

**Racy Debate in the Charleston City Council.—The Mayor to be Impeached.**

We extract from the Charleston Courier the following report of a special meeting of the City Council, held on the 14th instant: Alderman Barrow offered the following resolution:

**Resolved, That in the election of standing committees the Council shall vote *viva voce*, and if upon the first vote the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes cast, the Council shall proceed to a second vote, in which a plurality of the votes shall prevail, and the first named member of any committee shall be chairman thereof.**

The Mayor stated that under the rules the resolution would lay over until the next meeting, unless called for by a majority of three-fourths of the Board.

Alderman Mackey thought that a majority vote could suspend the rules, they having been adopted by a majority vote.

The Mayor decided otherwise. Alderman Mackey appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Alderman Collins (violently)—I object to the Alderman who is endeavoring to coerce the Alderman next him to second his motion. He is always endeavoring to coerce people who are innocent.

Alderman Wall called the gentleman to order.

Alderman Smalls seconded the motion of the Alderman from Ward 3, (Mackey.)

Alderman Collins said there was only a motion to suspend a single rule (alluding to the resolution of Alderman Barrow) and the effort was an endeavor of a certain family to rule the Council.

Alderman T. J. Mackey insisted that the appeal was not debatable, and asked that it be laid before Council.

Alderman Collins wanted to know if Mr. Mackey was the chairman. If he was, he wanted the Mayor to vacate his seat and let him (Mackey) be Mayor and Alderman.

Alderman Mackey—At the proper moment I shall notice the insolence of this person.

Alderman McKinlay said, in offering the resolution referred to, he did so intending that the rules should be for the permanent government of Council, and they could, therefore, only be waived by a three-fourths majority.

Alderman Collins—Thinking so, I seconded it.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey—I don't think the question is one that requires the gentleman's ideas on the subject. It is only a matter of construction.

Alderman T. J. Mackey insisted upon his appeal.

Alderman Collins—May I ask the gentleman a question?

Alderman Mackey—No; I will not permit you or any of your class to interrupt me.

On the question being put as to the decision of the chair, the vote stood in favor of the decision 7, against it 10. So the decision was not sustained. The resolution was then called up for adoption.

Alderman Collins wanted the Mayor to sustain his dignity. No rules could be suspended unless by a three-fourth vote.

The Mayor—I so thought, but the Council has voted otherwise. On the call of the previous question, the original resolution of Alderman Barrow, was agreed to by a vote yeas 10, nays not called for.

Alderman Collins requested the Mayor that before he yielded his ancient right and prerogative, he would consult some legal authority.

The Mayor stated that he would not announce as yet the decision of Council until he had legal advice.

Alderman T. J. Mackey said he had a resolution to propose in the interests of good and economical government and against corruption in office. He would do it fearlessly. The resolution was as follows:

**Resolved, That appointments of standing committees, announced by the Mayor, on the 11th instant, be, and the same are hereby, annulled, and that Council do now proceed to elect said committees.**

He then cited the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, which he said had been adopted by Council for its government. While speaking, Alderman Mackey turned to Alderman Cunningham and Holloway, and requested them to discontinue their conversation, which was a violation of the rules of Council and of decency.

Alderman Cunningham—There is no decency in you. We understood you around this Board, and you can't fool us around here.

Alderman Mackey said he intended to break up this contract system. He had duties to perform, and that those duties were antagonized by the composition of the present standing committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Streets held the same position for many months under the old administration, and his administration was signally extravagant.

He was proceeding with a tirade and comment upon the other committees, when Alderman L. F. Wall objected, on the ground of his remarks being personal.

Alderman Mackey—I shall not go into personalities, for they are most damaging.

Alderman Collins moved the resolution out of order. [Laughter.]

The Mayor said he was not only surprised, but pained, at the direct positive thrusts which had been made at him. He had decided that he could not render a decision on the first question without legal advice, and

with that decision before him he could not decide it.

Alderman T. J. Mackey again arose. He said he had a painful duty to perform. The Mayor of Charleston sits in Council Chamber, under the sanction of the city charter, with the same authority as an Alderman, with the addition only of the right of a presiding officer.

Alderman Geddings said the speaker was out of order.

Alderman Potter—He don't know what he is talking about. [Laughter.]

