The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1621. CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1871. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

A NEW DODGE OF THE RING!

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE GREENVILLE AND BLUE RIDGE ROADS.

An Old Foe with a New Face—Sharp Trick of the Greenvillians—Prospects of the Sterling Funding Bill.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Thursday, March 2.

Petitions for the removal of Judge Thomas were read in the Senate and House, and resolutions were adopted ordering him to appear before the General Assembly on Saturday. A concurrent resolution was also adopted, ordering the treasurer of the Blue Ridge Railroad to report to the General Assembly what disposition he made of the three hundred thousand dollars borrowed from the State.

The Senate passed the bills incorporating the Claflin University and the State Agricultural College, and recommitted the Greenville and Columbia Railroad bill.

The House passed a bill regulating the election of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, fixing the next election for August, 1871. The vote indefinitely postponing the sterling funded debt bill was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to a committee. The House also reconsidered and adopted the concurrent resolution paying the witnesses summoned in the Charleston County commission investigation.

At the evening session, Swails, in the Senate, submitted a report from the committee on railroads, recommending the adoption of a substitute instead of the present Greenville bill. The substitute consolidates the Greenville and Blue Ridge Roads, under the name of the Greenville and Knoxville Road, and provides that the State shall waive its first lien in favor of the mortgage, free the guaranteed bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and accept a second lien. The substitute was ordered to be printed.

The House went into a second reading of the bill creating a sterling funded debt. The majority seems to be against it.

A LIVELY DAY'S WORK.

A Spicy Debate in the House—Hard on Hurley—A Poor Lookout for the Greenvillians—General Business—Hacking at the Blue Ridge Bonds.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, March 1.

The debates in both branches of the General Assembly, to-day, were on account of the weighty nature of the business before them, unusually protracted, and oftentimes spicy. The bill to make appropriations and to raise supplies for the fiscal year, commencing November 1, 1870, occupied the attention of the Senate for the major part of the session. Numberless amendments were offered reducing the amounts specified by the House, by about one-third, in which condition it finally passed its second reading. It is thought that the House will not concur in the Senate amendments, and that a committee of conference, or probably free conference, will have to settle the matter. In the House the most important measure under discussion was the bill creating a sterling funded debt. The debate took a wide scope, and revealed the fact that many of the debators knew nothing of the merits of the bill, and were only talking for the sake of being heard. Green, of Beaufort, opposed the bill solely on the ground that Tim Hurley had something to do with it, in whom he had no faith. To show he had good grounds for his opinion, he stated in substance that Hurley had promised the Barnwell and Beaufort delegation that, if they voted for the Greenville bill, he, as the chairman of the committee on railroads, would report favorably upon their "pet scheme," the Port Royal Railroad. But now his bill having passed, he positively refuses to stick to the compact, unless they could "show him light" at his own figure, and the delegations were not prepared or willing to do that. Also, that Hurley was never in his seat unless matters of pecuniary benefit to himself were before the House. Myers, in a speech, substantiated Green's remarks. Hurley denied all the statements, except that relating to the compact, and said that if the gentlemen had known the Greenville bill to be a fraud, and voted for it nevertheless, it only showed their dishonesty. The moment he had ascertained it to be a swindle, he voted against it, as the journal would show. The Port Royalists' hatred against the Greenville Ring is immense. They openly declare that but for their promises, they would not have voted for the Greenville swindle, and that if Governor Scott vetoes the bill, they will sustain his action.

SENATE—RESOLUTIONS.

Leslie offered a resolution appropriating $600 as fees and mileage of witnesses summoned and brought hither to testify in the Charleston County commission investigation, which was adopted. Whittemore offered the following, which was, on motion, also adopted:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the State treasurer be, and is hereby, required to give the General Assembly, on Saturday, the 4th instant, an accurate statement of all bonds registered by him, in their numerical order, which have been issued for any purpose whatever on the faith and credit of the State since July, 1868. Such statement to exhibit the number and amount hypothecated, sold and unpaid, and to whom, severally, made payable, and under what law authorized.

LETTER FROM R. C. DELARGE.

The following letter from the land commissioner was read in the Senate, in reply to the evidence given by General Bates, of Spartanburg, before the land commission investigating committee, namely, that he had paid Delarge $1600 for the securing of a bargain in a sale of lands:

COLUMBIA, March 1, 1871.

