The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1870. CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

AVERY, THE MISSING DEFENDANT, FOUND GUILTY BY THE JURY.

Four More Prisoners Plead Guilty.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 2.

The trial of Dr. Avery was resumed this morning in the United States Court. After arguments by Messrs. McMaster and Wilson for the defence, and by Mr. Corbin for the prosecution, the jury retired, and in a short time returned a verdict of guilty. No motion for judgment was made.

Four of the Spartanburg prisoners pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

PICKET.

THE FLIGHT OF DR. AVERY.

The Scene in Court—A Sharp Colloquy—What is Thought of the Accused Having Taken French Leave.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 1.

The proceedings in the Ku-Klux Court this morning were very much like the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out. The trial of Dr. Avery continued, but the defendant was absent. Whether he had left the city to spend the Sabbath with his family, and had missed some train which would have brought him here this morning, or whether he had quitted the country in disgust, did not appear, but the court evidently acted on the latter supposition. At the opening of the court, the district attorney produced witness in rebuttal of certain points testified to by the witnesses for the defence. The first witness was C. H. Bankhard, a man who is on the pay rolls as a juror, who testified that he saw Dr. Avery last Saturday evening, before the assembling of the court, in close conversation with Louisa Chambers, one of the witnesses for the defence.

"Governor" Fewell was recalled, and repeated his testimony about the polls at Rock Hill having been crowded by white men at the election in 1868.

Major Merrill testified that he had had a conversation with Rev. R. E. Cooper in Yorkville, while that gentleman was under arrest on the charge of threatening a witness, and that Mr. Cooper had repeatedly told him that he had not named to preacher Postle the consequences of perjury.

This completed the very lame case for the prosecution, and Col. McMaster, of the defence, began his address to the jury. He had only proceeded with a few general remarks about the origin of the jury system and its importance in a free country, when Mr. Corbin interrupted by calling the attention of the court to the fact that the defendant was not present. He said that he had asked the counsel where the defendant was, and had received the reply that that was for him (Corbin) to find out.

Mr. Wilson explained that Dr. Avery had left Columbia on Saturday night to make a brief visit to his family. He had had no interview with him before he left, but had understood that he was to return on the next train. Judge Bond then interposed as follows:

Judge Bond. Mr. McMaster, where is the prisoner?

Colonel McMaster. I hope the court will excuse me from answering that question.

Judge Bond. Do you know where the prisoner is?

Colonel McMaster. I hope that the court will excuse me from answering that question.

Judge Bond. Mr. Clerk, serve a rule on Mr. McMaster to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the rolls of the bar.

The rule was prepared by the clerk, requiring Colonel McMaster to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the rolls of attorneys of that court for contempt in refusing to answer a question of the court. Colonel McMaster retained his seat during the preparation of this order, and when it had been handed to him he rose and said that he hoped the court would allow him to say a few words. He only wanted a little time to make his reply upon a subject of such grave importance to himself. He desired to take the advice of counsel upon the matter, and asked to be allowed until to-morrow morning to make his reply.

Judge Bond returned no answer to this request, but inquired of the district attorney if he proposed to proceed against the prisoner's bail. Mr. Corbin replied that he did intend to proceed at once, and he drew up an order that the bail be forfeited, and that a writ of *scire facias* be issued and made returnable on Wednesday, the 3d instant. This order was signed by the judges, and has been since, as I am informed, served upon Mr. J. T. Lowry, of York County, who is Dr. Avery's bondsman in the amount of three thousand dollars.

Mr. Corbin next remarked that upon consultation with the attorney-general and others, he found that some doubts existed in their minds as to whether the trial could properly be continued in the absence of the accused; whether a verdict rendered under such circumstances would not be invalid, and he suggested an adjournment until to-morrow morning to enable the prosecuting counsel to consult further upon this point. An adjournment was accordingly ordered until to-morrow at 11 A. M., and the court, counsel and spectators flocked to the yard of the Statehouse to witness the raree-show that had been gotten up in honor of Mr. Lincoln's master-stroke of policy.

