BOWEN "STILL FOR WAR!" of the physical body with the influence of satisfied and gratified appetites. If either one had been a smoker, the, would, as I did, have lighted a clear, and doubly enjoyed the rare cup of black coffee which followed; but INTERVIEWED.

Bowen's Fight with the Scott Pary-Portrait of the Present Mrs. Bowen.

[From the Washington Star, December 28] Whatever else may be said of the Hon. C. C. lowen, of South Carolina, it is agreed that he making a sharp fight against the Scott Ring of that State. He announces himself to be in "terrible earnest," and that his efforts have not been discouraged by the recent temporary success of Governor Scott before the Legislature. He is now here, and the representative of the Star, visiting him at his house in this city a few days since, interviewed him as

Q. "Have you given up hope of success in our fight, or is it true, as stated, that you will commence again after the holidays?"

A. "No, sir. I'll commence again with remewed force and freshened vigor. I repeat that I am

and those who know me, know that that means something. It is true that they have got ahead of me, and are able to crow over me just now; but their tricks won't avail them long." "What was that trick the papers talk

about so much?"

A. "Simply this. We had agreed on a recess from the 22d instant to the 5th of January. A friend of mine held the floor at the adjourn-ment on the 22d, so that we would have it again on reassembling.

MY PLAN

was not to take a vote before the recess, for, however strong we might have been then, I knew that after going home to their constituents the members would be stronger yet in my support. Scott knew this also, and through his friends tried to force a vote before our adhis friends tried to force a vote before our adjournment. Failing in that, because we held the floor, he called an extra session for the 23d. Stories were in circulation that those members who voted with me would not releve their per diem, and it is certain that Scott's friends did get their pay easier than mine. The House was slim on the 23d, many some one else how to make his rulings, and they were made that day without regard to haw or anything else except to force the vote."

Q. "How did you get at the bottom of this affair—how did you first get your information?"

A. "Parify by accident. There was a lexistative committee of investigation in New York: I happened to be there and got myself appointed to be comed to that committee. I soof discovered that they didn't intend by do anything, or rather that they did intend of that time to make

A WHITEWASHING REPORT. made up my mind at once that the place for me was in the Legislature, and played my cards accordingly. I telegraphed to a friend in Charleston to meet me in Columbia; met that

CREATED A VACANCY in the Legislature, got myself elected to it, and commenced the light."

Q. "Created a vacancy! What do you mean whether?"

A. "Why, you see the friend that I tele-graphed to meet me in Columbia was a mem-ber of the Legislature, and when I told him what was in the wind, he

AGREED TO RESIGN.

I was elected without opposition. Of course that elected without opposition. Or course that election gratified me as an endorsement of the confidence of my friends; but, after all, I was more gratified to be able to carry out my designs. There were those who asserted that I was only trying to get in the Ring myself, but they were of the kind who never have been capable of sacrificing a personal or pecuniary motive for the public benefit. I pecuniary motive for the public benefit. I had made up my mind to meetsuch calumnies and I have had plenty of them to meet. They down there that I offered to SELL OUT FOR \$23,000;

but they'll find out after a while that I'm not in

but they'll find out after a while that I'm not in the market at any sprice."

O "*So, you are bound to try it again?"

A "Ot course, I am. As sure as you are alive now, and I am alive on the 5th of January, I'll commence again. Why, they haven't controverted a single one of my charges—haven't even attempted to get around my testimony. The articles of impeachment were carefully drawn. You remember that I had some experience in or rather was an active witness of, the impeachment of Andy Johnson. Yell, my articles are based on those prepared in its case, and I know that they will be more successful. It is possible that Scott, Parker & Co. may be able to buy off another vote. It will cost them

A ROUND HUNDRED THOUSAND to do it, though, and another hundred thous-and a week afterwards, for I shall not give up with one, two, or eyen three defeats. How long do you think they can stand that kind of a pressure? And then in the end I'll go to the

Ourts."

Q "Will you in the meantime give up your nitest against DeLarge for your seat in Con-

contest against DeLarge for your seat in Congress?"

A. "No, indeed; but that will take care of itself to a certain extent. I feel that my place of duty is now in the Legislature, and I also feel that the path of duty is the path of safety. I shall succeed in both contests—in the one before Congress by the justice of my claims, and in the one before the Legislature by the dint of hard work, though both are equally just. You see the evidence against Scott and his Ring is conclusive that six millions, three hundred and some odd thousands of dollars of State bonds have been issued, over and above the amount designated by law; but after all that is not, glaring as it is, the most palpable State donns have been issued to the amount designated by law; but after all that is not, glaring as it is, the most palpable delinquency of the Ring. The truth is they bought property on the sea islands and elsewhere for the State in such a manner that I

GOT THEM 'DEAD.' For instance, property of this class, offered for sale at nine hundred dollars, was bought for instance, property of this class, others for sale at nine hundred dollars, was bought by members of the Ring at that price, and subsequently sold to the State for two thousand those hundred dollars, &c., &c. Thousands of dollars were squandered and stolen in this way. In fact, I find that the people up here are partially satisfied with Scott's expandion about the over-issue of bonds with the results of the same libragraphed on them and that they blanation about the over-issue of bonds with his name lithographed on them, and that they know very, little about the details of the minor, but, so far as he is concerned, unexplained charges that I have brought against them. Democrats, as well as a majority of the Republicans I have met with here, seem to think that our affair is merely a quarrel amongst Republicans. Not, let me tell you that the greatest Republican victory ever won in the South impends on the success of my efforts."

Q. "Do you find much active

Support from the Democrats?"

SUPPORT FROM THE DEMOCRATS ? " A. "I didn't at first, but they are coming A. "I didn't at first, but they are coming round now. Even the r leading newspapers, including THE CHARLESTON News, which used to assail me bitterly, are now quite friendly to me and my scheme. They were inclined at the outset to do as they are trying to do in Congress; or in other words, let us Radicals fight it out amongst ourselves. But you see they have been so loud in their cries of corruption that they cannot for longer consistently re-

that they cannot any longer consistently remain quiet. I expect after the recess to get still more aid from them.

