The Charleston Daily News.

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WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLORED SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

What will They do with Him?

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, January 30.

Revels, the colored senator from Mississippi, arrived to-day and is the guest of Downing, the restauranter to the House of Representatives.

Revels is a light mulatto, about forty-eight years of age, with a pleasing address.

He says that he shall insist on equal senatorial and social privileges.

It appears that Revels was elected in due form.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, January 29.

Porter has one million dollars unexpended appropriation which he hopes Congress will allow him to transfer to the construction and steam engineering bureau, which will enable the Navy Department to reinstate its discharged employees.

Canby is at the Ebbitt House.

Senator Lewis, of Virginia, had a long interview with the President to day.

Butterfield was before the Gold Committee and contradicts Fisk.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the tariff bill on Tuesday. The duty on bituminous coal remains the same, while anthracite is free. This only affects California.

The Haytien Minister, a mulatto, declined the President's invitation to dinner, stating that his chief Salnave had been executed, and himself banished.

Sherman will construct a new military department for Canby, which will include Virginia.

Prince Arthur has departed northward.

WASHINGTON, January 30.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs Folger to sell a million in gold each week during February, and purchase a million in bonds each alternate week on account of the sinking fund.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The time was devoted to debate, during which Wilkinson said that in his judgment Congress had the power to take charge of railroads in the States that formed the great commercial links. This power he said was vested under that clause of the constitution which declared that Congress should regulate commerce between the States.

Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, inquired whether the gentleman believed that Congress could take for for instance the railroads running through New Jersey and control its freight and other charges and regulate them?

Mr. Wilkinson had not the least doubt that Congress had the right to do this thing, but that it was its duty to do it as a rebuke to New Jersey, for fostering this monopoly. He hoped that Congress would take speedy action upon this subject, and he gave notice that he himself would introduce a bill declaring the policy of Congress upon the subject.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATLANTA, January 29.

The Senate received a communication to-day from General Terry, through the Governor, declaring two senators ineligible and the seat of another vacant.

A resolution was passed seating those having the next highest vote, when two white and one colored were sworn in to fill the vacancies.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, January 29.

The Senate consumed the entire day discussing a memorial to Congress for the removal of political disabilities.

The House quarrelled six hours over a resolution to expel Randolph, of Tuscaloosa, for a letter he wrote to his paper concerning the Legislature. The debate will be continued on Monday.

EUROPE.

Cotton Receipts in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.

The receipts of cotton for the past few days have been unusually large, particularly from the United States.

The Erie Shareholders—An English View of our Courts.

LONDON, January 29.

The Morning Telegraph to-day exults in the success of the Erie shareholders here in circumventing James Fisk, Jr., by having shares stamped before a fresh batch can arrive.

The Saturday Review has an article on American affairs to-day. The writer thinks the confirmation of Edwin M. Stanton and the rejection of Judge Hoar by the United States Senate prove that the national constitution and the Federal courts are as faulty as those of New York—extreme partisanship being the test of qualification in both cases.

The French Press Law.

PARIS, January 29.

M. Emile Ollivier, prime minister, addressed a circular to Procureurs General on the subject of the press. He says polemics are to be free, but attacks on the Emperor, apologies for crime, attempts to turn soldiers from their duty, matter that tends to cause disobedience of the laws, and all libels are to be severely punished, especially the latter, with heavy fines. He also enjoins the observance of great vigilance in the matter of political meetings.

The Commercial Treaties.

PARIS, January 29.

The Corps Legislatif supports the government's commercial treaties by a vote of 201 to 32.

The Crisis in Bavaria.

MUNICH, January 29.

The Bavarian Parliament demand the resignation of Hohenlohe and his Cabinet.

More About Infallibility.

ROME, January 29.

The Archbishop of Algiers has gone to Paris to learn the Emperor's views on infallibility, doubts regarding which cause the Pope uneasiness.

A CUBAN DUEL.

KEY WEST, January 29.

Gonzalo Castonon, editor of the Voz de Cuba, arrived here from Havana this morning. It is reported that he came to fight a duel with the editor of the Key West Republican.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, January 30.

The Herald has a special from Havana, dated the 28th, via Key West, which says that Jordan defeated Puello, killing forty officers and killing and wounding some four hundred men. Puello's horse was shot under him, falling and hurting Puello's leg. Jordan was afterward placed in command of the army, superseding Quesada. The Montezuma arrived at Neuvitas, bringing one hundred and twenty wounded, including three colonels. There was severe fighting near Santiago de Cuba on the 21st. The mule trains with provisions for the estates near San Luis have been ordered back, as the insurgents were in force.

Another account says that the fight with Puello occurred on New Year's day, near Guaimaro, and after the fight the insurgents left for Najasa.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

J. J. Ramsay, a well known citizen of Memphis, was murdered by negroes near Cherokee, Mississippi.

The steamer America, from Memphis for Fort Smith, with the 19th Infantry, sunk. Four deck hands were lost.

COLUMBIA.

ANOTHER BIG JOB.

THE CREATION OF A SINKING FUND.

