

CITY AFFAIRS.

Meetings This Day.

Farmers' Fertilizer Company, at 6 P. M.
Hibernian Society, at 7 P. M.
Vigilant Fire Club, at 8 P. M.
Carolina Rifle Club, at 7 P. M.

Auction Sales This Day.

P. B. Lalane & Co. will sell at 9 o'clock, at their store, bacon and butter.
J. F. Mahowes will sell at 11 o'clock, at the old Postoffice, real estate.
Lowndes & Grimball will sell at 11 o'clock, at the old Postoffice, real estate.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Kinsler Davis, of Lexington, while on his way home, on Friday, was thrown from his buggy and seriously injured in the head.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was but partially observed yesterday by the business community. During the morning everything seemed as usual, but in the afternoon most of the stores were closed and a brief holiday was enjoyed.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN. It will be seen by the advertisement of Messrs. W. B. Heriot & Co., printed in another column, that all outstanding risks in this company have been re-insured in other companies, so that policy holders are fully protected.

RETIRED FROM PUBLIC LIFE.—The Rev. Jonas Byrd, who did yeoman service in the cause of Reform during the late campaign, has resumed his old business, and may be found at Fish stall No. 3, in the market, south side, where he will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.—The United States District Court opened yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, his Honor Judge Bryan presiding. W. F. Corrie, in re Joseph K. Davis, bankrupt. Ordered that all the lien creditors be called in by a notice through the public prints to establish their liens by a certain day.

THE KIDNAPING CASE.—Ben Hernandez and Henry May were brought before Trial Justice Jno. G. Mackey yesterday morning, and examined on the charge of kidnaping one James Stewart, a full account of which was given in our yesterday's issue. Both the State and the accused were represented by counsel, and a number of persons attended to watch the developments for themselves. Owing to the absence of material witnesses, the examination was not concluded, and the parties being bound over to appear next Thursday, the case was adjourned until that time.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—Osborne Wright was brought before Commissioner Porteus, yesterday morning, charged with voting twice at Henley's Crossroads, Beaufort County, during the late elections. The evidence adduced was not sufficient to support the charge, and the defendant was liberated.

THE CASE OF ARCHY JACKSON, for neglect of duty, was continued until to-day.

The commissioner was turned over to the clerk of the United States Court about 250 recognizances, taken in the cases for violation of the United States election laws, which will be prosecuted at this term of the United States District Court.

Cesar Deas and Archy Jackson, were likewise examined on a charge of neglect of duty as managers at Pooah's precinct during the late election. The evidence against both was ample, and they were bound over for trial at the District Court, which opened yesterday.

A FIGHT IN CHURCH.—On Saturday night the congregation of Zion Church and numerous visitors were seeing the old year out and the new year in, according to the custom prevailing among the colored people.

Within the church, however, there was some excitement, whose origin was not known, but it is believed to have resulted from some misunderstanding. The services all passed off quietly until near 11 o'clock, when a dispute arose between two men named Samuel Basket and Benjamin Caroline, which, unaccompanied by the society of the hour or place, resulted in blows. The police were called in, and the two contestants separated and brought to the Guardhouse under arrest. After a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, they were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$5, or go to the House of Correction for ten days.

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION.—On Sunday morning a youth in the upper part of the city, named Stewart, was arrested for the violation of the laws, and to be celebrated with all the honors of a hero, and to be celebrated with all the honors of a hero, and to be celebrated with all the honors of a hero.

STRENGTHENING STUMPS.—At a late hour last Sunday night, W. Delapp, who, curiously enough, combines the profession of a stork with the possession of a wooden leg, was keeping up his New Year's frolic with deep potations, the result of which was that he fell himself in a very merry mood. His songs and jokes were by no means appreciated by the police, who accused him of being drunk and disorderly. Instead of being merry and merrily as he affirmed, enraged at this indignation, he made a brick wall, directed assault upon the policeman, and approaching him by the collar, hung on like grim death. In spite of his wooden leg, Delapp showed his sailor qualities of endurance, and disregarding the severe punishment inflicted by his antagonist, made some vicious blows in return. In the end he was overcome and arrested, but only relinquished his hold on the policeman when he had torn the coat from his back. The case came up before the Mayor yesterday morning, and after a full hearing the defendant was sentenced to make good all the damages and pay a fine of ten dollars, or go to the House of Correction for thirty days. He paid up.

