarge of their duties.

SEC. 10. The managers of elections and slerks shall receive for their services the sum or three dollars per day for the time actually employed. The commissioners shall approve all bits, and shall receive four dollars per da for their services. All the expenses of the election, including pay of commissioners, managers and clerks, shall be paid by the Charleston.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the commis SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of elections, and they are, hereby invested with all the necessary powers, to keep the peace during the whole time that the polis are kept open, and until the election is completed, and to present all interference with the managers or the electers. All peace officers present at or near the polis shall carry out their instructions. out their instructions.

Sec. 12. All statutes providing against lile-

gal voting, or the bribery and intimidation of voters, and for the closing of bar-rooms and drinking saloous, not inconsistent with this act, are continued in full force so as to apply to any election held under this act. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or supplied by this act are hereby repealed.

THE CITY AND THE ORPHANS.

Reply from Alderman Gage-Th Question Considered from an Econon leal Point of View.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS. The article in your issue of the 6th, signed

'A Catholic," attempts to refute the statement made in my protest, namely, that Councll would save two-thirds of the six thousand dollars annually appropriated to the Catholic orphanhouses by withholding the same. This statement I propose to verily. In February, 1869, I visited, in company with

two other commissioners of the City Orphanhouse, the Catholic Orphanhouse for girls, and found the Sisters were faithfully caring for fifty-eight girls. We also, the same day, visited the Catholic Orphanhouse for boys, located in Cannon street, which had been but a short time in operation, and which supported ten boys-sixty-eight in all, as nearly as I can remember. This was more than a year prior to their receiving any ald from the city treasury.

These orphans were well cared for from the esources of the members of the Catholic de resources of the members of the Catholic de-nomination, combined with the contributions of outsiders, through the happy facilities the good Sisters have of collecting such donations. Through the improved condition of the busi-ness men of their denomination, who are al-ways ready to contribute liberally to such work, it is probable that the number of or-phans cared for would have steadily increased without corporation aid.

phans cared for would have steadily increased without corporation aid.

For three years previous to the present they have enjoyed their annual donation of six thousand dollars from City Council. With six thousand dollars from City Council. With the addition of this sum to their resources, the Sisters now report that the number is in-creased to one hundred and ten, forty-two more than they maintained before receiving more man they maintained before receiving city aid. We will suppose this number transferred to the City Orphan-House—open to all—what will be the cost? Simply the cost of their subsistence and clothing, not a dollar

nore. In 1861 the commissioners of the Orphan In 1861 the commissioners of the Orphanhouse made a carefully prepared report of the cost of subsisting and ciothing each child per annum, in response to a circular addressed to them by City Council loquiring if any retrenchment could be made in the expenses of the institution. This report gives the cost of subsisting and clothing each child per annum as \$37.66. Add to this thirty per cent, as the difference in cost of provisions and clothing between that time and the present, and we between that time and the present, and we have the annual cost \$48 96. This sum multi-—General C. H. Fry, chief paymaster of the military division of the Paclific, died at San Francisco on Thursday.

have the annual cost 545 96. This sum multiplied by forty-two gives \$2056 32, which would be the increased cost to the city of maintaining the orphane now cared for by the "sisters" through the donation of six thousand

dollars annually, very nearly agreeing with the statement made in my protest to City Council.

The usefulness of the Catholic religion, as ompared with other religions, or the of Catholic schools, as compared with the schools established on a model imported from ato a newspaper controversy on the meriti

The place of my nativity, so flippantly alluded to by your correspondent, is an even in my life which need not concern "A Catho a," as it is a subject of ne importance to the Having given your correspondent all the ention he can reasonably ask of me, I bid final adieu to the subject.

Very truly yours,

Alderman Ward No. 3.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE SIS

TERS OF MERCY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS. Four years ago a number of gentlemen, re cognizing the charitable and meritorious services rendered by the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy to the public, in sustaining at their own expense a hundred orphan children, and believing them to be justly entitled to munici-Aldermen praying a donation in support of was eigned by at least seven-eighths of the taxpayers. It was submitted to Council. The facts were investigated by a committee, and after due deliberation its prayer was granted, and an appropriation of six thousand dollars annually was accordingly made. When the appropriation was then under discussion in icil no voice was raised to denounce it as ectarian, nor to deprecate it as dangero the public libertles, or perilous to the publi ols. The spirit of sectarian rancor, which would now assail and if possible revoke it, was then silent before the potent voice of almost the entire community. The only ob that the bounty granted under the ordinance could, and would, be claimed in perpetuity and with this construction, accepted by dvocates of the measure, it passed and be-

