CITY AFFAIRS.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

Otranto Club, at 12 M.
National Zouaves, at 7 P. M.
Queen City Club, at half-past 8 P. M.
Carolina Chapter, R. A. M., at 7 P. M.
Charleston Social Mounted Club, at half-past 7 P. M.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, at half-past 7 P. M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Laurey, Alexander & Co. will sell at 11 o'clock, on Vanderhorst's wharf, Eastern hay.

Lowndes & Grimball will sell at 11 o'clock, near the Postoffice, real estate.

John G. Milnor & Co. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at their store, dry goods and cloth cloaks.

William McKay will sell at 10 o'clock, at his store, clothing, dry goods, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ball of the Irish Volunteer Rifle Club.

The ball of this club, given last evening at the Hibernian Hall, was a brilliant affair. The hall was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, who kept time to the inspiring music in the waltz and quadrille. The chandeliers and walls of the ball-room were decorated with small pennons, each of which bore the name of one of the States of the Union. At a quarter past ten o'clock the dancing ceased, to afford an opportunity for the presentation of the stand of colors, which THE NEWS had previously announced would be tendered by the lady friends of the club. The club was drawn up in line before the stage, which was occupied by the officers and a number of prominent gentlemen. The colors on one side presented a harp twined with shamrock, worked in brown and gold upon a bright green silk ground. The initials of the club, I. V. R. C., were worked in golden letters on either side of the harp, and underneath it, also in golden letters, was the inscription, "Erin Go Bragh." The other side of the colors presented a palmetto tree worked in green upon a white ilk ground. The colors were trimmed with a deep fringe of gold, and the staff was adorned with a similar cord and tassel: General James Conner had been requested to make the presentation, and was accordingly entrusted with the colors. He commenced by paying a merited and chivalrous tribute to the ladies, from whom he turned in a stirring reference to the origin and growth of the Irish Volunters in Ireland—the enthusiasm which that organization had excited in Ireland; the faith with which it had been clung to as the last hope of Ireland's redemption; the gallantry which had characterized its members, and that when it had ceased to be a power in the old land, it had been transplanted and had blossomed anew beneath the shade of the Palmetto. He referred to the recollections which clustered around the old Irish volunteers of Charleston, the influence which it had exercised on the Irish character, and paid a glowing tribute to the valor of those who had fallen in the late war, and referred in graceful terms to the living members who, honored by it, had reflected back the honor they had received. The general's remarks elicited much applause and their conclusion was hailed with cheers. The colors were received by Sergeant R. H. Touhey, who returned the thanks of the club in neat and flowery terms. Three cheers were then given for the ladies. The dancing was resumed, and mirth and music reigned supreme until supper was announced. After supper the dancing was recommenced and kept up until near daylight.

Rose and Harry Watkins at the Academy.

A fair house attended the presentation of Rip Van Winkle last evening. The drama was very effectively given, and the enthusiasm with which the final scene was received must have been very gratifying to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins.

To-night we are promised an entirely new political and moral drama from the pen of Mr. Watkins. The play is a picture of American life, depicting the besetting sins and follies of the day. A number of novel and startling mechanical effects have been imported from New York for the new drama, among them being a curious spectral illusion, introducing a ghost. This effect was originally brought out by Mr. Watkins at Wallack's Theatre, New York, where it had a run of eight weeks. The box office will be open this morning for the sale of reserved seats.

Old John Robinson's Circus.

The opening of this gigantic combination in Charleston, next Friday afternoon, will be attended by the ladies of the Confederate Widows' Home and the children of both the Orphan Asylums, who have received special invitations from the veteran showman to come and witness the wonders of the civilized and uncivilized world as exhibited in this canvas caravansary.

Anderson, the Illusionist,

will open his cabinet of wonders at Hibernian Hall this evening. This exhibition is of a novel and attractive kind, introducing feats hitherto unheard of in the world of prestidigitation, and accompanying the feats of legerdemain with curious dramatic effects.

LECTURE BY BISHOP PERSICO.

Bishop Persico, whose thorough culture and close reasoning are well known in Charleston, will deliver a lecture in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday next, at 7.30 P. M., for the benefit of the Catholic orphan boys. The subject of the lecture is, "The Unity of the Church," and the right reverend lecturer will doubtless make it deeply interesting. Apart from the intrinsic value of the lecture, there is the consideration that the beneficiaries are orphan children, who especially claim the care of the charitable. This should be sufficient to attract to the church an unusually large congregation.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, November 11.

