The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1073. CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1869. SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

CORBIN'S ELECTION BILL POSTPONED TO TUESDAY—NO MONEY FOR THE ROPER HOSPITAL—NOISELESS FRICTION ENGINE COMPANY—CHARLESTON BIBLE SOCIETY—MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY COMPANY—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL NEAGLE OPENS BATTERY ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, February 4.—IN THE SENATE, the Charleston Election bill, after a lively discussion between Allen, Maxwell, Nash, Corbin, Leslie, Swails and Rainey, on motion of Leslie, was postponed to Tuesday next.

Corbin presented a petition of citizens and voters of Charleston praying the passage of the bill.

Wimbush presented a counter petition, praying its rejection.

Both petitions were postponed to Tuesday, to be taken up with the bill.

The following acts were ratified:

An act to regulate and provide for the payment of Commissioners and Managers of Elections.

An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the Columbia Canal."

An act to incorporate the Aiken Sanitary Association.

A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace.

Rainey, from the Committee of Finance, reported unfavorably on the memorial of the Trustees of the Roper Hospital, for an appropriation of four thousand dollars.

IN THE HOUSE, the following bills were introduced: By Purvis, a bill to incorporate the South Carolina Noiseless Friction Engine Company; by Miller, a bill requiring a bond for the value of the whole estate from an administrator, with will annexed.

The bill to renew the charter of the Charleston Bible Society was passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to amend the charter of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, and the bill to incorporate the Rocky River Baptist Church, of Anderson, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish the Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island Ferry Company was made the special order for Saturday next.

Neagle introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House if the interest on the endorsed first mortgage lien bond of the South Carolina Railroad Company, amounting to over two millions of dollars, due in 1868, has been paid. If not, what amount of interest is past due, and what legislation is necessary to secure the State.

WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF DR. MUDD—REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The President has taken no step regarding the pardon of Dr. Mudd beyond directing the Attorney-General to hasten his report on the case. It is regarded certain, however, that he will soon be released.

The sub-committee has reported one hundred and fifty names for removal of political disabilities. The list does not include any judges or district attorneys.

CONGRESSIONAL.

NIGHT SESSIONS—RECUSANT WITNESSES—HOLBROOK, OF IDAHO, INSULTS BEAST BUTLER AND IS CENSURED BY THE HOUSE—THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT—PAY FOR LOYAL CITIZENS WHO TOOK THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Both Houses were in session to-night for debate. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Winchester Loyal League, protesting against the removal of Judge Parker's disabilities.

IN THE HOUSE, Johnson, one of the recusant witnesses, was discharged. Scannel was recommitted to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms until he paid the charges accruing from his arrest, amounting to about seventy dollars. This penalty was inflicted on Scannel by a strict party vote.

A petition was presented from the butchers of Baltimore for a reduction of the tariff on salt.

The bill relieving Spanish vessels from tonnage duties was passed.

The consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. The bureau was denounced as literally corrupt. The military were charged in the course of the discussion with stealing more than the entire Indian appropriation. Holbrook, delegate from Idaho, said that Butler made an assertion that was unqualifiedly false. The speaker called him to order for using language most insulting. Holbrook declined to retract. Resoultions of censure were passed, which the Speaker administered and Holbrook received without retracting the offensive words. In the course of the argument Butler said the time might come when, in order to arrest the Senate, the House would have to stop the supplies. The bill finally passed, when the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, Osborne introduced a bill for lines of steamers between Fernandina, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., to several European ports, for carrying the mails and emigrants, to receive one million annually for carrying the mails.

An attempt to reconsider the vote defeating the subsidy for the central branch of the Pacific Railroad failed.

The suffrage amendment as it passed the House was discussed at great length. An amendment was offered that Congress shall have power to abolish or modify restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office prescribed by the constitution or laws of any State.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on the bill to pay loyal citizens for services in taking the census of 1860.

EUROPE.