Chance for a Fund-Sinking Operation—Associate Justice—The "Sumter Outrages"—Judge Boozer—Stray Items.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, January 29.

COST OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In the Senate yesterday there was introduced for a second reading a bill "to limit the cost of criminal prosecutions," providing that in no case shall the fees of more than three witnesses be taxed against the State in the examination of criminal cases, before trial justices' or magistrate's courts, unless their materiality or importance shall first be certified to by the solicitor for the circuit in which the examination shall take place, and that no trial justice or magistrate shall be paid fees for binding over more than three witnesses, in any one criminal case, to appear before the Court of General Sessions, unless the solicitor for the circuit shall certify their materiality and importance. Corbin spoke in favor of the bill, and stated that the witnesses' fees in Charleston County, for one year, amounted to about thirty thousand dollars. Hayne stated that at the June term of the Marion court there were sixty witnesses bound over to appear in two cases—thirty for each—that the solicitor examined them and retained only ten, dismissing the others because their testimony was immaterial. The bill received its second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Senators Hayes, Lunney and Rice, to whom was referred the bill to amend the law in relation to the license and registration of pharmaceutists, apothecaries and druggists, and regulate the vending of drugs and poisons, reported unfavorably yesterday, stating that while they would favor any scheme of a practical character whereby the dispensing of deleterious and poisonous drugs might be confined to skilful and scientific hands, still they were of the opinion that this bill would entail such an amount of inconvenience upon a large and highly respectable class of fellow-citizens as would largely overbalance any advantages that might accrue from its passage. It seems to me that the adoption of the clause of the bill providing for the punishment of apothecaries who employed incompetent clerks would be judicious.

THE SINKING FUND.

Last week, Cain introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for a sinking fund, which provided that Governor Scott, Comptroller-General Neagle and Attorney-General Chamberlain be appointed "commissioners of the sinking fund," to sell and convey, for and on behalf of the State, all such real or personal property belonging to the State not devoted to educational or charitable purposes, from time to time, in such manner and upon such terms as they may deem most advantageous to the State, the proceeds of which shall be known as the sinking fund of the State, and applied to the extinguishment of the public debt.

LONG AND SHORT HAIR.

The bill was the "special order" for 1 o'clock yesterday, and at that hour was called up. Maxwell moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Friday next. Leslie had considerable to say upon the bill and against its postponement, stating that if those who desired its postponement did not understand it now, they would never be able to do so. As the colored senators seemed to be the chief opponents of the bill, they were naturally indignant at the insult offered by Leslie, who in his fierce denunciations showed clearly that he was anxious that the bill should be passed at once. Cain, colored, stated that perhaps as his skull was thick and he could not run his fingers through his hair easily, it might be more difficult for him to understand a thing as well as the senator from Barnwell, but when "light" was thrown upon a subject he could "see" as easily as he. Leslie had more to say, and intimated that the members of the Finance Committee (who had reported upon the bill,) were not as intelligent as they should be. Rainey, colored, who is chairman of that committee, and a hard-working and an earnest senator, made a brief and dignified reply to Leslie, defending the action of the committee, and at the same time replying to the imputation cast by him (Leslie) upon the colored senators generally. He alluded briefly to Leslie's conduct as a senator, and then stated that his recent action had been unjust and uncharitable, but nothing better could be expected from such a source. After this a motion was made to refer the bill to the Judiciary Commitee. Corbin and Leslie both favored this, Corbin having previously stated that he had some amendments to offer. Finally, the further consideration of the bill was made the special order for Friday next.

WHAT'S THE JOB FOR?

During the debate upon the bill, Cain, colored; called it the s(t)inking fund; stated that if three men were to be entrusted with such power as the bill provided for, he wanted another bill introduced to provide for the guarding of them: he was not positive whether the provisions of the bill were to provide for a sinking fund or a fund sinking. There were numerous remarks made during the debate which proved that some of the debaters saw something very suspicious in the bill. There are numerous reports afloat in regard to it, some asserting that it was introduced in order that the State authorities might transfer to the new owners of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad the interest of the State in it; but it is more generally believed that it was originated for the purpose of "bulling" up the stocks of the State. This seems to be more probable. During the debate yesterday, Corbin said that while he did not favor the bill as it stood, he wanted something of the kind adopted, as it was well known that the credit of those States which had a "sinking fund" stood much higher than those not so situated.

THE THREE SINKING FUNDERS.

Whatever may be the object of the bill, it should not, probably will not, be adopted. To put so much in the hands of any three men would be unadvisable, even though they were above suspicion—and it is well known that Neagle, one of the three mentioned in the bill, is not—so, at least, his Radical friends assert, and his sneaking look does not tend to make any one place confidence in him. According to Neagle's annual report, the value of the personal property of the State, such as bonds and stocks, is two millions seven hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars. What the real property is worth is not known, but, including "phosphatic deposits," it must be worth several millions. Some of the Radicals desire to give to three men the power to sell, when, where and how they please, all of this property. If such power be entrusted to any three Radicals, the Democrats may expect when they come into power to have no place to meet in "general assembly," for the sinking funders, true to the principles of the Radical party, will exercise their power to the utmost limit, and sell with the other property of the State the capitol building itself, and devote the entire proceeds to extinguishing, not the public debt, but the empty space in their carpet-bags.