To Hon W. B. Nash, Senator Richland County:

SIR—A statement having been made on the floor of the Senate this morning that I received a consideration for purchasing a tract of land from one General Bates, of Spartanburg, I hereby brand said statement as basely and maliciously false.

The purchase of the land in question was made by the advisory board, and the board fixed the price to be paid for it, during my absence from Columbia in Beaufort County, without my knowledge, nor did I know of the purchase until I returned and the titles were handed me by General Bates when he demanded payment. The correctness of this statement will, I am assured, be certified by the advisory board whenever they are called upon to do so.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT C. DELARGE,
Land Commissioner.

The letter and testimony it referred to led to a great deal of warm debate, during which startling developments as to the corruption of the institution were made. The whole testimony will be ready for publication in a few days, and the public may anticipate a rich treat.

INTRODUCED—THE YORKVILLE TREASURY.

Rose, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution providing for a special tax levy in York County to pay for the damages done to the county treasurer's and county commissioner's offices by lawless men on Sunday night last.

By Clinton, authoring the sheriff of Lancaster to publish notices of sales of property and execution; by Whittemore, to require the Governor to communicate with the proper authorities of the State of Georgia, with a view to a readjustment of the boundary line between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and authorizing the appointment of three commissioners.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Leslie gave notice of a bill to fund the debt of the State. Whittemore to retire and cancel the hypothecated bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina, and to provide for the withdrawal of the State endorsement on the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

THE PORT ROYAL ROAD.

Smalls, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Port Royal Railroad for two years. Leslie (after hearing the bill read) said, "Yes, indefinitely, because it never will be completed." Smalls declared it would by the time specified. The bill received a first reading.

PAPERS FROM THE HOUSE.

The following bills and joint resolution were received from the House and received a first reading: A bill to recharter the Cypress Causeway; a bill to prohibit the bringing of paupers into the State of South Carolina; a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Homestead Building, Planting and Loan Association of South Carolina;" a bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend an act providing for the assessment and taxation of property;" a bill to incorporate certain religious associations; joint resolution to authorize the county commissioners of Kershaw County to levy a special tax for the purpose of building a county jail.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on enrolled acts reported the following acts and joint resolutions as having been presented to the Governor for his approval: An act to renew and amend the charter of the Town of Bamberg, in the State of South Carolina; an act to compel county treasurers to receive county checks or warrants in payment for county taxes and for other purposes; joint resolution authorizing the State treasurer to reissue to John Phillips, executor of John Campbell, deceased, certain certificates of State stock; joint resolution to provide for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870.

Also the following ready for ratification: An act to amend "An act to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Carolina;" an act to amend "An act to define the criminal jurisdiction of trial justices;" an act to require county commissioners to report to the General Assembly; an act to release the lien of the State upon a lot of land in the City of Charleston, owned by the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of art, mechanical ingenuity and industry, and take a similar lien upon the new hall erected by said South Carolina Institute.

HOUSE.

The bill appropriating $47,000 for the Lunatic Asylum, being the unfinished business, came up first. Whipper's amendment requiring that the work to be done must be definitely specified, and the contract approved according to law, was adopted, and on its final passage the bill received eighty-five votes to two against it.

THE STERLING FUNDED DEBT BILL,

a fund to be exclusively used in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing debt of the State, came up for a second reading, and met with a hard fight. Some very unkind things were said by several of the members during the discussion. After two hour's wrangling the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 52 to 27.

OUR BOUNDARY LINE.

A resolution was offered to-day instructing the Governor to communicate with the proper authorities of Georgia, with a view to the readjustment of the boundary line between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and authorizing the appointment of commissioners, said commissioners to be paid the same per diem as members of the General Assembly. Hayne declared that this was meant as another all-summer job, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. After a lengthy debate the motion to lay on the table was carried.

INTRODUCED.

Kuh introduced a bill to protect the interest of the State in digging and mining for phosphates. The bill provides that licenses shall be issued by the comptroller-general to all citizens of the State, who may apply, on payment of $10, and the filing of a bond for the punctual payment of the royalty prescribed. Every company shall pay $10 annually for each hand employed. The bill also provides for the appointment of an inspector, whose salary shall be one fourth of all the fees paid into the treasury.

Williams introduced a bill declaring the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad null and void. Both bills received a first reading.

PAPERS FROM SENATE.

The concurrent resolution requiring the State treasurer to give an accurate account of all bonds registered or not registered by him, was concurred in by the House and returned to the Senate.