I suppose there is no doubt that Dr. Avery has left this part of the country, and there appears to be but one opinion among the intelligent and sensible people in the city as to the necessity and expediency of this step on his part. I had an interview this afternoon with a prominent gentleman, who has been regular in his attendance at the court during this trial, which was about as follows:

Correspondent. Has Dr. Avery really fled the country?

Mr. ——. Yes, it must be that he has. I did think that he might have missed the train from Yorkville last night, but the afternoon train has now arrived, and as he did not come upon it, I presume he has effected his escape.

Correspondent. What is your opinion of the policy of such a step?

Mr. ——. I think every one will admit that he would have been an ass not to have gone.

Correspondent. But he has clearly violated the law.

Mr. ——. Yes, in the eyes of the law he has done wrong, but by every rule of honor and morals he has done exactly right. I believe also that his departure was excellently well timed. He had established proofs enough to convince any intelligent jury of his perfect innocence, and he stood his trial long enough to do that. Finding, however, that the jury was packed, and the court, at least in many details, was organized to convict, he preferred to submit to the desolation of his home, and the breaking up of every tie that makes life happy, or even endurable, in preference to lying in a felon's cell upon mendacious charges, supported by perjured testimony.

PICKET.

NILSSON AND HER LOVERS.—It is the misfortune of celebrities to be talked about in various more or less unpleasant ways, and Miss Nilsson finds no exception in her own case. It is difficult to believe that the smiling, dignified blonde develops such a jealous temper in private as to drive the pretty, laughing Annie Cary to tears; but such is the story which follows close upon the heels of the tale of her recently manifested wrath against Miss Kellogg. As if to complete the defamation of the Swedish songstress, she is represented as having transferred her affections from the promising young French broker with a long moustache to that most seductive of stage lovers, M. Capoul. Furthermore, the jilted Frenchman is said to be desirous of shooting his tenor rival. The woes of *prime donne* are by no means so unusual as to give much prominence to any story of jealous quarrels between ladies of the same troupe, but the introduction of a romance in real life, with the shadow of a possible tragedy upon it, is something so novel as to possess considerable interest. In case Miss Nilsson is obdurate, and worse comes to worst, it is to be hoped that the duel will be fought with stage swords, and that the slain will revive in time to appear before the curtain in answer to the applause that is sure to follow.

THE CHINESE SHOEMAKERS.

How they are Getting Along in Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune at North Adams, Massachusetts, states that during the year and a half that has passed since the Chinamen were first brought to that place as shoemakers, many of the doubts that were felt as to the success of the enterprise have passed away, with some of the prejudices against the new-comers. He says:

Most of the Chinamen speak English, and many of them read and write quite well. The same room is used for the dining and school-room, and on the walls may be seen, interspersed among the charts for their study, the daily account for table expenses, kept in their queer hieroglyphics by their foreman, Ah Sing, who has charge of providing for their table, and who is obliged to render daily a strict account of all expenses. Their success as shoemakers seems very satisfactory. I am told, by the superintendent, that the work accomplished by the seventy-four Chinamen now employed is equal both in quality and quantity to that formerly done by the same number of Crispins. The Crispins were paid from fifteen dollars to twenty dollars a week for doing the work which the Chinamen are paid (as is generally supposed, though it is not definitely known) about twenty-three dollars a month. Their pay roll for the month of November shows that the aggregate loss of time by the seventy-four workmen was only five days. Opportunities are here given them of earning additional wages, by working evenings at piece-work. The gaming tables, their proverbial delight, over which they spent considerable of their spare time when they first came here, have been set aside, and one now finds them spending their evening over their studies, or in earning their extra pay. The climate seems to agree with them, and they express themselves much pleased with their home; but they never will say even to their employers what course they intend to pursue when they have finished their three years' labor. Most of them are boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, with a few older ones. Two or three of them are married, having wives in China. A report, which proves to be only sensational, has been circulated that the Celestials had smuggled some of their fair ones from their own sunny clime to make happy their new home. The exceedingly effeminate appearance of some of them, and their marked affectionate bearing toward each other, was the only ground for this rumor, and so striking were these characteristics that it was a long time before even the assurance of the trustworthy Ah Sing could convince their employer that he was not deceived in the matter of sex.