INDIGENT SICK.

In the Senate yesterday there was discussed for some time a joint resolution from the House, which stated that as the present law defining the duties and jurisdiction of county commissioners does not make it incumbent upon them to provide medical aid to the indigent sick in their respective counties, they shall be authorized, whenever, in their judgment, it is necessary, to appoint one or more physicians, whose duty it shall be to furnish medical aid to the indigent sick in their respective counties; and whenever accounts are rendered for the performance of such duty, the commissioners must audit and give warrant for them upon the county treasurer for payment.

Before the resolution came into the Senate it was whispered about that it was originated for the indigent poor of the State generally, but specially for the indigent colored poor of Charleston County. Whether this be true or not, the second clause of the resolution gives some ground for it. It provides that the county commissioners of Charleston County be required to have built at or near Cordesville, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, a hospital for the indigent sick poor, to cost not more than two thousand dollars, and to appoint a physician thereto, who shall not charge for his services more than one-half the usual fees. After considerable discussion, Lunney, Hayes and Reid were appointed a standing medical committee, and the resolution referred to them.

AN INIQUITOUS BILL.

Previous to the recess, Burrel James, colored, of Sumter, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill "authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of Sumter County to cause forthwith to be assessed upon and collected from the taxable inhabitants of said Sumter County a sum of money hereinafter to be set forth, to indemnify David G. Robertson and the firm of DuBose & Co., for certain abuses and losses," and shortly afterward introduced it. Yesterday morning printed copies of it were circulated in the House, which leads to the belief that its friends intend pressing it. This bill provides that the county commissioners of Sumter County be required to have forthwith assessed upon and collected from the taxable inhabitants of said county the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which amount, as soon as collected, they must pay to David G. Robertson and to the firm of DuBose & Co., in sums, to the former ten thousand dollars, and to the latter five thousand dollars.

LEGISLATIVE VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

There is a long preamble to the bill giving an account of the alleged outrages, which may prove of interest, and is as follows:

Whereas, On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1869, and a number of times thereafter, a band of armed and disguised men visited the premises of David G. Robertson, and the premises of E. G. DuBose and David E. DuBose, (trading under the name of DuBose & Co.,) aroused them from their beds, uttered against them all sorts of threats of violence, and heaped upon them all kinds of personal indignities; and whereas, on the night of the twenty-first of October last past, about midnight, a similar band of armed and disguised men again visited the premises of the said David G. Robertson, aroused him from his bed, put him under a guard of men, with presented arms, and proceeded to rob and plunder his storehouse of four hundred dollars in money, and of whatever merchandise they wished, and then set fire to the building, utterly destroying the building, and the balance of the goods therein contained, together with the books of his accounts, thus ruining and destroying his business, which loss, together with the personal abuse heaped upon him at that and other times, has worked him damage to the amount of at least ten thousand dollars; and, whereas, a similar band of armed and disguised men again visited the premises of said DuBose & Co., on the night of the twenty-seventh of October last past, and aroused David E. DuBose and his younger brother Newell, from the bed in the storeroom, placed them under a guard of men with presented arms, rifled the said storeroom and then burned it to the ground, destroying therewith the balance of merchandise therein, together with their books of account, thus ruining and destroying their business, which loss, together with the personal abuse heaped upon them at that and other times, has worked damage to them to the amount of at least five thousand dollars; and, whereas, it is believed that these depredations have been encouraged by many citizens of Sumter County rather than dissuaded, and because the said David G. Robertson has rented lands to the freedmen, and because he has been in the habit of furnishing them with provisions; therefore, &c.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Yesterday Wright, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives to meet in joint assembly on Tuesday, February 1, 1870, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of entering into an election for associate justices of the Supreme Court, reported back the same, with a recommendation that the Senate concur. The report was adopted and sent to the House for concurrence. The House concurred. As the matter now stands, there will be an election next Tuesday. The vote will be close between Whipper and Wright. The friends of the former are confident of success, and assert that they are willing to bet any amount of per diem that he will be elected on the second ballot. E. Governor Orr will receive a few votes. If his friends vote for him on every ballot, and the friends of each of the colored candidates remain true, the joint assembly will probably result in "no election."

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Senate bill to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts of this State, was put upon its second reading in the House today. When section 10 was reached, Elliott moved to amend it by inserting: "The Supreme Court shall hold annually, at the seat of government, two sessions, the one commencing on the fourth Tuesday of November, and the other the first Tuesday of April." The motion was adopted. This kills the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee recommending that there be four terms of the Supreme Court each year, one in Charleston, one in Columbia, one in Greenville, and one in Sumter.

JUDGE BOOZER.