A concurrent resolution instructing the clerks of both Houses to draw pay certificates for expenses of the committee investigating the affairs of the Charleston land commission, was voted down, and pending a discussion on a motion to reconsider, the House adjourned.

THE TRIAL JUSTICE BILL

defining the duties of "trial justices" and constables, and prescribing a mode of procedure to be followed by them, was read a second time, and engrossed. The document originated in the attorney-general's office, and is an able production, containing one hundred and forty-seven sections.

AT LOGGER-HEADS.

Committees on conference were appointed today to settle the differences between the Senate and House, on the bill providing for the drawing of jurors, and the act defining the duties and jurisdiction of county commissioners, neither branch being willing to withdraw its amendments.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Federal Claims Against Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The last accounts from the coal regions represent the laborers, operators and carrying companies as equally stubborn.

J. R. Smith was nominated for postmaster at Meridian, Miss. R. Clark was confirmed as assessor for the First Georgia District.

The President will receive no visitors during the rest of the week.

The next Congress will have the nomination of forty cadets.

The members of the High Commission visited the capitol. The event elicited several stump speeches.

The Senate bill, which passed the Senate and goes to the President, regarding railroads, is as follows:

Whereas, Certain suits are now pending in the United States Courts within the State of Tennessee, against certain railroad corporations in that State, on account of property sold to said corporations by the government, which suits are contested by the defendant corporations, and whereas it is for the interest of the government to speedily adjust and collect the claims of the United States while avoiding the litigation and loss by the insolvency of any such railroad; therefore,

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized and required, if he shall deem it advisable, by and with the advice of the counsel of record in such suits, for the United States and Attorney-General of the United States, to compromise, adjust and settle the same upon such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable and best calculated to protect the interests of the government.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill comes up for its third reading to-morrow.

The appropriations were resumed in night session.

The conference committee on the Texas Pacific Railroad have agreed upon a report for a branch from New Orleans to Marshall, Texas, via Baton Rouge and Alexandria; the trunk from Marshall to San Diego, and a branch from Colorado River, near the thirty-second parallel. Parliamentary courtesy requires that the House must act first on the report.

HOUSE.

A bill passed providing for three commissioners to examine the claims of loyal citizens of the Southern States, for army stores furnished during the rebellion, including the use and loss of vessels employed by the government. The commissioners are not to be residents of the Southern States; shall hold their session at Washington, and then adjourn to such places in the Southern States as they may select, and report their proceedings at each session of Congress. The bill passed restoring James Belger to his rank as major and quartermaster, and goes to the President. The bill removing the political disabilities of ninety-one Kentuckians, which passed the Senate in July, was passed, and goes to the President. Adjourned.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

No News from the Joint High Commission—Another Tilt from Sumner—Senator Revels—Work Before Congress—Substantial Business Matters Crying for Attention, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, February 23.

It will be useless to speculate upon the proceedings and deliberations of the Joint High Commission, which met in this city yesterday. Correspondents and local reporters have interviewed as many of the American members of the commission as could be reached, and the conclusion is general, that nothing will be told until the government shall have received the reports. In all official circles there continues an ardent belief that the results will tend to cement friendly relations between this and the English Government. There were some apprehensions that the Fenian question would be a disturbing element in the discussions to ensue, but these have been dissipated.

Another tilt was expected between Senator Sumner and the administration senators to-day, but it did not occur, the former not making his appearance in the Senate. He has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to resume offensive operations, and really intended doing so on the San Domingo scheme, which was to have received another overhauling by the Massachusetts senator in the discussion of the naval appropriation bill. The administration party is said to have been aghast at the terrible probabilities. It has blown over, however, and the understanding now is that the senator will *not* reopen his batteries. Some opine that the threat to relieve him of the onerous duties of chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in case he continued his attacks upon the administration, had something to do with changing his mind. It is well to await further developments before agreeing to this.

Senator Revels retires to the shades of private life. After the fourth of next month, unless, indeed, the President, in consideration of the fact that the Congressional career of this negro senator has been, when compared with that of certain blatant carpet-baggers as well as rating Radical orators from the far West, of a character demanding approbation sincere, shall appoint him to some office of trust and emolument under the government. This is by no means improbable.