GREEK UNCERTAINTY.

LONDON, February 4.—A dispatch from Athens brings the unexpected intelligence that the Greek ministers had refused to sign the protocol, and had tendered their resignations to the king. Still later dispatches from Athens announce the probable adherence of Greece to the protocol.

ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

PARIS, February 4.—The insurrection among the wild tribes of Algeria has been suppressed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A large dry goods jobbing house in Philadelphia failed yesterday for half a million.

The snow continues to block the roads in Maine.

The Brazilians have established a provisional government at Assuncion.

A Republican association of native Virginians has been formed in Nottoway County, Va.

The revenue collections in the district which includes Richmond, were, for the month of January, $126,000, or four times as great as in January, 1868.

The Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives has vacated the chair during the investigation of charges against him of appropriating the School Fund to his own use.

Refugees in Memphis, from Crittenden County, Arkansas, report that the militia have hung a planter and committed all kinds of vandalism. A planter was killed and robbed six miles from Little Rock.

There was a terrible snow storm in Montreal yesterday, and last night the roof of a building, in which a ball was taking place, fell in with the weight of the snow and injured several persons.

The resolution in the Georgia Legislature to send Alex. H. Stephens, Parrott and Brown to Washington as a committee of mediation, was withdrawn yesterday, and other resolutions looking to compromise were lost.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, January 5, 1869.

To the President and Directors of the South Carolina Railroad:

GENTLEMEN—After serving, as well as I know how, for nearly a quarter of a century as a member of your board, my feelings admonish me of the propriety of this step. The annual elections are near at hand, and as it is my fixed purpose to retire, I beg that my resignation may be accepted now.

It is painful to part from those who have so faithfully labored in the cause of a desolated country. The past is full of sorrow, the present of anxiety and doubt; I pray that the future may bring upon its wings the tidings of consolation and hope; that our afflicted people may receive aid and comfort, and the destiny of our State be again prosperous and happy. To the fulfilment of this wish you will contribute by your labors. The history of your road is written upon the ground over which it passes, and I cherish the hope that the patriotic design of its founders, of which I am one of the least worthy, will yet be consummated in the commercial advancement of the State and the prosperity and happiness of her people.

With affectionate respect and regard, I am gentlemen, faithfully yours,

ALFRED HUGER.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 23, 1869.

Hon. Alfred Huger, Charleston:

MY DEAR SIR—I received with profound regret your request to lay before the Board of Directors your letter of resignation.

It is always painful to part from those with whom our associations have been long and kind, but from one who is revered and admired, and from whose lips we have been accustomed to receive the teachings that elevate the sentiments and enlarge the mind, the separation is both painful and depressing. Influenced by these feelings, I was reluctant to present your resignation to the board, and finally complied only in obedience to your wishes. In these sentiments the whole board concur: and in the following resolutions, proposed by your old friend and colleague, the Hon. G. A. Trenholm, and unanimously adopted, they have themselves given utterance to their feelings:

"*Resolved*, That in compliance with the wishes of the Hon. Alfred Huger, as expressed in his letter of January 5, his resignation from this board is respectfully assented to.

"*Resolved*, As the unanimous sense of this meeting, that in the long period of twenty-five years, during which Mr. Huger has uninterruptedly held a seat in this board, his high character and able counsels have at all times contributed essentially to the reputation of the company and to the successful management of their affairs.

"*Resolved*, That the president be, and he is hereby, requested to tender the Hon. Mr. Huger a travelling ticket for life over the several roads of the company."

In transmitting these resolutions, as it has been made my agreeable duty to do, I avail myself of the opportunity to assure you of my earnest and sincere sympathy with every sentiment they express.

And joining you in the patriotic wish for the return of prosperity and happiness to our State and people, I remain, with great respect and regard, yours,

W. J. MAGRATH,
President.

THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR PICKENS.

His Funeral Obsequies.

[From the Edgefield Advertised.]