ABOUT DRY GOODS.

The Future Cost and Supply.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the trade and production of Great Britain and the United States, is the recent increase in consumption of textile fabrics manufactured from cotton and wool. At least such an increase may be accepted as a legitimate inference from the movements of the raw material. The statistics furnished by the English Board of Trade show the course of the wool business in that country for the first ten months of the present calendar year as compared with the corresponding period in 1870:

	1871. Pounds.	1870. Pounds
Imports	300,630,621	233,216,258
Imports woollen rags	42,987,280	31,587,808
Total raw material	343,617,901	264,808,066
Exports	131,543,111	84,966,570
Net imports	212,074,790	179,837,496
Increase	32,237,294	
Increase per cwt.	81½	

It is thus shown, by the imports of raw material into Great Britain, that there is an increase of 32,237,294 pounds, and an increase in her exports to other manufacturing countries of 46,576,541 pounds. As a consequence of this increased importation of raw material, England exported during the same ten months yarns and woollen and worsted fabrics to the value of £26,528,000, against £20,996,000 for the same time in 1870—an increase of over twenty-five per cent. It is also a noticeable fact, in the face of this increased consumption and production, that the price of wool has ranged above that of the preceding year. In the cotton industry the same state of affairs exists. The same report shows that, during the last English cotton year, ending on the 30th of September last, Great Britain took for consumption 3,222,000 bales, against 2,760,000 bales for the year previous—an increase of seventeen per cent.; and the Continent 2,046,000 bales, against 1,627,000 in 1869-70—an increase of twenty-five and a half per cent. Or, to present the aggregate, England and the Continent combined took for consumption 2,033,000,000 pounds of cotton, against 1,640,000,000 the year previous—an increase of twenty-four per cent.

During the American cotton year, ending on the 31st of August, we consumed 99,000 bales more than the previous year—an increase of ten per cent. In the United States we have imported since the beginning of the year, according to the authority of the New York Bulletin, about 75,000,000 pounds of wool, or 46,500,000 pounds more than during the whole of 1870, while the receipts of domestic at New York and Boston together are about 2,000,000 pounds over those of 1870; and yet the wool dealers report stocks as being, on the average, quite low. In other words, we have consumed, since January 1, about 55,000,000 pounds more wool than during the same period of last year—an increase which is equal to thirty per cent. of the supply of domestic and foreign wool for the whole of 1870. Of course this implies a very large increase in the production of domestic woollen goods; yet, singularly, with no corresponding effect upon the demand for like foreign products, the imports of woollen manufactures at New York for the first ten months of the year having amounted to $36,910,000, against $28,200,000 for the like period of 1870—an increase of thirty per cent. Yet, with this large increase in the supply of raw material, strange as it may seem, we find a uniformly higher range of prices—wool fully twenty-five per cent. higher. The same state of things exists in cotton. The grades that sold at this time of last year at 16a16½ cents, are now ruling at 19a19½ cents. Flax in the London market is £68 per ton, against £63 in September, 1870, and hemp £34 10s., against £32, showing again a high percentage of advance.