Congress is near the eve of adjournment, and from having expended so much time in considering measures directed against the Southern States, and for the promotion of Radical party strength, all of which are known to the intelligent people of every section, finds now, with only three and a half working days at disposal, that it will be impossible to get through with all the appropriation bills, and some of them will have to go over for the new Congress, which will be in session probably until the middle of April.

When the new session opens, questions will be sprung very different from that which have absorbed the attention of the present and the several preceding ones. There must be some expression of views regarding the solid business interest of the country. The President will hardly send a message to the new Congress, as he considers no necessity exists for so doing. To be consistent, however, he might take the opportunity, which is favorably offered, of recommending anew the passage of a general amnesty law, which, it will be recollected, he suggested in his message, announcing that he had suffered the bill to repeal the test oath to become law without his signature. The *House* may pass a general amnesty law, but it is very doubtful if the Senate would concur, considering that enough has been vouchsafed in the privileges already accorded.

The opinion is very prevalent that the new session will last at least two months. ELK RIDGE.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

The following is the War Department weather report—divisions of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce. Observations taken yesterday, at 4:51 P. M., Charleston time.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta	30.10	75	S	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.16	60	SE	Zephyr.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.24	63	SE	Zephyr.	Fair.
Key West, Fla	30.10	79	E	Brisk.	Fair.
New York	29.87	56	W	Brisk.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.05	64	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.19	71	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington, D.C.	30.04	69	S	Gentle.	Fair.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.24	69	SE	F. Breeze.	Fair.
Norfolk	30.14	68	S	Brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Synopsis of weather report for past twenty-four hours: The pressure has been diminishing gradually since yesterday evening. On the gulf and South Atlantic coast it has been variable; on the East Atlantic it has diminished rapidly; on the lakes fair weather has prevailed; on the South Atlantic, threatening weather, with light rains on the gulf and lower lakes.

Rains have fallen generally on Lake Michigan, and the country south and west of Ohio. Fresh southwesterly winds are now reported from the Gulf to Lake Ontario; fresh and brisk northerly winds on Lake Michigan, and in the extreme Northwest.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the rains west of the Alleghanies will, on Friday, extend generally along the Atlantic coast, with fresh and brisk winds, and that fresh winds and cloudy weather will prevail on the upper lakes.

IMPERIAL GERMANY.

Life at the Imperial Headquart at Versailles—Character of the Old King—Moltke and Bismarck at Daggers' Points—Position of "Our Fritz."

A correspondent of the London Daily News at Versailles communicates some of the things he heard there:

The old King, it appears, is by no means happy as an Emperor. He was only persuaded to accept this title for the sake of his son, "Our Fritz," and he goes about much like some English squire of long descent, who has been induced to allow himself to be converted into a bran new peer, over-persuaded by his ambitious progeny. Between Bismarck and Moltke, he has of late had by no means an easy time. These two worthies, instead of being—as we imagined in Paris—the best of friends, abominate each other. During the siege, Moltke would not allow Bismarck to have a seat at any council of war, and in order to return the compliment, Bismarck has not allowed Moltke to take any part in the negotiations respecting the armistice, except on the points which were exclusively military. Bismarck tells the French that had it not been for him Paris would have been utterly destroyed, while Moltke grumbles because it has not been destroyed, an achievement which this talented captain somewhat singularly imagines would fittingly crown his military career. But this is not the only domestic jar which destroys the harmony of the happy German family at Versailles. In Prussia it has been the habit, from time immemorial, for the heir to the throne to coquet with the Liberals, and to be supposed to entertain progressive opinions. The Crown Prince pursues this hereditary policy of his family. He has surrounded himself with intelligent men hostile to the present state of things, and who understand that in the present age no country can be great and powerful where all who are not country gentlemen, chamberlains or officers are excluded from all share in its government. Bismarck, on the other hand, is the representative, or rather the business man, of the squirearchy and of the Vons; much in the same way as Mr. Disraeli is of the Conservatives in England. As both are men of genius, they in all probability both despise their own friends and scoff at the prejudices; a pretended belief in which has served them as a stepping stone to power. The consequence of this divergency of opinion is that Bismarck and "Our Fritz" are very nearly what schoolboys call "cuts," and consequently when the old King dies, Bismarck's power will die with him, unless he is wise enough to withdraw beforehand from public life. "Our Fritz," I hear, has done his best to prevent the Prussian batteries from doing any serious damage to Paris, and has not concealed from his friends that he considers that the bombardment was, in the words of Fouche, worse than a crime—an error.

