

A Nice Little Job.

Our curiosity has led us to look into the report of the Secretary of State. We find it a volume of 185 pages, containing a great deal of rule and figure work, which costs double the price of ordinary printing. These costly figures, to a large extent, concern matters of the least conceivable account. Perhaps the several pages of poor returns may be useful, but they are incomplete, as eleven of the Counties make no returns at all. The dreariest and most worthless part of the volume is the election returns for the State officers, occupying seventy-three pages. We suppose this is a part of the Secretary's duty to include these returns, but what any mortal can find in them of interest, is beyond our ken. So far as the neatness and completeness of the work go, we make no doubt that it is creditable to the industry and accuracy of the compiler.

The Land Commission department, the duties of which have been devolved upon the Secretary of State, occupies ninety pages. It is a curious record of failures, blunders and swindles. It consists of seven statements, the first of which shows the total number of acres purchased and the total cost. This foots up \$577,517. But in a note, which, as Tony Lumpkin says of the postscript of a letter, contains the cream of the correspondence, we have the fact brought out that H. H. Kimpton, according to his report, has paid out of the Land Commission fund, upon drafts, &c., drawn on him by the State Treasurer, \$712,079.19, and the further fact that the State Treasurer, according to his reports, has paid on the same account \$90,058.25, making a total expenditure of \$802,137.44. Here is a difference of \$224,620.44, as the report says, "totally unaccounted for, and lost to the State."

We had an Advisory Board, charged with the management of this business, comprising R. K. Scott, Governor; D. H. Chamberlain, Attorney-General; N. G. Parker, Treasurer; J. L. Neagle, Comptroller-General, and F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State, (who says that from dissatisfaction with its doings, he resigned from the Board in October, 1869, and would not co-operate with it again until March 1, 1870); C. P. Leslie, R. O. DeFarge and H. E. Hayne have been the Land Commissioners. How are the Advisory Board pleased with this record? They need not try to place the wrong exclusively upon the virtuous Leslie, or any other of the Commissioners. They were the trustees of this fund, and the Commissioner was only their clerk or agent. The purse could only open when they pulled the strings. They were the men to approve, if not directly to make the purchases. One of them said he withdrew. Why did he not do more? One of them was the law officer of the State, and bound as such to protect its interests and rights, apart from his duties as member of the Land Board. They are all pilloried in this report. It is a monument to their dereliction of duty, to use the mildest possible term—more lasting than brass.

In this report, under "Darlington," we find it stated that there are two tracts of land owned by the State in that County—the Wilds and Buck Swamp tracts. This land, embracing 1,497½ acres, was bought by the State from Dr. John Lunney for \$11,608.75, and paid for in full. It is added, however, that Dr. Lunney only paid a portion of the price for the land to the parties from whom he bought. Why did he not, as agent, pay all as due? The report says, because he had assurances from several members of the advisory board that they would agree to purchase other lands besides. Upon the strength of this promise, but unauthorized by any official action, he used a part of the money entrusted to him to pay for the two tracts, in paying a part upon certain other tracts. The result is that mortgages remain on them, and on the two really purchased and paid for by the State to the tune of \$11,608.75. To save these lands from foreclosure, the Secretary of State recommends an appropriation of \$3,500. In this he is seconded by Mr. Whittemore, who has introduced and is urging a joint resolution to provide an appropriation of \$4,000 for the final payment on these four tracts.

Now, Mr. Whittemore has been one of the loudest in his professions of reform and in his protestations against extravagance. Does he think it a reform to acknowledge such a demand as this, or a measure of retrenchment to pay it? Must the State, after having paid for land in full, go on losing in the way sought to be enforced, because Dr. Lunney exceeded his powers, and made a mistake, or something worse? We hope not. It is poor economy, to say the

least, to throw the handle after the hotpot. The job is too thin. Dr. Lunney's title bill can hardly pass muster, even with the endorsement of the Secretary of the State, and of the imbecile Mr. Whittemore.

Important Movement.

