#### BOWEN'S LAST BLAST.

HIS PICTURE OF "THE MORAL NAK-EDNESS" OF GOVERNOR SCOTT.

How Byas and the Other Champions of the Governor Tried to Defend Him-Funny Scenes on the Floor-The End

#### [FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER ]

COLUMBIA, January 15. Whatever the object or whatever may be the result of the present determined movement on the part of the Reformers of the Assembly to oust Governor Scott from the high office which they claim he disgraces, it is certain that the agitation of the subject is day by day bringing to light such new forms and instances of rasca ity, such new developments of omeral corruption and mendacity, and such new proofs of the absolute and utter rottenness of the dominant party in this State as must go far toward opening the eyes of the of official cerruption and mendacity, and such people, not only of South Carolina, but of the whole country to the character of the scoundrels who have taken advantage of the disorganization inevitably consequent upon a civil war to ride into power in the Southern States. In the House, to-day, Mr. Bowen made a four hours' speech, in the course of which he went from one misdeed to another, charging fraud after fraud with such minuteness of detail as seemed to leave no doubt of their correctness, and covering the Executive of this State, if one-half of the charges be true, with a load of infamy from which, in the eyes of any intelligent or honest man, he can hardly hope to clear himself.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Bowen retained the floor on a question of privilege. He said that the Governor had, in his special message, attacked him personally and by name, speaking of his "moral nakedness," &c., and he wanted to say something in reply to that. He asked why it was, if he were so bad a man as the Governor said, that the Governor had repeatedly sent to him just after his elec-tion to the Assembly, and berged him to go to see him at the Executive Marsion. He had gone there, he said, at the repeated and earn-est invitation of the Governor, and there Scott had offered, if he would withdraw from the fight against him, to support him (Bowen) for the next Governor of the State, and to back that support with all the power, all the influence and all the patronage he could command. He had refused the offer because LJ could not consent to help him cover up his swindles, and he cited the speaker of the House, who had been present and heard the conversation, in proof of what he stated. Speaking of "moral nakedness," he said that he would show how a certain young lady, a schoolmistress in Walhalla, who had been persuaded to come down here by the wife of this very Governer Scott, had been staying for one night under the roof of the Executive maneion, and how, when no one else was in the house, her room had been entered by Governor Scott and-

Governor Scott and—
This raised a periect storm of interruptions.
The chair was occupied by Lee, of Edgefield, during the temporary absence of the speaker, and he was kept busy alternately commanding ellence and ruling upon points of order raised by the excited adherents of the Governor. Byas objected to this invasion of the Governor and rules before an unexplained and raise of the contract of t Byas objected to this invasion of the Govern-or's private history as unparliamentary and unbecoming, and the temporary chairman sus-tained that view of the case. Bowen didn't like that, and made some remark about offi-cers of the House shirking their duty, which brought the speaker back to his desk, to the evident relief of Lee. Then Jamison, Jones, Mohley and a half desan others relied report Mobley and a half dozen others raised points of order, all of them amounting, when of order, all of them amounting, when straightened into English, to the proposition that Bowen had no business to attack Scott's private character. The speaker overruled the point. He said the member's language might be unbecoming, and he believed it was, but he knew of no law of parliamentary usage that forbade a member to attack the public or private record of any officer, so long as he was not a member of the House. He said that perhaps to morrow the boot might be on the other not a member of the House. He said that perhaps to morrow the boot might be on the other leg, and then some members would see the inside of a fuling by which he refused to rob a member of the House of his right to criticise

an officer.

