The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 2144. CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

SOMETHING TANGIBLE, AT LAST, IN THE WAY OF REFORM.

The First Move in the Work of Retrenchment—Bully for Bowley!—The Future "Leader of the House"—Meetze, of Lexington, for Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—Judge Graham Looming up for the Senatorship—A "Fire in the Rear" Opened on Pennsylvania Patterson, &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Wednesday Night, Nov. 27.

The prospects continue to improve. The chances are now that Bowley, colored, of Georgetown, who so manfully took up the cudgel for reform in the House to-day, will be made chairman of the committee of ways and means—a position that is supposed to involve the leadership of the House. The more sensible Republicans talk of Meetze, the white Conservative member from Lexington, for chairman of the committee on the judiciary. As there is not a lawyer competent to fill the position on the Republican side of the House, Mr. Meetze, who is very popular, will probably get the place.

The fight for the senatorship grows more interesting every day. Patterson talks to-day of treachery in some quarters where he had expected support, and seems a trifle less confident. The Charleston delegation is claimed to be pledged in writing to vote for him on the first ballot, at least. This pledge is said to have been obtained from them more than a fortnight ago by the agents of Honest John, who told them that the contest would be between Patterson and Sawyer, and that they had no hope of getting their seats, as against the Mackey crowd, unless they would give the pledge.

Judge Graham is spoken of as a candidate, though he is not yet formally announced. It is known, however, that his friends will bring him forward at the proper time. The fight against Patterson is becoming sharp and ingenious, and it is said that letters have been written to several prominent Pennsylvanians to obtain brief sketches of his career in that State to be used against him in the campaign.

Governor Scott issued invitations to-day for a reception at the Executive Mansion to-morrow night, at which it was understood that senatorial wire-pulling would be mixed with champagne and general thanksgiving; but this evening it is announced that on account of Scott's illness the reception will be postponed till Tuesday.

The caucus of the Charleston delegation held last evening was at the instance of Hurley, and was for the purpose of securing his election as chairman of the delegation instead of Greene, who by usage occupies that position, by reason of his having received the largest number of votes. Hurley was beaten. SPRITE.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 27.

In the Senate to-day the finance committee reported in favor of employing the following attaches: Four clerks at five dollars a day; two messengers at two dollars a day; four pages at one dollar and a half a day, and laborers at three dollars a day. The report was adopted. Senator Dunn, of Horry, gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of county auditor, and devolve the duty of the office on the sheriffs of the several counties. The same senator introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Charleston, Georgetown and Conwaybero' Railroad. Senator Whittemore, of Darlington, gave notice of a bill to require the county commissioners to give bond for the faithful discharge of their duty. Notices of the less important measures were given, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday at noon.

The House was occupied all day in a wrangle over the number of attaches to be appointed, and over the distribution of seats amongst the members. It was finally agreed to restrict the number of attaches to twenty-four. Last year there were fully one hundred and fifty. The House then went into committee of the whole on the condition of affairs in the State. Bowley, the colored member from Georgetown, made an earnest speech, taking a hopeful view of the financial situation and matters in general. He applauded the application for, and the issue of, the recent tax injunctions, and exhorted the members, irrespective of party or race, to unite in practical measures of reform. The speech was received with marked applause by the majority of the members. Samuel Greene, the colored member from Beaufort, invited the Conservative members to give an expression of their opinion, but, other speeches having been prepared, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The House then adjourned to Monday at noon.

Both branches of the General Assembly met in joint session at one o'clock, when the returns of the election for Governor were read and announced by Speaker Lee. The whole vote was declared to be 69,835, and the majority of F. J. Moses, Jr., 33,305. The announcement was received with applause. PICKET.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Bratton's Bond Annulled—A Batch of Indictments—The Court Adjourns to Friday.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 27.

The United States Circuit Court was organized at two P. M. to-day. Petit Jury No 1 has A. M. Mackey for foreman, and is composed of three whites and nine colored. Jury No. 2 has a colored foreman, and all the jurors but two are colored.

The bond of Dr. Rufus M. Bratton, of York, was annulled in compliance with the instructions of the government, at the instance of the British minister, that he be, as far as possible, restored to the position which he occupied prior to his abduction from Canada.

The grand jury found true bills against W. C. Whitesides and eight others.

The trial of Clyburne Hopper for a Ku-Klux conspiracy against Tom Roundtree was begun, D. T. Corbin prosecuting, and Messrs. W. J. Clawson and J. R. Thompson defending. Pending the trial the court adjourned to Friday.

The State Supreme Court.

In the State Supreme Court on Tuesday the following decisions were rendered: The State, respondent, vs. J. R. Hamblin, appellant. Motion in arrest of judgment granted. Opinion by Wright, A. J. Eliza R. Stewart, administratrix, vs. J. Pierson and wife, et al. Motion refused and appeal dismissed. Opinion by Moses, C. J. The court adjourned until Wednesday, 27th, 10 A. M. PICKET.

THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

Scenes in the Capital—A Few Test Questions—Favorable Auguries of Substantial Reforms—A Few Minor Swindles of the Old Assembly to be Corrected.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, November 26.

The new General Assembly, which is to provide the laws and conduct the affairs of this Commonwealth of South Carolina, for the years of grace 1872 and '73 and a portion of '74, is now under way, and has fairly started on the unpromising task of restoring the ruined credit of the State, repairing the blunders, and retrieving the crimes of its recent law-makers and law-breakers, and fulfilling the pledges under which the dominant party in South Carolina politics has again been placed in power.

The scenes and incidents of this initial day of the session have been curious and significant. Both of the chambers of the General Assembly and the corridors, lobbies and stairways of the capital were thronged with a curiously assorted mass of humanity, from an early hour of the morning. In the chamber of the House, the old members were proudly pointing out to their newer confreres the gorgeous furniture and furnishings of the apartment, and explaining to them in a patronizing way the full measure of their rights and dignities as members of the Assembly. In the Senate chamber the crowd was smaller and consequently quieter, but the same stares of admiration and ejaculations of astonishment were observable among the dusky ruralists who had never seen the like before, and in whose breasts there was evidently working a new born ambition to become a senator. In the public offices business was suspended, with the exception of such casual wire-pulling as happened to come handy, and in all the committee rooms and the other snug little corners which have been devised by the ambitious architects of the Statehouse there were little select knots of politicians getting up "corners" and combinations without number. In the large library room of the Capitol active preparations were making for the opening of the United States Circuit Court, and the Court room and its approaches absolutely swarmed with negro men and women, attracted by pure curiosity to see "some o' dem Ku-Kluxes," or summoned at better pay than they had ever before dreamed of possessing, to attend as witnesses or jurors.

The court was opened at ten o'clock by Judge Bryan, and the stream of dusky humanity set toward its doors, but without greatly lessening the jam of loungers in the hall who were waiting for the superior attractions promised by the opening of the Legislature, and at noon, when both branches commenced their operations, both chambers were well filled with the members and spectators. Among the latter, easily recognized by their anxious looks, were at least two hundred aspirants of all ages and every conceivable complexion for the twenty or thirty subordinate positions which are legitimately to be filled by the new Assembly, ranging from pages and sweepers up to clerks and solicitors. Later in the day the countenances of these gentry began sadly to lengthen as the fact became realized that in this important respect at least there was a prospect of reform, and that the services of but a small percentage of this army of beggars would be required.

Both houses of the Assembly were called to order promptly at 12 o'clock, and the actual business transacted has already been fully reported by telegraph. The new House of Representatives presented a curious and useful study. Its physical complexion is very dark, the negroes being in a majority of very nearly two to one, and its mental calibre, although better on the Conservative side than that of the last session, will probably be found to average lower than the House of the past two years. Its moral character, however, may safely be said to be vastly improved, and the Northern political adventurers belonging to this Assembly are few and far between as compared with their formidable array of last year. To sum up, the lower House of the new Assembly certainly includes more ignorant members but fewer rascals, more negroes but a less number of carpet-baggers, and more honesty of purpose with less smartness and a smaller average acquaintance with the devious ways of modern politics.

All the officers of the House, as elected to-day, are colored men, but nobody here seems disposed to find fault with this fact, and the Conservative members of the House voted solidly in favor of each of them. It remains to be seen whether the new speaker, Colonel Samuel J. Lee, will prove equal to the complicated and peculiar duties of his position; but it must be admitted that, so far as has yet been shown, he has exhibited a very creditable degree of aquaintance with parliamentary law and practice, and a remarkable faculty of disposing of business with promptness and dispatch. His rulings to-day have been neither unintelligent nor unfair, and so long as he exhibits ability and courtesy there will surely be no objection raised to him on account of color.

Two questions were raised in the course of the House proceedings to-day, which are of some importance as indicating the temper of this new body in relation to retrenchment and reform and the extent of their desire to fulfil the promises of their platform in these respects. John Boston, a colored Republican member from Darlington, raised the first of these two questions by offering a resolution to restrict the number of attaches of the House to thirty-five. Now it is notorious that fifteen or twenty clerks and pages would be an ample number to perform all the work required of such attaches, but in view of the fact that these hangers-on of the House have during every session since reconstruction been numbered by hundreds, it must be admitted that the proposition to reduce the number to thirty-five is an encouraging one, and that when it comes from the Republican side of the House and from a colored member it is a hopeful sign. This was followed up by the still more satisfactory proposition to restrict the number to fifteen, and this, too, came from a Republican member, Mr. John R. Cochran, of Anderson. This proposition seemed to meet with general approval, and it was apparent that the majority of the members felt that it would be not only proper but prudent to reduce the number of attaches as proposed. A few members, however, opposed the proposition, either on account of a charitable desire to do the best they could for their friends among the army of expectant beggars, or by reason of their natural love for debate and oratorical display, and after a speech or two from some of the small fry the whole subject was postponed, on Hurley's motion, until next Monday. The indications are, however, that it will then be taken up in earnest by those who to-day introduced and advocated the measure, and that at least a very large number of the loafers who have for the past four years been in the receipt of six dollars a day for purely imaginary services will be stricken from the pay roll.

