The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 1938. CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

EFFECT OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF OUR SHADY SOLONS.

Scenes Around the Statehouse—Cashing Pay Certificates—The Gains of the Lobbyists—"Honest John" in Rhyme—The Hegira of the Black Lawgivers, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 25.

Although there has been a steady increase in trade and general prosperity in this city, which even the disturbing political demagogues who are endeavoring to disorganize labor and communities in the counties above, though retarding, have failed to defeat, there seems to exist a kind of lethargy, made more apparent because of the livelier scenes during the winter past.

The legislative halls, whose walls have for so long a time withstood the roaring of the redundant Whittemore, echoed the piercing shrieks of the voluble Byas, and whispered the "penny wise and pound foolish" simperings of the Mobley, are now closed, and no longer afford a menagerical arena wherein curiosity-seekers from North, East and West found something new under the sun—the *rara avis* born of reconstruction, the conception of which, however, is left for our friend Darwin—something never before witnessed on this broad globe, and something that the taxpayers of South Carolina most devoutly pray may never be witnessed again.

They are gone. I mean the performers in the menagerie, and not the walls; the latter remain, besmeared with tobacco juice masticated from the native twist of the mountains and the more fastidious plug of the seaboard, a kind of monument to degeneration which tells full well "whose been here since I've been gone." Shades of McDuffie and Calhoun! How have we fallen.

Members of the defunct Legislature could be seen for several days dodging mysteriously in and out of places frequented by "money changers," and the appearances of countenances furnished a very correct index to the amount of success met with. Some few were able to go home with their certificates in their pockets; others were not, and reduced to extremities, board bills and "supper" charges staring them in the face, they sold for what they could get. These certificates gradually went down, until no offers at forty cents on the dollar could be had.

A certain county official of Richland, whose business it is to sometimes lock up people, did a thriving business, and has locked up several thousands of his dollars in this class of speculating securities. Frequent trips of the little basket buggy in the direction of the State treasury were not calculated to strengthen the confidence of holders in any monopoly, but a somewhat fierce reconnoissance of the whole situation developed the fact that there were not nickels enough in that mysterious institution to make a jingle; besides the head-centre, probably frightened by the working of an uneasy and uncertain conscience, and mysterious hints at his personal welfare, had, in his characteristic vibrations, *pendulummed* himself with an unusually sudden jerk into the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York City, where it is stated he may be anxiously waiting the "death of another aunt."

There have been some strange doings. In several instances the attaches have been unable to find their certificates, and were wandering and wondering about the streets penniless, until, in reply to their inquiries, they were convinced that they had better inquire of their delegation at home. There was a rumor also that in the famous Blue Ridge Railroad Ring the *master* had held on too tightly to the lion's share of the spoils; certain it is that a certain senator generally conceded to have been the "wheel horse" in that arrangement did not stand upon the order of his going after the General Assembly adjourned, but went at once.

The lobbyists have counted up their gains—no small count according to rumor. They were hard workers, had a good field, and, if all accounts are correct, the laborer has received the hire he was worthy of. Sundry political speculations founded on the results, financially, are already afloat, one rumor being to the effect that "Honest John" may try his luck Congressionally in the Fourth District. Money is powerful, and, in these days, if it should be used to such purpose by any one, it would not be unreasonable to doubt a failure.

By the way, speaking of lobbyists, there was a few days since a little squib in rhyme, that hit some one connected with the ring rather severely, floating around here. Columbia has in her day produced a poet or two of renown; they evidently did not compose the following, as they lived in more virtuous times; and although the rhyme is a little bungling, no one familiar with some of the facts, as they would show upon the surface occasionally during the past session, can find much fault with the verse. Here it is:

"HONEST JOHN."

In modern times there never has dwelt
A lobbyist, sure, of more *bon ton*,
Where any device, that could be smelt,
Could out smell him, "Our Honest John."

Of good address for prevailing ills,
Familiar with the secret way,
Honest John was best on railroad bills
And such like schemes that always pay.

A road or two to consolidate,
By sundry wily, well laid schemes;
And the Legislature of a State
Always with him was the best of means.

When one scheme failed he had another,
Without the credit, but "C. O. D.;"
Conscience then he was sure to smother
By the little arrangement of "You see we."

With croppy hair and blithe of form
And waist fat, all doubts to still,
This railroad man, "Our Honest John,"
Could always pass a railroad bill.

Moral.