This stilled the storm for a little while, and Bowen continued. There were, he said in the penitentiary serving long terms of years for doing that which Governor Scott had that night done to that poor woman under the roof of the Gubernatorial mansion, and this was roof of the Gubernatorial mansion, and this was the man who talked of "moral nakedness." He had written that woman a threatening letter, and it was that letter, shown by her to some sympathizing friends in Charleston, which had furnished proof against him, and had shown that even the Gubernatorial mansion firfilished no protection for the virtue of

Here Byas again arose, and in the most excited manner called Bowen to account. He didn't want to hear about the virtue of a woman, he didn't know what that had to do with impeachment, and he threatened Bowen with expulsion and all manner of terrible things if

e didn't stop.
Mr. Bowen repiled that he cared nothing for s threats, then, turning to the speaker, he intinued that he cared nothing for the

threats of any man whose vote 'you could purchase any day for a five dollar bill.

This shot quite upset the little man from Orangeburg, and, allowing his passion to get the better of his prudence, he rose to a question of privilege, and began to bluster out a

The speaker asked him how he made the member's remark apply to him, which caused a general laugh at the expense of Byas, and

he gradually subsided.

Bowen remarked that he had been bothered by that man about as long as he meant to be, and advised him not to put the coat on if it didn't fit. He then said that if time permitted he would proceed to show the ten or a dozen victims of the same crime that the Governor had committed ou that poor voung lady from Walhalla. He would like to gace his wanderings and his crimes from Columbia to Washington, where the books of Willard's Hetel would show him as registered with a notoriwould show him as registered with a notori-ous woman from Philadelphia, and to New York, and expose his visits to No. 112 West 26th street, a house that had become so noto-

rious through his patronage that it was known as the Palmetto House. This brought a dozen more of the Gover-nor's Hessians to their feet with all sorts of interruptions. The speaker repeated his for-mer ruling, and Byas appealed from the de-cision of the chair. The House, however, cision of the chair. The House, however, sustained the speaker by seventy-two to twelve, and Bowen resumed. He said he codd tell about another woman in New York—Pauline Markham be believed her name was—to whom the Governor had given diamonds worth seven hundred and fitty dollars, but Pauline said it wasn't enough.

Mr. Bowen continued with these exposures at some length, the members sitting with their brogans elevated on ingersoil-Dennis's furniture, smoking their pipes and cigare, and

progans elevated on ingersoil-pennis's infiture, smoking their pipes and cigare, and drinking in the salacious details of these revelations with apparent esgerness, until at five o'clock the House adjourned till noon to-morrow, when the fight will be resumed with

The business transacted by the House before entering upon this detate amounted to very little. The irrepressible Henderson introduced a bill; which would seem to indicate that somebody had been footing around him with a pistol or something, and wounding his sensitive spirit. It is entitled "A bill to punish useless handling of deadly weapons," and provides, amid much verbal meandering, that if any person or persons, under pretence of play or "prodject," shall draw upon another any deadly weapon, and shall inflict any wound upon the body of any person or persons, he shall be deemed "glity" of a misdemeanor and shall be fined and imprisoned, "provided it be proven in the said court where the said offence is tried that any malice or ill-feelings The business transacted by the House before

ject and kill or take the life of another through such pretence, the same shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction thereot, receive such punishment as is now inflicted upon persons found gilty of such crimes by the laws now existing."

This curious document was sent to the judicity of the company complition to be threshed out into intelligence. ary committee to be thrashed out into intelli-gible English.

Wallace introduced a bill "to regulate scales Wallace introduced a bill "to regulate scales, weights and measures in all cities, towns, and village; which provides for one commissioner of scales, weights and measures in every city, town and village in the State, who shall see that such scales, &c., are conformable to the standard laid down for the regulation of the same, the fees of such commissioners to be fixed by the council of each city, town or village respectively, and forbids the use of any scales, &c., that have not been so examined and approved.

and approved.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Cardozo in. troduced his bill, previously noticed, to require
the county commissioners to remove imbeciles
from the Lunatic Asylum to their respective
county poorhouses. The preamble recites that
experience has established the fact that imberoom, and the bill, therefore, requires the various county commissioners to immediately remove their imbeciles from the State Lunatic Asylum and take care of them in their re-

spective poorhouses.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill providing "that the State treasurer be and he is hereby directed to issue no more bonds or slocks of the State of South Carolina, authorized by any act passed since September 1, 1868, of any class, for any purpose, to any person whatso-