The other measure of retrenchment proposed to-day came up in the shape of a resolution by Samuel Greene, a colored Republican member from Beaufort, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to examine and report as to the number of committee rooms required by the various committees of the House, the number of rooms in the Statehouse available for such purposes, the number of rooms that will have to be hired outside of the Capitol building for the actual use of committees, and the rates at which such rooms can be obtained consistently with the principles of retrenchment and reform. This might seem to be simply a formal and routine resolution, but to any one acquainted with the practices of the last Assembly in this respect it is evident that the proposition is a very significant one, and may lead to a much needed reformation. It is now notorious that during the last session of the Legislature many of the members hired rooms in various parts of the city, which they used as bedrooms, and which were charged as committee rooms and paid for under that pretext, by the taxpayers of the State, at the rate generally of about thirty dollars per month. Most of these rooms were hired by the year, and were paid for by the State for the whole year, while, as committee rooms, they could only have been needed for three or four months. In some cases, whole houses were hired and charged for at the rate of thirty dollars a month for each room, the rooms furnished with elegant and costly furniture as "committee rooms," and the house then used and occupied by the year as a boarding house, a gambling hell, or a political headquarters, to the profit and advantage of the honest legislators who were in the ring. The resolution offered to-day by Representative Greene, if introduced in good faith and carried through, would prevent a repetition of this rascality during the present session, and therefore its introduction may be looked upon as a gratifying omen. The resolution met with no decided opposition, and in fact it is as yet altogether too early in the session to expect any open advocacy of any glaring rascalities; but there were various captious objections raised, and among others Mr. Hurley came very near defeating the proposition altogether by suggesting that by the rules of the House the resolution must lie over for twenty-four hours before it could be acted upon. This would have probably postponed the matter until next week, for to-morrow's session will certainly be fully occupied with other and more pressing business, and an adjournment will then be taken probably until Monday. No rules of practice, however, had yet been adopted by the House, and the new speaker did not therefore feel constrained to summarily close the debate in consequence of the ingenious suggestion of the member from Charleston. The original proposition was, however, amended, upon motion of Dr. R. M. Smith, of Spartanburg, so as to devolve the duties of making the necessary inquiries upon the sergeant-at-arms, and to require that officer to report the result of his investigation to the House at an early day, to enable the House to take such action as should prove to be necessary.

These two propositions and the filibustering provoked by them constituted, with the formal organization of the House, the entire business of the day, and there has really been no manifestation on the part of the majority of the members of any desire to repudiate the fair promises made by their party during the late campaign. Another important test of the temper of the dominant party in the House will be furnished in a few days by the action of the new speaker in the appointment of the committees. There are now twenty-three Conservative members in the House, and they are certainly entitled, if only on account of their numerical force, to a respectable representation on the various committees. Heretofore the chairmen of the committees have invariably been Republicans, and the few Conservatives who have been appointed as members of the committees have been so arranged as to be in a hopeless minority all around. Now it is said that a more equitable division of committee appointments is contemplated, and that in some important cases the chairman will be selected with reference to their fitness and ability for the positions rather than on account of party or color. In this case the Conservative representatives, who certainly include in their number the best educated, the most intelligent and the most practical members of the House, will be placed in positions where their intelligence and ability can be made effective for the best interests of the State, and where they can assist, as they certainly seem disposed to do, in removing the stigma of incompetency and venality that has of late years attached to the Legislature of South Carolina.

The proceedings of the Senate at its initial session of to-day have also been fully reported by telegraph. The new Senate has a white majority of one, and appears to be rather better than the Senate of 1870–'72. The prognostications from the action taken to-day are rather favorable, inasmuch as the first action taken by the new Senate has been a reduction of six dollars per diem in its running expenses by the abolition of the office of chaplain. This was accomplished this morning on motion of Senator Nash, the colored member from Richland, after a spicy, humorous and somewhat irreverent debate. In future the daily proceedings of the Senate will be opened with prayer by some one or the other of the city clergy of Columbia, or of ministers of either race who may happen to be in the city, and the invitation to perform this duty will be an honorary one.