Permit me to correct an error in your report of the progress made in completing the Masonic Temple in which you give credit to Mr. T. L. Webb, civil engineer, for being in charge of the building. Mr. Webb holds the position of superintendent of my mills and manufacturing establishment on Ashley River. He was at work as a volunteer in the building on the occasion you refer to. It is due to Mr. Webb and to the foreman of the building that this statement should be made by me.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN H. DEVEREUX.

THE MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION of Charleston held their seventh annual meeting on the 25th day of October, 1872. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: F. E. Rhames, President; W. H. Jinckens, Vice-President; James M. Holloway, Secretary; Wm. Eden, Treasurer. Standing Committee—W. H. Motte, A. Williamson, H. L. Wayne, W. W. Seabrook and T. Gibbs. Relief Committee—I. Grant, A. Miller, S. Humes, J. Steward, and M. Adams. Stewards—J. Horry, J. Washington, T. Green, and C. White.

THE PEREZ HOMICIDE.

Trial of Francisco Valdez for the Murder of Raphael Perez—A Clear Case of Self-Defence and a Prompt Acquittal.

The Court of General Sessions, held by Judge Graham, was occupied yesterday with the trial of Francisco V. Valdez for the alleged murder, on the 12th of June last, of Raphael Perez, as fully reported at the time in THE NEWS. The court was more largely attended than usual, and a large proportion of white persons were present among the audience and witnesses. The State was represented by the acting solicitor, Mr. C. W. Butiz, and the prisoner, Francisco Victor Valdez, was in court accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. M. P. O'Connor and Thos. Y. Simons. He is a tall, swarthy man, with a high forehead, prominent cheek bones, rather small eyes, and a black moustache and beard. His face wore an anxious and troubled look, but it was not a bad face, and there was nothing criminal in the expression. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictment, which charged him with the wilful, felonious and malicious murder of Raphael Perez on the 12th day of June, 1872. The process of empanelling a jury was then commenced, and after a few challenges from both the prosecution and the defence, the following jury was obtained: W. H. Chafee, foreman; and J. C. Dorbaum, E. J. Lacassagne and Frederick Dauer, white, and S. G. Russell, P. Green, D. W. Lee, E. M. Gregory, M. C. Campbell, T. A. Davis, Alex. Williams and William Dart, colored.

THE FIRST WITNESS

called by the prosecution was Dr. J. Somers Buist, surgeon in charge of the City Hospital. He testified that he had been called to the City Hospital on the night of the 12th of June to attend Raphael Perez, who had been shot. He found Perez dead, and on making a post-mortem examination the next day he found that death had been caused by a pistol shot wound between the third and fourth ribs on the right side. The ball had passed through the chest and large blood vessels, and had lodged in the spinal column, causing profuse hemorrhage and death. Perez was a man five feet five or six inches high, shorter than the prisoner, and of average build.

Private John O'Keefe, of the city police, was next sworn, and testified that on the night of June 12 he was walking on the north side of Market street, towards King street, and heard Perez, the deceased, hallooing and running along the same sidewalk from the direction of King street. When he came up to the witness, Perez jumped off the sidewalk into the street, and fired his pistol four times in rapid succession up Market street toward Meeting. Just after the first of these shots was fired, three shots were fired in rapid succession from the direction toward which Perez had fired. The witness thought that the return shots were fired by somebody on the opposite side of Market street and near Meeting street, but he could not see by whom they were fired.

THE ARREST OF VALDEZ.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Chapman, of the city police, was sworn, and testified to the circumstances of the arrest of Valdez. He had not been present at the affray, but was told that Valdez was at a house in George street, near St. Philip street, and he went there to arrest him, between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the shooting. He first rapped on the door of an adjoining building, and upon that the lights in the house in which Valdez was were extinguished. The witness then entered that house, through a window, and met Valdez coming down stairs. He arrested him; and in order to see if he were the man who had done the shooting he asked him abruptly "Where is the pistol that you shot that man with?" Valdez said he had given it to his son, and the witness then knew that he had arrested the right man. Valdez then surrendered peaceably, and the witness took him to the Guardhouse. He admitted having shot Perez; said that he did not know whether Perez was hit or not, and that he had fired in self-defence, and after Perez had fired at him first.