int; it was undenominational. It was not to orphans. It had its origin deep down in a of right and justice, and a worthy considera-tion of the claims of a noble order of women. The Sisters of Mercy are not sectarian in their feelings; nor are they sectarian in the charity. Their ministrations are cheerfuily tendered to all allke, irrespective of class or creed. Their home is the asylum of the desti-tute and the poor. The testimony of every people among whom they have lived and worked is a standing tribute to their zeal and self-sacrificing devotion in the cause of charity. He alone is sectarian who would charge them s being sectarian. Who has ever heard of s

came a law.
It was not a Catholic petition, nor Protest

Protestant orphan turned away from their doors? What Protestant or Jew has ever een rejused their succor in disease? while the measure was prompted by these generous impulses its authors and advocates did not fall to discere that the appropriation yould be wise and useful as a measure of public of the ordinance the annual appropriation to the City Orphanhouse, containing not over two hundred and seventy-five inmates, amounted to forty thousand dollars at the rate of fifteen dollars per capita per month for every orphan in the establishment, while the Sisters with an ap-propriation of only six thousand dollars have, in the past year, maintained one hundred and ten orphan children at less than six dollars per capita per month, and the principal reaon of this difference is that in the Sisters' in-

stitution there are no salaries, while the other is operated and managed by salaried offiother is operated and managed by satisfied of clais. It is no doubt true that under a prudent administration of our city affairs the cost of supporting the City Orphanhouse has been considerably reduced, until from forty thousand dollars in 1869 the appropriation in 1873 has been brought down to twenty thousand the control of the cont and dollars. But even this lain a great de-tree due to the obvious contrast in the gree due to the obvious contrast in the amounts expended by the two institutions which coerced retrenchment. It is silly and preposterous then, in view of this state of facts, to say that all the Sisters' orphans, if transferred to the City House, could be supported along with the rest for an additional

um of two thousand dollars. The statement of the proposition carries its own condemnation. As a saving measure to the city, it is so plain that the blind almost may see. It is useless to disguise it; it is not economy nor care for the city treasury that is at the bottom of the late opposition and protest. Behind the mask of economy, then, is the hydra head of religious bigotry and intolerance. It is the bliter and ill-concealed secta-

rian, who cries out against this measure, Sec-tarian! It is the wolf crying wolf. Fie upon the man who in our city would, for the small pittance of six thousand dollars, a boon to lapittance of six thousand dollars, a book to la-dies whose lives are dedicated to poverty, open the bitter fountains of religious discord, and scatter broadcast the seeds of re-ligious animosity and hate. What have the Catholics done to deserve the charge implied, their conduct the libertles of the country are endangered, and the safety of the common schools imperilled? I venture to say in their behalf that if application were nade for bounty and ald for any object equally made for bounty and aid for any object equally as worthy as the Sisters' asylum by any portion of our citizens, they would be the last to refuse it. But until such a claim has been made, and by them refused, let the tongue of slander and malignant envy remain slient. Is it a crime that the Catholic should desire that his children should be trained in the faith of his fathers, and has he ever here been heard to murmur. and has he ever here been heard to murmu and has he ever here been heard to murmur, that he could not share the beneat of the taxes wrung from him in the education of his children, except at the sacrifice of his faith? Has he not remained silent under the obloquy of sectarian domination, while the ministers of his church alone were thought unworthy of an invitation to preach the Gospel of Divine Truth in the City Orphanhouse? It is in no complaining mood that these reflections are made, but merely to present the contrast of our attitude with that of those who would arraign and assall us. Let it be remembered that after the war, when their asylum was left defaced by the horrid scars of war, a Congress, composed principally of war, a Congress, composed principally of Protestants, deemed the Sisters of Mercy

Protestants, deemed the Sisters of mercy worthy of a gratuity of \$12,000. Let it be remembered that the mayor and aldermen of our sister City Savannah, unsolicited by Catholics, as an act of even justice, have contributed by the strength of the schools. nted to the support of their schools. I merely cite these as examples of liberality, that it should be well for some in our midst to study and practice. At the same time let them not be slarmed by visions of Catholic Ingestine of the mobile transition. invasion of the public treasury. They, at least, can boast that their hands have never been soiled by public plunder. This weed that has been transplanted here. This is class exclusive, they have never yet asked bounty of their corporation, and it is to be nowed that their prosperity may be such as t

noped that their prosperity may be such as to dispense with lavore.