Mr. Levy, of Charleston, introduced a joint resolution into the House of Representatives yesterday, which, if adopted by the Legislature, and carried out in a proper spirit by the Governor and the commission appointed under it, will be productive of valuable consequences. It is designed to ascertain the amount and validity of the State debt, and provides that, with a view of reviving the credit of the State of South Carolina, restoring confidence in the securities thereof, and definitely ascertaining the legitimate indebtedness of the State:

Sec. 1. That the Governor be empowered to appoint a commission of three (3) persons of character, integrity and business experience to investigate the amount and validity of the State debt, who shall enter upon the discharge of their duties at the earliest practicable moment; have power to send for persons and papers; be vested with authority to examine into the books, accounts and vouchers of the State Treasurer, Comptroller-General and Financial Agent in New York, and be furnished with such information from the various State departments as the said commission shall, from time to time, require.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commission to sit at stated times, to be advertised in the papers of the cities of Charleston, Columbia and New York; and shall cause the number, denomination, the Act under which it was issued, and the name of the person, association, corporation or firm presenting any bond, coupon or certificate of indebtedness, to be registered in books to be kept by the said commission for that purpose; and when said commission are fully satisfied of the validity of the same, to affix an official stamp to be provided for that special purpose: Provided, That no charge shall be made to the holders or parties presenting such bond, coupon or certificate of stock for such registry; and it shall be the duty of said commission to report the progress of their investigations as occasion may demand and the Governor or General Assembly shall require.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of said commission, the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the State Treasurer, the amounts of which warrants shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

We think this a good bill. Similar action was taken a year ago by the State of Georgia with excellent effect. Her financial status was clearly ascertained, and the State has moved on with much more satisfaction ever since. Ordinarily such a course would be a work of supererogation. But when a State has been bedeviled several years by an infamous government as this one has been, things get into such a muddle that it takes prodigious efforts and a world of pains to extricate it. It almost loses its identity. We venture to say that few men, even of the highest intelligence and closest attention and study, can get at the real condition of the State debt and its finances. So much has been hid out of view, so much bungled, mangled and befogged, that it has become worse for mud than a Serbonian bog, and for filth than the Augean stables. Only experts, devoting their labors especially to the task, can do the Herculean work of clearing it of the one, or cleansing it of the other. Every thing depends, of course, upon the men who are to be appointed. They should be free from partisan spirit, not mixed up in any way with matters committed to them for investigation and research, of unquestioned integrity and of high financial ability. If they should also be men of address and cultivation, combining happily the *suavis in modo*, with the *fortiter in re*, it would all be so much the better.

A SLAP AT SCHURZ.—The President has had an opportunity, which he did not fail to improve, to pay off Senator Schurz for his temerity in condemning the President's official course and joining the Liberal movement. Some days since Congress passed a bill for the relief of Carl Jussen—Mr. Schurz's brother-in-law. For once in his life the President forgot his favorite doctrine that the "Executive should have no policy opposed to the will of the people as expressed by their Representatives in the National Legislature," and promptly vetoed the measure. What a glorious triumph over a political antagonist! The American Caesar avenges himself upon his enemies by withholding from their relatives and connections money to which Congress says they are justly entitled.

Lyme, Conn., offers an eligible match for any "fasting girl" in the person of Mr. James Havens, a young gentleman who is declared not to have taken "one swallow either of food or drink" for fifty-seven days. What a favorite that young man would be with boarding house keepers.

Washington Street Church. I beg leave to state to the friends of this church, now in process of re-building, that although the agency for it is not now my especial work, yet that I am still engaged in attending to its interests and business whenever I am in town, which will be part of every week. Therefore, I hope still to receive subscriptions for the purpose of furthering on to completion the work of this church. The whole of the exterior of the building will very soon be completed, but funds are needed for nearly all of the interior work. Many, when I first asked of them aid for this work, promised it, "after awhile;" some said they would increase their original subscription, some have never paid any part of the sum subscribed. Friends! Christians! who would help the cause of Christ in helping this His church, do not be backward in your contributions to it now in this most critical juncture. Be willing to make some sacrifice for such an object. "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!"