Whenever on paper you write your name
Mind who is standing around you,
Or perhaps some day the little game
Will very securely impound you.

Well, they all now rest from their labors. The Honorable the Representative Pompey Snipes has succeeded in getting his certificate shaved, and once more holds the rudder of his canoe among the protruding oyster beds of Combahee and Salkehatchie. The Honorable the Senator Abraham Sharpshins has ratified his contract for driving the birds from the rice fields of Waccamaw and Brookgreen, using his legislative knowledge to good advantage in a due regard for the "acting claw" of the act that prohibits him from receiving pay for said services in anything but currency.

The Honorable October Somesense betakes himself to the mountain counties to engineer the charges against honest farmers, who are fortunate enough to have a little land left after paying taxes, so that the warrant-servers may make sure of their man when the political gods shall call for him. The army of porters, call-boys, clerks, and even poor old Grant, the stoker in the office of the genial clerk of the Senate, and the most honest of them all, have vanished, like a dark cloud before the pleasant breezes of the dawning summer morning. The "maumas" who kept the peanut stands that supplied the law-makers with the means of accompanying the long debates with the rattling music of the cracking shells, combine with their sisters of sundry boarding-houses in averring that the Legislature had some dishonest members in it. Little rolls of besmeared but carefully kept "I. O. U.'s" are the only offerings many of them have for the constable when he shall come for their cow to pay the bills contracted for fish, flesh and food, that has tickled the palates of the loud-mouthed majority during the session. Even the venerable Dennis, not the upholsterer, but him from the Green Isle, who, through the changing scenes of thirty-six years, has been a watchful vigil in the Statehouse, asserts that "Bedad they're gone; its lucky, fur they'd stay as long as iver a dhrap in the threasury or a booket uv coal in the cellar."

This is a description of a little of what Columbia has lost during the past week, and yet "she's not sad."

SALUDA.

THE IRON HEEL IN SPARTANBURG.

Wholesale Arrests of Farmers—Fears of a Total Failure of the Crops—Accidental Drowning—Destructive Fire at Summit Station.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 27.

A large number of arrests have been made in Spartanburg within the past few days for alleged violations of the enforcement act. Four out of five of the persons arrested are farmers, who are thus taken away from their work at the most critical part of the season. Other citizens are fleeing from the county to escape arrest, and Republicans and Democrats are alike praying for a postponement of the arrests in order to prevent the frightful sufferings that would result from the failure of the crops.

Lewis Edwards, a respectable farmer of Abbeville, was drowned while intoxicated. His friends are now dragging for the body. This makes three lives lost from this cause within three weeks.

The large saw mills at Summit Station, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, were burned this morning, with the engines, machinery, and many thousand feet of lumber.

SALUDA.

THE COLORED VOTE AND PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Card from Senator Gaillard.

CHARLESTON, March 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the Republican:

In looking over your issue of the 26th instant, I see in what appears to be an editorial an assertion which ought not to go to the country unrebuked and denied.

I believe a newspaper which claims to be the exponent of the views and interests of a person or party, ought to be truthfully informed as to its wish and will, so as not to send anything abroad except that which is strictly true; and the promulgations are these. In speaking of Lieutenant-Governor Ransier's letter, you say "That Mr. Ransier is an influential member of the electoral delegation from this State, and that this delegation acts under instructions not to vote for Grant as the nominee if he refuses to yield to certain political demands necessary to party rule in this State," &c.

Now, I most emphatically deny that the delegation has any such instructions. The only place they could get instructions was in the convention, and I am sure they did not get them there, for not a man who was elected dared to breathe in the convention that he was hostile to Grant, for if he had he or they would not have been elected.

The Republicans of South Carolina have no just cause nor grounds for complaint against President Grant. Let us consider this one fact if nothing more. By his rigid enforcement of the enforcement act the Republicans of this State are enabled to repose in quietness on their couches at night; and for that blessing, if nothing more, he ought to have our heartfelt gratitude. We should demonstrate the same by our earnest support, and when I speak thus, I speak the sentiment of the masses of the Republicans.

I am well aware there is some opposition to President Grant, but it is limited to a very few, and they are actuated by personal motives. I know all about it.

There are some men who want to control everything in this State, and out of it, too, and any man who refuses to yield to their dictations is an enemy to Republicanism, and must be got rid off.

Now, sir, I do deprecate this low, contemptible kind of political warfare, this shooting at a man through a crack, or "blastifying" him over the shoulder of another.

