The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 2160. CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

A TURN OF THE SCREW.

THE SENATE PROPOSE TO MAKE THE TAX SEVENTEEN MILLS.

A Rush of Business--The Members Preparing for Christmas--Beginning of the End of the Lottery Business--A Movement for an Eight Hour Law.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, December 16.

The Greenville and Columbia Railroad case was called in the United States Circuit Court to-day, but was postponed until the termination of the Laurens Ku-Klux cases. It will probably come up on Wednesday.

The Senate passed to a third reading the bill to amend the charter of the Charleston, Georgetown and Conwayboro' Railroad, with sections two, four, five and seven stricken out. Cardozo, colored, of Kershaw, gave notice of a bill to make the county auditors the clerks of the boards of county commissioners. Smith gave notice of a bill repealing the bill requiring the building of a new jail at Blackville. Hope, Conservative, of Lexington, gave notice of a bill to repeal the act authorizing the sale of delinquent lands in ninety days. Cardozo, colored, of Kershaw, gave notice of a joint resolution for a special tax of two mills for Kershaw County. Jervey, colored, of Charleston, gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Irish Volunteer Rifle Club of Charleston.

The finance committee reported the fifteen mill tax bill with a recommendation that the tax of five mills for deficiencies be increased to seven mills, $250,000 of the money so raised to be devoted exclusively to the school fund deficiencies. The same committee reported favorably upon the bill to repeal the general license law.

Smith introduced a bill to increase the number of trial justices in Marion from six to eight.

Whittemore introduced in the Senate and Bowley in the House a joint resolution requiring the treasurer to pay the claims for furnishing the House of Representatives, which are said to amount to $49,000.

Duncan, Conservative, of Spartanburg, gave notice of a bill to require trial justices to give bond. The Senate adopted the resolution, already passed by the House, restricting the publication of the laws in newspapers to acts of general importance, with a proviso, leaving the selection of the acts for publication to the discretion of the clerks, in which proviso the House concurred.

The Senate passed the bill to make appropriations for the payment of half the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly.

In executive session the Senate confirmed Lewis Schiller as trial justice and Simon W. Beard as treasurer for Aiken County; the Rev. E. J. Adams and April Morgan as trial justices for Charleston.

In the House, Moore gave notice of a bill to authorize the probate judges to issue injunctions. R. M. Smith, Conservative, of Spartanburg, gave notice of a bill to repeal the validating act. Brennan gave notice of a bill to make eight hours a legal day's work. Turner, colored, of Charleston, gave notice of a bill to repeal the charters of the Charleston Joint Stock Company and the Charleston Charitable Association. Grant, colored, of Charleston, gave notice of a bill to abolish the Inferior Court.

The House struck out the enacting clauses of the following: The bill to abolish the office of county auditor and devolve the duties on the county treasurer; the bill to authorize judges to assign paid counsel to indigent persons; the bill to alter and amend section 3, chapter 51 of the General Statutes; the bill to amend section 2, chapter 14 of the Statutes; the bill to enable coroners to detect criminals; the bill to regulate the sale of lands sold by order of court.

The House passed to a third reading the joint resolution to make appropriations for the expenses of the printing ordered by the General Assembly in the session of 1870.

PICKET.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

"There is Life in the Old Land Yet."

[From the Camden Journal.]

It is exceedingly gratifying to witness the advancement in agricultural affairs in the country immediately adjoining Camden. That advancement pervades the whole county, but it is more marked immediately about Camden and near the railroad. From "Camden" to "Boykin's" three large estates, "Hermitage," eastern "Mulberry" and "Town Creek" have been subdivided into farms of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acres each, are in the possession of some twenty-five families, new settlers in that locality, of our best people; they are producing fine crops—all have good neighbors. The demand for farms increases every year, and before this decade is over we expect to see all that beautiful table land between Camden and Stateburg similarly occupied and utilized. "A good time is coming." These farmers are all prosperous, seem to have everything to make them content, and we can vouch that there is "a well spring of joy" in every home, for, being on a business tour this fall, we found a baby in every house.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE.

NEW YORK, December 16.

The Italian Society held a meeting last evening, at which the home government was fiercely denounced for its conduct relative to the immigration of so many of its poor to this country. The Italian consul here was also assailed for failing to make satisfactory an explanation of the causes of the exodus. It was decided to memorialize Congress in opposition to what the meeting designated this "infamous white slave trade."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—There was a fatal case of hydrophobia in New York yesterday.

—The lights on Sandy Hook lightship are to be changed from white to red.

—Prince Bismarck looks remarkably well, and will probably remain at the head of the Prussian Cabinet.

—Five men were buried at St. Louis yesterday by the caving in of a ditch. Two are dead.