The funeral of this distinguished citizen and statesman—so peculiarly honored and beloved in this, his home—took place on Wednesday last. During the Tuesday preceding, the body, arrayed in the splendid uniform which he wore as Chief Magistrate of Carolina in her day of hope and pride, lay in state at Edgewood, whose walls were richly and appropriately draped in mourning; and friend after friend, and citizen after citizen, went to look for the last time upon the noble and revered dead.

On Wednesday, our town and district poured forth their inhabitants to do honor to the sad occasion. So much so that not only was the church crowded to its utmost capacity, but even the churchyard and area in front were thronged with sorrowful friends and fellow-citizens, all anxious to show their deep appreciation of the departed patriot. The male citizens, with the teachers and pupils of the several schools, formed in procession, and received, uncovered, the funeral cortege upon the public square. Moving from thence to Trinity Church, the procession was met by Rev. E. T. Walker, officiating clergyman; and as he read the introductory sentences of the sublime burial service of the Episcopal Church, the grand, solemn strains of Beethoven's Funeral March resounded through the sacred edifice, mingling its moans with the bitter plaint of human woe. So much of the service as is appointed for the church, being over, the vast congregation sang with one accord and deep feeling, that hymn of comfort and assurance, "How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord;" after which the pall bearers, numbering sixteen of our most promising citizens, passed down the aisle, bearing to the grave the illustrious dead, while the organ sobbed out its low Miserere, and the mourning concourse slowly followed. After the conclusion of the services of the church, the coffin, covered with evergreens and flowers, was lowered, and our unhappy State received into her bosom all that remained of the great, the true, the loyal heart, that had loved and served her.

One most touching feature of this impressive funeral was the grief and lamentation of the crowd of former slaves who flocked to pay the tribute of respect to him who had been to them the kindest and best of masters. And prominent among these, standing in one of the upper corners of the church, with his white head reverently bowed, was "Old Harper," his body-servant, whose love and faithfulness to his master through fifty long years had never known change or shadow of turning.

HOW FORTUNES GROW.—It is astonishing how enormously large fortunes have increased in this country within the last few years. When John Jacob Astor died, his wealth could not have been estimated at more than ten millions, and, as late as 1860, the wealth of his son, William B. Astor, was not over twenty millions. Now, we are told, it is as great as seventy-five to a hundred millions. Stewart, the dry goods tycoon of New York, was barely a millionaire ten years ago; now he is said to be worth twenty millions; and hundreds of prosperous business men in that great city, who possessed large fortunes in 1860, possess fortunes five or ten times as large now. New York exhibits, most strikingly, this process of enormous increase in private fortunes, but the same process is presented in nearly all cities. Everywhere prudent, careful and discreet rich men have grown marvelously richer, and we can present many examples of colossal wealth equal to those in Europe. A hundred thousand dollars, ten years ago, was esteemed a large fortune, and a million was a rare and conspicuous example of success. Now, the former amount is esteemed a trifle, and scores of men can be pointed out who possess the latter. A commercial failure for half a million was once regarded as a great disaster; now failures that do not involve one to five millions scarcely attract attention.

REVIEW.

THE MILITARY SERVICES AND PUBLIC LIFE OF MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. By Thomas C. Amory. Wiggin & Lunt: Boston.

Mr. Bancroft has become the standard historian of America, perhaps not so much by inherent merit—although it must be admitted that his merits are not slight—as by the default of authors of first-rate abilities. The events of the Revolution have been sufficiently illustrated by such writers as Botta, Ramsay, and others; and in the field of American biography there have been workers sufficient in number and in talent; but of the entire comprehensive range of our history, from the first discovery of the continent to the present time, there has not been, as yet, any undertaking which can compare in pretension, or even in real merit, to that of Mr. Bancroft. The time may come when the attention of some future generation having been fixed with that greater degree of curiosity upon the past, which the very remoteness in time of the events tends to create, some historian of America may arise, to whom Mr. Bancroft will be what Rapin, or perhaps less than Rapin, is to Hume. In the meantime, he stands sole master of a theme already splendid with incident and philosophy, and day by day becoming rapidly enriched, on the scale of a national increase, such as the world has never before witnessed.