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION,

the witness testified that when he came upon the scene of the affray, the shooting was over, and he found Policeman O'Keefe holding Perez, the deceased. Perez's pistol was a Colt's revolver, and Valdez's pistol was a Smith & Wesson's, smaller than Perez's.

Frank Ladson, another policeman, testified that he was standing on the south side of Market street during the shooting. Perez and Valdez were on the opposite side of Market street, Perez being in the direction of King street, and Valdez in the direction of Meeting street. The first shot came from toward King street, and the return shots came from the direction of Meeting street.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and Mr. O'Conner, for the defence, said that if his only object were to secure a verdict of acquittal he would be content to go to the jury without the examination of any witnesses, because the State had utterly failed to make out a case. He desired, however, to show to the satisfaction of the whole community that his client had not only acted in self-defence, but under circumstances which placed his life in great and imminent danger, and that it was the act of a man who had been driven to the wall and could but fall a victim to the deadly malice of his pursuer or turn and defend himself.

THE FIRST WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE

was Mr. Joseph Rosis, who testified, through Mr. Murrillo, an interpreter, that he kept a store on the corner of Guignard street and East Bay. On the night of June 12, Valdez came to his store to leave a Cuban newspaper, and the witness began talking to Valdez in a friendly way about affairs in Cuba. While they were talking Perez came in sat and down, and soon after Valdez rose to go out of the store, bidding the witness good night. Perez then confronted him, saying he was glad that he had met him to have an opportunity to tell him that he was a coward, a villain and a scoundrel. Perez used other abusive language, and Valdez said, "Do not insult me." Perez then tried to strike Valdez, and Valdez held up his open hand and said, "Don't strike me." Perez said, "You are a coward," and Valdez walked away, leaving Perez in the store. Perez afterwards left, but came back three times during the same evening, looking for Valdez to see if he had returned. Witness told him he had done wrong to insult Valdez in his house. Perez said he was sorry it was in his house, but he would find Valdez and kill him or his son. Perez had a pistol and had a grudge against Valdez, because he thought Valdez had caused his discharge from Mantoue's segar manufactory, where Valdez was the foreman. They had also

HAD WORDS ABOUT THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Both were Cubans, and Perez had been fighting in the Cuban cause, but had gone over to the Spaniards. The cross-examination of this witness did not produce any material facts.

The next witness was Mr. Joseph Espanoza, who testified, through an interpreter, that he had been in the store of Mr. Rosis on the night of June 12th, and he corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the occurences there. He left the store with Valdez and accompanied him to his home on George street. Valdez lived on George street, and his sons lived on East Bay. He left Valdez at his house in George street, between eight and nine o clock, and did not see him again that night. At about half-past nine the witness was in Market street when the firing took place. Perez was running toward Meeting street shouting "Ho! Don Francisco." He then fired toward Meeting street, and the shots were returned from that direction. He did not see Valdez during the shooting.

Mr. Joseph Gomez was next called and testified that Perez had frequently come to his house and said he had great enmity against Valdez, and would seek an opportunity for revenge. Perez said the cause was that he had been discharged from Mantone's factory on account of Valdez, and that Valdez hated him. Perez always said that it was on account of his work that Valdez had discharged him.

Mr. O'Connor then said that it was not necessary to put the prisoner on the stand, but he preferred to let the jury hear

HIS STORY FROM HIS OWN LIPS,

and Valdez was called and sworn. He testified, in somewhat broken English but without hesitation or contradiction, that on the evening of June 12 he had gone to Mr. Rosis's store to leave a paper. He had some conversation with Mr. Rosis, during which Perez came in, and he rose to leave. Perez said, "You are a great rascal, a coward and a scoundrel," and raised his hand to strike. He and Rosis told him to stop, and then he (Valdez) left the store, Perez calling after him, "Answer me, coward," &c. He went to his home, in George street, with Mr. Espanoza, and afterward, during the same evening, he left his house and walked down to his son's residence, on East Bay, to give him some medicine. He started to return home, walking through Market street. At about half-past nine o'clock he was passing Callajas's store, when Perez came out from the store and again abused him, calling him a traitor, &c. He replied, saying, "It is you who are the traitor," and then went away toward Meeting street. He then heard a voice calling, "Don Francisco," and heard a pistol shot, the ball hitting his shoe. He then turned,

DREW HIS PISTOL AND FIRED BACK

because he felt his life was in danger. On being cross-examined, Valdez testified that he was the foreman of Mantoue's factory and had had a difficulty with Perez, and had reported him, which resulted in his being discharged. The difficulty had nothing to do with politics in Cuba, it was because Perez made some cigars shorter than others. This was more than a month before the shooting. The cross-examination of this witness was continued to great length, but without shaking his testimony in any particular.