—The jury in the case of Uppercue, the alleged Baltimore murderer, disagreed and were discharged.

—The personal property on Mr. Greeley's farm at Chappaqua was sold at auction on Saturday.

—A kerosene lamp exploded in New York yesterday. One person was killed, and several persons were injured.

—Thirty of the eighty passengers supposed to be lost on the emigrant ship Franklin have been rescued.

—It is more evident than ever that the majority of the French Assembly oppose Thiers, whom the country supports. He or the Assembly must yield.

—All the London journals sympathize with Mr. Disraeli (whose health is greatly impaired) in the loss of his wife, the Countess Beaconsfield.

—General Crook is pushing the campaign against the Apaches. Over one hundred have been killed. The policy is to hunt "the Injun" down.

—The New York Tribune closes an article on "Independent Journalism" as follows: "We have expressed our hope, and to a certain extent our belief, that we are to have an administration which we can honestly support, and we certainly shall not be found captiously and maliciously opposing it."

THE LATE EDWIN FORREST.

Details of the Death of the Great Tragedian—Reminiscences of his Career.

The Philadelphia Press gives the following particulars of the death of Edwin Forrest:

The death of the great tragedian, although sudden, was hardly unexpected. His sickness in Boston last April was of a nature calculated to shake his constitution severely; further, he had well nigh lived out his allotted span of three score and ten years. He was, however, quite competent to attend to his usual avocations up to the very morning of his death. On Wednesday evening he appeared to be in his usual health, and had a pleasant talk with Kate, his old and faithful housekeeper, about some work to be done in the picture gallery, and passed into the library, but not before giving her several letters to put in the iron post-box at the corner. but he did not retire till about 11 o'clock. His breakfast was ready at the usual hour (8.30) on Thursday morning, and the bell was rung; there was no reply. His heavy tread descending the broad stairs was unheard, and the bell was rung a second time without response. When the faithful Kate entered the library, and proceeded toward Mr. Forrest's bedroom, adjoining it, she heard a strong breathing, and on entering found him stretched across his bed, apparently in a swoon, and a livid streak on his right temple. He could not answer her call, and when she called in his friend and neighbor, Mr. James Rees, ("Colly Cibber,") who summoned a neighboring physician, Dr. Corbet, the great actor was dead. Word was immediately sent to James Oakes, of Boston, an associate of Mr. Forrest; to Daniel Dougherty, his lawyer, and to Colonel Forney, of the Press, and last evening the two latter, with Mr. Rees, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. McMahan, Mr. Elvins, and a few others, saw the great man laid out in his bed chamber, his face as quiet as if in sleep, and his broad forehead recalling the magnificent brow of Shakespeare. Indeed, all about the dead man was Shakespearian. His dressing-case was literally covered with pocket volumes of the plays of the immortal bard, and in the library at the west end the broad pages of Halliwell's magnificent edition were open at "Hamlet," with notes in Mr. Ree's handwriting, showing that he and Mr. Forrest were, on Tuesday, comparing some of the criticisms on Forrest's late reading of that play in the New York Tribune and Herald. His intellect was clear till struck by the fatal blow. After his death a letter, adpressed to "Henry W. Bashford, Esq., collector, Savings Bank Building, Yonkers, Westchester County, New York," was found on his table in the library, postage paid, with some change, evidently to compensate the person who might take it to the post box or postoffice. The Press of Wednesday lay at his bedside, and directly over his right hung a striking picture of his mother, below which was a fine photograph of his friend, James Oakes, of Boston. On his bed lay his blue neckcloth, which he was doubtless tying as he fell. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. He was attached to no religious sect, though reared in the Protestant faith. He had a great admiration for the Catholic creed and practice, mainly perhaps on account of the differences between the various Protestant denominations; but in all his conversations he showed a firm belief in a saving and forgiving Providence. He will be buried without ostentation. Though a public character, he was a private man in all that related to himself; and when he is borne to his last past, it will be without parade.

Of Mr. Forrest's affairs nothing is positively known. He dies possessed of considerable real estate. His property at Broad and Master is valuable; his farm near Frankford, which he bought from Mr. George H. Stuart, ten years ago, for some $75,000; his lots at the old Fort Hill farm on the Hudson; his Covington, Ky., property, ought to foot up a considerable total, outside of his personal property. He was a fine business man, of careful money habits, and yet capable of generous actions. He kept his counsel always. Dying suddenly, perhaps without preparations as to the disposition of his property, and dying also without any known relations, much interest will attach to the facts when his affairs come to be legally examined.

The World has an interview with an old acquaintance of Forrest, from which we take the following:

"How was he in his relations with other actors?"