But the cause of the Sisters of Mercy is not their cause alone. It is the cause of every high-minded and liberal citizen; it is the cause virtue; it is the cause of justice; it is the cause of charity.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The following sales of real estate were made on Thursday: By J. Fraser Mathewes: Lot and building

No. 190 Meeting street, for \$5700; one-half cash, balance in one and two years. By Wardlaw & Carew: Lot, with buildings

third cash, balance in one and two years. By Lowndes & Grimball: Lot, with buildings, on the north side of Vanderhorst street, for \$550; one-half cash, balance in one and

on the north side of Bee street, for \$700; one

By H. H. DeLeon: Lot, with buildings. nineteen by ninety-five feet, on the west side of Meeting street, in Ward 4, for \$5225; lot in the same locality, twenty-three by one hundred and forty-four feet, with buildings, for \$7600; lot fifteen by ninety feet, on the east side of State street, for \$310. Terms in each case one-third cash; balance in two years.

two years.

THE MODOCS DEFIANT.

THE OVERTURES OF THE PEACE COM-MISSIONERS REJECTED.

The Commission an Acknowledged Failure-More Troops Forwarded to the Lava Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7. The following dispatch has been sent to Washington:

HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSIONER FAIRCHILDS, March 4. To Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary Interior

Washington:
The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and The Modoos emphatically reject all offers and propositions. They propose to meet in iuli lorce Meacham and Appelgate, with six unarmed men in the lava beds. This, undoubtedly, means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in conference, but not upon their terms. They have an accession of twenty-four warriors, not Modocs. We will send a message of protection to all who come out. Commission is a failure. Let instructions come. Time is of vast importance. The couriers await.

(Signed) Further Freaks of the Savages. A dispatch from Fort Benton, Montana,

says that a war party of Piegan Indians killed pal ald, addressed a petition to the Mayor and Hiram Cook and Chas. Randolph a few days ago above Eagle Creek on the Missouri River. the children under their charge. The petition | The bodies of the murdered men were horribly mutilated.

A dispatch from Snake River, Idaho, reports the cattle there as dying in large numbers in consequence of the severe cold. Orders have been given for the soldiers to prepare to march to the Lava Beds, and three hundred were to start immediately. The commanding officer is now determined on the acceptance of no terms but unconditional surrender, and nothing but fight will satisfy Captain Jack. The Victoria Colonist has the formaring:

The steamer George S. Wright is close ashore near the village of the Kuerguforth Indians, a flerce tribe. The Indians who brought this news to Victoria remained four days encamped on the beach, but saw no signs of boats or people from the wreck. The Indians from the village, who are usually very cautious about such matters, did not come near the spot. It is thought now that part or all of the crew may be prisoners in the hands of these savages, who are the worst in British Columbia."

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 7. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending March 7, 1873 Receipts at all ports for the week. 80,713
Receipts for the year to date. 2,873,672
EXIORS for the week. 63,501
EXIORS for the year to date. 1,601,036
SLOCK at all U.S. p rts. 63,637
SLOCK at interior towns. 10,283
SLOCK at interior towns. 588,000
883,383
SLOCK at Liverpool. 558,000
89,000

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Vice-President Wilson is to lecture at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 21st instant, in aid of the fund for the erection of the statue to Father Matthew in Central Park.

 Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature have adjourned without taking final action on the two general railroad bills which nave been before them.

 Lewis Wagner Shoals, the Portsmouth murderer, has been arrested at Boston. On boing carried back to Portsmouth it was found necessary to have a force of marines to guard him from the clitzens.

At a meeting of the New York Republican

-At a meeting of the New York Republican general committee resolutions were passed disapproving the conduct of the administra-tion in regard to Louislana, and the action of Congress in increasing the salary of its mem-

bers.

—Cyrille Dion has challenged Maurice Daly to a match game of billiards for the champiouship cue and five hundred dollars a side, or to a game for twenty-five hundred dollars a side, irrespective of the champlonship.

—Five thousand dollars' worth of smnggled

eliks and kid gloves were seized yesterday on the steamer Frisca, at New York. Twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of laces were eized on another vessel on Thursday, and lady passenger arrested.

—A fire in Woburn Centre, near Boston,

Mass., burned six or seven dw Mass., burned six or seven dwellings, one store and two churches—one of the latter, however, only partially. Insurance about eighly-seven thousand dollars. The fire origi-nated with a kerosene lamp in a photograph gailery.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-The delinquent tax list for 1872, in Lex-ington County, will amount to about \$1600. -Dr. W. T. Brogdon, of Sumter, died on the

26th ultimo, of paralysis.