Two other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant, and Mr. Simons said that the counsel for the defence were ready to submit the case to the jury without any argument. The solicitor objected, however, and Mr. Simons commenced the argument for the defence. He was followed in an able argument by Mr. O'Connor, and the argument was closed by Solicitor Butiz for the prosecution.

Judge Graham then briefly charged the jury, defining the various grades of homicide and stating the law as it applied to each, and the jury, without leaving their seats, returned

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

An order for the unconditional discharge of Mr. Valdez was accordingly issued, and he left the court-room amid the congratulations of his Cuban friends, of whom there were a large number in the audience.

LOCAL LACONICS.

—The steamer Falcon will sail for Baltimore at 4 P. M., on Friday next, instead of on Thursday, as previously advertised.

—Messrs. Lowndes & Grimball will sell at auction, this morning, a valuable plantation on Edisto Island.

—The German Rifle Club will give a grand ball on the 26th, at the Hibernian Hall. The members of the club will attend in full uniform.

—A special meeting of the National Zouaves will be held this evening in the Pythian Hall, Society street, at seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

—The Garrison Light Infantry fair, now in progress at the Military Hall, has proved an encouraging success. The hall is tastefully decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers, is provided with a good band of music, presents an imposing array of booths, and is nightly visited by throngs of our most respectable colored citizens.

—Inspector Ferguson is pushing the work of rebuilding the plank-road destroyed last summer by the Enterprise Railroad Company. The road will soon be completed through Calhoun, Washington and a portion of Chapel streets. It is building similarly to the road in King street, above Hudson, that is, with openings for the track of the railroad.

—Two colored boys, William Parker and Aleck Waring, were arrested and locked up in the main Guardhouse yesterday afternoon, the former for stealing cotton from Vanderhorst's wharf, and the latter for making a dash into the fancy goods store of Messrs. John S. Fairly & Co., on Hayne street, and attempting to make off with several leather pocket-books.

PROGRESS OF THE HORSE DISEASE.

The horse disease in this city appears to be abating. No deaths have been reported within the past thirty-six hours, and a number of animals that were laid up a week ago were at work again yesterday. There were four cars running on each line according to a special schedule, the intervals of which seemed provokingly long to pedestrians in quest of dinner. To-day another special schedule is announced, which will be found in another column. There will be no cars running between 9.45 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

Running Cars by Hand-Power.

Such of the drivers and conductors on our city railway as desire to take a little wholesome exercise, and at the same time earn an honest penny, might take a hint from the following, which we clip from the Philadelphia Bulletin:

Yesterday the employees of several lines on whose routes are places of amusement made application to the directors of the roads for the privilege of running a few cars by hand-power. In the case of the Chesnut and Walnut-Street line the request was granted, and last night about ten o'clock the somewhat novel and unusual sight was witnessed of a street-car being run down Chesnut street by means of hand-power, or, in other words, on the hip and thigh system. The "pull" up the hill from Front to Fifth street was somewhat heavy, but thirty stout arms and as many stout legs, all working in unison, were equal to the occasion. By a wrong calculation as to the time of the closing of the Walnut-Street Theatre, the car arrived in front of that building rather too late to catch the amusement-seekers, and for a few moments it seemed as though the enterprising employees were to be disappointed in their expectation of pecuniary gain. However, after a breathing spell of a few moments the vehicle was again started, and before it reached Tenth street had become filled with passengers. At Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Broad streets others were picked up, and by the time the vehicle reached Fifteenth street it was actually crowded. Of the fifteen men who engaged in this undertaking one acted as conductor, whilst another occupied the place of a driver and gave warning of the car's approaching by rattling a string of sleigh bells. How much the fellows actually netted by their night's work we do not know, but this we do know, there was no knocking down done on that trip. To-night the same thing is to be repeated, and it is to be hoped that our people will bear in mind the old saying, "None but the brave deserve the fare."

A CHARLESTON VIEW OF THE FIRE.

The Excitement in the City—Cheering News from the Insurance Companies—The Effect in Business Circles.