I was rejoiced in the reissuing of a daily Republican paper in our city. I thought that we would have a good conciliating paper, but it seems to be only a spleen-bag for a few who would be leaders and dictators. The opposition is confined chiefly to the Second Congressional District. I do not include Mr. Ransier, for I endorse every word he said in his letter, and I believe, in conclusion, he uttered the sentiments of the Republicans of this State. Yours, &c., in peace,

S. E. GAILLIARD.

A COURT HELD BY MISTAKE.

The Circuit Court for York County commenced its sittings last Tuesday, Judge Thomas presiding. The grand jury reported only two true bills, one against John Shaw and Robert McCorkle, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill; and the other against Lawrence Withers and Andrew Bridges, charged with larceny. The grand jury was discharged on Tuesday evening. The only case taken up was that of the State against Thomas Spencer and W. P. Roddy, charged with the felonious taking and carrying away nine bales of cotton, the property of W. B. Daniels, in January, 1871. The bill of indictment laid the offence in two counts, one for grand larceny the other for breach of trust. S. P. Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, Colonel W. B. Wilson for the defence. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged from custody. After the trial of this case the court adjourned until the first Monday in July next. This sudden and most unexpected termination of the session was occasioned by the discovery of a very recent act of Assembly, changing the time for holding court. Hereafter the Circuit Court of York County will be held on the first Monday in March, July and November. The term just ended was illegal, and its proceedings are null and void.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

RICHMOND, VA., March 27.

The Legislature having adjourned *sine die* without passing the tax bill, the Governor has called an extra session.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.

All three of the schemes proposed to effect rapid transit in New York City—the Depressed Railroad, the Underground Railroad and the Elevated Railroad bills—were reported adversely by the Senate railroad committee this morning.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—The British frigate Royal Alfred arrived at Annapolis yesterday.

—The New York Produce Exchange will be closed on Good Friday.

—Michael Hayes, charged with the murder of O'Donnell fifteen years ago, was yesterday committed for trial in New York.

—The first session of a Federal court held in Brownsville, Texas, for several years, has just ended.

—Mary Rose Gonthreaux, Superior Vicar of the Order of the Sacred Heart, died in Chicago yesterday, at the age of forty-seven.

—Pending the action of Congress regarding the tariff on coffee, trade in New York has been stagnant. The bonded warehouses are filled, and there has been a decrease in the withdrawals this year of eight million pounds.

—The coal miners of Shenango, Mahoning and Tuscarora Valleys have served a notice of their intention to strike for an advance of twenty-five cents per ton after the 1st of April.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—One of the most important events in English aquatic circles, "the University Boat Race," took place Saturday morning on the Thames, the winning crew being Cambridge. Great excitement has existed during the past few days on account of rumors that the Oxford crew contemplated making what is called a "draw" of the affair, on account of the indisposition of one of their number, but that apprehension was unfounded. Both crews have been in active training for the past six weeks. Their aggregate weight was—Oxford 1452½ pounds; Cambridge 1425 pounds, consisting of nine men each. The first race between these two university clubs was in 1829, which was won by Oxford. Since that time they have had twenty-eight regular contests; Oxford winning fifteen and Cambridge thirteen.

TOPICS IN THE STATE.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHERAW.

The Condition of the Town—Old Land-Marks—The Monument to the Confederate Dead—Our First Narrow Gauge Railroad.

[FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.]

CHERAW, March 25.

Cheraw is much more city-like than most of the small towns in South Carolina. Its streets are wide and straight, intersect each other at right angles, and present to the view comparatively compact rows of houses. It contains many fine and commodious residences; one of the most noteworthy of these is the mansion of the late Colonel Allan Macfarlan. The business portion of Cheraw suffered severely during the war. Front street, the location of most of the stores, was entirely laid in ashes by Sherman's army. Since then it has been built up; a portion of it again burnt and again rebuilt. The present stores are, however, said to be not as good as the first destroyed; they are chiefly wooden buildings, one story high. A large town hall and a market house are among the principal buildings. The Episcopal Church here is probably one of the oldest wooden buildings upon this Continent, having been built some time previous to the Revolution of 1775; it is in a state of excellent preservation. While at Cheraw, Lord Rawdon quartered his troops in this building; the graves of a number of his soldiers are still to be seen in the cemetery attached.