Alderman Geddings—We are here for a specific purpose, but the Alderman, on a variety of topics, confines himself to no one in particular. He indulges in sarcasms, denunciations and criticisms and personalities unbecoming his position. He had better advertise and call this body together to hear a series of lectures on original sin and total depravity. [Laughter and confusion.]

Alderman Mackey continued—The Mayor having refused to announce the decision of a majority of the Board on a question properly before them, and also having refused to entertain a resolution respectfully presented, he had but one duty to perform, and announced that he would at the next meeting present articles of impeachment, and proper specifications to substantiate them against the Mayor. Then (he said) we shall get rid of some of the scoundrels that have bled us so long.

Here the greatest confusion ensued, and *sotto voce* expressions and innuendoes were thrown out with a freedom that promised riot, when Alderman Cunningham moved to adjourn.

Alderman T. J. Mackey—We will not adjourn.

The vote being taken, Council refused to adjourn—ayes, 8; nays, 9.

Alderman Collins said he had been called Pillsbury's fogleman, and he was proud of it. He would continue to be Pillsbury's fogleman as long as he held this seat there. He (Mr. Pillsbury) was elected by a majority of the voters, and was entitled to be respected. He (the speaker) did not wish to enter into personalities. If he did, worse than the Mosaic law would be enacted, (looking at Alderman T. J. Mackey.)

Alderman Barrow spoke at length. He thought it was an open and shut game. He had endeavored to get the Board to work right, but could not do it. Now a step had been taken towards it, and he called upon the Aldermen, like honest, upright men, to stand up like men and vote squarely.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey asked if the Mayor ruled the last resolution (Alderman T. J. Mackey's) out of order.

The Mayor—I did.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey—Then I beg to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Here another scene of confusion and hubbub arose, during which the Mayor said he had one favor to ask. It was his opinion that the rules of the old Council, which this one had adopted, were the rules by which they were to be governed. If his decision was wrong, he was willing to be corrected. But he begged the indulgence of Council, as an especial favor, until he could consult legal authority upon the matter in dispute.

Alderman Collins—I move an adjournment.

Alderman Barrow did not see the necessity of consulting legal authority. The rules were common sense, and though he was no lawyer, and knew nothing of legalities, he could interpret them by common sense rules. Common sense was common sense.

Alderman Collins—I move we adjourn.

Alderman T. J. Mackey arose to a point of order. An appeal pending took precedence of a motion for adjournment.

The Mayor sustained the point of order. The Mayor then said that he was of the opinion, and still entertained it, that any action of the board upon the Alderman's (Barrow's) resolution would be illegal, it not having been declared by a three-fourth majority, and he would stay there all night before he would declare it passed by a mere majority. He would rather be impeached, as had been threatened, than sit as chairman of a body and be treated with so much disrespect.

Alderman Collins—Amen!

There were cheers and loud applause, with cries and exclamations from the crowd, mingled with a muttering from Alderman T. J. Mackey, of Yankee carpet-bagger.]

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey asserted that the present scene was the most disrespectful one of the evening. [That's so, from several Aldermen, and laughter from the crowd.]

Alderman Barrow then arose, and cracked the party whip in a very expressive speech. He said that the Mayor had been elected by Republicans, who expected him to recognize their rights, and appoint Republicans to office. He (the Mayor) had made appointments of delegates to an important Commercial Convention already, (to the Memphis Convention,) and in those appointments had ignored the Republicans of Charleston entirely.

Alderman Cunningham rose to a point of order. There was no question before the Council.

The Mayor said there is no question before the board, this is merely a debating society.

Alderman Collins said he would move that any member using such insulting language to his Honor, should be put out.

The Mayor again requested him to consider the matter in dispute, and expressed a hope that Council would adjourn.

Alderman L. F. Wall said he would certainly have given the Mayor all the aid in his power, if he had made the request at first, but it was somewhat strange that, after taking the vote on the resolution, he should refuse to recognize the vote of the majority of the board.

The Mayor stated that he had put the vote under the excitement of the moment, and that he trusted that because he had given an inch, he would not be called upon to give a foot or a yard. The board should

remember, too, that it was a public spectacle, and it would be for their credit to have their deliberations in private.