It will be remembered that a short time previous to Judge Boozer's death the Columbia bar adopted resolutions complimenting him for the able and impartial manner he had attended to the duties of his office. I am informed that just after these resolutions were introduced he, with his eyes bedimmed by tears, remarked to a lawyer, substantially, that he felt once more like a white man; that he now realized that he had not utterly lost the respect of his old friends.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It is generally reported and believed that Dr. Parker, superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, is to be removed, and Dr. J. F. Ensor, assistant internal revenue assessor, appointed to fill the office. There is a colored man here wants the place. His name is Harris, and was on the Wells ticket for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. While six of the nine regents of the asylum are colored men, it is not probable that their votes will make Harris "the coming man."

STRAY ITEMS.

The joint resolution providing that the State Treasurer be authorized to pay the superintendent of the penitentiary six thousand dollars in advance of the appropriation, was adopted yesterday by the Senate. Leslie has not yet introduced his resolution of inquiry, having doubtless ascertained that he had no ground for the charges made against the superintendent on Thursday last.

To-day, in the House, Beatty introduced a bill to incorporate the National Mining and Manufacturing Company. Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Mines, Mining and Manufactures.

In the Senate, yesterday, Rainey, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of the South Carolina Society, praying for a renewal of certain State bonds destroyed by fire in February, 1865, reported back the same, accompanied by the following bill, and a recommendation that the same do pass: "A bill to renew certain bonds of the State of South Carolina, owned by the South Carolina Society, which have been burned. The bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

Judge Rutland is here. L.

DISCHARGE OF GOVERNMENT WORKMEN.

NEW YORK, January 29.

Five hundred hands have been discharged from the navy yard.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

Eleven hundreds hand have been discharged from the navy yard.

BOSTON, January 29.

Thirteen hundred hands have been discharged from the navy yard.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

THE ISSUE OF THE HOUR.

Passage of a Social Equality Bill by the House of Representatives.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, January 20.

A number of the colored legislators who are indignant because, as they allege, they are discriminated against, introduced in the House, on Wednesday last, a bill "to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights bill of the United States Congress, and to secure to the people the benefits of a republican government in this State." It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, they recommended that it be passed, and which was done to-day with very little discussion.

The preamble recites that as "in this State the government is a democracy, the people ruling, and the government is also a republican one, in which all the things pertaining to the government are in common among all the people, and it follows that no person is entitled to special privileges, or to be preferred before any other person in public matters, but all persons are equal before the law; and that as these propositions lie at the very foundation of our policy, and the American people have embodied the same, in the most emphatic manner possible, in their organic and statute laws, and the same do by their sovereign will and pleasure sustain; notwithstanding all these great and glorious facts, there are found some brutal, evil-disposed and lawless persons in the State, who persist in denying and trampling upon the dearest rights of some of the people; an act should therefore be passed to sustain these organic and statute laws." After this long-winded preamble come sections, which, as they embrace matters of vital importance to the people of the State, are published entire.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for common carriers, or any party engaged in any business, calling or pursuit, for the carrying on of which a license or charter is required by any law, municipal, State or Federal, or by any public rule or regulation, to discriminate between persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, who shall make lawful application for the benefit of such business, calling, or pursuit.

SEC. 2. Whoever, being a common carrier, under any public license, charter, rule or regulation, shall, by himself or another, wilfully assign any special quarters or accommodations whatsoever, to any passenger or person whom such common carrier may have undertaken to carry, or who shall, under any pretence, deny or refuse, to any person lawfully applying for the same, accommodation equal in every respect to that furnished by him to any other person, for a like compensation or reward, in a like case, having no regard to the persons, *per se*, who may be applicants therefor, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and also by confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary, for two years; and, if such fine be not paid, the convict shall be confined in the penitentiary, at hard labor, as aforesaid, for not less than four years.

SEC. 3. Whoever, conducting or managing any theatre or other place of amusement or recreation, by whatever name the same may be, or however called or known, if such theatre or place be licensed or chartered, or be under any public rule or regulations whatever, shall wilfully make any discrimination against any person lawfully applying for accommodation in, or admission to, any such theatre or place, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of the applicant, or shall refuse or deny to any person lawfully applying there for accommodation equal in every respect to that furnished at such place, for a like reward, to any other person, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of the applicant therefor, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and also imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for three years.

SEC. 4. Whoever, not being the principal offender under sections two and three of this bill, shall aid or abet in or about the commission of any of the offences therein mentioned, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for five years; and no such convict shall ever vote or hold any office under any law of this State.

SEC. 5. Every commander, conductor, manager, or other person, superintending, or having charge of any vessel, or vehicle, or any theatre, or other place mentioned in this act whatsoever, and, as such, having authority and power to order and manage affairs in or about the same, who shall suffer or permit to occur, any violation of this act, which such commander, conductor, manager or person so superintending, and having such charge as aforesaid, can possibly prevent, shall be considered an aider or abettor in the commission of any such offence, and, on conviction, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 4 of this act.