—Subscriptions for the Baptist Church of Abbeville are rapidly increasing.

—Mr. Abraham Wicker, of Newberry County, died suddenly on the 3d inst.

—James Silks, of Greenwood, died last week aged filty years.

week, aged fitty years.

The Young America Engine Company, of Orangeburg, paraded on the 4th instant.

Babon Canley, a little colored girl, was burned to death in Kershaw last week. Orangeburg's new postoffice has been

—In Camden, on sales-day, the only sale was that of the Elias store for \$400.

was that of the Elias store for \$400.

—Judge Cooke and the residents of Abbeville are on very friendly terms.

—The Phœnix Hook and Ladder Company, of Columbia, give a ball on the 22d instant.

—Two male lunatics were sent from Sumter last week to the Columbia Asylum.

—Abbeville County has a population of 31,-129; of these 10,916 are white, 20,213 colored, and 94 are foreign born.

and 94 are foreign born.

—Dr. H. Anisansel, of the Due West Female College, lectured in Newberry, last evening, on "The Frenchman in America."

—The citizens of Fort Pickens, Abbeville

County, are ornamenting their yards with beautiful shrubbery.

—A very earnest effort is being made to organize a company and start a cotton fac-tory at Erwin's mills, in Abbeville County.

Lory at Erwin's mills, in Abbeville County,

—A bogus detective, Driscoil by name, injattempting to ply his profession in Sumter,
was detected and sent to the county jail.

—Josiah Delk, a young man in the employ
of the State road, was fearfully crushed by a

of the State road, was fearfully crushed by a train on Monday night.

—Mrs. Cockroit died very suddenly at Prosperity, Newberry County, on the 3d instant, aged seventy-three.

—Wylle Graham, a freedman, was accidentally shot and killed by a little son of Mr. J. T. Lowry, in Yorkville, on the 25th uitimo.

—Chester's appeal for street lamps is about to be answered, these conveniences having already been ordered.

dready been ordered. —Mrs. Mellssa Secrest, of Chester, died on the 27th ultimo. Mrs. Catherine G. Brice, wite of Chas. G. Brice, of the same place, died on

-The train on the Abbeville branch of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was de-tained Tuesday night by the bursting of a steam chest on the engine.

CATCHING A TARTAR. A few days ago Mr. L. W. Spratt, a member

of the law firm of Brewster, Spratt & Burke, was summoned to sit upon a jury of inquest. Mr. Spratt claimed the right of exemption from jury duty on the inquest, by virtue of his profession. The coroner, however, refused to excuse him, and he was compelled to serve. Yesterday a warrant was issued by Trial Justice Levy, at Mr. Spratt's request, for the arrest of the coroner and his two deputles, Burke & Miller, for trial on the charge of unlawful detention of an attorney at law. The coroner is at present absent from the city, so that the case cannot be examined until his return. It is proposed to make the case a test one, and it therefore promises to be inter-

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. THE SEASON OF LENT.

Order of Services in the Episcopal and Catholie Churches. Of the Eniscopal Churches in the city, ser-

vices were held yesterday morning in St. Philip's and St. Michael's Churches, and St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, by the respective rectors. The future Lenten services in St. Philip's Church will be held at 8.45 A. M., on Mondays and Saturdays; at 5 P. M., on Tues-

days and Thursdays, and at 11 A. M., on Fridays. United services will be held every Wednesday morning in one of the churches, St. Paul's Church, Radeliffeboro', being the next place of meeting.

The Lenten services in the Catholic Churches are as follows: Cathedral Chapel-Mass every morning durng the week at 6.30 and 9 o'clock. On

Wednesday evenings, at 7.30, sermon and devotions. On Friday evenings, at the same hour, the stations of the cross, with benedic-St. Mary's Church-Mass every morning

during the week at 7 o'clock. On Tuesday evenings, at 7.30 o'clock, instructions and devotions. On Friday evenings, at the same hour, the stations of the cross. St. Patrick's Church-Mass every morning during the week at 7 o'clock. On Tuesday

evenings, at 7 o'clock, catechetical instructions and recitation of the rosary. On Thursday evenings, at the same hour, the same exercises, concluding with benediction. On Sunday afternoons, after vespers, the stations of the cross

St. Joseph's Church-On Wednesday eveninge, at 7 o'clock, instructions and recitation of the resary. On Friday evenings, at the same hour, the stations of the crosc, comoledn. with benediction.