Considerable education and refinement is to be found here at present, and previous to the war this was one of the healthiest sections of our State. A lyceum is one of the features of the place, but, unfortunately, most of their books were destroyed by the same ruthless hands that converted a beautiful street into an ashy waste. It is rumored that the Rev. James W. Miles, of Charleston, has consented to deliver a lecture before this body in a short time. The Ladies' Memorial Association have erected a beautiful monument in the Episcopal Cemetery to the memory of the Confederate dead. It is a shaft of snow-white marble, four sided, tapering upwards, about eight feet tall, and covered by a four-sided capital, representing the front of a gently sloping roof upon a block of brown granite four feet square by two feet deep. On one side of the shaft is embossed a lyre, surrounded by the following inscription: "Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association to the memory of our heroic dead, who fell at Cheraw during the war of 1861-'65; DEO VINDICE;" on the next an uprooted oak with, "Fallen but not dead. They have crossed over the river, and they rest in the shade of the trees." The third side of the shaft presents the stanza:

"Stranger, bold champions
Of the South revere,
And view these tombs with love—
Brave heroes slumber here."

On the fourth and last side is an anchor with a broken cable, above which is the verse, "Love and Honored, though Unknown;" and beneath, in large capitals, the single word, "Hope."

Cheraw was at one time one of the most important inland cotton markets in the South. So long ago as forty or fifty years it received thirty-two thousand bales of cotton annually. Since the war, however, the receipts of this article have greatly fallen off—so much so that this year not one-third of the above number of bales have been received. A tannery and a shoe factory constitute one of the peculiarities of the place. The leather turned out is of excellent quality, and the shoes made at the factory will not compare unfavorably with Northern goods of the same class. The tannery and factory are owned by Mr. F. Lynch, a South Carolinian.

The Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, from this point to Salisbury, North Carolina, is being pushed vigorously towards completion. The grading has been finished to within three miles of Wadesboro', North Carolina, twenty-five miles distant. The company expect to have this portion of the road completed and in operation by the first of September next. The track will be three feet gauge, making the first narrow gauge railroad in South Carolina.

The principal business men of this place are: W. L. Ried & Co., J. T. McNair, H. D. Malloy, C. A. Brock & Brother, P. H. Brock, D. Matheson, Ellerbe & Duval, A. G. Bright, J. H. Medlin, W. J. L. Reid & Sons, and H. Farrelly, in assorted goods; and Dr. W. B. Smith and Dr. McLain in the drug line.

SPRITE.

MAD ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

The Fertilizer Fever in Greenville—Prospects of the Crop—A Heavy Risk—Political Affairs—The Infamous Blue Ridge Bill—Is There no Remedy?

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GREENVILLE, March 23.

Snow! snow! snow! This is the tenth snow. All around is Arctic. It fell yesterday all day. There was no wind. It is six inches deep. It is a great fertilizer, and no doubt will benefit the soil, but it sadly interrupts the farmer's work, which is now at least a whole month behind, and it will check very much the swelling buds, and vegetation generally. Provender for cattle is very scarce and dear, and this year it has taken twice as much to keep them as last year. We have not had ten days of bright sunshine since Christmas.

The people here are not, however, discouraged. The preparations for farming are extraordinary. They are mad about fertilizers. About 700 tons have already been sold in this city, and probably 1000 tons will be, which, at $50 per ton, would be $50,000. This is principally, however, on credit, perhaps three-fourths. If the season is favorable they will pay well, but if not, it will involve the farmers in heavy debt and injure them much. The fertilizers are invaluable and generally pay a handsome per cent., but not always. I hear from the Peedee country

"That in long and short,
In round and square,
It is fertilizers, fertilizers,
Everywhere."

This is now the great hope of the farmer.

The fires in our community have ceased since two arrests have been made. It is supposed we have the real offenders. People here of all parties are dissatisfied with the last Legislature and the present state of things. The Blue Ridge Railroad bill is rank with corruption; it smells to Heaven. It is regarded as intolerable; the worst thing the Legislature ever done; the most wanton and uncalled for. If there be any proper remedy the people are prepared to apply it. If it has a friend up here I never heard of him. It is execrable. Can nothing be done?

SOMERS.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—The town elections in Mullins, last Saturday, resulted in the election of Dr. R. Vampil, intendant, and Stephen Smith, A. E. Gilchrist, James Norton and D. W. Ketchum wardens.