SEC. 6. Every party holding any charter or license, under the authority of this State, who shall be convicted of the violation of any provision of this act, shall thereupon forfeit every such charter or license; and any person or persons who, having so forfeited his or their charter or license, shall, nevertheless, presume to use or operate under or by virtue of the same, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for five years.

SEC. 7. In every trial for violating any provision of this act, when it shall be charged that any person has been refused or denied admission to, or due accommodation in, any of the places in this act mentioned, on account of the race, color or previous condition of the applicant, and such applicant is a colored or black person, the burden shall be on the defendant or party or parties so having refused or denied such admission or accommodation, to show that the same was not done in violation of this act.

SEC. 8. Every case, arising under the first section of this act, and not provided for specifically in some succeeding section, shall be prosecuted and decided in accordance with the general provisions of this act.

Sections nine, ten and eleven provide simply that the act shall take effect from its passage; that the several solicitors of this State are specially charged to take care that the act be promptly and vigorously enforced; and that all acts inconsistent with the act be repealed.

The vote upon the passage of the bill is as follows:

Ayes—F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker, and Messrs. Berry, Bowley, Brodie, Brown, Burton, Jos. Boston, E. J. Cain, Cooke, DeLarge, Dennis, Driffle, Elliott, Ezekiel, Farr, Gray, Gardner, Guffin, Grant, Hayes, C. D. Hayne, J. N. Hayne, Holliman, Henderson, Harris, Hyde, D. J. J. Johnson, S. Johnson, G. Johnson, Jackson, Jacobs, H. James, Jervay, J. H. Jones, Kuh, Lomax, G. Lee, S. J. Lee, Lang, Mayer, Wm. McKinlay, Mickey, McDaniels, Milford, Mead, Nelson, Nuckles, O'Connell, Purvis, Perrin, Prendegrass, Ramsey, Rush, Rivers, Stolbrand, Smalls, A. Smith, Saunders, Shrewsbery, Symthe, Simons, Smiling, Scott, Sullivan, B. A. Thompson, Samuel B. Thompson, Thomas, Wilder, Whipper and Wells—70.

Noes—Messrs. Bishop, Doyle, Hagood, Keith, Lewie, Wilson and Waller—7—all Democrats.

—The Very Rev. Peter J. Baltes was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Alton, Missouri, in the Catholic Church, at Belleville, in that State, on Sunday last. In the absence of the Archbishops, Bishop Leur, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, by special dispensation, officiated as Consecrating Bishop, assisted by the recently consecrated Bishop Toebbe, of Covington, Ky. The consecration sermon, which was in the German language, was preached by Father Schweninger, of Cincinnati. The sermon at vespers was in English, and was preached by the Very Rev. P. J. Ryan. Among the priests and prelates present, various religious orders connected with the Catholic Church were represented, among which may be named the Franciscans, the Jesuits, the Carmelites and the Resurrectionists.

CLARENDON COUNTY.

Court Week—The County Poorhouse.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANNING, January 27.

The Court of General Sessions, Judge Greene, presiding, convened here on Monday, the 17th instant. With the exceptions of two cases of horse stealing, and one of cotton stealing, the cases on the sessions docket were of minor importance. Juries found verdicts of guilty in nearly all the cases tried before them. Jury No. 1 had seven whites and five negroes on it; and No. 2 had three whites and nine negroes. Judge Greene pronounced heavy sentences on those who were convicted, all of them, with one exception, being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State penitentiary, according to their respective crimes.

The Court of Common Pleas opened on Thursday at 11 o'clock. The docket was not heavy, and by 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at which hour the court adjourned, all the civil business, both law and equity, ready for adjudication was disposd of, and the rest continued on the dockets. Judge Greene dispatches business with ease and rapidity, and with more ability than many who have worn the ermine longer than he. The members of the bar in the Third Judicial Circuit are so well satisfied with him, that they desire no change.

At the end of the sessions the Grand Jury, of whom two-thirds were negroes, made a presentment reflecting severely on the county commissioners of Clarendon; their report of the manner in which the poorhouse (located some four miles away) is kept, showed that the paupers supported there are miserably fed and clothed, and inhumanly treated, while large sums have been charged in the account of these same commissioners for expenditures for the poorhouse. The report of the condition of the county jail showed equally as reprehensible management as on the part of the commissioners. While hearing that portion of the presentment referring to the poor-institution, my mind involuntarily recalled the infamous "Squeers," the Yorkshire schoolmaster, whose character is so hideously portrayed in "Nicholas Nickleby."

Court week passed off quietly. FRANZ.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASE.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRIDAY.

Nothing More to be Done at Present.

In the United States House of Representatives, on Friday, upon the request of Mr. Paine, the following report from the Committee of Elections was read:

The Committee of Elections, to whom was referred the case of A. S. Wallace vs. W. D. Simpson, from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, by virtue of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, to wit:

Resolved, That the claims of A. S. Wallace and William D. Simpson to a seat in this Congress be again referred to the Committee of Elections, to be examined and reported on upon the merits of the case as presented,

Report that they have considered said case, and reaffirm their report made on the 1st day of April, 1869, (Report No. 5, first session Forty-first Congress,) saying that the said Simpson is unable to take the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the claim of said Simpson, except so far as his allegations and proof may negative the claims of said Wallace to a seat in this House.