The following are the standing committees of the Senate:

Committee on Agriculture—E. E. Dickson, G. W. Duvall, G. F. McIntyre, Sanders Ford, C. Smith.

Committe on Claims—W. B. Nash, W. E. Johnston, Robert Smalls, H. J. Maxwell, S. E. Gaillard, C. D. Hayne, F. A. Clinton.

Committee on Commerce and Manufactures—W. E. Holcombe, E. E. Dickson, T. C. Dunn, J. M. Smith, J. H. White.

Committee on Charitable Institutions—Henry Cardozo, W. E. Johnston, S. A. Swalls, G. F. McIntyre, L. Cain.

Committee on Education—H. J. Maxwell, G. W. Duvall, Henry Cardozo, W. R. Jervey, W. H. Jones, Jr., J. Hollingshead, C. Smith.

Committee on Enrolled Bills—H. J. Maxwell, T. Q. Donaldson, W. H. Jones, Jr.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Henry Cardozo, F. A. Clinton, J. L. Jamison.

Committee on Judiciary—B. F. Whittemore, John Wilson, W. E. Holcombe, S. A. Swalls, W. C. Keith, H. J. Maxwell, W. H. Jones, Jr.

Committee on Incorporations—W. H. Jones, Jr., W. K. Johnston, J. L. Jamison, H. C. Corwin, J. C. Hope.

Committee on Finance—Y. J. P. Owens, B. F. Whittemore, W. B. Nash, S. A. Swalls, Robert Smalls, S. E. Gaillard, D. R. Duncan, W. E. Johnston, James L. Jamison.

Committee on Military—G. F. McIntyre, W. R. Jervey, C. D. Hayne, W. A. Jones, Jr., J. H. White, J. M. Smith, J. L. Jamison.

Committee on Mines and Mining—L. Cain, S. E. Gaillard, John Wilson, Robert Smalls, F. A. Clinton, C. D. Hayne, G. W. Duvall.

Committee on Printing—Robert Smalls, H. J. Maxwell, Y. J. P. Owens, Henry Cardozo, C. D. Hayne, J. L. Jamison, B. F. Whittemore, J. M. Smith, G. F. McIntyre.

Committee on Privileges and Elections—B. F. Whittemore, Y. J. P. Owens, H. C. Corwin, John Wilson, D. R. Duncan, T. B. Jeter, C. Smith.

Committee on Public Buildings—C. Smith, W. E. Holcombe, Henry Cardozo, L. Cain, J. H. White.

Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries—L. Cain, W. E. Johnston, Y. J. P. Owens, W. E. Holcombe, Sanders Ford, W. R. Jervey, J. Hollinshead.

Committee on Legislative Library—W. E. Johnston, John Wilson, John Lee, J. Hollinshead, Sanders Ford.

Committee on Public Roads—W. R. Jervey, D. R. Duncan, T. C. Dunn, C. D. Hayne, F. A. Clinton, L. Cain, J. Lee.

Committee on Railroads—S. A. Swalls, W. H. Jones, Jr., T. C. Dunn, H. C. Corwin, J. Hollinshead, J. M. Smith, T. B. Jeter.

Committee on Retrenchments—C. D. Hayne, W. E. Johnston, C. Smith, G. F. McIntyre, G. W. Duvall.

Committee on Penitentiary—Robert Smalls, J. H. White, W. E. Holcombe, H. J. Maxwell, F. A. Clinton.

Committee on Contingent Accounts—W. B. Nash, S. E. Gaillard, Robert Smalls, J. L. Jamison, Y. J. P. Owens, G. F. McIntyre, L. Cain.

Committee on County Offices and Officers—J. L. Jamison, B. F. Whittemore, Robert Smalls, S. A. Swalls, T. C. Dunn, D. R. Duncan, J. M. Smith.

Committee on Medical Affairs—Y. J. P. Owens, J. C. Hope, J. Q. Donaldson, J. H. White, G. F. McIntyre. PICKET.

OUR HUMILIATION OUR EXALTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

The crisis through which we have passed, encompassed as it has been with results disastrous and ruinous to our prospects, has not been without its beneficial effects upon our people. Amidst the various and changeful scenes through which we have passed, industry, truth and energy have characterized us, and this day we rise above the humiliation following our late struggle rejuvinated, and a proud spectacle to our foes, overcoming every obstacle to our advancement, and free in the high position which our integrity has decreed us. When we consider the multitudinous *taxes* and barriers to our prosperity, which our "late unpleasantness" laid upon us, the heart of every Carolinian should bound with pleasure at the thought of the invincibility and courage of our people. We have truly "passed under the rod," but it has not been, we trust, without beneficial results to our State. The charge of imbecility and idolence has been belied by the strenuous efforts of our citizens for a livelihood, and we have proved that the characteristics of a gentleman are not inconsistent with the labor and industry necessary and important for the support and maintenance of their families.