Here the conversation took a general turn, and after some desultory remarks the interview ended; but if the Star's readers imagine for a mount that the foregoing statements. view ended; but if the Star's readers imagine for a moment that the foregoing statements were elicited without trouble, they are sadly mistaken. The circumstances connected therewith are simply these: Mr. Bowen resides on 14th street, near L, in a French-rooted house that has an English basement. After ringing the bell I was ushered into his cosy dining-room, and found him with his wife seated at the table. I accepted the madame's invitation to aid in the demolition of her seated at the table. I accepted the madame's invitation to aid in the demolition of her Christmas mince pies, for they had reached that stage of the meal, and were then in the lazy, good-natured and communicative mental condition that follows from the suffusion

"CHRIS,"

Bowen's Fight with the Scott Par, y—
He is "Terribly in Earnest"—Scott's
"Little Game"—How Bowen "Created
a Vacancy" in the Legislature—How
he got Elected—What he Says about
the Ring—Who is Byas?—Pen and Ink
Portrait of the Present Mrs. Bowen.

"OHRIS,"
as Mrs. B. calls him, left off smoking when
they were married. I hadn't seen him before
since a visit to the district jall last summer,
pending his application for pardon, when I
called to give him friendly condolence. Consequently my introduction to the conversation,
or rather preface to the interview, was congratulatory. There was a literary friend with
me—my bete noir—whose presence I tolerated me—my bete noir—whose presence I tolerated for convenience sake, because he some times relieves conversation by ludicrous blunders, and who directly got into deep converse with the Madame, while I tackled. Chris. Believe it or not—diplomat that I am, and experience interviewer—I made but little headway, fo the reason that her bright, orisp comments on even the most ordinary topics, delivered as they were in the most attractive tone, and complete in both rhetoric and elocution. proved so seductive that mine ears inclined towards her ather than towards the hero of the South Carolina impeachment imbroglio. THE PRESENT MRS: BOWEN.

Let me announce right here that you who have not seen Mrs. Bowen have something to live for. She is exquisitely attractive, though her mind is somewhat masculine; while her thoughts, disciplined by much reading, are such as few women ever entertain or attain. She is a rapid talker, with ever-changing modulation of voice, and files from subject to subject with the rapidity of lightning, as though her active mind were pressing her tongue and lips to quicker utterance. Poli-tics, fashion, commerce, literature and gossip were the topics, which, touched by her vivid allusions, sparkled into gems of living words. My bete noir, who, at itnes, is no mean conversationalist, himself, qualled and abandoned the field to her, while a certain legal gentleman whom we found at the table was mum and dumb as myself. Bowen, discovering that I was distracted from him, or rather attracted by her, simply subsided into silent proprietary admiration. What wonderful, yet appropriate pertness of comment regarding the current topics of the day, as well as striking anedotes llustrative of her meaning, and brilliant sallies of wit and sarcasm, we heard from her lips! All this, too, without its sp-pearing that she was monopolizing the con-

CHARLESTON NEWS, which, you remember, used to assail me with such violence. Well, quainted with the article that I knew she had never seen before. Article after article and speech after speech she read, until we were as familiar with the details of Bowen's progress at Columbia as we would have been if we had been there and in his confidence the "BYAS! WHO'S BYAS?

White or colored," she asked, because Byas walte or colored," she asked, cecause syst seemed to have figured most prominently in the defence of Governor Scott. "Colored," answered Bowen," and had in his pocket at the time I made that speech an unpaid Dennis's furniture certificate for \$12,000." "Don't you think," she said, "that he (Chris.) now quant'to read has of my hooks alone I'm. ought to read one of my books, since I've read so many of his speeches?" We all agreed that the books would doubtless prove to be the most interesting reading matter, in response to which remark she related an anecdote, in ubstance as follows:
"A friend of mine called the other day and

BUST MOMENTS OF AN IDLE WOMAN,

saying that she had heard me say I wanted one, which was true, as I had given away or lost my last. She had bought it at a second-hand book-store. Imagine my astonishment on opening, it to find my own handwriting on the fiy-leat, and learning therefrom that I had given it to my friend, Mrs. B—— or Philadelphia, now—let me see—tree months dead. There is a history connected with it that I I have traced out. Mrs. B— loaned it to a friend who visited Washington, and who, on her return home, left the book in her room by mistake. A servant finding it there appropriated it and sold it to the second-hand dealer for ten or fifteen cents. Such is greatness; saying that she had heard me say I wanted cause thereby I received it into my possession again at the time I most needed it."

From this incident she again reverted to her husband's speeches, and the interview with him, detailed above, began in earnest.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Georgia Not to be Interfered With.

Georgia Not to be Interfered With.

WASHINGTON, December 30.

Judge Lochrane, late Chief Justice of Georgia, and regarded as one of the ablest men in the Republican party in the South, had a long interview with the President to-day. Judge Lochrane says the administration will take no hand in settling affairs in Georgia, and as Governor Conley carea nothing personaly for the place, there will be no contest between him and Colonel Smith, recently elected Governor, for that office.

The Tax on Dividends.

The commissioner of internal revenue de-cides that a tax must be paid upon dividends declared out of the earnings of the year 1871. and upon interests and coupons representing interest which accrued in that year, ever though the dividends are not declared or the interest is not payable until after December 31, 1871, and that corporations mentioned in section 15 of the act of July 14, 1870, should withhold the tax from the holders of their tocks and bonds.

Straw Bids.

The postoffice committee of the House will recommend five thousand dollars fine or a year's imprisonment for straw bidders for postal routes.

Loyal Postmasters.

The fact that certain postmasters in South The fact that certain postmasters in South Carolina are acting as deputy United States marshals, to the utter neglect of their post-office duties, together with their infamcus conduct toward citizens, is receiving the serious attention of the authorities here. It is reported that these postmasters are also engaged in putting up jobs to rob the government in various ways. Complaints are also ent in various ways. Complaints are also made of letters being opene and money stolen in the postoffice at Union, s. C.

Boutwell and the Bonds. The treasury buys a million of bonds on the first and third Thursdays, and sells a million of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays of January.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, December 30.

The Tammany Hall committee met last night to reorganize. Much sympathy was expressed for Tweed. Sweeney's name was derided. Inspectors were appointed and primaries fixed for early in January.