Mr. Paine then moved that the recommendation of the report be concurred in by the House.

In reply to Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Payne said that, under the resolution of the House adopted last session, the committee could not consider the claims of a person unable to take the oath of July 2, 1862, but that there was a sub-committee on Reconstruction, whose duty it is to examine and report upon all cases of the applications of persons for relief from political disabilities. The Committee of Elections, however, were, by the resolutions above mentioned, prevented from reporting a bill for the relief of disabilities. I did not mean, said Mr. Paine, to ask that the Committee of Elections should be entirely relieved from the consideration of this case. I meant to ask that they should be discharged from the consideration of the claim of Mr. Simpson, except so far as his allegations and proofs may affect the claim of his opponent. The debate ended as follows:

Mr. Randall. If the Committee on Reconstruction should at some future time report a bill, which should be passed by Congress, removing the disabilities of Mr. Simpson and Mr. Reid, what would then be their status in this House or before the Committee of Elections?

Mr. Paine. They would then, of course, be relieved from all disabilities, and if they should be found to have a majority of the legal votes would be entitled to seats in this House. And it is competent for this House under that resolution to instruct us at any time to inquire into the merits of the claims of these gentlemen; and would also be competent for the House at any time to relax the provision of that resolution in favor of these or any other claimants.

Mr. Kerr. I assume that this resolution is not intended to suspend the examination of this case upon its merits as to Mr. Wallace. Am I right in that?

Mr. Paine. The gentleman is right.

Mr. Kerr. Then I desire to ask whether the Committee of Elections hold that under the resolution of March 22, 1869, Mr. Simpson, whom they have decided to be ineligible, has no right to come before them in any capacity whatever to question or deny the right of Mr. Wallace?

Mr. Paine. Mr. Speaker, the committee take no such position. Neither by this report nor by the resolution adopted by the House are Mr. Simpson's rights before the committee impaired, except that he is not entitled to stand there as a claimant for this seat, and will not be entitled as such to pay or mileage. But he will have the same right that he had before to make proof against his opponent.

The motion of Mr. Paine was agreed to.

Mr. Paine moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

GALLANT GEORGIA.

ALL ABOUT THE SITUATION.

Bryant Attacked and Wounded.

We condense from the special dispatches in the Augusta papers of Saturday a report of the legislative proceedings at Atlanta on Friday, ending in the wounding of Bryant, the defeated candidate for speaker.

The Senate met and did nothing.

In the House, O'Neil moved that the action of the House on Thursday on the message from Bullock, asking that the men receiving the next highest number of votes be given the seats of the members declared ineligible, be reconsidered.

W. P. Price, of Lumpkin, objected to the motion to reconsider on the ground that no notice had been given on yesterday as the rules required. The Speaker decided that the rule came too late to be entertained.

When this ruling was made, the excitement became great, and the confusion was such that it was almost impossible to hear distinctly.

Several members from the Democratic side took the floor and attempted to get a hearing in opposition to the motion to reconsider and the unfair ruling of the Speaker. McWhorter, however, refused to allow any of them to speak, and put before the House the motion to reconsider.

Amid the disorder and confusion which reigned, Dunlap Scott, of Floyd, moved that the House adjourn. McWhorter refused to hear or put to the vote the motion to adjourn, and the confusion increased every minute. Having overruled all the motions made, and refused to listen to anything the Democrats wished to say, McWhorter put the motion to reconsider, and declared it to be carried.

An appeal was then made against the decision of the chair.

McWhorter put to the House the question: "Shall the decision of the speaker be sustained?" and, the vote being taken, declared that it was sustained by a vote of sixty-eight yeas to fifty-eight nays.

Tweedy moved to seat the claimants, and called for the previous question. Bryant rose to a point of order, but the Speaker, amid great excitement, arbitrarily cut off all objections, declaring that his will was the rule of the House.

Scott gave notice that he would to-morrow move for a reconsideration, and contended that the claimants could not be sworn in until to-morrow. The speaker overruled his point, and the claimants were sworn in. They are the same ones that were recommended by Bullock in his communication—three negroes and two whites.

Under similar dictatorial rulings of McWhorter, the following officers were declared elected: Newton, clerk; Bentley, colored, messenger; Linebarger, doorkeeper. Before the election of officers, Scott moved to swear in members elected, according to Bullock's proclamation, from several counties. Overruled.

Scott made a manly and noble protest, eliciting applause from the galleries.

McWhorter's action to-day was an outrage on all law and precedent.

The House adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

After the House had adjourned an assault was made by two or three of the Bullockites upon Bryant, which resulted in rather seriously injuring the latter. During the row in the House Bryant and Tweedy became engaged in a personal altercation, in which much hard language was used, and which resulted in Bryant's denouncing Tweedy as a miserable liar. As soon as Bryant left the hall after the adjournment. Tweedy followed him out and demanded a retraction of the offensive epithet and an apology. Bryant said he declined retracting it unless Tweedy would first retract the language which caused him to be denounced as a liar.