Perhaps one of the worst effects of this paramount authority of a single writer on a historical subject, is the false estimate of individuals which his wilful misrepresentations, or even his honest mistakes, will inevitably transmit to posterity. The great mass of men have neither the means nor the inclination to sift the truth with regard to those whose actions no longer affect them with a personal interest; and the prevailing opinion of a people will always be in general accordance with the views and assertions of the ruling historian. The errors of Mr. Bancroft, and his frequent deliberate injustice, have often been combatted with regard to the lives and services of eminent men in our past history; and in no instance with which we are acquainted, with more careful research and greater success than in the book before us. Especially is this true with regard to his military reputation, which is the point particularly at issue in the discussion. We cannot but think that Mr. Amory has erred in announcing himself, with all the pomp of sounding preface, and with frequent iteration through all his pages, as the defender of General Sullivan. The object of a writer of biography is always hindered by the declaration of a partisan purpose; for men know that love influences the reason as much as hatred, and receive, with just as many grains of allowance, that which is ostensibly written to exalt a character, as that which is ostensibly written to traduce him. Mr. Bancroft also enjoys an advantage in this, that he undoubtedly did not write his history in order to detract from the fame of General Sullivan, while Mr. Amory, from his own continually obtruded declaration, did compose his book in order to defend his reputation. This consideration, however, refers merely to the effect upon the prejudices—which no writer is wise to disregard—and it has nothing to do with the facts and proofs, as stated, which alone, the mind of one anxious to discover the truth would regard, and by which alone be influenced. We merely mean to say that the same indentical facts and inferences, when arrayed upon the pages of a volume, would produce a certain effect upon the minds of readers in general with a greater certainty, when unattended by the positive declaration that it was intended to be produced.

In the performance of Mr. Amory we recognize many merits, and but one conspicuous fault. It is in places unduly prolix. Unfortunately, too, this prolixity especially abounds in the panegyrical portions of the book—those very portions in which a proper regard for his object should have prompted Mr. Amory to be concise. The mind, under the most favorable circumstances, receives with a certain caution and suspicion the praises of another, and it dangerously magnifies the difficulties of conviction to weary the reader with their too frequent repetition, or too long continuance. We do not desire, however, to appear hypercritical, and hasten to say that the style of composition is graceful and vigorous, and the narrative interesting, with a clear and succinct statement of facts. The research, which the performance indicates, is highly commendable, and, as its fruit, presents to the reader both a full account of the life and actions of General Sullivan, if not Boswellian in its minuteness, yet sufficiently Boswellian to make up a first-class biography, and also a faithful and exceedingly instructive picture of the times in which General Sullivan lived. Decidedly the most instructive and entertaining portion of the book is the narrative from the time when Sullivan retired from the army, after the Indian campaign in 1799, to the date of his death. With a full collection of contemporaneous documents, judiciously selected, and with just and sensible comment, a complete picture of those troubled times subsequent to the revolution, when every thing was new and nothing determined, is brought to our view. This account is more complete and graphic from the fact that General Sullivan, after his retirement from the army, was continually an active participant in the civil affairs of the country; and the incidents of this portion of his career let us into the secret, not sufficiently appreciated now on account of remoteness in time, of the almost overwhelming difficulties our ancestors encountered in establishing their present, and providing for the future, when the victory had been won by arms; the cares and anxieties they suffered, the labors they performed, the wisdom, courage and magnanimity they displayed.

The lights of past history are necessary to a full comprehension of the present; and such a narrative as this is of the utmost value in our times, by snowing troubles a hundred fold greater than those which have followed upon the recent national convulsion, all overcome by wisdom and by temperance, to teach us our living duty, to comfort us with a greater satisfaction now, and to cheer us with a more confident hope for the future.