—The citizens of Mullins, says the Marion Star, proposes soon to erect a handsome academy with a Masonic lodge in the second story; also a large and comfortable union church at which all denominations can worship. The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company will build a suitable warehouse by the time spring trade opens.

—The Governor has appointed Dr. John Lunney auditor of Darlington County, vice J. S. Fillebrown; and P. R. Rivers, of Edgefield County, and G. M. Mattison and J. S. Bonchillou, of Abbeville County, notaries public.

—The Columbia Union learns that a number of pickpockets have departed from the Northern cities in a Southern direction, and expresses the apprehension that some of them may turn up in Columbia. Don't be alarmed. No shrewd thief would ever expect any pickings in a place that the South Carolina Legislature had just visited.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

BROOKLYN, March 27.

The Pierrepont House, on the corner of Montague and Hicks streets, caught fire this morning and is still burning. The hotel is seven stories high, and contained a large number of persons, all of whom are believed to have escaped.

MONTREAL, March 27.

Garth's metal works were damaged by fire to-day to the extent of twenty thousand dollars—fully insured.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

A Long Debate on the Tariff—No Hopes of Free Tea and Coffee—Sumner and Pinchbeck Fraternizing—The Scotch Rite Masons.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

In the Senate to-day the bill for the relief of purchasers of real estate from the government at Harper's Ferry was passed. It postpones the enforcement of the collection of the purchase money three years. The House amendment to the St. Croix Railroad bill was defeated by a vote of sixteen to thirty. The tariff bill was taken up and the proposal to admit salt free of duty was discussed at great length, but without final action. The tone of this discussion discourages the hope of free tea and coffee.

In the House the conference report for printing proceedings was adopted. The discussion of the bill designating the site for the Baltimore and Potomac depot was resumed, and the House voted thirteen times, but without any definite action.

Archer succeeds Vorhees on the naval investigating committee.

The House, yesterday afternoon, adopted the following: "Resolved, That from the evidence taken thus far, before the committee on banking and currency, in regard to the failures of national banks, it is the judgment of the committee that the successful management of the currency bureau requires a change in the officer at the head of that bureau."

Sumner and Pinchbeck were closeted together for a long time this morning, and Pinchbeck dined with Sumner.

Sumner yesterday protested against the right of the arms committee to examine him, and the committee this morning issued a peremptory summons to compel his attendance as a witness. Some curious complications appeared inevitable, but this morning Sumner appeared before the committee and gave his testimony, but under a renewal of his protest of yesterday.

The Supreme Council of Scotch Rite Masons will probably meet in Louisville May 16th, and not in San Francisco, as previously announced. Albert Pike will preside.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, March 27.

The steamship Nestorian which left Liverpool yesterday for Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, took out one hundred and fifty colonists who intend settling in Nebraska.

The Tichborne claimant, who is now in prison awaiting trial on a charge of perjury, has published a card appealing to the public for subscriptions to aid him in making his defence.

Sir Charles Dilke is in the city.

France has given notice of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Belgium.

MADRID, March 27.

Indications of disorder are increasing as the election approaches. Disturbances have occurred at Grenada.

PARIS, March 27.

Marshal Bazaine has received permission to publish a pamphlet justifying his conduct at Metz.

The council general of the Department of the Seine has voted an appropriation of 18,000,000 francs for the schools of Paris.

The Constitutionnel again asserts that negotiations are proceeding between France and Germany looking to the speedy liberation of the French territory from the presence of German troops, and that the German Government is favorably inclined towards some arrangement by which this result may be attained. Germany, says the Consitutionnel, is willing to order the evacuation of that portion of France now occupied by its troops, upon the immediate payment of 500,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, in remaining two and a half milliards in yearly instalments.

The report that Washburne and Remusat had negotiated a literary convention is contradicted.

THE ERIE GAMBLERS.

Sudden Fall of Prices—Great Slaughter Among the Bulls.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The Erie excitement was renewed with vigor at an early hour to-day, forming, as usual of late, the great feature of the day on Wall street. The opening sales were at 66, but stock suddenly broke from this point and tumbled rapidly to 60. This was occasioned by late telegrams from London reporting decline to 51½ for American certificates, and 53¾ for protected certificates. In the great decline here this morning, many unfortunate bull speculators were slaughtered. After this was over, the price rallied to 62½, but later fell off again to 60¾, finally rallying again to 62. The balance of the stock market was stronger after the excitement consequent upon the fall in Erie had subsided.

A SPANISH WAR CLOUD.