This once more let not our appeal be in vain, for "our house that was burned to the ground when all our pleasant things were laid waste," but come to its help even now. WM. MARTIN.

At the request of a friend we insert the following circular:

CHARLESTON, S. C., January, 1873. MR.—DEAR SIR: Will you be one of 2,000 members of our communion who will contribute the small sum of two dollars to enable the vestry of Christ Church, Charleston, to put their church edifice in immediate repair? We cannot do it ourselves without help; and we will, therefore, be truly grateful for your assistance. If you are disposed to help us, please remit two dollars to my address; which shall be acknowledged in due time in one of our city papers. Very truly, J. MERCER GREEN.

PRACTICAL PRISON REFORM.—Teaching a convict a good and profitable trade, and educating him to habits of industry, are long strides towards a reformation of character. A case in point has been brought to notice. A colored man was in the penitentiary for a short time, whom Gen. Stolbrand taught the trade of polishing marble. A leading marble manufacturer, of New York, saw him, and being pleased with his workmanship, engaged him, as soon as his term expired, at five dollars a day. He is with the same firm yet.

An extraordinary case of attempted arson was narrated to Fire Marshal McSpedon, of New York city, Tuesday. The clerks of Platt & Boyd, wholesale dealers in window glass, at Nos. 79 and 81 Murray street, discovered, on Monday afternoon, that water from the snow melting on the roof of the building was leaking through the scuttle door upon valuable stock on the fifth floor. A tin-smith was sent for, who, upon arriving, was told to solder with lead the apparently broken surface of tin which covered the outer side of the door. The tin-smith discovered that the leak came through a large auger hole bored through the scuttle. It was at first supposed that burglars had been about, but an investigation showed that a similar opening had been prepared in the scuttle of the adjoining roof, leading into the establishment of W. H. Kidd, a liquor dealer; and further investigation disclosed the fact that a fuse had been prepared and partly arranged in Kidd's establishment, to run from Kidd's fifth story, through the auger hole in his scuttle, across to the scuttle of Platt & Boyd, and down into the inflammable packing material in the fifth story of that establishment. Detectives immediately worked up the case, and finding sufficient evidence on the premises, together with a statement by a boy that he saw Kidd making his fuse, they arrested Kidd, and he was committed to the Tombs. Kidd, it is said, came from Charleston, S. C., where his liquor store was burned, upon which he recovered \$5,000 insurance, but there was some difficulty about its payment, on the ground that the stock alleged to be in the store was not there.

The inhabitants of Stokesville, having given up the apparently hopeless task of preventing, or even measurably preventing murder, have set about regulating it, somewhat as the people of St. Louis and other ancient cities do the social evil. "A lawyer" writes to the *World*, proposing the following amendment to the criminal statutes: "Every person who shall wilfully, maliciously, with malice preposse and murder aforethought, take the life of a human being, shall be obliged, at his own proper costs and charges, to inter or cause to be interred such human being, and shall cause an obituary notice of the deceased to be inserted, at his own proper cost and charges, in at least two daily papers published nearest to the scene of said homicide, for at least one insertion."

A WAGON LOAD OF FROZEN BUFFALO HUNTERS—TERRIBLE SUFFERING.—From parties just arrived from South-western Kansas, we learn that the weather has been severe beyond endurance, and the suffering among hunters beggars description. A farmer who arrived in Wichita, on Saturday, reports having overtaken a team loaded with buffalo skins, and on the wagon, stiff with cold, sat the driver, permitting the team to wander at will over the prairies, being entirely unable to help himself. Similar accounts reach us from other sources.