The one topic of conversation in Charleston yesterday was the Boston fire, and, taught by experience, the anxious inquirers looked to THE NEWS bulletin boards for the latest and most trustworthy information regarding the harrowing catastrophe. A dispatch was received at an early hour announcing, on the authority of the New York Telegram, that the fire had regained the ascendancy, and was surging and leaping towards Boston Common, and a sigh of relief was drawn when later telegrams spread abroad the gratifying information that the rebellion was suppressed, and the budding conflagration again under control. This gratifying intelligence was confirmed by subsequent dispatches, which showed that there was no further danger, and that the fire-scarred city was settling down to a calm consideration of its condition, its loss and its pressing wants.

It was natural that Charleston should be concerned. Several of her respected citizens are natives of the old Bay State, and many more have with Boston close mercantile relations. Property to the value of one hundred or one hundred and fifty million dollars can not be destroyed without injury to the welfare of the whole country. Every State and city in the Union must, more or less, be injuriously affected by the burning out of the business heart of Boston. Besides this, there was the thought of the houseless wanderers, of the wealthy men impoverished in the twinkling of an eye, of the untold suffering and privation which follow such conflagrations as those of Chicago and Boston.

The Insurance Companies.

Every man in Charleston whose property was insured was somewhat troubled yesterday morning. The Chicago fire was a heavy blow to the insurance companies, and it was feared that their Boston losses might give the *coup de grace* to many a highly respectable corporation, which had not made arrangements to meet their share of the responsibility for a couple of hundred million dollars. Before noon, however, the several companies which have agencies in Charleston began to advise their representatives of the condition of their affairs. Their dispatches, as displayed upon THE NEWS bulletin board, allayed the prevailing uneasiness, and enabled thousands of substantial citizens to sleep soundly last night without any dread of being awakened by the ominous tolling of the Orphanhouse bell.

THE AGENCY OF C. T. LOWNDES & CO.

Messrs. C. T. Lowndes & Co., the general agents of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, received the following telegrams:

To C. T. Lowndes & Co., General Agents:

Insurance on burnt district one million six hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.

ALFRED PELL,
Resident Manager.

To C. T. Lowndes & Co., General Agents:

[Dispatch received per cable.]—Draw for loss at Boston as required.

ALFRED PELL,
Resident Manager.

THE AGENCY OF E. SEBRING & CO.

Messrs. E. Sebring & Co., the agents for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, and for the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct., received the following advices:

The North British losses in Boston will not exceed $600,000, being about one-fifth of the company's surplus. Go ahead.

W. CONNER,
CHAS. E. WHITE,
SAML. P. BLAGDEN,
Associate Managers.

The Boston losses of the Phœnix, of Hartford are about $500,000. Assets, $1,500,000. We are good.

D. W. C. SKILTON,
Secretary.

THE AGENCY OF S. Y. TUPPER.

Captain S. Y. Tupper has received the following telegram from the Phenix Company of Brooklyn:

To S. Y. Tupper, Charleston, S. C.:

Phenix of Brooklyn, New York, all right. Assets $1,900,000. Boston losses cannot exceed $400,000. Go ahead.

J. R. BURCH.
General Agent.

THE AGENCY OF HUTSON LEE.

Major Hutson Lee received the following advices from the Home Insurance Company, of New York, of which company he is the agent:

NEW YORK, November 11.

Home's Boston losses will not exceed $1,000,000. With our present assets ($4,672,-043,) there is no stronger company on the Continent. Go in for business, without crowding risks.

A. F. WILMARTH,
Vice-President.

The Georgia Home Insurance Company, of which, also, Major Lee is the agent, does no business in Boston.

THE AGENCY OF A. H. HAYDEN.

Mr. Hayden, the agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, and of the Hartford Insurance Company, received the following telegram yesterday morning:

The "Old Hartford" Insurance Company is still sound. The secretary of the company, who is in Boston, telegraphs us that our losses will be less than $550,000. The assets on the 1st were $2,300,000.

GEO. S. CHASE,
President.

Mr. Hayden is confident that the Ætna is safe and sound, as it is at least as strong as the Hartford.

THE AGENCY OF COLBURN & HOWELL.

Messrs. Colburn & Howell, of the Underwriters' Agency, received the following advices:

Our Boston losses will not exceed one million dollars, and will be paid as promptly as our Chicago losses; leaving present net cash assets over three million dollars.

A. STODDART,
General Agent Underwriters' Agency.

Messrs. Colburn & Howell are agents also for the Union Insurance Company of Baltimore, which has no agency in Boston.