We thus see that of the three great staples which provides nearly all the clothing wants of the world, there has been a large increase of supply, accompanied by a considerable advance in price. Of course, high prices imply an increased demand from manufacturers, but do the enlarged wants of manufacturers represent a corresponding demand from the consumers of goods? It is a question of solicitude with manufacturers if the productive capacity of cotton and woollen machinery, both in this country and England, does not exceed the capacity of consumers to take at present prices. It is known to those who have just returned from Europe that there is a large accumulation of goods in the chief marts, and that we may reasonably look for very large consignments of merchandise this spring. These being the facts, and such the condition of the markets, is there any reason why prices should not return to their former level? And, more, what reason is there for supposing that upon any other basis of values it will be possible to distribute among consumers the present immense production of textile fabrics? With abundant capital, cheap in all the markets of the world, no exception to this law can be maintained in favor of any particular class of goods beyond a limited period. The plentifulness and cheapness of money is, in the long run, the only true barometer of prices in everything, at least, in the absence of a failure of crops or a short supply of any of the chief staples that are the base of manufactures.—*Philadelphia Record.*

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

ALBANY, January 2.

Both houses were organized to-day, electing the Republican caucus nominees. Hoffman's message was long. Alluding to the July riots, he wants laws to secure equal rights to men of whatever creed. Senators should be elected by the people; recommends a new charter for the City of New York, somewhat similar to that proposed by the committee of seventy; makes no allusion to national affairs. Tweed did not claim his seat to-day. In the Republican caucus nominations yesterday the Grant, or Customhouse faction, had everything their own way.

SAMBO AMONG THE SINNERS

HOW THE LOYAL FREEDMAN IS TREATED BY THE GRANT RING.

They Fill His Pockets out of Government Bounty and then Empty them for their Own Benefit.

A Washington correspondent of the Savannah News has been showing up, in rather lively style, some of the peculiar operations of the hangers-on of the Grant administration in Washington, and especially of the philanthropic gentlemen who have constituted themselves the especial custodians of the cash of the colored people of the South. After giving the particulars of a score of shabby transactions, the correspondent says:

It is not pleasant to relate these things, but I regard it a duty to the colored man, whose friend I have always been, and who needs care, work, education and protection. He needs true friends—not such as seek to enrich themselves by making merchandise of his credulity and his ignorance.

It may not "startle," but it certainly will astonish some persons to know that nearly $80,000,000 have been drawn from the treasury of the United States to pay bounties and "additional bounties" to colored troops. Compare this large amount with the number of colored troops in active service as shown on the muster-rolls and it will at once be apparent that some one has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of "colored troops" in need of bounty, and that a large amount of it went into the pockets not legitimately entitled to it. Indeed, it is safe to say that at least one-third of this large amount never found the "colored troops"—except on paper. The whole system of giving bounty and "additional bounty" to troops, as devised by Congress, was extremely pernicious, and opened a wide field for fraud and corruption. It was done by a Republican Congress for political effect, and General Schenck has at least the credit of being father of the scheme. For a time no distinction was made between white and colored troops so far as related to bounties. The money was deposited in the treasury, and paid out through the paymaster-general's office by an officer of the regular army. Two gentlemen now prominent in the Ring which rules Washington with such an iron rod, conceived a plan of separating the colored from the white troops, and so getting control of the amount allotted as bounty for "colored troops" that they could use it for speculative purposes. They suggested the scheme to General Howard, and showed him what a field it would open to enterprise and profit if he could only get control of the funds appropriated to pay colored troops, and have the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company made its depository instead of the Treasury of the United States. The general took to the idea very kindly, and with the assistance of the gentlemen I have referred to, soon had authority from Congress to separate the colored from the white troops, to take charge of their bounty fund, and disburse it through the Freedman's Bureau. What more could the general ask of an accommodating Congress? What more could his two friends, with whom the scheme had originated, and who needed accommodations, require? By its act Congress gave General Howard and the Freedman's Bureau almost unrestricted control of millions of dollars of the government's money, enabled him to fortify the bank, and be kind to his needy friends. Balloch, examiner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, was appointed disbursing officer for the payment of bounties to colored troops, and at once dignified himself with the rank and title of brigadier-general. I have now brought Balloch and Major Hodge face to face, one drawing his money from the treasury and paying bounties to white troops, the other making a depository of the Freedman's Bureau Bank and paying bounties to colored troops. And here let me ask why the Freedman's Savings Bank, or any other bank or trust company, should be considered a more safe depository for government funds than the Treasury of the United States? Free access to so large an amount of money seems to have had a similar effect for evil on those two men, Hodge and Balloch, and both fell under the temptation. Their crimes, so far as intention and example are concerned, are very much alike. But their treatment has been very unlike. Hodge used $460,000 of the government money in speculations, was detected, made a manly confession, was promptly arrested, separated from his suffering family, imprisoned in a fortress, tried by court martial, degraded and sent to the penitentiary, where he now lies immured in a felon's cell. Hodge had no one to come forward and make good his deficiency; no powerful friends to shield him with their political influence. Republicans in Congress, especially those who are now doing so much to shield corruption, point their fingers at Major Hodge in his cell, hold his severe sentence up as a case of party purity, and an example of how promptly the administration deals with defaulters. But the very same Republicans refuse an investigation into Balloch's affairs, and for the reason that it would invoke a thorough overhauling of the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. This very likely would disclose certain things and bring out the names of certain high officials with whom the administration itself might be found to have an unpleasant connection. But Major Hodge was amenable to military law; and a military tribunal was neither dainty nor tardy in dealing out justice. The public have not, up to this time, known to what extent Balloch's defalcations have gone. The public knows that he invested a large amount of government money in five-twenty bonds, used those bonds as if they were his own, and regularly drew the interest on them, in gold, and pocketed it. But this is only a part, and a very small part of the delinquency. There was more ingenuity in Balloch's method of doing business than that adopted by Hoge, it must be confessed.