This day the citizens of South Carolina stand before the world exalted and disenthralled. The earth "has yielded her increase," and though "cotton" has not yet been proclaimed "king," still its production has yielded a large and stupendous proportion towards the equalization of our foreign indebtedness and home independence.

Our industry has not been unrequited. The brains and energy of our people have been recognized, and we challenge this day the admiration of the world in the lesson of the past, that our "HUMILIATION" has been truly our "EXALTATION."

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Efforts to Secure Assistance at the North for its Restoration.

The New York Herald, of Monday, publishes among its religious matters the following communication:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, November 23.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Permit me space in your valuable journal, which has already so warmly advocated my mission to this city, personally to direct the attention of the Christian people of New York to the wants of the minister and church which I represent. I have never before in my life solicited money for any cause whatsoever, and would not do so in this instance but from the fact that I was appealed to in the most pathetic language by my minister, the Rev. J. Mercier Green (whom I fondly cherish), to come here and present the extremity of his church and himself to this people. Briefly, then, I would say that Christ Church, which was organized in 1853, continued its good work until 1863 under its present rector. At this time it became closed, and continued so until a few months since, when it was reopened under the most favorable auspices. It is located in a section in Charleston, S. C., where the humbler classes reside, and who are unable to furnish pecuniary aid of any moment. They do, however, all that they can. We want money to repair this church and its Sunday school house; also a support for our rector who, with his wife and family, are now in great need. If this church is once successfully in operation it can be kept alive by collections at home. I again ask this community whose Christian liberality is so proverbial, not to reject this appeal. The cause has the cordial and unqualified endorsement of the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, bishop of New York, and the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., rector of St. George's Church. And here let me take occasion to return my heartfelt thanks to Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Tyng for courtesies received. Dr. Tyng has been a warm and devoted friend to this noble mission ever since he became acquainted with its history. To me individually the many kindnesses of this venerated and beloved gentleman will ever remain as green leaves in my memory, which time can never fade; and it is to the instrumentality and cooperation above alluded to that I yet hope to bring to culmination a work to which I am devoting all the best energies of my nature.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

On behalf of the vestry of Christ Church, Charleston, S. C.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—Winter weather in Marion; cold weather and frosts. A little sleet fell on Monday night.

—Some of the Marion planters have been unable to get all their cotton picked out.

—A large quantity of cotton lies at Marion awaiting transportation.

—The election for intendant and wardens of Marion will be held on December 9.

—Dr. Robert Harllee, of Marion, died last Monday night, after a long and painful illness.

—J. K. Sasportas says that he was removed from his place as treasurer of Orangeburg and did not resign.

—The epizootic is at Moody's Mills, in Marion. Mr. Moody says it is nothing but common distemper in a contagious form.

—It is said that Mr. D. H. Chamberlain will not be a candidate for the judgeship of the Fifth Circuit.

—The Governor has appointed Mr. G. P. Kirkland county treasurer of Oconee County in the place of B. W. Bell, resigned.

—Last Thursday Mr. James S. Porter, railroad agent at Marion, had his left hand mashed between the bumpers of two cars, making the amputation of two fingers necessary.

—In the cases of John T. Shaw and R. A. McCorkle, who were charged with killing a man in York County in 1871, and who surrendered to the sheriff of that county a short time ago, subsequently being brought to Columbia on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Mackey, bail has been granted in the sum of one thousand dollars each for their appearance at the March term of the Court of General sessions for York County. Hon. J. L. Neagle became their bondsmen.

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

THE CRIME CYCLE—MISSING MEN.

Are they Murdered, or do they Run Away from their Wives?—The Flurry in Wall Street—Official Returns of the Election in the Empire State—The Heavy Falling Off of the Democratic Vote—The Herald's Stanley Lionized—Macdonald and Forrest in the Lecture Room.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, November 24.

Assassinations, mysterious disappearances and arrests on suspicion are the staple of New York news now-a-days. They furnish the local newspapers with their most startling display heads and most pungent editorial leaders. As to the cases of missing men, notwithstanding the ado made over them by the reporters, there is reason to believe that most of them are bloodless. Two families and a large number of respectable newspaper men are plunged into the deepest woe over the sudden disappearance of a Mr. Van Doren. He went off from his home, in Brooklyn, wearing his best clothes, and with kid gloves on his hands. He had one hundred dollars in his pocket. He said he was going a gunning. He took no gun with him, however. Long Island has been searched high and low for his remains, and at least one person has been arrested on suspicion of having made away with him. After several anxious days the suspicion begins to dawn upon the minds of the relatives that the man has run away to the West. His father thinks that he has fled to California. If he is ever discovered he ought to be punished for obtaining sympathy under false pretences.