THE AGENCY OF HUGER & RAVENEL.

Messrs. Huger & Ravenel have received advices from the London Assurance Corporation, of which they are agents, notifying them that the loss of the company in Boston is small, "the outside limit being $100,000. Assets, $13,234,425, gold." Mr. H. C. Sandis sends the same firm the following dispatch from the National Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, of which he is secretary:

No loss at Boston. We have but one risk in South Boston.

THE AGENCY OF W. B. HERIOT & CO.

Messrs. W. B. Heriot & Co., the agents of the Continental Insurance Company, received the following telegrams:

The Continental loses less than one-fourth its assets. Proceed to business.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

The Continental's assets amount to $2,509,-526 27. Boston losses about $500,000. Remaining assets, $2,009,526 27.

THE AGENCY OF A. L. TOBIAS.

Mr. A. L. Tobias, agent of the Citizens' Insurance Company, of New York, and of the Imperial Insurance Company, of London, receved the following dispatches:

NEW YORK, November 11.

With $850,000 assets we shall lose $250,000 by Boston fire, and are ready for all good business that offers.

E. A. WALTON,
Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, November 11.

Our losses by the Boston fire will not exceed half a million. Continue business as usual of course.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

General Business.

The general business of Charleston is not in any way disturbed, so far, by the great fire; but the dry goods dealers and the boot and shoe jobbers look for higher prices. The former say that the New England mills, having finished their work, are now running on spring stocks, and the enormous quantity of manufactured goods destroyed in Boston cannot be replaced for a considerable time. They are chiefly articles of prime necessity, and the demand for domestics and other like goods, increased instead of diminished by the fire, will infallibly force up quotations. The leather dealers take substantially the same view of the subject.

Sparks from the Fire.

No freedmen's savings bank was destroyed in Boston for the sufficient reason that there is no such institution in that city. The bank referred to in the telegram is probably the Freeman's National Bank.

It is a curious coincidence that, when the great Charleston fire of 1861 broke out, the flames ran up an elevator and reached the roof with inconceivable quickness, as was the case in Boston.

A number of Northern gentlemen who were passing through Charleston called in at THE NEWS office yesterday to learn whether their friends at "the Hub" were burned out. The diagram of the burnt district was shown them, and they, with few exceptions, went on their way rejoicing.

THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

Court of General Sessions—Delinquent County Officials to be Brought to Book.

This court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Graham presiding, and was engaged, during most of the day, with the trial of the Perez homicide, as fully reported elsewhere.

The grand jury found no bill in the case of Robert Lovely, colored, charged with the murder of Eliza Smalls, colored, but returned a true bill of indictment against Jack Drayton, colored, for the murder of Joseph Segar, colored. Drayton was ordered to be arraigned this morning, when a date for his trial will be fixed.

The grand jury also made the following presentment, which was read by the clerk:

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 11, 1872.

To his Honor R. F. Graham, Judge of the Court of General Sessions:

The grand jury, duly drawn and empanelled in and for the county, respectfully present the following:

In accordance with our duty as the grand inquest of the county, and under your Honor's instructions, we proceeded (after disposing of the cases given to us by the solicitor,) to examine the public offices coming under our cognizance, viz; the offices of the sheriff and clerk of the county, and we are pleased to report that everything in these departments are conducted with a strict regard to official order and regularity.

The insolvent debtors' book and other important papers lost some time ago have been recovered, and are again in the possession of the clerk of the county.

We again visited the jail, that asylum for the wicked, where so many culprits are confined for greater or lesser offences.

The grand jury with a moral conviction that no prisoner ought to be deprived of the ordinary comforts of life due to him as a fellow-creature, however degraded, faultering or guilty, represent again the jail as being a disgrace to our county, to our ordinary sympathy with crimes and sufferings. As we understand and saw the unclean condition of the jail, its discolored walls, &c., is owing to the fact that the county commissioners in spite of the oft repeated charge of neglect and remonstrance of the grand juries, have pertinaciously refused or neglected to send the lime and other things necessary to renovate and cleanse the interior of the jail. We therefore appeal to your Honor to issue some arbitrary command by which those whose duty it is to attend to the public building may be made to perform that duty to the jail, and relieve its wretched inmates from suffering. The law never so contemplated, and strictly and unequivocally forbids such neglect.