An honest secretary of war moved as promptly in the Balloch case as he had done in the Hodge case, and would have dealt as summarily with him had he been amenable to military law. There was a line beyond which he could not go. He could investigate and report the delinquency, but justice must come in and do its work through a civil court. Brigadier-General Balloch, disburser of millions of the people's money, was found to be no brigadier-general at all. He was simply a foreigner, of whose antecedents little was known. And here again I must mark the different treatment these two men received. As soon as General Shriver had reported on Balloch's "irregularities," the Freedmen's Bureau, the Savings Bank, the Seneca Stone Ring, the board of public works, and, indeed, all the different ring influences that General Howard could muster, were brought forward to throw the shield of protection over him. In short, Balloch is promoted and Hodge suffers in a felon's cell.

THE WHARTON-KETCHUM TRIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, January 2.

Dr. Reese testified, viewing the case exclusively from the symptoms and post-mortem, as testified to. Witness is of opinion that Ketchum's death may be fairly attributable to natural cause, that is, to disease.

THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

RICHMOND, January 8.

Governor Walker has vetoed the joint resolution of the Legislature suspending the funding of the State debt. This, however, will probably amount to nothing, as in the House this resolution was adopted by over three-fourths vote, and in the Senate by two-thirds.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, January 2.

The old board of aldermen, after passing a resolution impeaching Mayor Hall, dissolved. By order of the court, Mayor Hall qualified the new board, which proceeded to business, Mayor Hall presiding.

James Mayo challenges the world, giving the preference to O'Baldwin, to fight for two thousand dollars.

There was a fog yesterday, which suspended the ferries.

Connolly's bail qualified to-day and he is released.

The new board of aldermen are in full possession. The impeachment of Hall by the old board is a nullity. Some members of the old board attempted to take possession of a room in the city hall, but were driven off by the police after a short skirmish.

The case of Allen vs. Fisk and Gould is compromised.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet and the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

There was a long Cabinet session, after which the President and Akerman had a consultation, it is supposed over the Ku-Klux.

The debt statement shows a decrease of nearly four and a half millions. Coin in the treasury one hundred and eleven and a half millions. Currency fifteen and three-quarter millions.

The New Civil Service Rules.