Mr. Cardozo introduced a concurrent reso-Mr. Cardozo introduced a concurrent reso-lution reciting that "it is evident that further legislation is necessary to more effectually suppress the humiliating distinctions on ac-count of color which are kept up in places of public entertainment, and on public conver-ances, and that the supplemental civil rights bill by Hon. Charles Sumer, now pending in Concress looks to this designable end," and only by Hon. Charles summer, now pending in Congress, looks to this desirable end;" and requesting, therefore, that the senators and representatives in Congress from this State "give their full and undivided support to the passage of that bill, as a measure of justice as well as of propriety."

On the coneideration of the bill to abolish the office of land commissioner, there was

well as of propriety."

On the consideration of the bill to abclish the office of land commissioner, there was quite an extended and lively debate between Messrs. Smalls, Nash, Hayne, (the present commissioner,) Galilard and Whittemore. Hayne had no particular objections to being abolished, and protested that he had made no money out of the office, as his predecessors, Messrs. Leslie and DeLarge, had left nothing for him to steal, but he wanted more time than was allowed in the bill to complete his than was allowed in the bill to complete his books and records, so as to turn them over to the secretary of State. Mr. Nash made a short the secretary of state. All, then hade a soft and sensible speech in favor of abolishing the office. He said he had voted for the establishment of the office because he believed it would be a means of furnishing the poor people of his race with homes and the means of the said the means of the said t making an honest living, but in this, as in many other things, the rascals and adventurers, who had come down here in the wake of the army, had get possession, had plunged their hands up to the very arm pits in the public purse, and had perverted what was meant as a public benefit into an instrument of private plunder. In the years immediately following the war it had only been necessary to say to the poor ignorant colored men of the South, that a man was a Republican to secure their support of ignorant colored men of the South, that a man was a Republican to secure their support of him, and these scoundrels had, by working upon the credulity of the colored people, climbed toto high places, and had then betrayed the colored men and plundered and insulted the people until it was seen that these white Republicans could steal as fast as approached also. It was said that near govern-

anybody else. It was said that negro governments were a failure; that the whole system of reconstruction was a failure, and that the negro had shown himself unworthy of the boon of freedom and political negro had shown himself unworthy of the boon of freedom and political equality that had been conferred upon him, but he declared that the negroes had been betrayed, had been outraged and sold out by the white scoundrels who had flocked to the South, bent only upon their own personal gain and enrichment. The bill was finally advanced to a third reading, with an amendment proposed by Mr. ing, with an amendment proposed by Mr. Whittemore, to the effect "that all books and papers pertaining to the office of the land commission be turned over to the secretary of State, on and after the passage of this act, and the secretary of State shall execute the duties heretofore devolving upon the land commis-

THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

PICKET.

Byas again on the Rampage-Hurley and Whipper Join in the Onslaught against Governor Scott.

### [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 16. In the House this morning the consideration of Governor Scott's special message and of the ficancial investigating committee's report was resumed. Byas made a rambling and incoherent, but exceedingly vituperative speech, which occupied fully two hours. Next same Hurley, who briefly replied to the attacks which have been made upon the veracity of the investigating committee's report. Whipper followed in a long speech supporting the report, and advocating the impeachment of the Governor. In the Senate no business of public interest was transacted. PICKET.

### PONTIFF AND KAISER.

The Pope's Letter to the Emperor William.