Several of the prisoners complained of the fare, showed pans of hominy which was given them all for breakfast, and but a small piece of meat served for their dinner.

In going up to the tower it was so dark that it required an inmate of the place to conduct us through. We report the necessity of a proper gas light there, and that a competent stove be placed on the ground floor of the tower, by which sufficient heat may be imparted to the prisoners, and that the roof of the tower be properly covered to protect the stove from inclemency.

The tower itself is a horrid, dismal, miserable place, dark, damp; broken windows which render the unfortunate inmates subject to all the vicissitudes of weather; and the proper authorities are hereby called upon to give instant and proper attention to this outrageous and inhuman nuisance.

This, please your honor, terminates our duty for this term. We cannot part without expressing our grateful acknowledgments for your uniform, dignified and impartial position as our judge and advisor.

We offer to you our unfeigned acknowledgments for your kindness during the term, and tender our heartfelt desire for your continued usefulness to the county, and we trust and hope to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. HOWARD,
Foreman Grand Jury, Charleston County.

Judge Graham said that the condition of things reported in the county jail had been reported so often that it had become a disgrace to the community, and he directed the acting solicitor to take the necessary steps to have the parties responsible therefor indicted and convicted if found guilty of neglect. He then discharged the grand jury, telling them that they would receive their pay certificates upon application to the clerk, and advising them, if the county treasurer could not pay them right away, to hold on to them and not submit to a shave. He said that he had heard it rumored that the court was aiding certain rings of speculators to buy up the paper of the jurymen at a discount, but his constant effort had been in just the opposite direction. His jurors had always, thus far, received their pay promptly over the counter of the treasurer's office, and when they could no longer be paid he would no longer sit as judge.

Trial Justices' Courts.

Abram Evans, colored, was sent to jail by Trial Justice Rollins for ten days for wife-beating.

Municipal Court.

William Johnson, drunk and disorderly, one dollar. Benjamin Crockett, colored, drunk and disorderly, two dollars. Francis Davis, colored, drunk, one dollar or ten days. Aleck Simons, colored, drunk and disorderly, one dollar or ten days. Ned Simpson, colored, found with two sheets of zinc, supposed to have been stolen, thirty days. William Johnson, colored, gambling, one dollar. Francis Campbell, colored, stealing cotton and cutting a policeman, turned over to a trial justice. William Burley, drunk, one dollar. W. J. Booth, drunk, one dollar. Thomas Lynch, Albert King and James Kelly, drunk, disorderly and fighting, three dollars each. Plymouth Baxter, colored, drunk, one dollar. Benjamin Sanders, colored, drunk, one dollar. John Hutton, drunk, one dollar or ten days S. P. Senate, drunk and disorderly, two dollars. Anna Brown and Rachel Small, colored, keeping a disorderly house, turned over to the city attorney to be indicted for trial. A. Bennett, colored, disorderly and fighting, two dollars. Joseph Queen and Frank Oliver, colored, drunk, disorderly and fighting, two dollars or twenty days each. Cyrus Grant, colored, allowing his chimney to catch fire, two dollars. Two dogs, two cows and two goats, at large, one dollar each.

HOTEL ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 11.

Charleston.

C. C. Oxley, Georgia; R. E. Parker, S. W. Bick, Mississippi; J. M. Ball, Atlanta; Mrs. Wath, England, J. C. Huger, steamer Falcon; Rev. Dr. Iyone, Ireland; S. Marion, Cedar Springs; J. Raymond, New York.

Pavilion.

B. H. Savans, Georgia; A. Morgan, Georgetown; R. Filkins, C. D. Haniell, New York; C. E. Thomas, Philadelphia; A. J. Briggs, Clarendon; W. F. Brown, Savannah; J. A. Harvey, Pineopolis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOUSTON'S NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, No. 307 King street, is constantly thronged with visitors, who gaze upon the beautiful Photographs with wonder and amazement. The Celebrated Rembrandt Pictures made at this Gallery surpasses anything ever introduced in this city before. We have over fifty different style of Frames. Also, a large stock of Albums, Cases, &c. nov12-tuths3

OTTO SONNTAG, Dyer and Scourer of gentlemen's Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., No. 34 Wentworth street, near Artesian Well, between Meeting and Anson streets. The cheapest in town.