CLUBS AND STAIRS.—Ellis Evans, Alexander Pickney and Edward Ray, practical shoplifters, who were caught stealing pocket knives and other little things from different stores in King street, were brought before the Mayor for trial yesterday. As the goods were all recovered and returned to the owners, the prosecution for larceny was abandoned, and the three culprits were sent to jail for thirty days each under the vagrant law.

Jake Jenkins, having got on a spree on Saturday night, became very disorderly, and raised a disturbance at the corner of King and John streets. Upon the police attempting to arrest him he made a vigorous resistance, but was at length subdued. After a hearing before the Mayor he was sentenced to choose between a fine of \$5 and ten days in the House of Correction.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.—H. A. Underwood, Miss Annie Short, W. H. Thayer, New York; J. C. Clark and wife, New Haven; Captain J. S. Sanford, Thomas G. Stone, Baltimore, E. B. Cash, South Carolina; James Dugan, Georgia; W. T. J. O. Woodward, Newark; E. V. Allen, Patterson, N. J.

George H. Anderson, United States Army; Captain S. Orwell, E. E. Denlow, F. Booth, New York; J. E. Trumbo, Baltimore; T. O. Macomb, Savannah; J. D. Stanbury, New York; A. V. Conover and wife, Longbranch, N. B. Kimball and wife, Warren; E. McFarland, Gardner's Corner; H. M. Fuller, Beaufort.

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THE ICE QUESTION.

The Charleston Ice Manufacturing Company—An Important Enterprise—The New Machines—How to Keep Cool.

The introduction of ice, mechanically prepared for market by machinery, and its use in New Orleans, Mobile, Columbia and other Southern cities, has directed the attention of many of our own citizens to the subject, and a company being organized in Charleston with a capital sufficient to put in operation a number of the famous Tellier machines, which, it is alleged, are the best in the world. The high price of natural ice, the very low price of artificial ice, and the certainty of a sufficient supply, are doubtless the considerations which have induced this enterprise.

Already upwards of three hundred residents of Charleston have taken stock, and at the rate at which subscriptions are being made, the first of May will witness the commencement of the plans proposed, and a generous supply of this necessary adjunct to comfort, health and peace of mind.

Ice machines are comparatively new inventions, and to the Germans and French must be awarded the palm for their successful application in the affairs of life. The machine which is hereafter to be used in Charleston is the invention of Charles Tellier, of Paris, and was patented in the United States of America, in March, 1870.

Subsequently, a company was formed in New York, known as the Ice and Refrigerating Company, and they are now building machines to supply this country. The theory of ice-making by this process is founded on the fact that certain volatile liquids have the power of extracting the heat from surrounding bodies at the moment when the liquid is changed into a vapor. This volatile liquid is converted into vapor by the action of the water or air upon it, and passes through tubes coiled around the receptacle of water to be frozen. It thus extracts the warmth from the water and freezes it. Passing on, the vapor carries away the heat, and is received into a compressing pump; and forced into a cooling coil immersed in water in a cooling tank, where it loses the heat it has gathered. The pressure has now restored the vapor to a liquid state, and it returns to its starting place, from which it is sent again in the form of vapor to extract heat from the freezing water. The liquid is continually re-purified, the liquid never losing its strength, nor requiring to be replenished.

Last year a company was organized under the name of the Ice Manufacturing Company, in Rio Janeiro, and they appointed a committee of two professional men who, after critically examining every machine in use in this country and in Europe, reported to the Tellier machine that it was the simplest in every respect, more economical as regards fuel, less liable to get out of order; that the ice manufactured by it is perfectly and chemically pure, and possesses a lasting quality, by reason of its density, which is greatly superior to that of natural ice. By this process the cost of manufacturing the ice, in any country is the mere cost of fuel and labor, a twenty-five horse power engine being guaranteed to produce three hundred tons of ice per day, or eleven hundred pounds per hour. The smaller machines make, of course, a quantity proportionate to their size. In New York the cost is about \$1.50 per ton. In Charleston the cost is \$3 per ton. In the latter city, a five ton machine gave its average output of four hundred per cent, and was unable to supply the demand. In his letter on the subject he makes the following curious fact concerning the durability of manufactured ice, as compared with the natural article:

"The Messageries Impériales of France, the largest passenger and express company in the world, and using in 1868 over a million and a half pounds of ice on their steamers, determined, at Marseilles, the quality of the lastling quality of all kinds of ice in that market. Selecting at random in October last from five different companies, two hundred pounds of each were placed in a room to stand and melt, subject to the same conditions of temperature, with the following results: 1. Natural ice from Switzerland lasted 115 hours. 2. Artificial ice made by the Tellier machine lasted 139 hours. 3. Natural ice from Sweden lasted 145 hours. 4. Artificial ice made by the Tellier machine lasted 144 hours.