JAMAICA, March 27.

The steamer Elba, which sailed from Aspinwall last Friday, reports that the Virginius and the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which was blockading here, were preparing for battle. Both had steam up and guns in position. The Spanish man-of-war Tornado was entering the port when the Elba left.

THE OHIO RADICALS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 27.

The Radical State Convention meets here to-day, with Alphonzo Hart as temporary chairman. John C. Lee was elected permanent president, and made a speech in favor of Grant's administration, which was warmly applauded. Captain A. T. Wykeoff was nominated for secretary of State on the first ballot.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Clear weather will generally prevail on Thursday from the lower lakes to the Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic. An area of low barometer will probably move eastward over the northwest, with diminishing pressure throughout the Mississippi Valley, and extending eastward over the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley, with southerly to easterly winds. Increased cloudiness will prevail north and west of the Ohio Valley, with, very probably, threatening weather. Rising temperature is probable for the stations east of the Rocky Mountains on Thursday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.—4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.09	66	N	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.12	53	N	Fresh.	Clear.
Boston	30.06	39	N	Fresh.	Fair.
Charleston	30.08	58	SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	30.16	38	NE	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.26	55	NW	Light.	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	30.26	61	E	Light.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	29.99	73	NW	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.12	56	NE	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.21	59	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Mt. Washington.	29.98	22	W	Fresh.	Fair.
New Orleans	30.13	64	N	Fresh.	Clear.
New York	30.04	46	N	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.10	46	NE	Fresh.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.08	52	NW	Fresh.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.08	39	NE	Gentle.	Clg Up.
Savannah	30.06	60	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.13	57	SE	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.10	52	NW	Fresh.	Clear.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.10	52	NE	Fresh.	Clear.

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES.—After a suppression of three hundred years monastic life has revived again in England, and its spread is one of the most remarkable signs of the time. Under the spirit of religious toleration the various ancient orders of Monks, the Benedictines, Dominicans, Capuchins, Augustines, Cistercians and others have established themselves in various parts of England, and have evinced the ancient aptitude of the Roman Church for securing choice localities.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Published by Authority.

AN ACT to Reduce all Acts and Parts of Acts to Determine and Perpetuate the Homestead, into one Act, and to Amend the same.

SECTION 1. 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:

That whenever the real estate of any head of a family resident in this State shall be levied upon by virtue of any mesne or final process issued from any court upon any judgment obtained upon any right of action, whether arising previous or subsequent to the ratification of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, if the same be the family homestead of such person, the sheriff or other officer executing said process shall cause a homestead, such as said person may select, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars, to be set off to said person in the manner following, to wit: He shall cause three appraisers to be appointed, one to be named by the creditor, one by the debtor, and one by himself, who shall be discreet and disinterested men, to be selected from a different neighborhood, and in no wise related to either party, resident in the county, and who shall be sworn by a trial justice, or a justice of the peace, to impartially appraise and set off, by metes and bounds, a homestead of the estate of the debtor, such as he or she may select, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars; and the said appraisers shall proceed accordingly to set out the homestead, and the set-off and assignment so made by the appraisers shall be returned by the officer, along with said process, for record in court; and if no complaint shall be made by either party within thirty days thereafter, no further proceedings shall be had against the homestead, but the residue of the lands and tenements of the head of the family, if any more or other he shall have, shall be liable to attachment, levy and sale. Provided, That upon good cause shown within thirty days after assignment of the homestead, the court out of which the process issued may order a re-appraisement or re-assignment of the homestead, by other appraisers appointed by the court: And provided further, That should the creditors or debtor neglect or refuse, after due notice from the officer executing the process, to nominate an appraiser, then said officer shall appoint the same.

SEC. 2. Whenever the personal property of the head of any family residing in this State, whether the said person owns a homestead of real estate or not, is taken or attached by virtue of any mesne or final process issued from any court, and said person shall claim the property or any part thereof as exempt from attachment and sale on account of the same being the annual product of his or her homestead, or as subject to exemption under the constitution, and the creditor and debtor do not agree about the same, the officer executing said process shall cause the same to be ascertained, and all exempted property set out by appraisers appointed and sworn for the purpose, as provided in the preceding section for setting out the homestead, subject to like limitations and provisions, and the residue, if any, shall be sold for the payment of debts, which proceeding shall be stated in the officer's return of such process.