A Yankee has invented a patent bird's nest to keep the feathered songsters from spending their winters South.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. President Glavin in the Chair. The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, containing a list of the clerks employed in his office as engrossing and enrolling clerks of the General Assembly, and the Counties in which they reside: James W. Wilkinson, Darlington; M. R. Sturges, Marion; H. B. Johnson, Orangeburg; Louis Schiller, Aiken; Jas. A. Spencer, Abbeville; J. T. Freeman, Charleston; W. G. McKinney, Richland; W. F. Carston, Barnwell; A. G. Sammis, Beaufort. The work is performed under the supervision of the chief clerk of the office, Mr. Walter R. Jones.

Mr. Nash presented the accounts of A. Palmer, Charleston News, DAILY PHOENIX, Republican Printing Company, and others, which were referred to the Committee on Contingent Accounts and Expenses.

Mr. Swails, from Committee on Railroads, reported on certain railroads, which were ordered for consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Whittemore, from Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate Mechanics' and Farmers' Building and Loan Association of Richland, reported back same, with an accompanying substitute, and a recommendation that substitute pass—a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Mechanics' and Farmers' Building and Loan Association of Richland."

Mr. Cardozo, from Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported as ready for a third reading: Bills to renew the charter of Kuo's Bridge, over Tugaloo River; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to grant, renew and amend the charters of certain towns and villages therein mentioned;" to amend Section 6, of Chapter LXIII of general statutes; to incorporate the Drymen's Benevolent Association of Charleston; to incorporate the Congruity Church, Concord Township, Sumter; to incorporate the Irish Rifle Club of Charleston; joint resolutions to relieve Jesso E. Dent, former Sheriff of Richland, of a penalty on tax executions; to allow Hon. Wm. Thomas \$500 extra compensation.

Mr. Whittemore introduced bills to amend Section 1, Chapter XXVI, of the general statutes, relating to the assessment of homestead; to provide for the establishment and support of a State Normal School.

Mr. Jamison introduced bills to limit the amount of liens on crops; to create the office of public weigher of the town of Orangeburg, and for other purposes.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to amend Chapter 120 of the general statutes.

Mr. Cardozo introduced a joint resolution to allow David Cook, of Kershaw, to redeem certain forfeited lands.

After considering a number of bills on the calendar, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 M., Speaker Lee in the Chair.

Notices were given of the introduction of a large number of bills.

Mr. Tingman introduced a bill to amend an Act to renew the charters of certain towns and villages.

Mr. Levy introduced a joint resolution relative to State finances.

Mr. Hurley introduced a resolution, that after the 5th day of February next, no bills or joint resolutions shall be introduced in the House. Laid over.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to amend Section 61, of Chapter 20, of the general statutes. Referred.

Mr. Humbert introduced a resolution, that on and after this day, the House meet at 11 A. M., and adjourn at pleasure. Adopted.

Mr. Humbert introduced a resolution, that the Chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Internal Improvements be removed from neglect of duty. Laid over. [Jaco Crews is Chairman of each Committee.]

Mr. Bowley from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on a bill to extend the payment of taxes for 1872. Laid over.

Mr. Humbert offered a resolution, that the Honorable the Treasurer of the State be, and is hereby, required to furnish this House all information whether the accounts of the Financial Agent of the State of South Carolina in the city of New York has been settled, in whole or in part, as soon as possible, if such information is in his possession. Referred.

Mr. W. H. Wallace introduced a bill to lay out and establish a new road in Union County. Referred.

Mr. Spears offered a joint resolution to allow extra compensation to Judge John T. Green. Referred.

Mr. Hatchford introduced a bill to incorporate the village of Fort Mills, in York County. Referred.

Mr. Thompson introduced a resolution, that Rule No. 9, prohibiting the Speaker from taking part in the debates of the House, be suspended. Adopted.

Mr. Simkins introduced a bill to punish any person or persons who shall sell or convey any real or personal estate upon which a lien may exist, without giving notice to the purchaser or purchasers. Referred.

Mr. Wolfe introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Governor to appoint four additional Trial Justices for Lincoln County. Laid over.