The fight then commenced by Tweedy sending in one on Bryant's jaw with his bunch of fives, which inflicted slight damage. Bryant at this lifted his cane to strike, but was too slow, and Tweedy smashed him over the head with his stick. Bryant also received severe blows on the head from several other parties, and turning beat a retreat into the hall of the House. As he was going in the door, J. H. Fitzpatrick, of Bibb, saw his head going by, let drive at it with a stick and followed Bryant into the hall. Here Bryant turned on him with an uplifted chair and Fitzpatrick retreated.

Bryant's head was in a bad condition from the blows of his numerous assailants, and on Friday night the physicians were attending him.

"ALPS RISE ON ALPS."

EIGHT HUNDRED MILLION FOR THE FREEDMEN.

Forty Acres and One Thousand Dollars for Every Black Man.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TAKES THE FIELD.

At the 36th national anti-slavery festival, held in Boston on Wednesday last, the Rev. John T. Sargent, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, presided, and introduced the Rev. John Weiss, who, after a few prefatory remarks, said that so far as politics and the requisite number of States voting could secure it, the Fifteenth amendment was partly safe. It did not follow, however, that the amendment was safe. They had still to secure the rights, the privileges and equality of all the independent races of America. It was not so much the Fifteenth amendment they required as amendment in the hearts of the people—amendment of the prejudices of the people in regard to the negro. Notwithstanding the war and the political advantages they had, they had yet to secure *absolute moral, social and spiritual equality for the negro and the Chinaman.* In the Fifteenth amendment they had taken down the bars to equality, but they had yet to exert themselves to prevent the ballot boxes being made loaded dice to throw doubles of victory against the black race.

REMARKS OF MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips said that in one point of view there was scarcely anything to be said, and yet from another point of view there seemed everything to be said. As in Pope's line, "Alps rise on Alps," so they had no sooner risen and done one portion of their work than it lifted them to just that level which revealed to them the work that lay beyond. The old Latins, when they carried a friend to hide his dust in the earth, were accustomed to say, "*Vale, vale, atque iterum vale.*" It was the legend of a soul without any faith that it would ever again meet the spirit from which it parted. It was the old Pagan's despair when he parted from his friend. We could never say to any reform, "*Vale, vale, atque iterum vale.*" The Christian salutation, "Farewell and all hail," was their motto to-day. Farewell for the work that was done and all hail to the labor that opened to them beyond.

THE INFINITE FUTURE.

They were met that day and perhaps for the lost time with regard to the specific object of securing the first step in the freedom of the race. Right beyond, however, was the infinite future. This was a joyous and festive scene; he would be grave for a few minutes. He would remind them that when they turned a man out with bare freedom, they had not given him much. What would they say to a slave-dealer who unchained his captives and left them in a wilderness, and said that that was freedom. Would not that be a mockery? Freedom, how, when, and under what circumstances? They had taken penniless, friendless, unlettered, unhelped men, and placed them on the bare land, and said they ought to be penetrated with gratitude that they did not hold them any longer. It was an immense gift, looking at the past; but it demanded immense work in regard to the future.

CUFFEE MADE ALL THIS WEALTH.

Whence came those stately streets, cultivated cities and broad roads, well-freighted ships and harbors? They came from the industry of 35,000,000 of people, and the plunder of the whole 35,000,000 had been monopolized. When they said to a New York editor the negro needed assistance to get on, he said, "Root hog or die." The negro stood, as far as the law could make him, on a level of civil and political equality with the whites. Much more, however, remained to be done to put him on a real equality. He wished the negro to be compensated with such a share of wealth which had been plundered from him as would really put him on a level of equality. They owed the negro one-seventh part of the wealth of the country. Without land the black man was helpless in the hands of the property-holders, and the ballot in his hands would prove, under such circumstances, merely a strength to the Conservative party.

GIVE HIM HIS SHARE.

He proposed, therefore, that Congress should secure to the freedman forty acres of land, and $1000 to start himself on it. They had as yet given him nothing but his bare body, reduced below the level of culture, demoralized by years of toil, and asked him to go to work on his own account while he saw his family starving, and then told him to be sure to vote the Republican ticket. He would not leave the black race there, but would devote the rest of his life chiefly to rousing the white race to a sense of justice. He held that every white man on the continent who had seven dollars of his own, owed one to his next door negro neighbor. On any principle of justice, a share of the wealth belonged to him.

ABOUT W. P.

He was a Republican, for he must be that or nothing. Poor as the party was, he belonged to it. Poor as it was, he would not trust Virginia in the hands of a white Democrat until he placed her black men on land there, with a roof over their heads, a mule in their stable, and grain enough to feed their children until the first crop came in. Without it they turned a million voters on the South to be the ready tools of every demagogue. He would say *Vale* the fetter, *Vale* the chain, *Vale* the whiplash and the years of unrequited toil, *Vale* the stolen wages, and *Vale* the white church and the railroad confined to white men. He wanted them to maintain the Standard, and to hold it up, not merely as their organ, but as the organ for justice to the freedmen, for ballot for woman, for protection for the Indian, for prohibition in the streets of our large cities, and for every other good cause. The anti-slavery struggle was merely a school to fit them for future work.