"Just as he was with everybody whom he met. If they happened to please him, well and good; if not, it was uncomfortable for them if they came in contact with him. To use a slang word, he was extremely apt to 'bully' all in the theatre, from the manager down. But he once met his match. It was when he was playing at the Broadway Theatre, near Pearl street. His pieces were followed by an exhibition of lions by their tamer, a certain Herr Driesbach. Forrest was one day saying that he had never been afraid in all his life—could not imagine the emotion. Driesbach made no remark at the time, but in the evening, when the curtain had fallen, invited Forrest home with him. Forrest assented, and the two, entering a house, walked a long distance through many devious passages—all dark—until finally Driesbach, opening a door, said, 'This way, Mr. Forrest.' Forrest entered, and immediately heard the door slammed, and he then looked behind him. He had not time to express any surprise at this, for at the same moment he felt something soft rubbing against his leg, and putting out his hand touched what felt like a cat's back. A rasping growl saluted the motion, and he saw two fiery, glaring eyeballs looking up at him 'Are you afraid, Mr. Forrest?' asked Driesbach, invisible in the darkness. 'Not a bit.' Driesbach said something; the growl deepened and became hoarser, the back began to arch and the eyes to shine more fiercely. Forrest held out two or three minutes; but the symptoms became so terrifying that he owned up in so many words that he was afraid. 'Now let me out, you internal scoundrel,' he said to the lion tamer, 'and I'll break every bone in your body.' He was imprudent there, for Driesbach kept him, not daring to move a finger, with the lion rubbing against his leg all the time, until Forrest promised not only immunity, but a champagne supper into the bargain."

"He leaves quite an amount of property, I believe."

"Yes; full if not over one million dollars. His library is, with the exception of that in the British Museum, the finest and richest extant in Shakespeariana. You probably recollect that he bought the greater part of Burton's superb collection, and should his books come to the hammer they will furnish a magnificent feast for bibliographers."

"Have you any idea as to the disposition of his money?"

"I think that the greater part of it is bequeathed to establish a school for actors; such at least was his intention, though whether his will carries it out, of course I cannot tell. As he has no family and no near relatives the remainder is to be devoted to building an asylum for actors."

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—One hundred and fifty men of the 18th Cavalry, under the charge of Lieutenants Hodgson and Weston, are en route for Spartanburg and Yorkville.

—A fire took place last week in the cotton picking room of Mr. W. H. Wilden, near Jacksonboro'. There were four bales of cotton destroyed.

—A colored man named Raymond Burnett, a citizen of Abbeville County, it is stated, has been committed to jail in Augusta on a charge of knocking down and robbing a female storekeeper.

—On Sunday towards noon considerable excitement was created upon the arrival of the Charlotte train, in Columbia, by the arrest of a man whose name was given as Robinson, by the city police, as is stated, at the instance of a United States deputy marshal. Information received is to the effect that the arrested party was the station master at Rock Hill, on the line of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road, and that certain charges for the violation of the enforcement act have been lodged against him. There was a very large crowd present at the depot when the arrest was made.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

Probabilities: In the Gulf and South Atlantic States higher pressures, northerly and northeasterly winds; cloudy weather and light rain; veering to-morrow, with lower temperatures at night.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL HORROR.

Insecurity of Public Buildings in New York—The Fight of the Life Insurance Companies—Two New Daily Papers Projected—A Wonderful Invention to go into Practical Operation—The End of the Lucca Opera Season.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, December 12.

Public attention is again called to the insecurity of life in many of our hotels, theatres and public buildings, by the frightful catastrophe at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There are too many of these places where, at times, human beings are crowded together, that are genuine death traps. There will be a holocaust at one of our theatres some night, and then the community will awake to the danger of going into buildings so constructed. The new theatres have been built with some regard to means of egress for the audience in time of haste, but most of the old houses are fatally defective, and it is not impossible that the awful Richmond calamity of sixty years ago may be repeated. The hall on Broadway, known as Hope Chapel, which was burned the other day, was in the rear of the second story of a building, and had but one outlet, which was by means of a long narrow stairway to the street. Fancy the fate of an audience of several hundred people if a fire should break out below and cut off the only escape.

The hotels are liable to worse accidents, for some of their inmates are likely to be caught in the hour of sleep at the top of six tall stories. One can hardly look at these towering edifices crowded to the roof with human beings and think of their possible doom without a shudder. I know of a six-story hotel in Brooklyn, from the upper floor of which escape would be impossible, if a fire raged below, except by leaping from the windows. But on that floor, as at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are the apartments of all the servants. There were eleven "scrub" girls roasted to death outright at the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, and several are lingering in the agonies of death. The papers are learnedly discussing whether the elevator opening assisted in the spread of the flames from below. It seems to have served as a flue, and the question is if some device cannot be invented by architects to relieve elevator passages of this dangerous character.