The Churches To-Morrow. The Rev. W. P. DuBose, chaplain of the University of the South, will officiate at Grace Church at the morning and afternoon services to-morrow, and will preach in St. Stephen's Church, Anson street, at half-past 7 in the evening. There will be no service in the latter

church in the afternoon. At the Citadel Square Baptist Church there will be preaching by the Rev. G. B. Lamar at 10.30 A. M., and by the pastor, the Rev. J. A. Chambliss, at 7.30 P. M.

The sorvices at the Orphans' Chapel will be

conducted to-morrow afternoon by the Rev. . S. Vedder, commencing at 4 o'clock. There will be the usual services at St. Peter's Catholic Church to-morrow, contrary to the announcement made last Sunday.

At the Glebe street Presbyterian Church

the services will be conducted to-morrow. at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M., by the Rev. Robert Nall, D. D., of Alabama, The ordinance of baptism will be administered by the Rev. Julian A. Chase, of the Calvary Baptist Church, at 2.30 P. M., to-morrow.

are invited to attend. There will be preaching as usual at the Unitarian Church, by the pastor, the Rev. James Boyd, at half-past ten to-morrow morning, and all strangers are cordially invited to at-

at the foot of Council street, and the public

At the First Baptist Church there will be preaching to-morrow morning by the pastor, the Rev. L. H. Snuck, and in the evening by the Rev. A. W. Lamar, agent of the Baptist State convention.

Services at Glebe street Church, this (Saturday) afternoon wilf be conducted by the Rev. T. W. Dosh.

LOCAL LACONICS.

-A white man had a gun stolen from him yesterday, at Graver's wagon yard on King -The Irish Volunteer Rifle Club had another

drill last evening, in preparation for St. -A number of workmen are engaged in preparing and beautifying the garden in front

of the Roper Hospital. -"Old Probabilities" predicts for the Fouth Atlantic States to-day, increasing southeast

winds, with cloudy weather. -The vestry of Christ Church contemplate mproving the appearance of that building,

by putting a new fence in front of it. -A chimney in Morris street, near King, took fire about twelve o'clock yesterday, and created some excitement, but did no damage. -Governor F. J. Moses, Jr., has accepted the invitation of the Hibernian Society to its

annual meeting and supper on the 17th in--The cold snap appears now to be over, and the weather yesterday was an agreeabl contrast to that of the earlier part of the

week. -The treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, residing at No. 12 Meeting street, is now prepared to receive the subscriptions of its members, due since October, 1872. The amount of subscription is now two dollars per vear.

-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina Rallroad Company, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, is to be held in the hall of the Bank of Charleston on the 8th proximo.

-A rumor reached the coroner's office yesterday morning that a house upon the plantation of Mr. George White, in Christ Church Parish, had been burned on the night before, and that a colored man occupying it had been burned to death. The coroner went to the spot to investigate the affair. -Gibby Cash, a colored youth, halling from

Cooper River, was accidentally shot yesterday forencon, on board the sloop "Thomas," lying at Johnson's wharf, by a companion named Lewis Collics. The sufferer was taken to the City Hospital, and the wound is not consider ed dangerous. Collins was arrested and held for examination before the Mayor to-day.

-The memorial to the President, praying for the retention of Postmaster Stanley G. Trott, has been signed by the most prominent business men of the city, as well as by a large number of citizens of all shades of political opinion. Altogether, the memorial has now received about two thousand signstures, and it is understood that it is to be forwarded to Washington this evening.

-The anniversary meeting of the Nashville Independent Blues was held on the 4th of March, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year : J. S. Lazarus, president; B. Dickerson, vice-president; Geo. Gregory, treasurer; F. L. Rame, secretary; J. S. Goldsmith, J. E. Fennick, D. Washington, finance committee; J. Drumman, W. H. Jenkins, Y. Marshall, relief committee; J. L.

kins, Y. Marshall, relief committee; J. M. Smalls, steward.

—The schooner Charles Morford, Captain Parsons, fouled her chain and anchor in the sunken wreck, John Ravenel, near West. Point Mill. On application to Professor Maillefort he promptly assigned one of his most experienced divers, Mr. Bobert Dawson, to perform the difficult task of clearing it. The job was completed in a workman-like manner, and Captain Parsons now recommends this enterprising company to all who may be in need of similar services.