Connolly's bail is still deficient. His release is improbable before the latter part of next week.

Henry Sherwood was elected director of the Erie Road, vice Tweed, resigned.

Mayor Hall's journal, the Leader, has discontinued.

Tweed's son, Richard M. Tweed, testified, while examined as bondsman, that he was worth \$1,200,000. A Wall street broker, named Charles C. Al-

A wait street proker, named Charles C. Allen, sues Fisk, Jr., and Gould for false Imprisonment. Their object, Allen alleges, was to suppress his evidence regarding Black Friday. The damages claimed are \$50,000.

Jay Gould was arrested upon the suit of Allen, and released upon parole until next week, when he will furnish ball for \$30,000.

A warrant for Fish found him sick with The Delta Pai had a commemorative dinner and many Southern chapters were represented.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Annapolis, December 30. Annapolis, December 30.

Professor McCulloch was subjected to a long cross-examination. He persisted in the opinion that the indications might be false, unless the meiat itself is produced. Dr. Fred. A. Greuth testified that Alkin's experiments did not establish the presence of antimony in the sediment in the tumbler or in Ketchum's atomach.

An Outrageous and Enormous Swindle -How it Worked-Shall the Culprits be Brought to Justice?

The joint investigating committee, having, in their expose of the land commission swindle, shown the provisions of the laws upon the subject, and also the startling fact that the money spent for the purposes of the commission amounts, as far as known, to \$746,724 07 (only \$700,000 in bonds, having been appropriated,) go on to say:

Here is an instance of a very large excess in expenditures over the appropriations or provisions made for the same. By the act approved March 27, 1869, and March 1, 1870, an issue of seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000) in bonds of the State were authorized for the purposes of the land commission." No information is yet obtained from sources from which it should be expected, whether any of these bonds have been sold, and when the financial agent was by this and when the financial agent was by this committee asked, "If he had sold a class of bonds known as land commission bonds," he falled to give a decided answer, but left the inference that a portion if not all of these bonds had been sold.

The committee also, by collateral information, were led to believe that a portion of this class of bonds had been sold, by the order of the financial board, at a price as low as sixty cents, which, if true, would net, if all disposed of, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, (\$420,000.) or three hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-three 07-100 dollars (\$326,723 07) less than the aggregate expenditures of the commission, under the two first commissioners.

Or, if these bonds were sold at the price fixed upon by a resolution passed by the advi-sory board, June 10th, 1870, which directs the land commissioners to sell them for not less than eighty-five cents on the dollar," then the gross receipts of the sale would be one hundred and fity-one thousand seven hundred and twenty 7-100 dollars, (\$151,723-07) less

and twenty -100 doints, (sist, 735 of) tess
than the aggregate amount expended.
According to the correspondence between
the Hon. R. C. DeLarge, fand commissioner,
and H. H. Kimpton, financial agent, dated
June 17th, 1870, at Columbia, S. C., it would
seem that five hundred thousand dollars of
these bonds had not at that time been sold;
for when the fandel agent was requested to for, when the inanolal agent was requested to turn them over to the land commissioner, he was informed "that the State treasurer some noneys advanced to the land commission. I am ready to promptly deliver the bonds to you whenever the loans are paid or other satisfac-tory securities are substituted in their place." to been pald out, it is certain the bonds issued for land commission purposes were no longer sufficient as "collaterals" for moneys ad-vanced in that direction. From what source. vanced in that direction. From what source, then, could the excess have been provided for? The fertile brains of men, bent upon personal gain, or the system of "paying out" without reference to the legitimacy of such payments, it is intimated, devised a way, or interpreted the provisions of law so liberally, as to cover all amounts expended, and here will the necessity of guarding all future appropriations be seen, as well as the great care necessary to be used in the selection of language cicthing a provision of law that authorizes the issue of bonds for loans, on the faith and credit of the State. There should be no ing a provision of law that actualizes the issue of bonds for loans, on the faith and credit of the State. There should be no chance for a misinterpretation of the law; if shall be seven hundred thousand donars, without any reference to their market value, let the provisions of the law so declare; then it may not be possible for an issue of bonds to be made sufficient, when sold, to bring seven hundred thousand collars, though the bonds may sell or less than half their face value. That such a course has been pursued in the issue of land commission bonds, either

issue of bonds sufficient to realize their face in dollars, why cannot the same construction be placed upon every statute, providing for the issue of bonds? And as it has been, by some of the State officials admitted, that the laws already passed authorizing the new loans are capable of such a construction, and, if an over issue has been made, a strict interpretation of issue has been made, a strict interpretation of the law permits it, may we not fear that the rumor as to "over issues of the new bonds of the State" may not be founded alone in suspicion and speculation? The keeping of the land commission accounts has been a system of concealment; the outlays were so great in so short a time that the operators themselves had not yet grown bold enough to submit them to the inspection of the public. For some time there was a controversy between

them to the inspection of the public. For some time there was a controversy between the State treasurer, the financial board and the financial agent, as to where the accounts should be kept, and so determined was the financial agent that they should be kept by the State treasurer, to whom he was willing to furnish money to make payments, that he suffered the earliest drafts of the treasurer, on account of the land commission, to go to protest, and they were returned thrice dishonored.

This course did not long prevall; the reasons of the treasurer became too cogent and convincing, as well as the persuasions and assurances of the subtle commissioner, who "For ways that are dark and tricks not all vain," has no equal.

ways that are dark and tricks not all value, has no equal.

The major part of the business transactions of the land commission were now performed by the financial agent in the City of New York. The accounts kept by him, as by a transcript of the same, will be seen. To use the language of the financial agent, in answer to the question from the committee, "What has been the process by which the land commission transactions have been conducted between you, as financial agent of the State of South Carolina, and the State treasurer?" he says, "Instead of drawing on me, the treasurer directed me to credit the State as having received the money from him, and charge the land commission with the same."

the land commission with the same." This plan, it will be apparent, obviated the necessity of charges upon the treasurer's or even the land commissioner's books. As an illustration in the case of the "Hell-Hole Swamp" purchase, Parker gives drafts on H. H. Kimpton, in favor of Z. B. Oakes, for one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars (\$120,752.) These are

Kimpton's vouchers.