The liveliest fight of the season is among the life insurance companies over the action of the great Mutual Life in lowering its rates to new policy holders. The daily newspapers are profiting largely by it, for the disputants publish from two to five columns of vituperation every day in their advertising columns. The origin of the controversy is the course of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in putting down its rates. The Mutual, with its vast accumulative fund and heavy current business, can afford to make this experiment, but to follow it might be hazardous to the smaller companies. Accordingly the latter have banded together, and have been putting forth the affidavits of eminent consulting actuaries that in their opinion the life insurance rates cannot be cut down without great danger to the security of the policy holders.

It seems that there is a strong party among the policy holders of the Mutual Life itself, who are opposed to the present Winston administration, and these malcontents have been drawn into the fight by the manipulations of the rival companies. Statements gravely affecting the integrity of the president and vice-president of the company are published, and a paper is going around for the signatures of policy holders, protesting against the course of the administration in lowering the rates. At the head of a partial list printed to-day were the names of Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D.; Henry C. Bowen, of the Independent; Carleton, the publisher, and E. A. Quintard. The quarrel intensifies in bitterness daily, and will doubtless result in an organized attempt to drive President Winston and Vice-President McCurdy out of the present management. The reduction of rates is equivalent to twenty per cent. When it is remembered that over a hundred millions of dollars is involved in this dispute its magnitude can be appreciated.

More new daily newspaper enterprises are talked about. It is reported that a Free Trade Republican morning paper, with E. L. Godkin, of the Nation, at its head, will be started with a large capital at its back. There is room, perhaps, for a journal of this character, the only Free Trade Republican organ in the city being an evening sheet, the venerable and respectable Evening Post. It is evident that the question of free trade will enter largely into the politics of the next four years, and, if the Southern situation is settled, will become the leading question. It was kicked into the background in the recent contest out of deference to the feelings of the Reform candidate for President, Mr. Greeley.

But another newspaper enterprise has taken more definite shape than this of the Free Trade Journal. It is the establishment of a daily illustrated paper. The proprietors are wealthy capitalists, who are owners of a new and wonderfully improved process of photo-lithography. They have several hundred thousand dollars embarked in the project, and have bought thir presses and leased a building in Park Place. The new journal will be an evening quarto sheet, printed on fine paper, and sold for five cents. It will be "high-toned," and employ the best ability in all its departments.

The feature, however, will be illustrated reproductions of cotemporaneous events. For instance, just as a fire, a scene in court, or a funeral procession in the morning is written up by reporters and printed in the afternoon paper, so the same events will be photographed, transferred to the engraving stone, and printed in this new evening paper. The process is so rapid that the salient pictorial contents of Punch and the Illustrated London News, arriving by mail this morning, can be reproduced in the paper this afternoon, with photographic accuracy and distinctness.

It will be seen that this invention threatens to revolutionize newspaper style. One can hardly grasp the extent of its capacities. It seems possible though that THE NEW'S correspondents in different parts of the world may some day forward to it daily per express the engraved photo-lithographic stones, upon which are represented the great scenes transpiring around them, and that these may be presented to its readers every morning just as the letters of correspondents are now. The manager of the new illustrated evening paper in this city will be Mr. David G. Croly, for many years the managing editor of the World, and one of the most practical, versatile and experienced journalists in America.

Lucca appeared in German opera last night for the first and only time, the opera being Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor." She was badly supported as usual, and was herself only a dramatic success. She is a great comedienne. Max Maretzek's unfortunate season closes this week, and he goes elsewhere with his troupe to try the patience of the lovers of music.

NYM.

THE LOUISIANA EMBROGLIO.

Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

The Supreme Court rendered the following opinion to-day in the matter of the writ of prohibition applied for by Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana:

We are all of opinion that, when a final decree shall be rendered in the Circuit Court, in this case, an appeal will be to this court. We are also of opinion that the court has no jurisdiction in the case to the issue of a writ of prohibition until an appeal is taken.

The Latest Developments in the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.

B. L. Lynch, appointed by Pinchback, is installed as judge of the Fourth District Court, Bonner, who was commissioned by Warmouth, being forcibly ejected. The impeachment trial is postponed until Wednesday. It is thought that Warmouth will not answer.

The senatorial election takes place to-morrow. The candidates are: Collector Casey, Judge Durell, Pinchback, and ex-Governor Hahn. Pinchback is the favorite, as three-fourths of the Legislature are colored.

—Wholesale dry goods dealers in Atlanta boast that trade is at least thirty-three per cent. better this than last season, at the same time.