THE NEW BAPTISM.

He wished he could be put back thirty-five years ago, when he first raised his voice on behalf of equal and impartial justice. Oh for another such a life, full of grave labor, full of earnest hope, crowned with an old age full of glorious rejoicing! Already the very dread of Chinese emigration was causing half the Republican party to tremble, and other American citizens to burn up their copy of the Declaration of Independence, and ignore the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. He wished to baptize them into the new cause of help to the negro.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

ALMOST A FIGHT.

The Georgetown Times says: "A few days ago there was some whispering on our streets about an affair of honor that was to come off. Two young men from a neighboring district had resolved to settle an unpleasantness through the code of honor, and North Island was the chosen point. Mr. A. by steamer proceeded to the spot, and there awaited the arrival of Mr. B. But as time and tide wait for no man, it so happened that Mr. B., who had proceeded by sail, did not arrive in time, and the affair did not come off. We trust this interruption will indefinitely postpone what is so foreign to Christianity and civilization, and that better councils will prevail with these youthful sons of Mars."

ABSCONDED.

The Lancaster Ledger says: "The sheriff of Clarendon County, a white scalawag, has absconded, leaving his securities to foot a considerable balance. Instances of this kind are becoming frequent among the 'God and morality' party."

COMPLETION OF THE BROAD RIVER BRIDGE.

The Columbia Phœnix of Saturday says: "The bridge is what is termed the 'improved lattice,' and is 1085 feet long. It was commenced about the middle of June, 1869, and was actually brought into use during the rainy spell and consequent rise in the river during the Christmas holidays—a feat which gives satisfactory proof of the energy of the builders. A. Y. Lee, Esq., was the architect of the bridge, and his excellent plans have been faithfully carried out. Messrs. W. H. Lindsay and R. W. Johnson were the contractors for the superstructure; Messrs. Goldsmith & Kind executed the iron work, and Messrs. Heath, Roberts & Co. the granite; the principal portion of the lumber was furnished by Messrs. Aull & Haltiwanger. There is no division in the bridge, and it is to be regretted that the company felt compelled to leave it uncovered. It is built on the old piers—those in the river, with but a single exception, being in good condition. The 'fast land piers,' (to use a technical term,) were rebuilt—the foundations being granite and the upper portion iron. The whole structure is thoroughly pegged and well bolted. The old bridge was not level—the Lexington end being about five feet higher than the Richland. This has been remedied—the present work being perfectly level. The entire cost will not, it is believed, exceed $35,000, and the workmanship is highly commended. We heartily congratulate our citizens on the satisfactory completion of this highly important connecting link with our neighbors of the Lexington side of the river."

SHREDS OF STATE NEWS.

Governor Scott has appointed Avery Floyd a magistrate for Horry County. He lives in Floyd Township.

General McGowan has purchased the fine residence, lately sold by Mrs. James M. Perrin to Joel S. Perrin. The price paid was nine thousand dollars. It is one of the finest residences in Abbeville.

Obituary.

MCMILLAN.—Died in Kingstree, January 24, ROBERT A. MCMILLAN, eldest son of Thomas McMillan, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The remains were interred in the Kingstree Cemetery.

Funeral Notices.

☞ THE CLERGY, FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES, and the members of the several Catholic Congregations, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Obsequies of the Very Rev. Dr. R. S. BAKER, late Pastor of St. Mary's Church, at 9 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, February 1, at St. Mary's Church, Hasel street. jan31 2

☞ THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of the late Miss LOUISA ANN GRAY, and of the Family, are invited to attend her Funeral, at the Lecture Room of the Circular Church, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. jan31

Dry Goods, &c.

SPECIAL INVITATION.

LAST NOTICE.

Call in time, while the following articles are offered at such prices to suit the times and to draw the public:

A fair quality BLACK DRESS SILK, only $1 50 per yard.

Dress Goods at 25, 30, 35 cents and upwards each worth 5 to 10 cents more.

White 10-4 Blankets at $4, actually worth $6.

Arab Shawls at one-half their original value.

4 pieces 6-4 Black Beaver Cloth at $2, worth $3.

Longcloths, Brown Homespuns, Hosiery, Gloves, Collar and Cuffs, and Fancy Articles, astonishingly cheap.

All our Stock is reduced, and only BARGAINS can be found at No. 437 King street.

FURCHGOTT & BRO.,

Corner King and Calhoun streets,

No. 437 King street.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, &c., kept separate and sold at correspondingly reduced prices.

☞ All we want is an early call. jan31

New Publications,

AT THE HASEL STREET BAZAAR, You can get the STANDARD NOVELS at ten per cent. less than publishing prices. jan12

A. C. KAUFMAN,

BROKER,

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E. WILLIS............................A. R. CHISOLM.

oct25