Parker pays the money at Columbia, the draft on Kimpton is the notice of the payment of money, the State is credited on Kimpton's books with the same amount in cash, and the land commission at the same time debite with the amount, and the whole transaction i safe, for details are not induiged in by th financial agent in his reports; nor do the ad-visory or financial board trouble the General Assembly or the public with their suggestions

r experience.

It is due, however, to the financial agent to at the admitted to the committee "he should have preferred to have had the business of the land commission managed entirely at Columbia."

The committee believe, when all the accounts.

as well as letters and every other kind of in-formation concerning this commission are pre-sented, they will be borne out in their conclusions by every honest mind, that a more out ragecus and enormous swindle could not have been perpetrated, and a more subtle manner of concealment perfected. By the ex-hibit it will be seen who have been the rehibit it will be seen who have been the reciplents of 'favors' from this source of extravagance, the amounts paid them, and, as
far as possible, what for. It will be observed
that men in high places, 'frough their k'nsmen and trusty friends, have not been unmindful of the opportunity to make "an
honest penny," nor have they been forgotten
in the decisions of the advisory board when
advising upon purchases to be made. It is a
presumption that is almost conclusive, that
unless some consideration was presented to unless some consideration was presented to some of the advisory board worthy of a decision in favor of the purchase of any tract of land, such decision would be withheld, and, however fair the offer, or just the price asked, the applicant would meet with no encouragement. Beside this, some of the members of the advisory heard are helieved. members of the advisory board are believed to have used their position for the enhance

usion with other parties for a division of the proceeds of the sale of lands to the State at a price greater than its value or the sum de-manded by the original owners. Nor has the Executive himself been behind his peers, if ives, to sell tracts of land to the State, and receive the highest possible price for the same without reference to the real value. His frequent outbursts of indig-nation over "the damned swindle," as he calls it, are but the cloakings of his confedera-tion with such as have "stolen from the treasary," by a concert of purpose that made the

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1872.

In the course of the examination of the financial agent's abcounts, the committee could not help observa certain charges which often followed amounts paid different individuals, such as cash to N. G. Parker, or drait in peared possible to be construed into comm lons, or inducements to make drafts in favor of such individuals. These amounts, in the aggregate, are over forty thousand dollars, but the suspicions of the committee may not

Another item of information is that the re-signation of the first land commissioner was secured by threats to the Governor of an ex-posure of the Blue Edge Railroad transactions and the purchase of the Greenville and Columhia Railroad stock. which was known to have been accomplished through the financial agent with the money of the State, as well as the promise to the land commissioner to pay him liberally if he would seign, so that room could be made for another aspirant. It was not, however, consummand in a moment; the then incumbent knew the value of his position and the treachery of those with whom he dealt; he made his demands, and "the Ring," just formed, accepted the terms, and the result formed, accepted the terms, and the result was accomplished by the purchase of his Greenville Railroad stock, which cost him nothing, the payment of whatever at that time he owed the fnancial agent (several thousand dollars) are twenty-five thousand dollars—all if which was paid cut of the land commission funds in the manner. the land commission funds in the manner already enlarged upod. The resignation thus obtained, his successor was speedily inaugur-ated, and the commission again in disbursing

order.

The committee have gathered from the records of the clerks of the courts and letters of correspondents little to encourage a belief that the State has valid titles to one-half the that the State hat valid titles to one-hair the land purchased by the land commission; more than this, a large proportion of the land paid for is either inaccessible or so poor that the class of people for whom the public lands were intended will not be anxious to settle, or able, out of the products of such lands, to pay for them even it the time provided for by law. The statement will bear reiterating that the land commission and its operations have been an "outrageous and enormous swindle," and the puly satisfaction or comfort that the and the only satisfiction or comfort that the expended more than take is, that having expended more than the entire amount authorized by law, "the purposes of the land commission" have been gained, and no further expenditures can be made. That legal means to bring these fraudulent transactions to light, and the corrient complicators to light, and the corrupt complicators to judgment, should be instituted and furthered there can be no division of sentiment upon; and the sooner the work is tegun the less flable; will the gullty be to cheat the demands of justice.

As a matter of curiosity, to show hew "words are used to disguise the true meaning"—how

"Offence's guilded hand and olly tongue, In the corrupt currents of this world," have deceived the popular mind and become a travesty upon real purposes, "a circular" emanating from the original commissioner, and published in many of the newspapers of the State, will be added:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"LAND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
"COLUMBIA, S. C., August 11, 1869. "Notice is hereby given that this office is now organized in accordance with the law creating the same, and is ready to proceed to business. In the purchase of lands the interest of the State will be carefully guarded. It is the desire of the commissioner to purchase none other than good lands, in good localities, the best for market value and at such wrices.

the issue of land commission bonds, either as the same tand would be sold for to private by the financial agent with or without the consent of the financial board, the committee have reason to believe will be eventually proven and if the law in this currency. The commissioner invites all localities, wishing to sell them, and willing to take market prices, to forward their proposals, giving the description of the lands for sale. their locality, quality and adaptation to the production of cotton, corn and grains generally, with a view to the commencement on egotiations for the sale of said lands to the State.

C. P. Leslie.

· Land Commis The italics are the committee's. , THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, December 30.

The Prince of Wales's rest is disturbed at times by pain from the swelling above the hip. His condition otherwise continues to

mprove.
The ship Pye, from Wilmington, with a cargo of 2200 barrels of turpentine, burned while lying at South End, on the Thames. The loss of her cargo has a material effect upon the prices of turpentine in this market.

The Times, in its review of the year 1871 devotes a considerable space to comment on Grant's message to Congress. The inference is drawn therefrom that the neutrality which the United States has so far maintained with regard to Cubin affairs may soon be exchanged for a more active policy. To this the Times finds no objection, and even goes so far as to declare it best that Cuba should be separated

from Spain.

The ship Edward foundered off Falmout and all were lost.
St. Petersburg, December 30.
The Russian steamship Kuma foundered the Casplan Sea and all were lost. She had million roubles on board.