Scenes Outside Paris.

A foreign paper of recent date contains the following graphic account of the scenes around Paris. Its correspondent says:

To-day I have ridden more than half round Paris. Lagny is swarming with German tradesmen, hungry for business when once they can get into Paris, which is not yet allowed. Every road is thronged with the inhabitants of the country surrounding Paris, pouring out of the city in which they have so long been immured. You see sad sights at every step. Families gazing hopelessly at their shattered homes, or women timidly asking permission of the Germans to be allowed a corner in their own house wherein to shelter their children. I have seen a French nobleman, visiting his own chateau, asked as a guest by the German occupants to drink a glass of his own wine, and proffered a shakedown in one of his own bedrooms. I have seen delicate ladies, with jewels on their fingers, grubbing in the fields for frosted vegetables, while the nursemaid stood in the rear with the sobbing children, and the father moved about picking up scraps of firewood to warm the damp hearth in the wrecked chateau. I have seen the stupefied farmer gazing dreamily on the battery emplacements cumbering his fields, and at the shell-craters behind them, as if the solid works were spectral apparitions, and would melt away and leave the easy furrows, if he only looked long enough. Faces have passed me not good to look upon. Dark faces of French ladies inside carriages with tightened muscles, and eyes flashing full of silent passion, as the German sentry stopped them in the ruined village, in the rough Teuton manner, and demanded their papers. There were lurid faces of men, too, with knitted brows and suppressed angry despair working in each feature. Yet the picture has its other side, thanks to French adaptability and light-heartedness. A family finds its wine-shop empty, and the roof off. In a couple of hours things are patched up somewhat, the buried bottles are unearthed, and a brisk over-the-counter trade is going on. Another family turns up in an omnibus, with impediments, including an assortment of babies and green umbrellas, only to find its home tenanted by Saxon soldiers. Pack closer is the order with the Teutons. Room is made for the new-comers. The corporal takes the baby, while the mother tries what Erbswurst soup is like; and the old household settles down into something marvellously like content. The nondescript appearance of the French *emigrés* is almost ludicrous. Some come out arrayed in the pink of sporting attire; others in dress coats. I met a young man on a velocipede.

ALL QUIET IN PARIS.

THE TREATY OF PEACE RATIFIED.

Occupation of Paris by a German Army—Admirable Behavior of the People—Kaiser Wilhelm will not Enter the City—The Germans Keep to their Quarters—Our Fritz to Review the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The following dispatch was received by Secretary Fish:

PARIS, March 2—Noon.

"The German entry into Paris was peaceful and quiet. All is calm in the city."

(Signed) WASHBURNE.

BORDEAUX, March 1.

The Assembly voted to ratify the preliminary treaty by 546 to 107.

PARIS, March 1.

At 10 o'clock thirty thousand Germans entered the city with ninety-six pieces of artillery, and the usual proportion of cavalry.

The zone surrendered to the Prussians is nearly clear of the French. It commences at the extreme southwest corner of the enceinte which forms a point, and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, of which the Seine forms the east side, the enceinte from Pont du Jour to the Pont des Fermes the west side, and the Faubourg St-Honore and the Avenue des Fermes, from the Rue Royale to the enceinte, the north side or base. The only points within these limits retained by the French are the baking establishment of the army of Paris, the Quai de Billy and the Pont de Jena. Few people were on the streets. Most of the women out were in mourning going to mass. The Germans used no music except the drum and trumpet for signals. The Germans were astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of the streets. The statues in the Place de la Concorde were covered with crape.

LONDON, March 1.

The barricades in the northern and eastern faubourgs of Paris are only precautionary, and will only be used if the Germans should overstep the assigned limits.

VERSAILLES, March 1.

The Emperor has returned from Long Champs where he reviewed the army entering Paris.

The following correspondence has passed between the Emperor of Germany and Czar Alexander. The Emperor, in his letter to the Czar, after stating the terms upon which peace had been concluded, says: "We have arrived at the end of a glorious and bloody war, which was precipitated by the frivolity of the French. Prussia remembers that you prevented the spread of the war. God bless you." The Czar replied that he shared the joy felt by his illustrious brother, and hoped for a durable peace. He had proved a devoted friend. The happiness and glory of Russia and Prussia were now insured.