THE "PERFECT SEWING MACHINE."—Mr. A. Backus, M. D., of Rochester, in his letter of May 7, 1866, says of a sewing machine which has been in use in his family for four years: "It makes a remarkably strong seam, which never rips when properly sewed. It has never been out of order; nor have we ever broken a needle. It is noiseless in its operation; does its work thoroughly and satisfactorily; and is always ready for use. I can conscientiously recommend it to those requiring a perfect sewing machine." That machine, it is hardly necessary to add, is the Wilcox & Gibbs.

—The Emperor Napoleon has very frequently expressed the determination that under no circumstances shall his own authority be questioned in France. He reminded the Chambers of this fact when their sessions were opened a fortnight ago. He said he was "thoroughly resolved to maintain, without discussion, the essential bases of the constitution which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks"—the "essential bases" being, of course, in general and particular, the rights of his own dynasty. In this way Napoleon is constantly reminding the French people that revolution is their only agency of progress.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charlotte Mails—The Congaree Bridge—The State University—The Roper Hospital—The Loan Bill.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, February 3.—The recent change in the schedule of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad will, even if it is not so designed, work serious injury to the trade of Charleston. Both passengers and the mails from your city are compelled by the change to lie over in Columbia from four o'clock in the afternoon to twelve o'clock the next day. The change, however, in no way affects the communication with Augusta. They still connect with the 6 A. M. train going to Charleston and Augusta, but fail to connect with the four o'clock train as usual from Charleston.

The Governor sent to the Senate to-day the following message, accompanied by numerously signed petitions of the citizens of Columbia and Lexington:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, February 3, 1869.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate:

SIR—The enclosed memorials of citizens of Columbia, and of the County of Lexington, for the erection of a free bridge across the Congaree River, opposite Columbia, are respectfully transmitted to your honorable body, with a recommendation that they may be favorably considered. The importance of the means of safe and speedy communication between this city and the surrounding country cannot be over estimated, and it is highly desirable that they should be provided at as early a date as practicable.

The question as to whether the expenses connected with the construction of a free bridge across the Congaree should be defrayed by the State or the counties more especially benefitted by the improvement, is a matter appropriately for your consideration. It may also be a question whether steps should not be taken to compel the corporators of the old bridge to comply with the requirements of their charter, or to surrender the privileges conferred therein.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

The message was referred to the Committee on Roads, &c.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives attended in the Senate House, when the following acts and joint resolutions were duly ratified:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the temporary organization of the Educational Department of the State."

An act to alter and amend the criminal law.

An act to renew the charter of Pendleton village, in the County of Anderson.

Petitions for the relief of the disabilities of the following were referred: W. E. Williams and Thad. C. Andrews, of Orangeburg; A. B. Woodruff, of Spartanburg; Daniel Dratts, of Lexington.

Mr. Arnim, from the Committee on County Offices and Officers, to whom was referred a petition of citizens of Greenville and Spartanburg Counties praying the formation of a new county out of portions of those counties, reported back the same, with a recommendation that, as the Counties of Greenville and Spartanburg are among the smallest in the State and do not warrant a division, the prayer of the petitioners be not granted. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, to whom was referred a bill to charter Cherry's Ferry, over the Seneca River, in Oconee County, reported back the same, with a recommendation that the bill do pass. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

A bill establishing the rates of ferriage for Sand Bar, crossing the Savannah river, near Augusta, Ga., was made the special order for to-morrow, at 2 P. M.

A bill to afford aid in the extension of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company was read by its title, referred to the Committee on Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution directing the renewal of six per cent. stock to Joseph L. Tobias, attorney for Hugh Sisson, received its second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to incorporate the Deutscher Artillerie Unterstutzungs Verein of Charleston was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The bills of which you have been already duly informed by telegraph then received their third reading, passed, and were sent to the House of Representatives.