Paris, December 30.
The Assembly agreed to increase the note irculation of the Bank of France 400,000,000 rancs.

GLASGOW, December 30. While a large road wagon, propelled by steam, and carrying heavy bollers, was pass ing through the streets to-day, surrounded and followed by a throng of children, one o and lollowed by a throng of children, one of the bollers exploded. Five children were killed ourlight and siven so badly lojured that their recovery is doubtful. The dead and lojured were frightfully mutilated.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, December 31. The low barometer on the lower lakes will probably retire to the northeastward, with a falling barometer and rain in New England The high barometer in the Missouri Vailet will extend rapidly eastward, causing a fall in the temperature, with light rain to-night im-mediately west of the Apalachian range, fol-lowed on Monday by a rising barometer, and clear or clearing weather from South Caroling to Massachusetts. Clearing weather will also prevail on Monday afternoon in the Gulf States Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to aight for the South Atlantic and Gulf coast.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M. Local Time. For For Hell

	Place of Observation.	ght of Baro-	rmometer	ection of	ce of Wind	Yeather
1	Angusta, Ga	80.21	78	S	Light.	Fair.
	Baltimore	80.17		Calm.		Fog.
	Boston	30.17	29	N	Gentle.	Fog.
1	Charleston	30.25	69		Gentle.	Clear.
i	Onicago	30.15	56	NW	Brisk. Fresh.	Misty.
i	Galveston	30.11	80	SW	Fresh.	Thr'ng
•	Key West, Fig		77		Fresh.	Fair.
	Knoxville, Tenn.	30.09	66	SW	Gentle.	Cloud
1	Memphis, Tenn	30.07	68	W	Gentle.	Fair.
ŝ	New Orleans	30.14	74		Fresh.	Thr'ng
f	New York	30.17		NE	Light.	Cloud
87	Norfolk	80.19	65		Light.	Fair.
	Philadelphia	87.17		Oalm.	Light.	Fog.
5	Portland, Me	20.22		SE.	Light.	Cloudy Hazy.
	St. Louis	30.21	32	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy
	Washington,D C.	30.16		Calm.		Fog.
1	Wilmington, NO.	30.25	67		Fresh.	Clear.

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

THE SENTENCES -- THE TRIAL OF DR. E. P. AVERY.

Conflicting Testimony-The Defence Seeks to Establish an Alibi.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.] COLUMBIA, December 29. At the opening of the United States Circuit

Court this morning, there were more sentences

pronounced, accompanied by further homilies

from Mr. Justice Bond. Four of the prisoners having intimated to the district attorney their willingness to plead guilty, were, upon his motion, arraigned for sentence and put through a sort of examination by the prepresiding justice. The first, Henry C. Warlick, a farmer, twenty-two years of age, admitted having joined the Ku-Klux-Klan last spring, and having been on two raids. Milus Carroll admitted having gone on the raid, during which Jim Williams, the negro militia captain, had been killed. He had only been sworn in at noon of that day and did not know the purpose of the raid when he started upon it. Eli Ross Stuart had Joined a klan about the last of February, 1871, and had ridden on the raid during which Williams was killed. All of these prisoners solemnly declared, however, that they had had nothing to do with the killing of Williams; had been in the road with the horses of the raiding party during the visit to Williams's house, and had known nothing about the killing until after it was committed. Josiah Martin, another prisoner arraigned for sentence, was a mere boy, and gave his testimony in a trembling voice and with evident truthfulness. He appeared to know very little about the organization, its officers, or its operations; but he was visited with the same sentence as the he was visited with the same sentence as the rest, each of the five being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisoment and a fine of

Mr. Samuel G. Brown was next called up for senience and asked if he had anything to say in his own defence. He said that in addition to the affidavits that he had submitted to the court, he had very little to say, but he desired to make a further explanation in regard to the constitution and by-laws of the organization that had been produced in court. He had received from Mr. Albertus Hope, two or three years ago, a certain paper which he was told was the Ku-Klux constitution. He had never read it, and, if the paper produced in never read it, and, if the paper produced in court was the same one, it might be that he court was the same one, it might be that he had put it away among his private papers, but he had never seen or thought of it since he received it in 1885 or 1869. He was not prepared to say that that was the same paper, nor that it was not, but his impression was that he had destroyed the original paper

long ago.

Judge Bond, addressing the defendant, said that he was a man of advanced age, of influence in his neighborhood, and had held a judicial position. He had, therefore, a greater responsibility than the youths who had just been sentenced, and who had doubtless look-days to such man as himself, for advice and ed up to such men as himself for advice and Judge Bond stated further that it had come

Judge Bond stated further that it had come to the knowledge of the court that parties in York County had uttered threats of violence against some of the wilnesses for the prosecution, and that "the government proposed, if they had to stay there all winter, to find somebody who had made those threats and bring them to punishment."

The prisoners under sentence were then re-

loved from the court to the Richland County Jall where they will remain until orders are received from the Secretary of the Interior as to their final disposition. In order to omit no possible detail of humiliation and insult, they were conducted through the streets in the custody of colored men, and under a guard of United States soldiers with loaded and bayonetted guos. This is the invariable practice in the treatment of these defendants, and this suggests, en: passant, a very pertinent query that has been repeatedly made by the citizens of Columbia, as to the right of the government to maintain this show of war to the streats of this city. It is any used that in the streets of this city. It is argued that this county is not under martial law, and that these prisoners are, or should be, solely in the custody of the United States marshal (Major Johnson,) who has certainly given sufficient proofs of his efficiency as an officer to be trusted to execute the orders of the court in producing them when needed, and who could, if assistance were necessary, employ any required number of special deputies. This service, I have reason to know, it utles. This service, I have reason to know, is as distasteful to many of the officers and men of the United States army as it is insulting to the prisoners and the city; and the practice almost compels the inference that it is only one of the malloious details of a pre arranged. system of insult, menace, petiliogging, pack-ing of juries and bullying and kidnapping of

witnesses that should cloak these so-called judicial proceedings with intamy.