Alderman Potter moved an adjournment, which was ruled out of order, the appeal still being before the board.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey withdrew his appeal, and moved that the board proceed to an election of a City Attorney.

Alderman Geddings reminded the Mayor that under the ordinances of the city, ten days' notice was required before an election could be held for a city officer.

Alderman Collins moved that the Mayor be allowed the privilege of employing a Solicitor at the expense of the city.

Several Aldermen moved to adjourn, which was, however, ruled out.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey moved that the board proceed to an election of a temporary City Attorney.

Alderman Collins did not wish the Mayor to be hampered with a legal adviser appointed by a family clique, (looking at the Mackeys,) a clique, he said, that could make it legal to be an Alderman and hold two or three city offices at the same time. [Laughter.] He wanted the Mayor to choose his own legal adviser.

Alderman T. J. Mackey moved that Hon. C. C. Bowen be appointed City Attorney until an election could be held for the office in conformity to law.

Alderman Collins trusted that the Mayor would not accept the nomination. He did not see how the Alderman could make it, when he was so lately opposed to him. He (Mackey) had vilified him (Collins) in the papers and before the Union League. [Cries of order.] And had even said that he (Collins) was no Republican.

Alderman T. J. Mackey—I did not say that he was not a Republican. I said he was a public thief.

Alderman Collins (excitedly)—And I say you are a highway thief, and you have proved yourself so.

Here ensued one of the most confused and shameful scenes that ever disgraced the halls of the City Council of Charleston. Alderman T. J. Mackey, amid the greatest confusion, arose from his seat, and approached Alderman Collins, who placed his hand on his vest and shouted: "Come on; I am ready for you!"

Mr. Mackey was, however, prevailed upon to take his seat, and did so, remarking that "this was the tail of the Yankee carpet-bag kite that has been flying so high down South." Whereupon Collins remarked that "this was the beginning and end of the South Carolina traitor." The crowd began to become excited, and amid cries of roguery, thief, order, &c., the Mayor endeavored to call the Board to order. His efforts for a while were perfectly futile, and the Mayor of Charleston utterly unable to preserve order in the Council Chamber of the city. (*O tempora, O mores.*)

The belligerent Aldermen, however, did not fight, and at length Alderman Barrow obtained the floor, and made a speech in behalf of peace.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey renewed his motion for the appointment of a temporary City Attorney; which was adopted.

Alderman T. J. Mackey then again moved that Hon. C. C. Bowen be chosen temporary City Attorney.

Alderman Geddings objected, on the ground that the rules of Council required all elections of officers to be by ballot.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey argued that this was only an appointment to an office *pro tem.*, and not an election. His objection was over-ruled, and the motion upon the vote agreed to.

Alderman Greene arose to a personal explanation. He entertained kindly feelings towards the Mayor, he had always supported his administration, and would continue to do so, yet he had a right to cast his vote how he pleased, and he simply desired to state that he had meant no offence in voting against the decision of the Mayor.

Alderman T. J. Mackey gave notice of an ordinance to provide for an election for City Attorney, Tuesday, the 18th instant, and such other offices as may come before Council, and to repeal all ordinances repugnant thereto.

He moved that it be considered as its first reading, but upon the statement by the Mayor that such could not be done unless by unanimous consent of Council, Alderman Collins said "I object," and so the bill did not receive its first reading.

Alderman Geddings stated that its object could not be effected, even if the bill did receive its first reading, because, under the laws of the city, it would require at least two other readings for engrossment for ratification, and it was, therefore, superfluous and quite powerless to effect the object intended.

Alderman Mackey—Yes, that is so.

Alderman Potter moved an adjournment, which motion was carried, and Council adjourned.

In presenting the report of the proceedings of the meeting of Council above, we have endeavored, as far as practicable, to present the language used, and the scenes as they occurred. During the confusion that occurred several times during the session, the Mayor was perfectly powerless to preserve even the semblance of order, and the disgraceful—almost riotous—scenes that were enacted in the chamber will not soon be forgotten by those who were unfortunate enough to witness them. Comment is needless.

In Virginia the crop prospects are very favorable. The season is not so forward as in the more Southern States, but the farmers and land owners are generally alert and active. Great numbers of Northern and European settlers have arrived in the State, and in many cases with sufficient capital to cultivate the land on a more extensive scale than was ever before known.