The great flurry in "Northwest" stock, and the arrest of Jay Gould, at the instigation of rival speculators, also add to the liveliness of the season and drive recollections of the political catastrophe from the mind. The arrest is not so much the consequence of the Erie Railway suits, as it is one of the incidents of the struggle between the great stock gambling cliques in Wall street. Some of the other magnates who are in it are Augustus Schell and Uncle Daniel Drew, and it is reported that over one hundred millions of dollars are involved. Gould is the leader of one clique, and the other side hoped that by his arrest a break in the market could be effected. So far, however, he has been able to maintain his position, and the prospect is that Uncle Daniel and his set will be cleaned out to the extent of many millions of dollars.

It puzzles me how anybody can regard the operators in these Wall street "corners" with respect. The game is simply to lure a certain number of people into the purchase or sale of a stock by false representations, and then squeeze them. The foremost operator in Wall street at this time is Daniel Drew, who away from the street makes the most extraordinary pretensions to piety, and who is indeed regarded with the greatest reverence by one religious denomination. He figures in the leading religious movements, and gives his money freely to churches and the theological seminaries. Uncle "Daniel" will die in the odor of sanctity, and yet Wall street is full of the "ducks" whom he has lamed.

The official returns of the election in this State are published and make some curious revelations. Grant has a majority over Greeley of 58,350. But the falling off of the Democratic vote was enormous, compared with the last full Democratic vote. Fifty-seven thousand and thirty-one Democrats in this State did not go near the polls. One thousand four hundred and fifty-four voted for O'Conor, and some (an unknown quantity) voted for Grant. S. S. Cox, for congressman-at-large, leads Greeley nearly 20,000 votes. Kernan, for governor, ran ahead of Greeley in the middle and Western parts of the State, and behind him in this locality, which is remarkable, for here it is that the Roman Catholic element is very large. One of the Catholic papers attributes the falling off in New York to the bad faith of Jimmy O'Brien, who was trading off Kernan to get votes for himself for mayor.

The belief of the best political arithmeticians is that Greeley's vote in the Union will fall fully three quarters of a million behind that of Seymour's four years ago. It a quarter of a million of Republicans in the Union voted for Greeley, it will turn out that a million of Democrats did not go to the polls this month. This is more than Grant's majority of the popular vote. I notice that some Southern papers are disposed to accuse the Democracy of the North of "treachery" because they did not give Greeley their full vote, and to threaten to cut off from all communion with them in the future. It is only just to the Northern Democrats to say that the returns coming in from the South show that the Southern Democratic vote fell off in the same proportion, notwithstanding it was the South which headed the Greeley movement at Baltimore.

Stanley, "the discoverer," is the latest lion. He came back from his triumphs in the old world last week, and on Friday night was feted by the Lotus Club. There was a large attendance of notabilities at the banquet, and Stanley made two speeches in the course of the evening, all about Stanley. He is under engagement to Bullman, the dramatic and musical manager, to deliver one hundred lectures in this country, and the almost incredible story is that he is to receive five hundred dollars per lecture. I believe that, if Bullman has promised him that much, Bullman is going to lose money. The very full reports of the Herald, copied into the other papers, of Stanley's journey, have satisfied public curiosity to a great extent, and it does not seem possible that he can draw more than one or two nights each in a few principal cities.

The most infatuated person in town about Stanley is our worthy Mayor, A. Oakey Hall. His Honor has sent a communication to the board of aldermen requesting them to agree to a grand municipal reception of the Herald reporter. The mayor usually loses his equanimity whenever anybody about the Herald office makes a "hit." It will be remembered that he frantically ordered a hundred guns to be fired in the park when young Jim Bennett's yacht won the ocean race to Cowes a few years ago. Mr. Hall has great admiration for the Herald, and the Herald, as its editorial columns testify, has great admiration for Mr. Hall.

George Macdonald, the Scotch novelist, has been delivering very successful lectures here and in Brooklyn on "Tom Hood." He is a charming speaker, though the Scottish accent lingers on his tongue. Edwin Forrest's efforts in the lyceum are unaccountable failures as respects the attendence of the public. His second reading at Steinway Hall attracted only two hundred and fifty hearers. Time was when Mr. Forrest would not make an engagement with the managers in New York under $1000 per night. He would draw $3000 and $3500 houses night along for weeks. The public taste is very fickle. He goes hence to æsthetic Boston, where he will be more kindly treated. NYM.

THE TAX INJUNCTIONS.

Comments of the Rural Conservative Press.

[From the Marion Star.]