"HONEST JOHN" PATTERSON.

What the Press Say About the New Senator.

[Washington Correspondence Boston Post.]

Mr. J. J. Patterson, the senator elect from South Carolina, hails from Pennsylvania. He was originally editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, General Cameron's home organ. In 1864 he ran for Congress in the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania and was defeated. During the war he was interested with Cameron in the mule and horse contracts, the exposure of which resulted in Cameron's expulsion from Lincoln's Cabinet. About five year's ago he went to South Carolina and joined Governor Scott and the "Ring" that plundered that State and ruined its credit. Like Scott he managed to make a large sum of money and then became ambitious of political honors. Two or three weeks before the senatorial election in South Carolina Patterson visited Harrisburg and was in consultation with General Cameron and his son, Dan Cameron, and several other members of the Pennsylvania "ring." It is stated by prominent Pennsylvanians here, who appear to be familiar with the facts and circumstances, that Cameron raised a large sum of money for his friend and protege, some say as much as thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate. At all events, Patterson went to the State capital of South Carolina with some $50,000, and gave out that he intended to spend that amount on his election, of course among his friends. Patterson's plethoric purse frightened Elliott and Sawyer, the other prominent candidates, to such a degree that they did not make any fight.

[From the New York Nation, Rep.]

In South Carolina the Legislature, to call it a Legislature, has been voting for a senator to take the place of Senator Sawyer. Elliott, a colored man, and a representative elect, was a candidate; so was Scott, and so was a man called Patterson. Patterson bought the necessary number of votes, though whether Scott or Elliott sold out the most of them, or was the most sold out, is not stated. Patterson has been arrested for bribery, rescued, rearrested and put in jail, got out on a writ of habeas corpus, and at this writing is ready for Washington. He would be a good man for chairman of one of the committees, and we recommend him to Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, and Morton. Cameron already knows him.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Rad.]

We have no personal knowledge of the senator elect, or of his competitors, with a single exception. We cannot, therefore, be supposed to have personal feeling in relation to any of the parties. It is in behalf of the character of the United States Senate and the vital interests of the country we plead when asking that honest men of all parties set their faces as flint against the demoralization and degradation that is coming upon the country through the wholesale corruption practiced in some of the Southern Legislatures. When it comes to be openly boasted weeks beforehand that such and such a man has the means to buy his way to the highest dignities of the land, and that his emissaries are on the line of march provided with the sinews of war, confident of success, in what estimate will those bodies soon be held whose members thus compass their success? What safety is there for liberty and public virtue when it is intrusted to such hands? Is there no sense of shame, no quickened apprehension of impending danger that will serve to place a check upon this incoming flood of corruption? Has the Senate of the United States no duty to perform in this juncture? Does it owe nothing to itself, to its self-respect, to the good name that made it the glory of the country in other days? The stream cannot rise higher than the fountain. But to that august body does the country look—as also to the House of Representatives—to strike a blow when opportunity presents that will leave no room to doubt its views of the attempt to reach a seat in the legislative councils of the nation by bribery and unblushing corruption.

[From the New York Sun.]

There has just been an election in the Legislature of South Carolina to choose a successor to the Hon. F. A. Sawyer as senator of the United States. Mr. John J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, was the successful candidate, receiving an overwhelming majority on the first ballot. Mr. Patterson has long sustained intimate relations with the Legislature as an active and successful lobby practitioner. He is known by his colored friends as "Honest John," a cognomen which he acquired from his exceptional reputation as always sure to pay what he agreed to pay for votes. It was this noble trait in his character, coupled with a liberal disbursement of funds, which led the mongrel assemblage in the Capitol of South Carolina to elect him to the United States Senate, thus giving a new exemplification of the old adage that "honesty is the best policy." The same moral is to be drawn from the story of one of his competitors, Mr. Elliott, of whom it is said that he advised his colored friends to take Patterson's money and vote for himself. It is cheering to know that such a disregard of the first principles of honor in vote selling met its just reward in the ignominious defeat of the candidate making the unworthy proposal.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS

Georgia.

—Rev. Charles Ritter is to be the permanent pastor of the Episcopal Church in Brunswick.

—Pulaski and Wilcox Counties are contributing freely to the Texas movement.

—The sheriff of Wilcox County has resigned for the purpose of removing to Texas.

—The death of Mr. J. B. Lightfoot, a prominent citizen of Macon, is announced.

—The gin-house of Mr. P. H. Smith, of Burke County, was burned recently. No. 54.

—The Fort Valley Mirror says forty-six emigrants left Crawford County for Texas last week.

—John F. Quarles, colored, has been appointed by the President United States commissioner at Augusta.