Wanted, a strong adhesive plaster, to make busybodies stick to their own business.

**THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**—The hotels of Cincinnati are filled with the delegates who have repaired thither from the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and South Carolina to consult with the business men of Cincinnati as to the plan of building the proposed route, and termini of the great Southern railway, which our Cincinnati contemporaries say is universally regarded to be a fixed fact. These gentlemen say they have never known a public enterprise to awaken such universal and profound interest. The gentlemen who have gone there to invite investigation and compare notes with the commercial men of Cincinnati, are represented as men of wealth and position, "terribly in earnest," and willing and anxious to render a hearty co-operation in all matters looking to the consummation of the grand result.

**THE ATLANTA SENSATION.**—We have no faith in the New York Tribune's despatch, that a large number of Republicans or radicals from all parts of Georgia, including many members of the Legislature of the State, are now in Atlanta, believing that death is certain if they undertake to go to their homes. This can be neither more nor less than an effort to get up a sensation and excitement for political effect. The talk of Ku Klux gangs in Georgia is ridiculous. Two members of the State Legislature have, no doubt, been recently killed, but a radical negro is in prison for the murder of one of them, the money and other property of the murdered man having been found upon the negro's person; and there is not the slightest clew to the murder of the other, except in the fact that a good many of the negroes, driven to desperation by hunger, the consequence of their laziness, are ready for all sorts of murders by which they can hope to relieve their gnawing necessities. If there is, as represented, a large number of Republicans in Atlanta who cannot go safely to their homes, their danger is from the negroes, and from no Ku Kluxes.

**SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.**—Judge Gibson granted an injunction, in Augusta, on Saturday, against the South Carolina Railroad, at the instance of the City Council of Augusta, restraining the railroad from discriminating in its freights and passenger fares against Augusta, and preventing them from running their passenger and freight cars through the streets of the city to the common or union depot, under a penalty of \$200,000. The following is a copy of the injunction filed in the Clerk's office:

AT CHAMBER, May 15, 1869.

After carefully examining this bill, the writ of subpoena is ordered to issue as prayed for; also, the writ of injunction restraining said South Carolina Railroad Company from discriminating in their rates of freight and fare for passengers, as charged in the bill, in the penal sum of \$100,000. Also, that the said South Carolina Railroad Company be restrained and enjoined, after twelve days from this date, from running their locomotives, engines and cars through the streets of the city of Augusta, either by themselves, their agents, employees, or any other person or persons, except in strict conformity with the contracts hereto attached, in the like sum of \$100,000; and also, that the said South Carolina Railroad Company be restrained, after twelve days from this date, from opening, using, or keeping any passenger depot or ticket office in the city of Augusta, or from taking on their cars or trains any passengers for the said road except at the passenger and ticket office designated by the contract hereto attached, or located on the square bounded by Bay, Centre, Reynolds and Washington streets, under a less penalty of \$10,000.

WM. GIBSON, Judge.

**A NEWSPAPER OFFICE ENJOINED.**—On yesterday morning, a bill in equity was filed in the Superior Court of Richmond County, by Rufus B. Bullock, Foster Blodgett, Benjamin Conley, John E. Bryant, Ellery M. Brayton, et al., against the Press newspaper, and an injunction obtained which prevents the proprietor from using type, presses or machinery—thus causing a suspension of that paper. The plaintiffs, we believe, were all stockholders in the National Republican publishing company, which was killed by the December municipal election, and succeeded by the Press newspaper.—Augusta Chronicle.

**A MINISTER PROBABLY MURDERED.**—We learn from the Enfaula News, of Thursday, that the horse, buggy and some of the clothing of the Rev. Mr. McKee, a traveling Presbyterian Minister, were found last Monday, at Joiner's Bridge, on Pea River. Mr. McKee himself could not be found. It seems that the buggy was considerably injured, and the horse detached therefrom, but entangled among the vines in the swamp. It was supposed he had been murdered and thrown in the river.

**A RELIC.**—A map of St. Louis harbor, drawn in 1837, by Lieutenant M. C. Meigs, (now Major-General U. S. A.) under the supervision of Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, (now ex-General of rebel forces,) still hangs in the office of the city engineer of St. Louis.