On Saturday last Judge Melton made his injunction against the county auditors and treasurers absolute, they having failed to show cause, as ordered, why the same should not be issued. While things look stormy at Columbia, it does look like, and God grant it, Judge Melton and Mr. Cardozo, backed by the new administration, are determined to subserve the interests of the people by bringing about a large reduction in the amount of taxes.

[From the Marion Crescent.]

These tax injunctions will give our people some breathing time until the new Legislature can pass a new tax act. This will, of course, be one of their first acts, and consequently the people will soon have the opportunity of seeing whether they intend to carry out their fine promises or not. The difficulties before them are very great, but they have promised reform, and our county needs a better system of taxation more urgently perhaps than any other measure of relief. In the meantime our people will, of course, keep their money in their pockets.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 27.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States tomorrow a high barometer and northerly wind and generally clear weather will prevail.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 27.

A meeting of the Cabinet will be held today for deliberation upon the report of the majority of the committee on the address and resolution of the minority. Thiers will attend the session of the Assembly to-morrow, when the report of the majority will come up for consideration. The vote yesterday postponing the consideration of the report has served to allay the excitement of the past few days, and many believe that the crisis has passed. Paris is quiet this morning, and dispatches from the provinces report them to a corresponding degree tranquil.

ASHORE OFF SANDY HOOK.

NEW YORK, November 27.

The brig Isola, from Wilmington for Boston, while attempting to enter this port on the night of the 26th instant, for a harbor, went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook. It is thought that she will get off to-morrow.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—The rolling mill hands in Scranton, Penn., are on a strike.

—The United States Supreme Court has adjourned to the first Monday in December.

—No public business will be transacted in Washington to-day.

—General J. B. Hood was in Washington yesterday.

—The horse malady has appeared in Montgomery, Ala.

—Grant's official majority in California is 13,600.

—The North Carolina Legislature made another unsuccessful attempt yesterday to choose a United States senator.

—The Lackawana Valley Hotel in Scranton, Penn., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $75,000.

—Nine bodies found in the ruins of the Boston fire have been identified. Nineteen other bodies are still missing.

—G. H. Lewis, a man who was reported to have mysteriously disappeared in New York a few days ago, is now said to be an embezzler and forger.

—The steamer Hector, from London, has put in at Halifax in distress. She reports encountering hurricane off New Foundland. All vessels arriving at Halifax report heavy gales.

—The first parcel of the new sugar crop has arrived at Havana. The contracts this year are less than formerly. There is a prospect of an immense crop, though the rains interfere with the first grinding.

—The New York Tribune says that Mr. Greeley still suffers from nervous prostration, brought on by an almost total loss of sleep for the past month or more, which has affected his nerves and stomach. Within the present week, however, he has eaten and slept more.

Receipts by Railroad, November 27.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

13'3 bales cotton, 39 bales goods, 195 bbls flour, 18 bbls spirits turpentine, 103 bbls rosin, 1 car stock. To Railroad Agent, Caldwell & Son, P Slattery, Pringle & Son, Lovick & Lorantz, W C Dukes & co, G W Williams & co, Peizer, Rodgers & co, Counts & Wroton, Mowry & Son, Reeder & Davis, M Storen, G H Walter & co, F O Mey, Murdaugh & Weekley, E H Frost & co, A J Salinas, L D DeSaussure, T P Smith, A S Smith, J Colclough, J D Bush, W C Bee & co; Wiss & co, Utsey & Stokes, Jno Hanckel, R A Pringle L E Connor & Son, E Ezekiel, H E Grainger, E M Hacker, J F Sires, E S Mills, J C Mallemee, Bardin & Parker, Shier & Hernandez, F L Meyer, Rev W P Mouzon, Whilden & Jones, J H Graver, W B Williams & Son, Kinsman & Howell, Witte Bros, W W Smith J Campsen & co, T Tupper & Son, Frierson Bros, D N Ingraham, Steffens, Werner & Bucker, R White, J Heins, D H Silcox, Ravenel, Holmes & co, Wagener & Monsees, B O'Neill, Tiedemann, Calder & co, F D C Cracke, W B Smith & co, Aymand & D, J N Robson, Goldsmith & Son, Sloan & Seignious, R C Sharp, Trenholm & Son, J D Aiken, W S Smith & co, A B Mulligan, J S Hill, C R Holmes, Beattie & co.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

247 bales upland cotton, 2 bags sea island cotton, 77 bbls spirits turpentine, 247 bbls rosin, cars lumber, mdse, &c. To Frost & co, W K Ryan, A J Salinas, Caldwell & Son, T P Smith, A S Smith, Reeder & Davis, G W Williams & co, Barden & Parker, Wilcox, Gibbs & co, Trenholm & Son, W C Courtney & co, Whilden & Jones, W C Bee & co, Pringle & Son, Peizer, Rodgers & co, Murdaugh & Weekley, Ravenel & co, J D Kirkpatrick, Kinsman & Howell, H Klatte & co, Witte Bros, Dukes & co, J E Adger & co, W Gurney, Bollmann Bros, H Wohlken, Brower & Sloan, Gaillard & Minott, A O Stone, Railroad Agent, Order, and others.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