The London Times' special says Rothschild promises to pay the entire indemnity to Germany within a year, by which the German army of occupation will be got rid of at the end of that time. Prince Frederick Charles is to be Governor of Champagne, headquarters at Rheims. The Emperor of Germany will merely pass through Paris and his new possessions, en route to Berlin.

The Latest—The Occupation of Paris.

LONDON, March 2.

Paris dispatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to prepare quarters. At half-past 8 the Palais d'Industrie was occupied. Some battalions soon after paraded in the Place de la Concorde. There were but a small number of the inhabitants present, and no demonstrations were made. There was soon a line of German troops along the Seine, from Point du Jour, to the Palais Bourbon, while on the right bank the French National Guards stopped the passage of all persons in uniform. The horse patrols circulated and occupied their quarters. No acts of depredation were committed. The main body of Germans formed at Long Champs and in the Bois de Boulogne, where a review was held, and they entered Paris at noon. The Emperor's staff are quartered at the Palace of the Elysee. General Kamecke commands the army of occupation. A Prussian military commission has been established to receive complaints of inhabitants who deserted the occupied quarters. The public buildings are deserted and closed. The Emperor declares he will not enter the city. The Crown Prince will review the German army.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The Telegram has a special from Paris. It says the inhabitants maintain the same quiet and sturdy independence they showed on the morning of the entry of the Prussians. There were no demonstrations by the people, and the troops prepared to bivouac in the Champs Elysees. The neighborhood is without apparent excitement. The French troops who guarded the barracks and bridges behaved admirably, and under great provocation restrain their temper and keep cool. There has been no disposition on the part of the officers and men of the Prussian army to wander beyond the barricaded limits, even without a military uniform. The Prussians soldiers, if discovered in some parts of Paris, would be attacked by an angry mob.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Sir Stafford Northcote left New York for Washington yesterday.

United States Judge Busteed is on trial in Montgomery for imprisoning the State auditor in June last, for alleged contempt. Damages $250,000.

The French supply ship sailed from New York yesterday.

THE PORT ROYAL SWINDLE.

Text of the Bill.

The following is the full text of the infamous Port Royal Railroad bill, which the lobbyists are now striving to push through the General Assembly:

A BILL RELATING TO THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the charter of the Port Royal Railroad is hereby amended, to enable them to complete and equip their railroad. The comptroller-general of this State is hereby authorized and directed to enter upon the books of the company, in the name of the State, a subscription for one million of dollars to the capital stock of the company.

Paragraph 1. That whenever such subscription shall be made, and in order to pay for the same, the comptroller-general shall issue and deliver to the company the bonds of the State to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, each bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with coupons attached, for the payment of the interest semi-annually, at the rate of six cents per centum per annum, both principal and interest payable in coin; said bonds to be signed by the comptroller-general and countersigned by the treasurer of the State, and the coupons to be signed by the written or engraved signature of the treasurer of the State; and for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds, as the same may fall due, the faith and credit of the State is hereby pledged.

Paragraph 2. That an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be, and is hereby levied upon the taxable property of the State, sufficient to pay the interest, as the same shall fall due.

Paragraph 3. That the proviso heretofore enacted, whereby the said company was required to complete fifty miles of their railroad by the 1st day of January, 1871, is hereby repealed, and the time for the completion of the whole road is extended to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1873.

Paragraph 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. W. N. Fluitt met with a very severe if not fatal accident at the steam saw mill of Messrs. Stutts & Beck, on Monday evening last. It appears that he was loading a wagon with lumber, when from some cause he was thrown down, and several pieces of heavy lumber falling on him, broke his leg in two places, just above the ankle and immediately below the knee, and otherwise bruised and injured his person. His condition, we understand, is considered very dangerous.—*Kingstree Star.*

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

MARKED DOWN.

TO REDUCE STOCK, WE OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR

WINTER GOODS.

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

NAMELY:

BEAVER OVER SACKS, $38 and $40, to $35

BEAVER OVER SACKS, $35, to $28

BEAVER OVER SACKS, $30 and $32, to $25

BEAVER AND MELTON OVER SACKS, $25 and $28, to $20

BEAVER AND MELTON OVER SACKS, $18 and $22, to $15

BEAVER AND MELTON OVER SACKS, $14 and $15, to $11

UNION BEAVER OVER SACKS, $10, to $7

UNION BEAVER OVER SACKS, $7, to $5

BEAVER, KING WILLIAM, $28, to $20

BEAVER, KING WILLIAM, $20, to $15

CHINCHILLA D. B. SACKS, $25, to $20

CHINCHILLA D. B. SACKS, $15, to $12

CHINCHILLA D. B. SACKS, $12, to $10

CHINCHILLA D. B. SACKS, $10, to $8.