—Charles Kelly is to be hanged at Covington, on the 31st day of January, for assassinating Captain William Hardman, near Newborn.

—The agent of John Robinson's circus has instituted suit by attachment in Muscogee Superior Court for five thousand dollars damages against the Barnum circus. The case grows out of the war about bill boards.

—On Wednesday afternoon, a difficulty occurred on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, between Mr. E. F. DeCotts, a messenger in charge of the Express train, and Mr. James Stevens, an agent for the Express Company at Station No. 2. The quarrel arose out of Mr. DeCotts's determination to carry out orders he had received concerning the management of the train under his charge. Mr. Stevens was not disposed to obey these orders, hence the difficulty. Hard words were used—both were armed—and shooting commenced in the darkness of night. Mr. DeCotts fired five shots, one of which lodged in his antagonist's right thigh, producing an ugly, but not dangerous wound. Mr. Stevens discharged two barrels, when he was wounded and taken into his house hard by.

Florida.

—The camphor tree grows extensively in Florida.

—The United States troops have left Barrancas and gone to New Orleans.

—Frank B. Ticknor has suspended the publication of the Pensacola Mail.

—From the following list of spoils of a Florida hunting party, they must have slain everything that came in their way. They killed and secured five bears, fifteen deer, ten ducks, eighty-five squirrels, one crane, one alligator, and caught five hundred and five pounds of catfish and bream, one possum and five paroquets.

—The remnant of the Seminole tribe in Florida is divided into three families of about twenty persons each. One of these, of which young Tiger Tail is chief, is located about eight miles from the mouth of the Miami River; another, under old Tiger Tail, lives on Little River; and the other, presided over by Jumper, has settled near Biscayne Bay.

LYDIA THOMPSON'S LUNATIC LOVER.—Among the patients admitted to Bellevue Hospital, New York, a few days ago was a middled-aged man (whose name has previously figured in print in this same connection,) whose brain has been turned by love for the fair Lydia. He is as mad on this subject as was the unfortunate Dutchman, who for several months annoyed Nilsson with insane freaks, and who finally brought up on Blackwell's Island.

OUR MINES OF WEALTH.

A BUSINESS VIEW OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATES.

An Important and Rapidly Extending Trade—A Practical Commercial Monopoly.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

It is fortunate for South Carolina that a period of State bankruptcy and unparallelled social and political disorganization a discovery should have been made which promises to prove a source of incalculable wealth and advantage not only to the State, but also to the entire South, and even to foreign countries. In the phosphate beds which extend through the State, almost from one end to the other, there are found in almost inexhaustible quantitites the finest and richest fertilizing deposits in the world. These deposits are specially adapted to the dry and arid lands of the State, and convert them from sterility into verdure and beauty. The discovery of these phosphates comes in good time to correct the wretched system of agriculture which render periodic movements of the population to more fertile soils a matter of necessity. The fertilizers are also specially adapted to the renovation of the exhausted cotton lands of the South, and in this respect alone they will exercise a marked and decisive influence on the future cultivation of this staple.

Of course the development of this source of wealth requires time and capital. But the work of preparing and utilizing the phosphate beds progresses at a rapid rate, and already constitutes an important branch of industry. A number of fertilizer factories have been located in the vicinity of Charleston, and they are all employed to their full capacity. The phosphates of South Carolina have already become an important feature in commerce, and of the exports from the port of Charleston the largest proportion goes to Great Britain. Canada also takes a considerable quantity. The Northern States seem to take very little. But the trade is rapidly extending throughout the South, and will increase still further in proportion to the development of the railroad system of that section. It is found, other things being equal, that the crop matures at least two weeks earlier by the use of these fertilizers than would otherwise be the case; that the chances of injury by the various vicissitudes of caterpillar and weather are very much diminished, and that the yield is increased not less than twenty per cent. With these advantages the South Carolina phosphates must soon come into general use in the South. Planters now possess more means than ever before to purchase the means for improving their crops, and are finding out that nothing pays better to more surely than money invested in home industry.

Some time ago the Legislature of South Carolina established an inspectorship of fertilizers, and the various deposits are now subjected to chemical analysis and are duly stamped previous to being placed on the market. This appointment met with considerable opposition on the part of some of the phosphate companies, but the majority appear to appreciate the advantages to be derived from it. The exact percentage is given of the various salts and other elements which constitute a perfect fertilizer, and the mercantile value of the product ceases to be a matter of conjecture or doubt to planters and farmers, who can thus obtain the kinds that are best adapted to their lands. Heretofore, in the Northern States, at least, the use of fertilizers has been diminished by frauds in the quality of the article. It is too much the practice to reduce the proportion of the costly elements in fertilizers without any corresponding reduction in prices, and farmers pay out large sums for articles which turn out to be almost worthless. So far as the inspector of fertilizers in South Carolina may succeed in preventing frauds of this kind so far will he contribute to the increase and general use of the phosphates. It is not his office to certify to the general excellence of the various fertilizers, but only to determine the precise quality or proportion of the ingredients of which it is composed. The substance of all commercial fertilizers consists of four elements, and the proportion in which these are combined by the manufacturer constitute their value to planters and their adaptability to certain lands or soil.