72 bales upland and 77 bags sea island cotton, 65 bbls rosin, bbls spirits turpentine, 190 bushels rough rice, cars lumber, mdse, &c. To Pinckney Brothers, J D Ramsey; Wardlaw & Carew, T P P Smith, G H Ingraham & Son, J L Howard & co, J N Robson, Stoney & Lowndes, Barden & Parker, M Storen, F D C Kracke, E H Frost & co, H Bischoff & co, Fraser & Dill, C F Miscalley, Kinsman & Howell, Murdaugh & Weekley, W Gurney, A J Salinas, J F Nix, L D Mowry & Son, Reeder & Davis, S D Stoney, Crawley & Dehon, W A Boyle, S Middleton, W C Bee & co, Peizer, Rodgers & co, D McPherson, G Bennett, G Hazlehurst, Enslow & co, Jas Wiley & co, Wagner, E A Jones, and others.

Passengers.

Per steamer City Point, from Palatka, via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah—B H Sherman, W E Johnson, R T White, C S Arnold, E B West and wife, Mrs M A Sturgess, J Nesler, J Beel, Warren Andrews, J P Moore, R Jacink, J J Doyle, and 6 deck.

Per steamer M S Allison, from Edisto, Enterprise, Rockville and Way Landings—Hon John Townsend, Miss F Townsend, Mrs F Moses and servant, Master T P Mikell, Master F M Mikell, Miss K V Lebby, T A Beckett and lady, Rev J R Dow, P Hopkinson, Dr A W Eckel, E Egg, J W L Clement, B S Whaley, W F M Whaley, W H W Gray, J F Esdon, W C Geraty.

MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C.....NOVEMBER 28, 1872

Lat 36 deg 46 min 33 sec. | Lon 79 deg 57 min 27 sec.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

German bark Freihandel, Wachter, Bremen—47 days. Fertilizing salts. To C O Witte.

Brig Elia Maria, Boyd, Sagua la Grande—12 days. Ballast. To Cohen & Wells. Experienced heavy northerly gales on the passage.

Br schr Gertrude, Albany, Oat Island, Bahama—12 days. Fruit. To A Canale.

Steamer City Point, Fitzgerald, Palatka, via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah. 183 bales cotton, 200 boxes oranges, 10 bbls oysters, 25 pkgs mdse. To Ravenel & co, Witte Bros, W B Williams & Son, Stoney & Lowndes, G H Ingraham & Son, Pinckney Bros, Fraser & Dill, D McPherson, Johnston, Crews & co, Paul, Welch & co, Wardlaw & Carew, J F O'Neill, Dowie, Moise & Davis, J A Enslow & co.

Steamer M S Allison, Toglio, Edisto, Enterprise, Rockville and Way Landings. 31 bags sea island cotton, mdse and sundries. To Douglas Nesbit, Fraser & Dill, W A Boyle, Witte Bros, Kinsman & Howell, W M Lawton & Son, G W Williams & co, D McPherson, T P Smith, Dr Raoul, W Whaley, J F Mathews, Johnston, Crews & co.

Schr Ann S Deas, Gambatte, from West Point Mill. 97 tierces rice. To J R Pringle & Son, S L Howard & co, E N Thurston.

Boat from John's Island. 9 bags sea island cotton. To R Roper.

Boat from Christ Church. 2 bags sea island cotton. To R Roper.

Boat from John's Island. 6 bags sea island cotton. To J Colcock & co.

Boat from Wadmalaw. 4 bags sea island cotton, To J Colcock & co.

Received from Chisolm's Mill. 56 tcs rice. To S L Howard & co.

Received from Bennett's Mills. 152 tcs rice. To H Bischoff & co, W O Bee & co, G H Ingraham & Son and G F Wieters.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br bark James B Boyd, Perry, Liverpool—Henry Card.

Bark Florence, Mayo, Weymouth, Mass—E E Sweegan.

FROM THIS PORT.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, at New York, November 24.

Steamship Maryland, Johnson, at Baltimore, November 26.

Br. bark Granton, Rowland, at Liverpool, November 22.

Schr J H Hancock, Crowell, at Baltimore, November 25.

UP FOR THIS PORT.

Ship Intrepid, Dunbar, at Savannah, November 27.

Schr Lilly, Hughes, at New York, November 25.

CLEARED FOR THIS PORT.

Steamship Mercedita, Marshman, at Boston, November 23.

Brig Melrose, Griggs, at Boston, November 23.

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