There are nine different sizes of the machine made. What size will be adopted by our Charleston company is yet undetermined. All the facts known, however, induce the belief that the enterprise will be eminently lucrative, and a side from that, put our community beyond the pale of doubt as to the future supply and cheapness of this needful article.

Another feature that may be referred to in this connection, although it is not proposed to introduce it in Charleston, is that of refrigeration by machinery. Tellier has invented a process whereby, in the hottest days in summer, the temperature of any building, room or hold of a steamship may, be desired, be reduced to near freezing point, the air being cooled by one machine in the same way that water is frozen in the other. These machines are now in actual operation in Europe, the Argentine Republic and the United States.

Fresh beef, mutton and game have been conveyed from London to Rio in the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro expressly fitted out for the occasion, and after a voyage of twenty-one days were found to be in perfect condition. During said trip and while on the Equator and in its vicinity the temperature in the refrigerating room was kept at 33 degrees Fahrenheit, while outside it ranged from 105 to 107 degrees, and the water itself stood at 90 to 92 degrees. Beef which had been six weeks in the preserving room was eaten at the Café Coraza, in Paris, by over forty gentlemen of the most fastidious tastes, who pronounced it of superior quality, delicious flavor, and in a perfect state of preservation. Game and fish, kept eight weeks in the refrigerated chamber in Paris without being cleaned, were eaten at a dinner given in that city and pronounced in perfect condition.

For the stores or hospitals the temperature can be reduced in two hours to 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Meats bought in Texas at two cents per pound can be delivered in New York for one and a half cent per pound ad valorem. In New Orleans a brewer has one of these machines which keeps an apartment nearly down to freezing point, in which are stored two thousand barrels of lager.

It is probably a mere question of time whether some invention of this character will not be generally employed in all Southern communities—may, whether our very houses will not be cooled to an extent that will assuage fevered brows, relieve pendant throats, and sorely distress mosquitoes. Evidently the world moves, and we are about to have the benefit of some of its progress.

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THE EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

The Procession, Military and Civil—Public Speaking on the Battery.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the unusual stir among the colored population, and their holiday appearance upon the streets, betokened the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the pro emancipation. The preparations had been going on for weeks, but, as usual, at the last moment, there was considerable panicking, and a bad hitch in the professional machinery. At the appointed hour—half past 9 o'clock—large numbers of spectators had assembled at the Citadel Square and the Courthouse, but the procession had not even begun its formation. The horizon, however, was not so gloomy as to preclude all hope, and every now and then the anxious inquirers were cheered by the rattling of one of the colored National Guard, which in the company of the Fourth of July company of volunteers, and the military companies. At first the privateers were to be seen making a splendid show by the side of their civil companions, then the non-commissioned officers, with sashes and chevrons, dimmed the lustre of the former, to be surpassed in turn and sink into insignificance beside the blazing epaulettes, the gorgeous laces, waving plumes, and glittering swords of the lieutenant and captains.

FALLING IN. Drums now began to be heard, intermingled with the sharp screams of the life, and the different companies marched down and formed the line between King and Meeting streets, in Broad. Eight companies made up the line, in all about two hundred and fifty men. The Randolph Riflemen, uniform blue, trimmed with green, felt hats with green plumes, were, by general consent, the finest looking company on the ground, and seemed to be quite as well drilled as any. A question of seniority now arose between Majors Dickerson and Green, which, upon reference to their commissions, was decided in favor of Major Samuel Dickerson. The latter took command, and, mounted upon "gallant gray," rode along the line and put the battalion through a part of the manual of arms, and prepared for the inspection.

THE INSPECTION. General Whipper, the dusky brigadier, and his two aids, now appeared on the scene, and he extended the admiration of the colored women, the envy of the military, and the wonder of the citizen bystanders, at the magnificence of their uniform and their indubitably martial appearance. Whipper was mounted upon a fine bay, blazing with all the mentionable paraphernalia of buckskin gaiters, looked every inch a militia general. The ranks were duly passed through, the guns tossed up and accoutrements examined, to the martial sound of the life and drum, and the First Regiment of the "N. G. S. C." having been duly inspected, the general and his staff departed. On the extreme left of the regiment was a company called generally "The James Island Polesmunters," whose "disuniform" (vide Major Dickerson's appearance excited much remark. Strange stories were told of their shooting rusty nails, shot, and pieces of glass bottles from their guns, and which every variety of the musket and rifle was to be found. They seemed, however, to be quite content with their appearance, and rather enjoyed the wonder which they excited.