The business of phosphate digging in South Carolina is rapidly increasing, and no other species of mining seems to afford more certain returns on investments. The present tendency of mining is towards the laying of extensive works and the purchase of large quantities of reserved territory. But there is still an extensive business done by small miners. One company mined fifteen thousand tons during the last year, and the productions from river deposits alone amounted to forty thousand tons during the last twelve months. It is expected that the entire product of the State will be increased not less than forty per cent. during the next year.

At present South Carolina enjoys a practical commercial monopoly of the natural phosphate deposits of the world. During the last year strata of phosphates have been discovered in Siberia, Austria and France. But they are all beyond the reach of immediate development, and are not favorably situated for the transportation of the products to a market. In all these respects the South Carolina rock deposits enjoy immense advantages. They can be reached, decomposed and manipulated with economy and facility, and the products can be easily and cheaply distributed either by railroad or water transportation. All that is required to develop this business into vast proportions is capital, and this deficiency is not likely to continue long, in view of the returns which have been realized from the investments that have been already made.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

An Exciting Debate Upon the Louisiana Troubles—A Resolution Implying a Censure of Grant Voted Down, and a Simple Resolution Calling for Information Adopted Without a Division.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

In the House to-day many bills were presented, including an appropriation bill to pay the awards of the Court of Claims; also repealing the tobacco tax; also refunding the taxes collected on raw cotton; also repealing the taxes on spirits made from fruits; also removing all political disabilities; also importing, duty free, the iron for the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad; also for surveying a steamboat canal from Fernandina, Florida, to New Orleans; also for improving certain Florida harbors and rivers.

Cox, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reading that the State government of Louisiana is now administered by orders from the federal courts, supported by federal bayonets; such a condition of things being subversive of civil government and dangerous to liberty, and requesting the President to inform the House why the Executive of the United States interfered in the affairs of that State, and giving all the facts; also to give all the information on that subject relative to the conduct of E. H. Durell, United States judge there; so that the House may determine what steps, if any, ought to be taken in consequence of such interference in the political affairs of Louisiana. Stevenson, of Ohio, asked Cox to omit the preamble. Cox consented to that, and to the insertion of the words, "If not incompatible with the public interests." Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked Cox not to insert those words. He said there could be no such thing as incompatibility with the public interests in a matter of that kind. Congress was entitled to know by what right or authority the President interfered in the civil government of a State. Cox said he had inserted the words so as to have the resolution adopted without any partisan or acrimonious discussion. He only wanted the facts to come out, and all the basis for the President's action in that most important matter.

Sypher, of Louisiana, denied that the President had interfered in any way with the Louisiana matter, except to order the execution of the mandates of the United States Court.

Cox declined to take the statement of Sypher, or of the newspapers on the matter.

Sypher. I will furnish the proof of it.

Cox. The gentleman cannot speak for the President. I want the information from the President.

Bingham, of Ohio, suggested to Cox to strike out the allusion to Judge Durell, as the information which the President would furnish would necessarily cover the point.

Cox said he did not intend to amend the resolution any further.

Scofield, of Pennsylvania, asked Cox to omit the closing words of the resolution, "so that the House may judge, &c.," which, he thought, implied that the House would do something, perhaps, offensive.

Cox declined to accede to the suggestion.

Many Republican members cried out, "Let us vote it down."

The resolution was rejected; yeas 79, nays 99; a party vote.

Stevenson, of Ohio, then offered a resolution, which was adopted without division, requesting the President to communicate information relative to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and what action, if any, he has taken with regard thereto.

In the Senate, there were three long speeches upon the French spoliation bill, which occupied the day.

Nominations: C. W. Hamilton, collector customs, Key West. Jacob S. Henry, postmaster, Decatur, Ala. Miss A. Robbins, Aberdeen, Miss.

EVADING THE ISSUE.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Denied in the Case of T. J. Greer.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

United States Supreme Court, ex parte T. Jefferson Greer, on a habeas corpus to the marshal of the District of South Carolina. Greer was held on a bench warrant from the Circuit Court upon an indictment for felony under the enforcement act. The question was one of jurisdiction, and upon the power of the court to discharge the prisoner. The court voted four and four, and the writ was denied. A discussion of the case would have involved the constitutionality of the enforcement act.