The Civil Rights bill, which passed its second reading to-day, was amended so as to make a violation of any of its provisions a penitentiary offence. The bill will probably be read the third time to-morrow, when it only needs the approval of the Governor to become a law.

A bill to provide for the administration of derelict estates was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

A message was sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, inviting him to attend in the Senate house for the purpose of assisting in the ratification of the act to incorporate the Aiken Sanitary Association.

A bill to establish a public ferry in York County was made the Special Order for one P. M. to-morrow, and the bill ordered to be printed.

A petition of sundry citizens of Beaufort County, praying legislation to prevent depredations on their property, was ordered to lie on the table.

A bill to renew the charter of the ferry across the Savannah River known as Stoney Bluff Ferry, was postponed, made the special order for one thirty P. M. to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate took up for a second reading and consideration a bill to incorporate the Vaucluse Manufacturing Company of South Carolina. The bill was read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

IN THE HOUSE this morning, Mr. Tomlinson, from the Committee on Education, reported on the memorial of the Faculty of the South Carolina University, the memorial of the Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina, and a bill to further amend the acts incorporating the University of South Carolina, and other papers relating thereto, by bill further to amend the acts incorporating the University of South Carolina. Read the first time, and ordered to lie over for a second reading.

Section 1 of the bill provides that the Board of trustees shall consist of seven members, appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent of the Senate, to hold office for the term of four years.

Section 2 provides for the meetings and organization of the board.

Section 3 provides for a "Tuition Fund," the tuition fees to be as follows: For entrance into the school of law or medicine, with the privilege of entering any of the other schools, fifteen dollars for each school; for entrance into any two of the other schools (if a student shall enter but two), twenty dollars, and if but one school, twenty-five dollars.

Section 4 makes the salaries of each of the professors $2000, with an additional five hundred each from the "tuition fund," which, in case there is not enough to give each professor five hundred, is to be equally divided among them.

G. Lee, from the Committee on County Offices and Officers, reported on the report of the County Commissioners of Charleston County, that the same is in compliance with the act entitled "An act to define the duties and jurisdiction of county commissioners," and recommended that the report be received as information.

The recommendation contained in the report was adopted.

Bosemon, from the Medical Committee, submitted the following:

The Medical Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of the Roper Hospital, in the City of Charleston, praying for an annual appropriation of four thousand dollars ($4000), beg leave to report:

That they have carefully considered the same, and recommend that the prayer be not granted, for the following reasons:

1st. The committee have ascertained from several sources, as well as from observation, that the City of Charleston makes ample provision for the sick poor, that abundant hospital accommodations exist, and that every attention is paid to, and every effort directed towards the treatment and cure of all who through necessity seek admittance within the walls of an hospital.

The expense attendant upon the support of these hospitals is borne by the city, no aid or assistance being required from the State. At the special session of the Legislature an appropriation was made for the care of the sick poor in the several cities and towns in the State. A large proportion of this was given to the City of Charleston, for the purpose of assisting in providing for the care and support of the many sick and infirm persons coming there from other portions of the State. For all the sick poor residents of the city ample provisions are made, and every expense is met.

2d. The committee feel that it would be both unwise and injudicious for the General Assembly, in view of the present financial condition of the State, to make any appropriation for the support of institutions the exercise of whose functions is not urgently and imperatively demanded.

The above reasons have been sufficient to induce the committee to report unfavorably upon the petition, confidently believing that the House will concur in the opinion that the appropriation sought to be obtained should be withheld.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Governor, enclosing a memorial of citizens of Charleston, against the passage of a bill to confirm and declare valid the recent election for Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston.

On motion of G. Lee, the memorial was received as information, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Judiciary Committee jointly, with instructions to print.

Perry introduced the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a commission of three members of the House and ——— members of the Senate be appointed to consider and report upon the present railroad system of this State, and they are hereby authorized to request the attendance in this city of the presidents of the different railroad companies of this State or entering this State to devise a uniform schedule of rates of freight and connections throughout the State, and to recommend what railroad companies, by their management and importance, are worthy of aid by this State.