Among officeholders and candidates for office, and the political influence that sustains both, there is but very little support given to the new rules which are to govern the civil service. One head of an important bureau pronounces them a humbug, and several Republican senators state that they will oppose legislation to confirm such a policy. One reason given is that residents of Washington would have an opportunity to secure all the offices here, as the new plan would absorb an amount equal to half a year's salary, if not more, for any one compelled to come from a distance and await here the result of a competitive examination. Another Republican member says that it will drive nearly all the politicians into the support of the opposition ticket in the impending Presidential campaign. Quite a number of minor appointments, which would have otherwise been made, have been delayed in order that the new rule might be applied to them.

The National Republican Convention.

It seems to be settled that the National Republican Convention will be held in Philadelphia. The arrangement in favor of Philadelphia has been made in advance of the meeting of the executive committee by correspondence with a majority of its members. Had it not been for the fire the convention would no doubt have met at Chicago. It is urged against the claims of St. Louis and Cincinnati that they have not sufficient hotel accommodations.

The Ku-Klux Prosecutions.

Some of the Southern newspapers having recently published articles leading their readers to believe that the administration did not intend to make any further arrests under the Ku-Klux act, it is authoritatively announced in reply that such is not the case, but that the arrests will be continued and the trials prosecuted with all possible vigor, the same as heretofore, in North and South Carolina. Indeed, the President has now before him the question of issuing a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain portions of Florida. The constitutionality of the Ku-Klux law will probably be brought before the Supreme Court at this term, not for argument or decision, as it will not be certified from the United States Court in South Carolina in time to be reached on the docket.

The Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims will reassemble for business on the 8th, when it expects the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the law known as the Drake amendment, relating to the effect of Presidential pardons on suitors in the Court of Claims. Among the first causes to be argued will be the famous Elgee cotton case, involving between $400,000 and $500,000, the proceeds of cotton sold by agents of the Treasury Department.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, January 2.

The Prince of Wales is much improved.

The American minister has gone to France, where he will meet Sherman.

MADRID, January 2.

The ministerial crisis is over in Cuban affairs, and the recall of Roberts from Washington is contradicted.

DUBLIN, January 2.

At the inauguration of the newly elected conservative mayor a tumultuous mob hissed when the Prince of Wales was mentioned.

ROME, January 2.

The King sent a special embassador to the Vatican, on New Year's day, with congratulations to the Pope. Antonelli received the embassador, and informed him that the Pope was indisposed and unable to receive visitors.

PARIS, January 2.

The French won a brilliant victory in Oran over two rebel chieftains. One hundred and fifty horsemen were killed.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.

Colonel Edwd. Frost to-day took charge as general superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, which are all now under the same management.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ODDS AND ENDS OF POLITICAL AND LOCAL GOSSIP.

Emancipation Day—Stanberry, Johnson and the Ku-Klux Court—Interesting Hebrew Celebration—Impeachment Not Dead Yet—How the Game is to be Played.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 1.

The old year has gone and the new year has come like a lamb, at least so far as weather is concerned, and yesterday and to-day have been as bright and beautiful and almost as warm as days in the early autumn. Indeed, if it were not for the leafless trees and the absence of autumnal tints in the foliage it would be difficult to believe we were not in September. The simile ceases, however, when applied to anything but weather; for socially, politically and financially the times are tempestuous enough. This has been, of course, a gala day for the colored folks. The streets have been full of such imitations of soldiers as Scott has succeeded in raising, and Offenbach, if he could be here, could find material for whole regiments of burlesque soldiery that would exceed his wildest conceits in "Genevieve de Brabant." Three companies paraded, and the man and brother was in his happiest element. After the procession, the populace flocked to the Statehouse yard, where, after much flourishing of trumpets, they were regaled by speeches from the Honorable Hoge and the Honorable Elliott. Candor compels the remark that the latter made by far the best speech. The Honorable Chamberlain was to have spoken, but Dr. Avery's *coup d'etat* had been a staggerer for Corbin, and Chamberlain was busy in picking up his learned friend and setting him on his feet. It will be seen to-morrow morning how nearly he has succeeded.