Why is the camel the most irascible animal in the world? Because he always has his back up.

**Local Items.**

The Supreme Court will sit in Charleston on Monday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the First Circuit.

Messrs. Duffie & Chapman have favored us with the June number of *Demorest*; filled, as usual, with interesting matter for females.

Owing to a change of instruments, deemed necessary by the leader, the band did not play in the park yesterday afternoon.

*The Hearth and Home*, published weekly by Pettengill, Lates & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, is really an excellent weekly. We know of none that we could more safely recommend to families, to be read in the social circle.

**NOMINATIONS.**—At a meeting of the Republicans of this County, held last evening, the following nominations were made: For School Commissioner, N. E. Edwards; for Coroner, S. B. Thompson. Both of the nominees are colored men.

**BROAD RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.**—A meeting of this company was held yesterday: when several of the stockholders increased their subscriptions. The President and Directors were unanimously authorized to effect a loan of sufficient amount to immediately complete the structure so much needed.

We are informed that two United States soldiers, while under the influence of liquor, on Saturday afternoon, broke into the house of an inoffensive elderly colored man, named Cesar Gurley, and beat him terribly—breaking his right arm, and otherwise injuring the old man. The assailants have been arrested.

Mr. J. N. Robson.—This well-known Charleston commission merchant publishes his card in the *Phoenix*. Mr. Robson's business capacity, strict integrity and gentlemanly courtesy have secured for him an extensive and profitable patronage, and our readers may rest assured that any orders or consignments sent to him will be attended to on the most favorable terms, and to the best advantage.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

G. W. Shell—Assignee's Sale.  
S. L. Leapart—Life Insurance.  
I. Sulzbacher—Selling off at Cost.  
C. F. Jackson—Bargains.  
W. Hutson Wigg—Citation.

Nomination for School Commissioner.  
Wm. Gray & Co.—Cotton Machinery.  
D. C. Peixotto & Son—Building Lot.  
Geo. Symmers—May Butter, Hams, &c.  
B. F. Jackson—Strayed, or Stolen.  
W. B. Stanley—Seasonable Goods.  
Knobeloch & Small—Salt.  
Jacob Levin—Flour and Hay.  
D. C. Peixotto & Son—Prime Hay.  
Meeting of Columbia Lodge No. 108.  
Meeting of Independent Fire Company.

**EARTHQUAKE IN SUMMERVILLE.**—We have been informed that on Tuesday last, about 1 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at three different points at the Sand Hills, as also at the house of a lady seven miles distant from that village. It was attended with perceptible vibration of the walls of buildings as marked by a startling clash of crockery, and awakened considerable anxiety. What means this? Can it be that a subterranean rebellion is to break out in Georgia? If so, we desire Congress to try its hand at reconstruction forthwith. It has attempted some things just about as difficult to manage as an earthquake, and has presumption enough left to try all similar experiments.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

**REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE TUTT'S IMPROVED LIQUID HAIR DYE:**

Because the Barbers say it is the best.  
Because it imparts a natural color.  
Because it does not injure the hair.  
Because it leaves the hair soft and glossy.  
Because it does not stain the skin or bed linen.

Because its application is simple and easy.  
Because its effect is instantaneous.  
Because it is the best in the world. M15 C

It may be truthfully said that the greatest of all blessings is health, for without it, it is impossible to enjoy the life that God has given us. A healthy stomach, a good digestion, a good conscience are requisites so important in a physical and moral point of view to human happiness, that we presume no one will question it. To all alike is health essential for life's enjoyment and pursuits; to young and old, to rich and poor, to man and woman. Are you in search of wealth? health is essential; do you desire office and worldly honors? of what avail would these be without health? The beauties of spring, the song of birds, the deep blue skies, all have a poetic fascination with the pure in mind and body; but what are they without health? To say with the poet, as one feels the throbs of a healthful heart: "This world is very lovely! Oh, that I may live." And so to continue, make use of the means within your reach, Heintz's Queen's Delight, the panacea for all the ills incident to bad blood. It is a tonic, invigorator, liver regulator—cures disorder of the stomach and digestion, headaches, nervousness, consumption, &c. M15