Mr. Tomlinson moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Railroads.

Agreed to by a vote, on division, of yeas 39, nays 13.

A bill to authorize a loan for the relief of the treasury was read the first time.

This bill is intended simply as a precautionary measure to furnish collaterals to supply any deficit in the State Treasury, if any should occur on any cause during the fiscal year. As yet the old public debt of the State has not been increased, and it is expected that very little, if any, addition will have to be made.

The bill to re-enact certain acts lending the name and credit of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company received its third reading and passed.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Edgefield.

The Advertiser thus chronicles an outrage already noticed in THE NEWS: "Near Graniteville, on Saturday night, ten days ago, while an assembled company were enjoying themselves at a ball, certain men left the room, and, for causes unknown, began firing promiscuously into the company. Before the affray ended, Mr. Edward Dinkins was shot through the bowels, (it is thought he will die) and Mr. John Prescott through the shoulder. The perpetrators of this unheard of atrocity are still at large, having defied all attempts at capture."

Sumter.

The Watchman says of sale-day in Sumter: "Crowds of white and colored people gathered about the sheriff's mart, and properly, when put on *bona fide* sale and unencumbered, brought decidedly improving prices. Our planters, generally, speak in more hopeful terms in regard to the present year, and enter upon the great work of cultivating the soil with more spirit and energy. What with bankrupt and homestead privileges, sheriff's sales and compromises, our people are rapidly getting out from under the load of debt which bore upon them with such crushing effect. It has afforded us much pleasure to observe that the legal profession is now giving its counsel and important aid in facilitating the noble work of compromise."

Newberry.

Of sale-day in Newberry, the Herald says: "Everybody, with their wives and children, were in town on Monday, and the streets presented a scene of animated nature not seen before for several preceeding sale-days. The business of the day was active; cotton taking another rise; the spirits of the people rose in porportion, and the prices realized for the various property sold were a favorable indication of a people's prosperity. We noticed particularly the sale of one horse which brought $40 more than the owner asked or dared hope to obtained.

"The following tracts of land were sold as follows: Two hundred and forty-six acres bringing $1875; two hundred and twenty-three, $1375; seventy-six, $660, and sixty-six acres $420. Horses and mules of which there were several, running, for good stock, as high as $250."

Spartanburg.

The Spartan in its sale-day report says: "A large number of the good citizens of Spartanburg District were here on last Monday. They appeared cheerful with the result of the last crop, and hopeful for the future. Wagons of all description, from all arts and parts—loaded with all kinds of produce, and we expect a good deal of trading was carried on with our merchants. Numerous tracts of land were sold, but only one by the sheriff under execution containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, for $310. The Judge of Probate sold two hundred acres for $1410; two hundred and three acres for $354; one hundred and seventy-seven acres for $590; seventy-two acres for $280; one hundred and thirty acres for $600. The latter sales were on a credit of twelve months with interest. The Copeland estate lands, sold by the clerk of the court, on a credit of one year with interest as follows: Fifty-two acres, $1205; fifty acres, $1480; one hundred and forty acres, $400; two hundred and twenty-seven acres, $100; three hundred and four acres, $100; one hundred and thirty acres, $145. The lands of the Head estate were sold at the following prices on a credit of one and two years: Two hundred and fifty acres, $1075; two hundred and twenty acres, $805."

Marion.

Town improvements are the order of the day in Marion village, and a new market is talked of.

The Crescent says: "The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, his Honor Judge Rutland presiding, is now sitting in this town. The judge is a portly and comfortable-looking gentleman, aged about fifty years, as we should think. We hear him spoken of as impartial and judicious in the management of business."