SEC. 3. That if the homestead assigned under section 1 of this act shall not amount in value to one thousand dollars, then the sheriff or other officer who shall make sale of the residue of the real estate of the person claiming the homestead, shall pay to said person, in preference to all other claims, out of the proceeds of said sale, such a sum in money as will make up the one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That the homestead, when assigned as herein prescribed, shall vest in the heads of the family in fee simple, and be freed and discharged from all debts and liabilities whatever, so long as he or she shall remain resident in the State, and no longer.

SEC. 5. That the head or heads of any family to whom a homestead shall have been assigned under this act, may sell and dispose of the same, and execute good and legal titles thereto: Provided they shall deposit the money arising from the sale thereof, in the custody of the sheriff of the county, until they shall purchase another homestead within the limits of this State; the said sheriff to be responsible for the money so deposited upon his official bond.

SEC. 6. That the said sheriff shall not pay out the money so deposited except to the person from whom the head or heads of the family may purchase another homestead, as hereinbefore prescribed, or so much thereof as will pay for the same. The residue of the money deposited, if any, shall then be paid to the person or persons who deposited the same: Provided that if another homestead shall not be purchased, within the limits of this State, within three months from the date of deposit, the sheriff, or other officer, shall apply the money so deposited to the payment of the debts due from the depositor, if any there be.

SEC. 7. That the exemptions contained in the preceding sections of this act shall not extend to an attachment, levy or sale on any mesne or final process issued to secure or enforce the payment of taxes or obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead, or obligations contracted for the erection of improvements thereon: Provided, The court or authority issuing said process shall certify thereon that the same is issued for some one or more, and no other, of said purposes: Provided further, The yearly product of said homestead shall be subject to attachment, levy and sale, to secure or enforce the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same; but the court issuing the process therefor shall certify thereon that the same is issued for said purpose, and no other.

SEC. 8. The widow and minor children of any deceased father or husband shall be entitled to the right of homestead. When a widow or minor children are entitled to an estate or right of homestead, the same shall be set off, and the title executed to the parties entitled by the judge of the Probate Court, who shall appoint three disinterested persons, resident in the county, who, having been duly sworn, shall proceed to appraise and set out, by metes and bounds, such homestead, and make return to him. If no complaint shall be made against said appraisal and setting out of the homestead, within thirty days thereafter, by any party interested therein, the same shall be confirmed by the judge, and ordered accordingly.

SEC. 9. That two-thirds of the annual products of agricultural laborers, mechanics, artisans and tradesmen of every description, without regard to valuation, character or condition of products or earnings, shall be exempt from attachment, levy and sale, except to enforce the payment of taxes.

SEC. 10. That no sheriff, constable or other officer, whose duty it is to enforce executions, shall proceed in any other manner than is prescribed in this act.

SEC. 11. Should any officer sell any real estate, or sell or remove any personal property of the head of any family, whether the head of such family be a freeholder or not, without his or her consent, in violation of the provisions of this act, or of Section 32 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, he shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office; and, on conviction thereof, shall, for the first offence, be fined in a sum not less than five hundred (500) dollars, nor more than one thousand (1000) dollars; and for the second offence shall be dismissed from office; and, in either case, shall be liable to the parties for all injuries by reason of his wrongful levy and sale.

SEC. 12. Appraisers appointed to set out the homestead, under this act, shall receive, as compensation, two dollars, each, per day, and five cents a mile for every mile necessarily travelled, for such services. The trial justice, or justice of the peace, who qualifies the appraisers, shall receive seventy-five cents a mile for every mile necessarily travelled, for such services. The foregoing fees shall be paid by the officer executing the process out of the property of the debtor; or, in case of the homestead set out to a widow or minor children, out of the estate of the deceased, by the executor or administrator thereof. The sheriff is hereby authorized to retain two and one-half per cent. on every one hundred dollars deposited with him, as directed by this act, as compension for receiving and paying out moneys so deposited.

SEC. 13. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, or supplied by it, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT to Establish an Inferior Court for the Trial of Criminal Cases in the County of Charleston.

SECTION 1. 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:

That there shall be established in the County of Charleston an inferior court for the trial of criminal cases, to be called the Criminal Court of Charleston County, and which shall be organized by the judge thereof, immediately after his election.