THE MARCHING PROCESSION. The regiment was now put in motion, and marched in column up King street, led by their 'regressible major on his famous steed. On arriving at the Citadel Green, the procession was formed, with the right resting on Charlotte street. The regiment came first, followed by the Mayor and several Aldermen. Next marched the grand marshal, T. J. Mackey, mounted, at the head of the Union League, with badges of red, white and blue. The Longshoremen's Protective Union brought up the rear. The march now began, and led up Meeting street, and through King to King street, down King and through Hasel to Meeting street, and thence through Broad, and by East Bay, to the White Point Garden—a vast mass of crowding, idle, curious humanity, accompanying the column, and walking down everybody on the street.

THE SPEAKING AT WHITE POINT. The Garden was soon covered with eager listeners, and a dense jam around the staging hid the speakers from all except the persons near by. In truth, "Major" Dickerson's words could be heard but a short distance in the open air. The glorious flag of the Republic waved over and draped the staging, and seemed to be satisfaction enough to most of the assembly. Major Dickerson, the orator of the day, now addressed the crowd in a short speech of about twenty minutes, advocated the principles of the Republican party, speaking of it as the origin of the black man's freedom, and contriving to bring in many an inflammatory matter by a comparison between the present and former condition of the colored people in this State. He was followed by "Colonel" Delany in his usual black-man-better-than-any-other-man style. George Lee, Rev. E. J. Adams and Mayor Pickens, came in turn with short addresses, in the main political and Radical.

General F. J. Moses then made a very temperate speech. He advised the colored people, as citizens, to attend closely to their important duties, and prove themselves worthy of self-government. He made a good point, though against most of his party, in saying that the celebration was of such a character as to forbid the introduction of politics, and that no man should attempt to take part in it for political purposes. T. J. Mackey was then called upon, and declining in a few words, introduced Mitchell, after whose speech the meeting adjourned and broke up.

ALTOGETHER. The Lincoln Light Infantry did not parade in the procession on account of some difficulty between their captain and the grand marshal, T. J. Mackey, and their absence and that of the Fire Meters, and various civil organizations companies and the various citizens of the celebration, made somewhat of a falling out. The grand marshal, however, has been got up, and has passed off in a manner to do credit to the manager. Not a single case of disorderly conduct or intoxication was to be observed, and beyond the momentary inconvenience of the passing crowd, no complaints have been made by any one. New Year's Day has already been eminently the day of rejoicing among the colored people of the State, and we hope their celebration will be always as well conducted and their enjoyment of it as thorough as it was yesterday.

BRAT BRITH.—At the quarterly meeting of Dan Lodge, No. 93, L. O. B. B., held at Masonic Hall, on Sunday last, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: J. N. Mathans, president; Nathl. Levin, vice-president; P. Wineman, secretary; H. H. DeLeon, financial secretary; L. Wie-koff, treasurer; A. Falk, mentor; J. Wertheim, assistant mentor; D. Wetherhorn, warden; J. Jacobs, outside guardian.

THE GERMAN FIRE COMPANY BALL.—The fine hall at the cigar house of this company was again thrown open for the members and invited guests, and some pleasant hours were passed in the relaxation of the dance. Large numbers of ladies were present, and the bright faces, gay red coats and delightful music would have melted the heart of a misanthrope. The light-footed dancers prolonged their amusements until a late hour in the night, while the staid and quiet enjoyed themselves thoroughly in a way more to their taste.

BUSINESS NOTICES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, in leather bindings, holding fifty pictures, 75c. and 90c. each, at No. 161 King street; also at the Hasel street Bazaar. oct18-mtu CHAS. C. ROYER & Co.

FIFTY PICTURE ALBUMS, in velvet, 90c. each. Hasel street Bazaar and 161 King street. oct18-mtu

RUSTIC GOODS! RUSTIC GOODS!—Slide and corner brackets, book racks, wall pockets, paper stands, match sates, and picture frames. Hasel Street Bazaar and No. 161 King street. oct18

ATTENTION, TOURISTS.—Stereoscopic views of Charleston and vicinity, at No. 161 King street, at the Hasel street Bazaar. nov12

DRAYAGE.—Mr. John Bluns, having resumed his old business, is ready to do draying with dispatch, at uniform charges. See card.