Receipts by Railroad, December 16.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

2000 bales cotton. 120 bbls rosin, 1 car stock, 16 cars lumber. To Railroad Agent, E S Miles, Barden & Parker, Whilden & Jones, E H Frost & co, Murdaugh & Weekley, Caldwell & Son, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, W C Bee & co, Crawley & Dehon, W P Dowling, G H Walter & co, A B Mullican, Mowry & Son, W W Smith, Kinsman & Howell, A J Salinas, Reeder & Davis, Pringle & Son, W B Williams & Son, Roach & Moffett, G H Ingraham & Son, W K Ryan, Counts & Wroton, A S Smith, T P Smith, Wardlaw & Carew, Witte Bros, L D DeSaussure, G W Williams & co, W C Dukes & co, Sloan & Seignious, W B Smith & co, Williams, Black & Williams, R C Sharp, Trenholm & Son, Lesesne & Wells, Street Bros & co, B O'Neill, Jeffords & co, Tiedemann, Calder & co, Bollmann Bros, G Riecke, Campsen & co, H Cobia & co.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

112 bales upland and 47 bags sea island cotton, 300 bbls rosin, 59 bbls spirits turpentine, 567 bushels rough rice, cars lumber, mdse, &c. To Whilden & Jones, Barden & Parker, Kinsman & Howell, Murdaugh & Weekley, Mowry & Son, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, B C Webb, Ravenel & co, F D G Kracke, W P Dowling, Crawley & Dehon, T P Smith, Steinmeyer & Stokes, Pinckney Bros, J Evans, H White, G McHenry, Witte Bros, Reeder & Davis, J Colcock & co, R Pringle & Son, Fraser & Dill, Wagener & Monsees, H Bischoff & co, H J Chinnis, B Feldmann & co, C B Capers W & W M co, Chase & Cuttino, Johnston, Crews & co, J H Sellers, and others.

PORT CALENDAR.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 7th, 6 hours, 17 minutes, morning.
Full Moon, 14th, 4 hours, 25 minutes, evening.
Last Quarter, 22d, 8 hours, 52 minutes, evening.
New Moon, 30th, 1 hours, 17 minutes, morning.

DAYS.	DECEMBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON S. & S.	HIGH WATER.
16	Monday	6..56	4..56	6..30	8..29
17	Tuesday	6..57	4..57	7..20	9..10
18	Wednesday	6..57	4..57	8..14	9..54
19	Thursday	6..58	4..58	9..18	10..36
20	Friday	6..59	4..58	10..6	11..19
21	Saturday	6..59	4..59	11..8	12..5
22	Sunday	7..0	4..59	morn.	12..48

Passengers.

MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C....DECEMBER 17, 1872.

Lat 36 deg 45 min 33 sec. | Lon 79 deg 57 min 27 sec.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Investigator, Ford, Havana—12 days. Ballast. To Cohen & Wells. Wednesday, 11th, Alfred Newman, seaman, of London, died, and was buried at sea.

Schr Mary C Mangam, Beveridge, Baracoa—8 days, Fruit. To Bart & co.

Schr Gen R E Lee, Gradick, Cooper River. 1750 bushels rough rice. To Geo H Ingraham & Son.

Boat from James Island. 21 bags sea island cotton. To W E Ryan.

Boat from Christ Church. 9 bags sea island cotton. To Kinsman & Howell.

Received from Chisolm's Mill. 97 tcs rice. To E H Frost & Co.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br ship E & A Lovett, Mull, Liverpool—Geo A Trenholm & co.

CLEARED FRIDAY.

Br schr Equator, Ranger, Bahama—A Canale.

Schr Young America, McCormack, West Indies—M S Quintero.

SAILED FRIDAY.

Br schr Equator, Ranger, Bahama.

Schr Young America, McCormack, West Indies

FROM THIS PORT.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, at New York, December 16.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, at New York, December 16.

UP FOR THIS PORT.

Schr Abby K Bentley, Mehaffey, at New York, December 4.

Schr Grave, ——, at Boston, December 13.

CLEARED FOR THIS PORT.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Hunter, at Philadelphia, December 13.

Schr J P Wyman, Perry, at Boston, December 13.

MARINE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, December 16.

Arrived, Erowar, Strasburg, Orleans, Chapman, Savannah.

NEW YORK, December 16.

Arrived, Georgia, Deutchland, Herman Livingston, James Adger, Cleopatra.

Arrived out, Wyoming, Silesia.

Memoranda.

Consignees per C L schooner L N Lovell, Gage, from Boston—E F Sweegan, agent, S C R