The case of Dr. Edward T. Avery was then called by Mr. Corbin. The indictment against Dr. Avery has four counts, charging him with onspiring to prevent certain citizens from pting in October, 1872; conspiring, on March voting in October, 1872; conspiring, on March 1, 1871, against Samuel Sturgis for having voted in October, 1870; conspiring, on March 1, 1871, against Samuel Sturgis to prevent his voting in October, 1872, and conspiring, on April 21, 1871, to injure Samuel Sturgis for his support of A. S. Wallace, in his candidacy for Congress, in October, 1870.

The empanelling of a jury was then begun, and continued without any incident of note until the name of F. J. McMacken was called. Colonel McMaster, of counsel for defence,

until the name of F. J. McMacken was called. Colonel McMaster, of counsel for defence, asked the juror if he had not once made the remark that he "would hang the last d—d Ku-Klux in the State." He replied that he had not, whereupon Colonel McMaster read to the court an affidavit made by Mr. John W. Duncan, to the effect that —— McMackin had said in his presence that "If he were on the jury he would hang the last d—d Ku-Klux in the State." He, therefore, desired to challepge the juror for cause, as it behooved them to husband their peremptory challenges.

Mr. Corbin argued that suificient cause had not been shown. He understood the prisoner to plead that he was not a Ku-Klux, and if so, the remark of the juror did not apply to him.

to plead that he was not a Ku-KuX, and it so, the remark of the juror did not apply to him. Col. McMaster replied that that was a most captious argument. It required very little evi-dence to find a man a Ku-Klux under those prosecutions, especially under the peculiar com-position of the juries, with which, he believed, the counsel for the government had had some-thing to do, and he submitted that a juror with so violent a bias was not competent to try

thing to do, and he submitted that a just what so violent a bias was not competent to try fairly the defendant's case.

Judge Bond, however, overruled the challenge for cause, and the juror was challenged peremptorily. The defence expended the rest of their challenges on a variety of jurors imported from Ohlo and elsewhere, and mostly members of John Hubbard's precious constabulary, and the jury, as finally organized, consists of nine colored and three white men. Of the white men, two are very intelligent and respectable looking men. They are Peter B. Glass, the foreman, who is a clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue where the jurors are originally selected from the tax lists, and W. H. Jackson, cashier in the office of the Columbia Daily Union. The other white man, William Reed, was a sergeant of the Charleston police under Captain Hendricks, and probably needs no further description to your readers.

ription to your readers. Mr. Corbin opened the case very briefly. saying he would show that Dr. Avery was a member of the Ku-Klux Klan in 1868; what the nature of the Klan was then and what it had become since, and that Dr. Avery had been seen, on several occasions, visiting, whipping and outraging various colored

voters.
Osmun Gunthorpe was the first witness. He testified that he knew Dr. Avery, and had been initiated by him in a Ku-Kux Kian, in August, 1868. He had then understood it was for self-rected to but after getting into the Kian, he 1868. He had then understood it was for self-protection, but after getting into the Kian, he had been told by a Mr. Catheart that they in-tended to prevent colored people from voting, by crowding around the polls, &c., but not by us ng any force. He had leit the Kian in No-vember, 1868, having got a dismission, at his own request, from Dr. Avery, and removed to a distant part of York County, since which time he had seen or heard nothing of the or-ganization. When the Kian was formed there had been threats made by the negroes, and there were fears that they would rise against the white people.

Thomas L. Berry and James L. Carddwell. all of whom testified that they had joined the Ku-Kiux last January, and had participated in various outrages committed by the klan last spring, all of which were described with great spring, all of which were described with great great and much indecency of languages and much indecency of languages. spring, all of which were described with great gusto and much indecency of language and gesture, but no effort was made by the consel for the government to connect Dr. Avery with any of the outrages, and indeed it seemed as though the oulr object of eliciting the whole mass of questionable rubbish was to inflame the minds of the jury, and thus establish an unconquerable prejudice before proceeding to the trial on its merits. At the close of the experimentary in chief of the first of these with amination in chief of the first of these witamination in other of the first of these wit-nesses, Mr. Wilson, of counsel for the defence, rose and said that as Dr. Avery utterly dis-claimed and denied any connection with the Ku-Kiux organizations, by whatever designa-tion known, in 1870 and 1871, they did not

deem it necessary to cross-examine. their plantation, which had been bequeathed their plantation, which had been bequeather to his wife by her former mistress, and also, he believed, of hastening the death of his wife. The story of this witness was indeed a pitiful one, and bore the appearance of being, in the main, true, but it had-no reference to Dr. Avery, who was in no way shown or even claimed to have been among the raiding

three-witnesses of the day whose testimony seemed to connect Dr. Avery in any way with the outrages committed in York county last spring. The first was Abraham Brumfield, a colored man sixty-four years of age, who testing colored man sixty-four years of age, who teathed to a visit made to his house by a disguised raiding party one night last March, while he was "lying out" through fear of the Ku-Kux, who were around shooting dogs, &c. They afterwards, he said, came hear where he was lying concealed and engaged in a conversation, during which he recognized Dr. Avery by his voics. He had no other means of recognists which her was willing to aware to his nizing him, but was wifting to swear to his identity, because there was a voice in the par-ty that sounded like Dr. Avery, with whom he

The next witness was Emeline Brumfield, wife of the former witness, who described the raid of last March, mentioned in her husband's testimony. Sam Sturgis, the negro against whom Dr. Avery is charged with conspiring, was sleeping in her house and was dragged out and frightened by having a rope put around his neck and the ends held up as though they were about to hang him. The witness testified positively that she recognized Dr. Avery when he put the rope about the neck of Sturgis. She knew him by his wounded left hand, (she "done saw dat hand good, dat time.") She also testified that she "seed his moustache, seed his hand and knew it was de height of Dr. Avery."

sisted that the remaining witnesses should be sent out of the court-room to prevent collusion. and to this circumstance is probably to be attributed the fact that Sturgis flatly contradicted the woman's testimony as to the person who had put the rope around his neck. His cross-examination was as follows, and it will be seen that he testified that it was a colored man, after all, that had committed the culminating act of the outrage upon him:

By Mr. McMaster.—Q. Was Major Merrill

was.
Q. Was that after martial law was declared in York County? A. Yes, sir.
Mr. Corbin. Martial law, hasn't been declared

Q. Who put the rope around your neck? Was it Dr. Avery? A. No, sir; that ain't the man; the man that put the rope around my neck was a black man.
Q. Anybody else take hold of the rope?

misfortune, but it pays sometimes.