Mr. Duncanson introduced a bill to prevent school trustees from being employed as teachers in the public schools. Referred.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills submitted the following bills as duly and correctly engrossed for a third reading: To amend an Act entitled "An Act for the protection and preservation of useful animals;" to permit Samuel N. Anderson, of Horry County, to adopt Samuel Lawson and to make him his lawful heir; to amend Section 279, of Chapter 1, of Title 8, of Part 2, of the

Code of Procedure; to confer the right of legitimacy upon Theobald House and Powell House; to incorporate the Darlington Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Company; to change the name of Frog Level to that of Prosperity.

The following bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: To set apart a fund for the payment of witnesses in State cases and of jurors; to refer to the qualified voters of Barnwell County the location of the County seat of said County, County offices, and the place for holding the Courts of said County.

A joint resolution, authorizing and requiring the State Treasurer to pay and cancel the notes and certificates issued in payment of the different debts contracted for the furnishing of the hall of the House of Representatives and committee rooms, was under discussion up to the hour of adjournment.

INDEPENDENCE.—No word in our language has been the theme of more essays among Southern people than this. It is a grand word, and appeals to all the true manhood of a people. Political independence was the dream of the Southern politician for generations, and the topic of impassioned oratory on the stump. Commercial independence was another great boon to be dreamed of and talked about, and to discuss in conventions for the titillation of the public ear and heart. The idea of dependence of any sort was always galling to the Southern mind, judging by more expression of sentiment. Yet probably no people, until the outbreak of the war, ever talked more and did less in the way of asserting a true independence. The war itself, and the wonderful heroism and endurance displayed by the South in her struggle for political independence, was an eloquent proof of Southern enthusiasm on the subject. But until then the South had been practically the most dependent civilized community in the world upon other sections and nations. Her people showed, when thrown on their own ingenuity, remarkable capacity to develop self-sustaining power, and create resources from almost nothing. But they then practically learned for the first time that the true road to commercial and financial independence is through hard work, self-denial, the determination to make before you spend, and to spend less than you make. This course steadily pursued will make a people financially independent. It will place them commercially on a footing of equality with other people, and make commerce with them profitable.

It is useless for the Southern people to repine over the mistakes of the past. But, looking to the future, the true road to pecuniary independence and a fair show of prosperity is above indicated. Each State of the South may, by this course, attain as much of true independence as is possible in our political condition. Each can then shape its separate destinies as a State, through its Legislature, so far as is consistent with the rightful authority of the central power at Washington. That central power will be more apt to respect a State, and abstain from encroachments upon its rights, which thus practically asserts the spirit of self-reliance. It is the condition of helplessness and dependence that invites aggression.

There is another species of independence it behooves the Southern States to cultivate. It is independence of political thought and action. It is the habit of judging things having a political bearing according to their intrinsic merits, not according to some formula of political themes, or according to the arbitrary behests of party leadership and opinion. There has been, heretofore, among us too marked a lack of political independence of thought and action. Men have been trained in politics according to the discipline of the camp, and to take opinions as subordinate take orders—to be obeyed, not discussed. The party lash has been as veritable an instrument of authority as the overseer's whip in times of yore, and woe to the voter who dared to bid it defiance. Nothing in the bigotry of religious faith and discipline was more intolerant than this spirit of party dictation.

Every intelligent reader can trace out for himself, in the history of the past, some of the disastrous consequences of this mode of shackling the mind and action of the citizen, and putting independent thought under the ban. Secession itself, as practically carried out, by State after State, was the direct fruit of this despotism of public opinion. It is much to be doubted if the civil war would ever have taken place, or at least would have taken place when it did and as it did, had the true spirit of independence, in thought, in expression and in actions been properly asserted and cultivated.

The past, with its misfortunes and errors, is beyond our control. It is gone forever, with the ages beyond the flood. But a new era is upon us, and new and great questions are before us for solution. They are questions as to the rights still reserved to the States, and how to maintain them. They are questions as to how each State shall protect its own interests, guard its credit and advance its prosperity. They are questions as to how the great subjects of education and the equal civil rights of citizens shall be handled. To these subjects we would invoke, in Georgia, at least, the exercise of untrammelled thought and the freest discussions. This is true intellectual independence.—*Augusta Constitutionalist*.