Matters in the Ku-Klux court had been getting rather monotonous until Dr. Avery so unceremoniously upset Mr. Corbin's very pretty kettle of fish. Both of the eminent counsel from the North have departed for their homes, and will be heard no more in connection with these cases, except in the Supreme Court. They have done good service, however, and will continue to do so. Mr. Johnson declared, just before he left, that he had been absolutely amazed at the barefaced and shameless packing of juries and other infamous practices he had witnessed here, and that he would see that the people of the North should be informed of these outrages by statements which he would insert in the Northern press over his own signature. Mr. Stanberry also confessed to having had his eyes very effectually opened to the horrible perversions of justice here practiced, and, indeed, took occasion, the day before he left, to tell the court, in as plain words as are allowed in forensic diplomacy, his opinion of the court and jury. It will demand a great deal of industry on the part of both those gentlemen, however, to contradict any considerable portion of the ingenuous rubbish that is being constantly sent to the Radical papers of the North.

There has been a good deal of pleasurable excitement during the last two days among the Hebrew element of Columbia society. A lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai Berith (Sons of the Covenant) was instituted in Temperance Hall, yesterday morning, by Grand Officer Wm. Lowenstein, who has come from Richmond for that purpose, and designated Gaza Lodge, No. 168, I. O. B. B. The officers elect are Isaac Sulzbacher, president; D. Epstein, vice-president; P. Epstein and C. S. Braun, secretaries, and C. Hamburg, treasurer. Among the strangers who assisted in the ceremonies were Rev. Mr. Chumacelro and Messrs. Mantoue, Rice and Sprinz, of Charleston. This evening the whole party are being handsomely entertained at a supper at the residence of Mr. D. Epstein, on Lady street.

From what I hear, the Legislature is determined upon impeachment, notwithstanding the rousing vote by which Bowen's scheme was voted down the other day. It cost just sixty-four thousand dollars to accomplish that, and the members of the House having struck such a rich lead as that may be trusted to work the mine to its bottom. The impeachers say that they are going to put in impeachment resolutions once a day after the recess, and it will cost Scott a million a month to kill them. They claim that there is a wonderful amount of vitality yet in the impeachment project, and that in any case they will have an appeal to the courts and the people. One of them explained their programme to me rather metaphorically, the other day, in the following words: "You see we're playing this game with a euchre deck. We put out the left bower, that's impeachment, and Scott took it with the right bower, that's money. But you know in a euchre deck there's a little joker—a blank card—that takes everything, and we've got the little joker in our hand." This may or may not be the programme, but it is perfectly evident any way that matters will be unusually lively after the recess. Tim Hurley says that this impeachment arrangement is a Godsend to Columbia, because it puts money in circulation, and indeed the business people of this city (especially the barkeepers,) are complaining sadly of the dullness of trade since the Legislature adjourned. They are disgusted too with the high pressure speed at which Judge Bond is putting through these Ku-Klux trials—sitting nights and holidays, &c. They see that the government is paying out a great deal of money to witnesses, jurors, detectives, &c., a good portion of which is being spent in Columbia, and they don't want their harvest to be abridged. Some of them are talking, I believe, about getting out an injunction to stop these night sessions, and they say that if the Radicals will only keep up the trials three months longer, they may build all the new city halls and markets they want to.

PICKET.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.

The low barometer in Iowa will probably move eastward on Wednesday over the lower lakes; cloudy weather with rain will continue with easterly winds in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States; dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night on the Atlantic coast.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—The Church of the Messiah, newly erected at the corner of Fourth and York streets, Louisville, Ky., was burned yesterday. It cost $70,000.

—The Ohio Senate yesterday adopted, by a vote sixteen to fifteen, a resolution asking Congress to adopt Sumner's one term amendment.