At four o'clock the court adjourned until eleven A. M. Saturday.

PICKET.

case of the United States against Dr. E. X.
Avery, was resumed this morning in the Circuit Court, the first witness called being Harriet Postle, the wife of Isaac Postle, a colored
preacher of York County. She described a riet Postie, the wife of Issac Postie, a colored preacher of York County. She described a visit to her house by a disguised party one Friday night last March. Her husband was concealed, and they said that he had been preaching up fire and corrupting the people, and they wanted to find him. She refused to tell where he was, and they frightened her by shooting off pistols around the house and by putting a line about her neck. She declared that she recognized Dr. Avery among the party. She said she knew him "by his make and his performance, and when he was putting the line around her neck she cotched his lame hand and felt it. She said to herself, right then, 'I know's you.'" In her crossexamination she testified that the relations between Dr. Avery and her husband had always been friendly. Some time after these occurrences her husband was reported to be in prison and Dr. Avery had told her he was sorry Postle had got into trouble, and that if she needed any help he would assist her.

Isaac Postle was next called, and descr bed the visit as it appeared to him while lying under the floor. He testified, what his wife had apparently forgotten, that they found him, dragged him out of the house and questioned, and whipped him. They told him it there were more gin-houses burned, they intended to kill ten negroes, and he would be among the first. Witness was badly frightened, but when hope returned, he believed Dr. Avery was one of the men. He believed he knewhim by his "commonness," (probably meaning familiarity,) and by his talk, although his

was one of the men. He believed he shew him by his "commonnes," (probably meaning familiarity,) and by his talk, although his voice was disguised. He also thought he recognized Howard White, a colored man. When the prosecution got through with their witness, Mr. Wilson, for the defence, submitted an affidavit, which was identified by the witness in which he had sworn "that the witness, in which he had sworn "that the charges that Edward J. Avery conspired to injure J. A. Postle and Sam Sturgis are, according to lawful evidence, now appearing, and with which I am satisfied, incorrect and false." This was a puzzler for the prosecution, and the district-attorney elicited from the unfortunate witness a tedious, rambling and inco-herent story, in which he attempted to ex-plain away the perjury, which it was very evi-dent he had committed, either in his affidavit,

dent he had committed, either in his affidavit, or on the witness stand.

Next came Thomas Morehead, a colored captain in Scott's militia, until their guns were taken away, and now an attache of the House of Representative, and "Governor" Fewel, a clownish darkey, each of whom testified to a variety of occurrences in York County, but with very slight reference or relevancy to the case of Dr. Avery.

This ended the testimony for the prosecution, and the defence called as their first witness the Rev. R. E. Cooper, (white) a Presby-

tion, and the defence called as their hist witness the Rev. R. E. Cooper, (white) a Presbyterian clergyman, in charge of the Rocky Hill
and Ebenezer congregations. He testified that
Postle had told him three days after the raid
upon him that he (Postle) had not recognized
any one of the party, and that if he were to
swear that he had, he would be swearing to a
life. The represent continuous also described

swear that he had, he would be swearing to a lie. The reverend gentleman also described the circumstances attending the making of Postle's affidavit in a way that must have convinced every intelligent listener that Postle had sworn to that affidavit with a full understanding of its contents and as a matter of simple justice, as he was then convinced, toward an innocent gentleman. On the cross-examination of this witness, the district attorney labored very hard to show that he had made some threats against Postle to intimidate him from testifying, but only to intimidate him from testifying, but only elicited the fact that when Mr. Cooper had been told by Major Merrill that Posile had said that he had threatened him, he (Mr. Cooper) had held up his hands in amazement and uttered an exclamation of surprise and horror.
At the conclusion of this examination, the

court took a recess until seven P. M.
It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Cooper i already indicted for threatening colored wit nesses, and is the gentleman referred to in the remarks of the presiding justice and the district attorney yesterday. The testimony upon which this indictment is found is said to be that of the colored preacher Postle, wh

was very well acquainted.

The next witness was Emeline Brumfield,

"seed his monstacne, seed his hand and knew it was de height of Dr. Avery."

The next witness was Sam Sturgis himself, who described the same occurrences and testified that he recognized Dr. Avery by seeing his beard and the side of his face. Just previous to the testimony of Emeline Brumfield, however, the counsel for the defence had in-

the first man you gave information to that Dr. Avery was in this crowd? A. Yes, sir, he

Mr. McMaster. Oh! that is a play upon Who put the rope around your neck?

Q. T. hat spite had these devils against JA. A. I don't know; I didn't give any person any occasion, more than I was a Radical.

Mr. McMaster. Well, that is a very great

Mr. Corbin then introduced his old stand-bys, Lawson B. Davis, Kirkland L. Guno,

M., Louisa Chambers, a very intelligent and respectable bolored woman, nurse to Dr. Ave-ry's children testified in the most positive terms that Dr. Avery was at home during the whole of the night of the Sturgis and Post-rald. Witness was up and down through the house during the whole night with some also described the conversation between Mrs also described the conversation between Mrs. Avery, Rev. Mr. Cooper, and the colored preacher, Postle, previous to the latter's maring his affidavit, read this morning, and corroborated the testimony of Rev. Mr. Cooper in every detail. In the cross-examination of this witness the district attorney occupied fully an hour of this night session, and exhausted every petty trick known to the profession to confuse the witness, but without shaking her testimony in any important particular.

Kissy Banks, a very old colored woman, who also liyed with Dr. Avery, corroborated the statement that he was at home and in hed

the statement that he was at home and in bed during the whole night in question, was sub-jected to a similar cross-examination as the ast witness, and with the same result. Dr. Tally, a surgeon, described the wound which had deprived Dr. Avery of the use of his left fore arm and hand.

which had deprived Dr. Avery of the use of his left fore arm and hand.