WORN TO A SHADOW.—Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia, is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves. nov12-tuths3DaW

MR. SOUDER invites attention to his Stock of Photograph Frames just received, embracing upwards of thirty different styles, many of them of entirely new design and beauty of finish, which he offers to cash buyers at a small advance on cost. SOUDER'S Gallery, No. 263 King street. oct31-1mo

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co. offer this week great bargains in Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Oil Cloths, &c.; also special bargains in Cloths of all description.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co. offer a very fine Kid Glove at $1; Gloves, two buttons, $1 35. Will open on Tuesday the celebrated Cheilley's Kid Gloves, sold under guarantee, for which we are the sole agents.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—The best assortment in town can be found at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

THE FINEST AND PUREST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY ever offered in this city has just been received at Von Santen's, 229 King street, and connoisseurs are respectfully requested to inspect and sample it before they purchase elsewhere. oct15-tuth

THE BEST EVER INVENTED!—Ladies' Inflatable Rubber Bustles. Price $1 50. Sent by mail, express or postage paid, on receipt of $2. Address Fred. Von Santen, dealer in all kinds of Rubber Goods, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., No. 229 King street, Charleston, S. C. oct31-thtu

NEW AND CHEAP CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, Velocipedes, Rocking-Horses, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c., just received at Von Santen's, No. 229 King street, Charleston, S. C. jun11-tu

Shipping.

FOR BALTIMORE.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY, AND THROUGH BILLS LADING ISSUED

TO

PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON,
AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Fine Steamship FALCON, J. F. Hoyle, Commander, will sail for Baltimore, on FRIDAY, 15th November, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia Freights forwarded to that city by railroad from Baltimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Goods from the Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

For Freight or Passage apply to

PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent,
nov11-4 No. 2 Union Wharves.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

INCREASED SERVICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA CHINA AND JAPAN.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.

All departures connect at Panama with Steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports.

For Japan and China, Steamers leave San Francisco first of every month, except when it falls on Sunday—then on the day preceding.

No California Steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or other information, apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the Wharf foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.
aug19-1yr

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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY

Will dispatch one of their first-class, full power Iron Screw Steamships from

PIER No. 46 N. R., EVERY WEDNESDAY,

Cabin Passage $80, gold.
Steerage Passage (Office No. 29 Broadway) $30 currency.

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WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 69 Wall street, N. Y.

N. B.—Through Bills Lading to Liverpool issued by the Charleston and New York Steamers, which make close connection with the above line.

For particulars and rate of Freight apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,
WAGNER, HUGER & CO.,
may6 Or WM. A. COURTENAY.

REGULAR LINE FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

FROM SOUTH COMMERCIAL WHARF.

Time Table of Steamer EMILIE, Captain C. C. White, for November, 1872:

LEAVE CHARLESTON.	LEAVE GEORGETOWN.
MONDAY, Nov 4, 7 A M	WEDNES'Y, Nov 6, 5 A M
FRIDAY, Nov 8, 7 A M	MONDAY, Nov 11, 5 A M
WEDNES'Y, Nov 13, 7 A M	FRIDAY, Nov 15, 5 A M
MONDAY, Nov 18, 7 A M	WEDNES'Y, Nov 20, 5 A M
FRIDAY, Nov 22, 7 A M	MONDAY, Nov 25, 5 A M
WEDNES'Y, Nov 27, 7 A M	FRIDAY, Nov 29, 5 A M

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERLY, KEITHFIELD AND WEYMOUTH MILLS EVERY TRIP.

☞ Freight received day before sailing.
All Freight and wharfage must be pepaid.
No Freight received after sunset.
Duplicate receipts required with all shipments.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents,
North Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
A. MORGAN, Agent, Georgetown, S. C.
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Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The first-class British Bark JAMES R. BOYD, John G. Perry, Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch. Apply to

HENRY CARD,
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THE PHILADELPHIA IRON STEAM LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW STEAMERS VIRGINIA, Captain Hinckley, GULF STREAM, Captain Hunter,

Are now regularly on the Line, insuring a first-class sea connection between Philadelphia and Charleston, and in alliance with Railroad Companies at both termini, afford rapid transportation to and from all points in the Cotton States, and to and from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and the principal cities of the Northwest, Boston, Providence and the Eastern Manufacturing Centres.

☞ The VIRGINIA is appointed to sail from Brown's Wharf on FRIDAY, November 15th, at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ The GULF STREAM will follow next week.

For particulars of Freight arrangements, apply to WM. A. COURTENAY, Union Wharves.

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