The same paper says: "A few days ago we had occasion to travel over the road between this place and Little Rock. On every side we could see the signs of thriving industry. The lands in the northern part of our district are finely adapted to corn and cotton, and, indeed, to farming generally. The inhabitants of this section are full of thrift and energy, and will, no doubt, wonderfully develope their resources in the course of a few years. But there is one great drawback upon the prosperity of this favored region, and that is the labor of hauling their produce to the railroad and their guano and groceries back. At this season of the year the roads are wet and by hauling heavy loads over them they become shockingly cut up, and indeed are at times almost impassable. The fine country between Marion Courthouse and Bennettsville needs one great work to make it the garden spot of the State, and that is a railroad connecting these two points by way of Little Rock."

Darlington.

On Monday afternoon, the first of February, a building belonging to Mr. A. Corrie, at Florence, and containing guano and other phosphates, was entirely consumed by fire. There was no insurance on said property. Loss heavy. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Democrat scouts the idea of the removal of the county seat from that place. It speaks of numerous town improvements and declares exultantly that Darlington village will have all the advantages of a central position in one of the richest cotton growing sections in the State. It says: "We notice three new buildings going up on one of our streets, and we hear of some more to be built soon. There is no better indication of prosperity, and we have no doubt our town ere long will be one of the most thriving in the country. Work will soon be commenced on the jail and courthouse."

Of sale-day in Darlington the same paper says: "We had a large crowd in town last Monday, and during the day a good deal of property changed hands. There was quite a large stock of horses and mules, and many were sold at good prices. Several tracts of land were sold on which the bidding was quite spirited, until very good prices were reached. Monday was return-day, and the sheriff was rapidly moving through the crowd with a large pile of papers, dispensing them right and left to his friends. The reports of preparation for the crop, and other district news is very good—good order prevails, and work has fairly commenced."

THE EARLY RISING NUISANCE.—We do not desire to be regarded as one who sets a bad example for the rising generation, nor do we fully endorse the sentiment of John G. Saxe, that the reason Thomson wrote so charmingly about the seasons was because he did it at "10 A. M.," while lying in bed; but we freely admit that the following facts, as told by the Saturday Review, meet our cordial support, and we are fully convinced of their correctness, Franklin "to the contrary notwithstanding:"

Of course to rise early is a virtue of the highest quality, if you want to catch the first railway train, or if you want to get through a certain quantity of special work or correspondence before beginning the routine of business of the day. But who does not know a creature of the ascetic sort, who will tell you at nine o'clock, with invincible pharisaism, that he has been up ever since six, has had his breakfast ever so long ago, and that he cannot endure to lie in bed after sunrise? You ask him what he has been doing with the three hours which his heroic fortitude has thus given him. The chances are that he has been doing nothing, except contemplating, in Brahminic fashion, the beauties of his own perfection and comparing them with the miserable weakness of men who lie abed until seven or eight o'clock, because they know that there is still hours enough in the solid day to use up all their energies. On the whole, perhaps, a man might as well be comfortably recruiting himself in bed as stalking hither and thither over the house, round the garden, into the stable, thinking all the time how good and great a being he is because he goes in for hair shirts. Eating and drinking give men of this temper another fine chance, of which they never refuse to avail themselves, of donning the hair shirts and the laurel wreath which they suppose to belong to it.

DARKIES IN THE GALLERIES OF CONGRESS.—Don Piatt writes to the Cincinnati Commercial: I was greatly amused at what one of the doorkeepers of the gallery said to me not long since. I remarked to him that the colored people were not so fond of attending the debates of Congress as they were formerly.

"The weather is too fine," he responded, sententiously.

"Why, what has the weather to do with it?" I asked.

"Everything. When it is cold and uncomfortable and no warm side of a wall to be had, they flock here, for they have comfortable seats and a warm place without paying for it. You come here some bitter, cold, inclement day, and see how crowded the gallaries will be with our colored friends. They will sit and sleep and snore here all day, like black snakes in the sun of spring."

Poor creatures. I am glad the galleries can be made so useful—lodgings for improvident negroes.

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