SEC. 2. The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and the sheriff of the county, shall respectively be the clerk and the sheriff of the Criminal Court, and may act in person or by deputy. All prosecutions shall be conducted by the attorney-general, or the solicitor of the circuit to which the County of Charleston may be attached. These officers shall receive the same fees as are now provided by law, and the judge of the Criminal Court shall approve their bills for services rendered in the said court, in the same manner, and in like cases, as judges of the Circuit Court are now required by law.

SEC. 3. The judge of the Criminal Court herein provided for, shall be elected by the General Assembly, at the present session, and immediately after the passage of this act, he shall qualify, in the same manner as the circuit judges, and shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall receive, from the treasury of the State, a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, payable in the same manner as the salary of circuit judges. He shall have power to practice as an attorney, in all other courts except the Criminal Court.

SEC. 4. The Criminal Court shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction of all criminal causes from the courts of trial justices for Charleston County, and exclusive original jurisdiction of all criminal causes less than capital, and not at present conferred by law upon the courts of trial justices. In these cases, the same laws, fees, powers and practice shall prevail in the Criminal Court as in the Court of General Sessions, and the juries shall be drawn and empanelled in the same manner as is provided by law for the Court of General Sessions: Provided, That the grand juries drawn for the Court of General Sessions shall also be the grand juries in the Criminal Court.

SEC. 5. The Criminal Court shall have the same power and jurisdiction as the Court of General Sessions in reference to defaulting jurors estreating recognizances, taken in all causes within its jurisdiction, and punishing for contempt, and may issue rules, orders and attachments in the same manner and in like cases as the Court of General Sessions. The judges of the Criminal Court shall ex-officio have all the powers of a trial justice.

SEC. 6. That the judge of the Criminal Court shall have power to execute the provisions of the habeas corpus act, and shall also exercise jurisdiction under habeas corpus at common law, in all cases arising within the County of Charleston: Provided, That during the session of the Court of General Sessions for the said county, he shall exercise no common law jurisdiction under habeas corpus.

SEC. 7. The Criminal Court shall be a Court of Record. It shall ordinarily sit in the court room of the county courthouse, and when the courthouse may be occupied by the Circuit Court, a suitable place near by shall be provided for its sittings by the county commissioners. In case of an epidemic disease prevailing at the courthouse, or for any other good cause in the discretion of the judge, he may adjourn the court over to a future day, or to some other place in the county; and witnesses, jurors and all persons concerned having due notice thereof, shall attend at such time or place.

SEC. 8. The Criminal Court shall hold four regular terms during each year, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, each term to be continued so long as business may require, and, if necessary, to be adjourned, from time to time, in the discretion of the judge. The judge shall also have power to hold special sessions at any time, in his discretion, and all processes issued and recognizances taken for the next regular term shall be held to refer to such special term, due notice having been given by publication in one or more of the newspapers of the county, at least ten days before the commencement of such special session.

SEC. 9. Appeals from the Criminal Courts shall lie to the Supreme Court in all cases within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court, in like manner as is provided by law for appeals from the Circuit Court.

SEC. 10. The judge of the Criminal Court shall, immediately after his election, order a special term of the court herein constituted, to be held within ten days after the publication of such order; all cases less than capital now on the dockets of Courts of General Sessions shall be transferred to the dockets of the Criminal Court at the special term provided for in this section.

SEC. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 13, 1872.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the County Commissioners of Williamsburg County to Levy a Special Tax.

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

That, in addition to the tax heretofore authorized to be levied, the county commissioners of Williamsburg County are hereby authorized to levy, and cause to be collected, a special tax of two (2) mills on a dollar, the same to be used exclusively for the purpose of rebuilding the jail in the said county.

Approved March 9, 1872.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the Salary of the late Judge Platt to his Widow.

Be it resolved 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:

That the State treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Mrs. Cornelia Platt, widow of the late Zephaniah Platt, judge of the Second Circuit of this State, the amount of salary, as circuit judge, which would have accrued to the judge of the said circuit from April 24, 1871, the date of the decease of Judge Platt, to September 9, 1871, the date of the qualification of his successor in office.

Approved March 9, 1872.

JOINT RESOLUTION to Authorize the Payment of Commissioners and Managers of Elections at Special Elections during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it resolved 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:

That the State auditor is hereby authorized and required to audit the accounts of the commissioners and managers of elections at special elections held during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in any of the counties of this State, and thereupon the State treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay the same out of any unexpended balance of the appropriation made by section 4 of the act of March 7, 1871, entitled "An act to make appropriation and raise supplies for the fisc