ONE OF THE BEST remedies extant for Dyspepsia, General Debility and Chills, is the Old Carolina Bitters.

MESSES. BAYER & KRESSEL have removed to the northeast corner of East Bay and Market streets, and have just received a cargo of delicious tropical fruit.

Mrs. KROGER, the skillful chiropodist, is daily working wonderful cures among those who are suffering from corns, bunions and other disorders of the feet. She has also treated cases of asthma and the fits with singular success. Her rooms are in King street, opposite Society, over McMillan's shoe store.

THERE is but one verdict, and that is the Old Carolina Bitters are a safe, sure and reliable Tonic.

NO MEDICINE, whether made north or south, will be found superior to that old established remedy for Dyspepsia, the Old Carolina Bitters.

A NEW LOT of mercantile Note Paper, five quires for 50c., at the Hasel street Bazaar and No. 161 King street. oct18-mtu

BUSINESS ENVELOPES.—The News Job Office is now prepared to furnish good envelopes, with business cards printed thereon, at \$4 per thousand. Send your orders. Every merchant and business man should have his card printed on his envelopes.

Lumber, Fuel, &c. BUILDERS' DEPOT, No. 94 CHURCH STREET, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

LIME, SLATES, CEMENT, LATHS, PLASTER, HAIR, &c., &c., &c.

substitute for Laths and Plaster, at about one-half the cost. A full supply always on hand, and constantly on hand and for sale. Country orders carefully and promptly filled. P. O. Box No. 314. E. M. GRIMKE.

Building Paper. The attention of Builders and others interested is called to a cargo of building paper, which is of the best quality, and equal to the best of the West. It is in price they are lower than any sold in this market since the war. As a covering for houses, slates are universally admitted to be superior to any other material used, and the price at which they are now offered renders them nearly as cheap, and if durability be considered, cheaper than either Tin, Shingles or Feat.

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DRY GOODS, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices to Suit the Holidays, FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., Nos 244 and 437 KING STREET.

100 Sets of Fine FURS, from \$4 to \$10, worth \$8 to \$20

100 dozen Newlette Kid Gloves, only \$1—quality guaranteed—our own importation

50 dozen Oshley's Celebrated Seamless Kid Gloves \$1 75 and \$2, each pair warranted, worth in New York \$2 50

1,000 dozen other Kid Gloves, at satisfactory prices. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., oct18 No. 244 King street.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT. 1 case Fine Opera FLANNEL, 40 cents, worth 60 cents

1 case Fine Red Flannel, 25 cents, worth 40 cents

1 case All-wool White Flannel, 25 cents, worth 40 cents

Blankets and other Flannels at very reasonable prices

100 Buggy Blankets, at \$5, worth \$8

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., oct18 No. 244 King street.

LINEN, DOMESTIC AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. 500 dozen Linen TOWELS, at \$1 per dozen

100 dozen Napkins, at \$1 25 per dozen

1 case Pillow Case Sheetting, at 18 cents per yard

1 case \$4 Sheetting, at 37 1/2 cents per yard

1 case 10-4 Sheetting, at 46 cents per yard

5 cases 3-4, 4-4 and 4-4 Shirting, from 9 cents to 20 cents

600 pieces Dress Goods, best selections in the city, from 20 cents to 50 cents, worth 30 to 75 cents

1 case New Irish Poplins, only \$1 per yard, worth \$1 50

Colored and Black Silks at reduced prices

All colors of Velveteens can be bought at a sacrifice

1 case Bonlevard Baltimore Silks at \$1 50

1 case Araba, only \$3, worth \$5

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., oct18 No. 244 King street.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! MATTING! MATTING! MATTING!

OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS! RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

We are closing the above Goods, and would advise buyers to give us an early call

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., oct18 No. 244 King street.

WHITE GOODS, CLOTH, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND RIBBON DEPARTMENTS

Are full and well assorted. Velvet Ribbons, No. 1 1/4, 40 cents; No. 2, 40 cents; No. 3, 50 cents; No. 4, 60 cents; No. 5, 75 cents, &c.

Men's Underwear. MEN'S UNDERWEAR. Shaker Flannel, Patent Merino Undervests, Drawers, and Hosiery.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, At Extremely Low Prices.