WE HAVE IN STOCK,

A FULL LINE OF GOODS,

SUITABLE

FOR MENS' WEAR.

J. H. LAWTON & CO.,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING.

Men's Underwear.

THE CHEAPEST

STAR SHIRTS AND COLLARS

IN THE CITY ARE TO BE FOUND AT

E. SCOTT'S

STAR SHIRT EMPORIUM,

MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

STAR SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, AND A

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Bitters.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read a few of the Testimonials in regard to the EFFICACY of that STERLING MEDICINE,

OLD CAROLINA BITTERS.

A few Certificates from the many in our possession from persons who have tested the OLD CAROLINA BITTERS:

FROM THE POSTMASTER AT TUMBLING SHOALS, S. C.

TUMBLING SHOALS, S. C., April 9, 1870.

Messrs. GOODRICH, WINEMAN & Co., Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen—This is to inform you that about a year ago I was in delicate health, worn out with old age and hard work, weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds; upon request I commenced using the OLD CAROLINA BITTERS. After using nine bottles, I felt as well and vigorous as thirty years ago—went to work and made money. I weighed, after using the above, one hundred and seventy-two pounds. I have since been strong and hale. Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, and success say I to the OLD CAROLINA BITTERS.

(Signed) RANSOM PHILLIPS, P. M.,
Tumbling Shoals, S. C.

FROM ANDREW CHAMBERS, IRWINTON, GA.

IRWINTON, GA., September 25, 1869.

Messrs. GOODRICH, WINEMAN & Co.:

Gentlemen—When in your city, two weeks ago, your Dr. Service gave me a bottle of your celebrated CAROLINA BITTERS, which I brought home for my father, whose health was very feeble. After using it he was so well pleased with its effects, that he considers them almost indispensable. Please find enclosed sixteen, ($16,) the price of two cases; direct them W. J. Chambers & Son, No. 16, C. R. R. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) ANDREW CHAMBERS.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

FORT VALLEY, GA., September 15, 1869.

Messrs. GOODRICH, WINEMAN & Co., Charleston:

Gentlemen—I take great pleasure in informing you that my wife has experienced great benefit from the use of the OLD CAROLINA BITTERS. It is certainly a good medicine, and I would be pleased if you would send me another dozen immediately. Respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) JNO. A. HOUSER.

Sold by all Druggists in Charleston. The trade supplied by

GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.,
Principal Depot, No. 35 Hayne street.

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SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE.

A new FRENCH DYE HOUSE has been opened at No. 359 King street, where DYEING in all colors, and Cleaning of all kinds is done at the shortest notice and in the best style.

I. BILLER, French Dyer,
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For sale by DR. H. BAER,
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$95,000 $95,000

LAST CHANCE TO SEE WHAT $5 WILL DO.

$5 Will secure a Share in the Aiken Premium $5
$5 Land Sale.....invest $5
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$5 Will secure to some shareholder the Derby Mansion and 25 acres of Vineyard and $5
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$5 valued at $10,000.....invest $5
$5 Will secure to some shareholder "Ginhouse Farm," 165 acres..... $5
$5 valued at $6000.....invest $5
$5 Will secure to some shareholder who invests, a Peach Orchard, valued at $3500 $5
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$5 valued at $3000.....invest $5
$5 Will secure to some shareholder a fine $5
$5 Villa Site, with Cottage, Garden, &c., $5
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$5 Will secure to 88 other shareholders valuable properties, ranging in value from $5
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$5 These Real Estate Prizes..... $5
$5 valued at $95,000, are located in the beautiful Town of Aiken, South Carolina... $5
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$5 "WHAT FIVE DOLLARS WILL DO." $5

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which,
Taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The most liberal terms to Clubs.

For description of the valuable Real Estate, Prizes, notices of the press, names of Committee to make the Drawing, home endorsements, and general character of the enterprise and management, send for pamphlet. Remittances for shares should be made with Postoffice Money Order, or currency in registered letter, or by Express. Address J. C. DERBY, General Manager, Augusta Ga.

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THE SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Income, per annum.....1,000,000
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