Robert Mayrant, a deputy State constable, on duty during the election in October, 1868, at the polis at Rock Hill, testified that, there was no crowding at the polis and no colored people prevented from yeling. Dr. Avery was therefore only a few minutes, and did not alternate the polis and property of the polis and the colored some preliminary steps taken in September, 1868, toward forming an organization among the steady, respectable white men of his district in consequence of reports of colored men preparing to rise, securing arms, &c., while the white men were mostly imarmed and wholly morganized. It was not intended to interfere with any man's political or religious principles. The organization was never perfected, so far as the winters Kriew, and the intended thim. It was distinctly understood that if the reports of risings among the negroes proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred, the organization and propose proved untrue, and no outhreaks occurred to the propose of the propose of the propose of the organization and propose of the pr reports of risings among the negroes proved untrue, and no outbreak soccurred, the organ-

untrue, and no outbreaks occurred, the organ-zation should be broken up at once.

Mr. Frank Caruthers corroborated the testi-mony of the last witness, also Mr. John Mc-Cullough, who testined in addition-that his had heard of threats by the polored mention they would make Ebenesal true with blood, and would lay Rocky Hill in sales.

The court was then, at II P. M. adjourned TROUBLE IN TEXAS AND MESTICO.

AUSTIN, December 31.

The proposed meeting of the Legislature on the 10th proximo causes much excitement. The legal tenure of this body expired. Mosent ber 4th, though Judges Evans, and Walter have indicated the validity of the proposed meeting. There are mutual threats of impeachment and of using force.

Givernow, December 31.

Reports from Fort Contas indicate turbulence among the Indians. Five whites were murdered, a stage stopped, and many horses stolen. Three drovers, returning from Kausss with the proceeds of their sales, are reported to have been murdered.

Corpus Christin, December 31.

Great excitement prevails in Mexico. Monterey raised five impured thousand dollars and five thousand men for the revolution. General Navarjo leads five thousand men on San Luis. The revolution is regarded as a success.

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK. NEW YORK, December 31. The receipts at all of the ports for the week were 126,929 bales, against 130,013 last week, 120,918 the previous week, and 105,839 three No. sir.

Q. V. hat spite had these devils against you?
A. I don't know; I didn't give any person any occasion, more than I was a Radical.

Mr. McMaster. Well, that is a very great misfortune, but it pays sometimes.

At four o'clock the court adjourned until eleven A. M. Saturday.

The Trial of Saturday.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 30.

The testimony for the prosecution, in the case of the United States against Dr. E. T. Avery, was resumed this morning in the Circumstance.

At the United States against Dr. E. T. Avery, was resumed this morning in the Circumstance.

120,918 the previous week, and 105,839 three weeks since: The total receiped special specia

At all ports 681,304
At the interior towns 99,567
In Liverpool 587,000
American cotton aftoat for
Great Britain 7 187,000
Indian cotton aftoat for
Europe 285,400 855,000

108,000 CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES IS COL-LETONS ...

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENTA] WALTERBORO', December 26. The gallant Knights of Colleton assembled in gorgeous trappings and brilliant parapher-nalla, to engage in the once honored, but now almost obsolete, practice of the tilt with the

Great credit is most certainly due to the originators (Messrs. J. M. Williams and W. H. Bellinger) of this pleasant amusement. I most agreeable termination to a very dull Christmas—who, notwithstanding the very displayed great ability and zeal, as evidenced by the complete success of all their plans.

The attendance was large, numbering a thousand or more persons, and the display surpassed anything witnessed in the old "Bornach" was any regarder.

nousand or more person, and the display suppassed anything witnessed in the old "Borough" upon any previous occasion, affording every incentive to reader these true knights errant. At 12 M, the line was formed by the marshal, Captain E. W. Fraser, and the knights (twenty-six in number) were addressed by Mr. D. S. Henderson in a neat and

dressed by Mr. D. S. Henderson in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he replewed the history of Knighthood, and dwelt at some length upon its moral and social influence.

The tilt then commenced: The first prize was wen, by the Knight of the Palmetto State, (Mr. Frank Fishburne.) who, bearing the crown upon the point of his lance, was escorted by his brother knights to a carriage, adjacent to the judges' stand, where ha crowned Miss Se* N**** Queen of Love, and Reauty, who were her crown with that queen. adjacent to the judges and where he crowned Miss S** N**** Queen of Love, and Beauty, who wore her crown with that queenly grace and dignity which claimed and received the admiration of the assembled multitude. The Knights of the Forlorn Hope and Black Rider of Congaree having tied, the judges announced that they should again, in a single tilt, contest for the second and third prizes. The second prize (a saddle and bridle) was awarded to the Black Rider of Congaree, (Mr. Benjamin Sanders, Jr.,) and the third (a silver gobiet) to the Knight of the Forlorn Hope, (Mr. C. P. Fibhburne.) There was also a tie for the fourth prize, (a huge tin cup,) which was awarded to the Knight of Walterboro' (Mr. S. L. Paul, Jr.,) who, by the way, is one of the very best riders in our county.

After the tournament, the patriarch of a after the togramment, the patriator of a very numerous family—perhaps related to the veritable goose which, as we are told, saved Rome from sack, was suspended from a rope stretched across the street, having had his neck and head previously denuded of feathers and well covered with land: The riding here was superb! and from the dodging of the was savered as may have learned a

was superb! and from the dodging of the "old gray gander" we may have learned a lesson of wisdom.

Toward 9 P. M., the gallant knights and "fayre ladyes" assembled at the "Masonic Hall," where, to the enlivening strains of music, they "chased the glowing hours with flying feet," until away into "the wee sma' hours ayant the twa." Many were the handsome costumes, and very many the still handsome faces; but to attempt description might, at the same time, he presumblive and invidious. faces; but to attempt description might, as the same time, be presumptive and invidiona. Thus ended one of the happlest days it has ever been our fortune to enjoy, and one which will long be remembered by our sold fogles "as a connecting link between the past of Colleton, and the hope of a future.

Colleton.

NOTICE.-THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the City Council of Charleston for a RENEWAL OF CER TIFICATE No. 174, period 64, for \$10,170, dated 27th October, 1857, of city 6 per cent. stock, issued to the Trustees Shirra's Dispensary, and the original of which is lost or destroyed. dec28-1amo3