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.	30.36	51	NE	Light.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.47	39	SE	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.55	28	NE	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	30.30	52	NE	Light.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.06	37	S	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.23	46	SE	Light.	Thr'ng.
Galveston	30.10	65	E	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.14	75	N	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.23	49	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.23	43	S	Gentle.	Thr'ng.
Mt. Washington.	30.20	12	N	Brisk.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.17	64	E	Gentle.	L. Rain.
New York	30.50	32	N	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.42	38	N	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.49	34	E	Fresh.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.61	20	N	Fresh.	Clear.
Savannah	30.32	54	NE	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.00	39	SE	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington, D. C.	30.47	38	NE	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C.	30.34	51	NE	Light.	Cloudy.

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.

A CASE FOR JUDGE LYNCH.

ROCHESTER, January 2.

On Saturday last, a negro, twenty-five years of age, decoyed a little girl, named Ocho, ten years of age, into the common, just outside the city, and committed a terrible outrage upon her, and striking her in the face with his fist. She wandered into the Town of Brighton, having to cross over on the ice of the canal, river and feeder to do so. She sought refuge in a house where her condition was ascertained, and word sent to the police. The girl gave a description of the scoundrel, and he was captured this morning and taken before the girl, who identified him. The people made an attempt to lynch him, but the police fought them off, using their revolvers in doing so. The girl is in a precarious condition.

LATER.—The excitement over the outrage is very great. This forenoon a mob of four or five hundred people went to the jail and attempted to break in and kill the prisoner. They were foiled by the sheriff and police. The military are now assembling for the protection of the jail.

THE LATEST.—The excitement over the outrage has not abated, and there are now immense crowds about the jail, and they are frantic over the report that the little girl had died of her injuries. The evening papers are out with evidence against the negro. It is conclusive, and leaves no doubt that he committed the dreadful deed. The police are at the jail, and the military are assembling at the arsenal. Attacks are made by the Roughs and others on unoffending negroes who appear in the street. It is feared there will be an outbreak to-night. The sheriff and his aids stand firm and will uphold the law.

Hostetter's Bitters.

WARNING WORDS.—THE strength and nervous energy of the human body ought to be increased during the winter, for two reasons: In the first place, diseases of the most deadly character may be generated at this season; and secondly, it is of the utmost importance that during the cold weather months the system should be put in a condition to withstand the effects of the spring miasma, and the subsequent depressing heat of summer. It is therefore advisable, in fact essential to tone, regulate and invigorate the digestive and secretive organs at this period of the year, and of all the stomachics and alteratives at present known, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most powerful, the most harmless, and the most agreeable. The temperature of winter would be in itself a glorious tonic, if it did not, unfortunately, bring with it a volume of chilling moisture and unwholesome winds, which have a bad effect on the skin and lungs. These must be guarded against, or there is no security for health. The effect of a course of the Bitters is to give vigor and tone to the entire organization—the superficial muscles and nerves, as well as the internal viscera. A regular habit of body, a healthy and natural flow of bile, an active digestion, a good appetite, pure blood and a vigorous circulation of that fluid, are among the blessings derivable from a persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only more than supplies the place of the best tonics, cathartics and antiseptics prescribed in their separate forms by physicians, but perform the three-fold work of invigoration, regulation and purification, at one and the same time. jan1-mwf3D&C

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This article is prepared under the superintendence of Dr. ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, expressly for Composting with Cotton Seed.

It was introduced by this Company two years ago, and its use has fully attested its value. 200 to 250 pounds of this article per acre, properly composted with the same weight of cotton seed, furnishes the planter with a Fertilizer of the highest excellence at the smallest cost. A Compost prepared with this article, as by printed directions furnished, contains all the elements of fertility that can enter into a First-Class Fertilizer, while its economy must commend its liberal use to planters. For supplies and printed directions, for Composting, apply to J. N. ROBSON,
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