In point of cotton manufacturing, Columbus, Ga., claims to be the first city in the South. From a late number of the *Sun* it appears that every interest is prospering and the city itself shows a steady progress—the cotton factories alone paying in wages over \$21,000 per month. Including the other factories of various kinds, the monthly pay roll amounts to \$30,000. This seems to be a pretty good showing.

Local Items.

ORRY MATRONS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

The latest styles wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

It was generally rumored upon the streets, yesterday, that a female had committed suicide; but upon inquiry it was found that she was only *dead drunk*.

The weather, yesterday, was sunny, warm and delightful.

The following is the programme to be furnished by Prof. Buchar, this afternoon:

Coliseum Quick-step—Bayer. Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer—Walla.

Palermo Quadrille—Strauss. Salute a La France—Baldieu. Waltz Il Baccio—Arditti. Trapp-Trapp Galop—Faust.

The Governor has appointed as Notaries Public John F. Ficken, Esq., of Charleston, and J. B. Murphy, of Bamberg.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed R. M. Severance, Trial Justice, and P. C. Fludd as Jury Commissioner for Darlington County.

Ransom Simmons, who was pardoned, a few days ago, on the condition that he would leave the State, declined the same, and on Saturday evening, the Governor, having investigated and reconsidered the case, he was unconditionally pardoned, and received the same on Sunday.

After the *post mortem* examination of the body of Vina Worthley, who dropped dead near the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, on Saturday last, the jury rendered the following verdict, by instruction of Dr. H. Sloan, who performed the examination: That the deceased came to her death from inflammation of the membranes of the heart, which caused dropsy of the heart.

The dwelling of Mrs. Bowers was entered last night, and robbed of a number of articles, among them two gold watches.

PHOENIXIANA.—A Scissoronian style—That of a large number of our exchanges. A pensive husband is frequently the result of an expensive wife.

An alabaster neck, marble brow and arch expression is said to constitute a well-built woman.

Hard words have never taught wisdom, nor does truth require them.

An instance of throwing one's self about was witnessed a few evenings ago, at a party, in the case of a young lady who, when asked to sing, first tossed her head and then pitched her voice.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 8 to 4 P. M.

ALMOST DECAPITATED.—Mr. Joseph Crews, Chairman of the House Committee of Internal Improvements, came near losing his official head yesterday. Mr. Humbert, member from Darlington, moved that he be removed from the chairmanship of this committee, because of absence and neglect of duty. It was about to be passed, when the Speaker recoiled a rule of the House, which prohibits a change by the House in the constitution of committees after they are appointed, unless in case of vacancy. One member insisted that there was a vacancy, as the handsome Joseph was traveling in other parts; but the Speaker over-ruled him.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction. Johnston & Palmer—Dissolution. Hope & Gyles—Seed Potatoes. W. J. Ligon—Carolina High School. C. F. Jackson—Dry Goods. Jacob Levin—Auction. W. H. Tatt—Expectorant. H. W. Parvis—Special Orders No. 4.

UNITED STATES COURT.—CHARLESTON, January 12.—Petitions of A. Blythe, assignee, for reservation of homestead in the cases of B. Charles and Rodolphus Lang. Referred to Registrar Clawson.

In the case of Burrell Sanders, bankrupt, the report of Registrar Carpenter, recommending sale of real estate, was confirmed, and the sale ordered.

A favorable report having been made by Registrar Seabrook, on a petition for sale of real estate, in the case of W. J. Maxwell, bankrupt, the sale was ordered to be made in Charleston on the 6th of February next.

The following findings were made by the grand jury: True bills—Daniel A. Seabrook, perjury; Wm. H. person, failing to cancel stamps on liquor cases, and keeping books as a wholesale liquor dealer, in an improper manner; John Latz, selling liquor and tobacco without an internal revenue license; Erxmonth Washington, perjury. No bill was found against Henry Wille, on a charge of passing counterfeit money.