The German Correspondent of Berlin publishes the following translation of the Pope's congratulatory letter to the Emperor of Germany on his assumption of the Imperial dignity:

Pope Pius IX to the most illustrious and mighty Emperor greeting:

Pope Plus IX to the most illustrious and mighty Emperor greeting:

By the kind letter of your majesty we have received a communication such as of itself elicits our congratulations, as well on account of the supreme dignity offered your Majesty as by reason of the general unanimity with which the princes and free cities of Germany have conferred it on you. It is, therefore, with great joy that we have received the news of this event, which, as we trust, with the blessing of God on the efforts of your Majesty for the general good, will turn to the advantage not only of Germany, but of all Europe. We return your majesty, however, special thanks for the expression of your friendship for us, as we hope that it will not inconsiderably contribute to the protection of the liberty and the rights of the Catholic religion. On the other hand, we request your majesty to be convinced that we shall neglect nothing by which, when the opportunity presents itself, we may be useful to your majesty. In the meantime, we pray the Giver of all good things to richly vouchsafe your imperial and royal majesty all true happiness, and unite you with us in the bonds of the most perfect affection.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, (in the Vatican) on the 6th day of March, 1871, in the

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, (in the Vati-can,) on the 6th day of March, 1871, in the twenty-fifth year of our pontificate.

Prus, P. P. IX. AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY CONVERTED TO Brahmism.—Occasionally the people of England are the subjects of missionary effort by high-born Brahmins, with encouraging results.
Our turn may come next; not, indeed, through the compassion of an Indian prince, but by one of our own caste. The first misssionary sent out by the American Unitarian Association went by the American Unitarian Association went or 'prodject," shall draw upon another any deadly weapon, and shall inflict any wound apon the body of any person or persons, he shall be deemed 'glig' of a misdemeanor and shall be fined and imprisoned, 'provided it be proven in the said court where the said offence is tried that any malice or ill-feelings ever existed between the party or parties so wounded and the offender, and that the said offender did make the sasault, and draw such weapons with the collision of the second section is a rather ambitious one, as it proposes to create a new law for The second section is a rather ambitious one, as it proposes to create a new law for defining and punishing murder. The section is as follows: "That if any person or persons shall draw and discharge any dead"; weapon upon the person of another through pretence of play or prod-

### THE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

A SPECK OF WAR UPON THE NA-

What is Thought of the Search of the Florida on the High Feas in Official Quarters at Washington-Will there

WASHINGTON, January 16. The reception by the Navy Department yes-terday of the affidavits of the captain, officers and crew of the Florida, giving in full detail, with dates, names, &c., the account of the search of that vessel on the high seas by two Spanish men-of-war, created no little com-ment in that quarter, as the silence of all of our naval officers in the Gulf squadron had our naval officers in the Gulf squaoron had led the department to believe, on negative evidence, that the outrage was mythical. The affidavits put the search of the Florida, however, in a most serious light. They show that when that vessel was first brought to on the ocean by a solid shot from a Spanish manof-war, she was without the marine league restricted by international law and on the restricted by international law, and on the highway of nations, while the armed vessel that ordered her search had her guns run out and her decks cleared for action. In fact, the and her decks cleared for action. In fact, the evidence shows that the Spaniard followed the vessel outside of the marine league, and then searched her. The second search was after the Fiorida left Nassau, and by a Spanish gunboat, whose captain had been in Nassau for six days while the Fiorida was there, and therefore knew of the search off St. Thomas and the innocent character of the latter vessel. Yet he put to sea, and again searched the Fiorida. It is stated that the government. sel. Yet he put to sea, and again searched the Florida. It is stated that the government, adhering to the principle re-established in the Trent case, will demand of Spain, first, an apology for its repeated outrage on this veesel; second, the punishment of the officers who committed it, and, third, indemnity for damages sustained. It is believed the apology will be made, and that there will be no war, there is the ask a prefix stiff war feeling here. though there is a pretty stiff war feeling here, outside of official quarters.

#### THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16. A compromise was effected yesterday. Several obnoxious bills were repealed, and others were signed by the Governor, and only lack the proper publication to become laws.

NEW YORK, January 16.

The settlement of the New Orleans troubles

nas caused Louislana securities to rise ten per The joint resolution passed yesterday by the Warmoth Legislature has been considered by the President, who declines to comply with the requisition for troops.

#### FUNERAL OF BISHOP M'GILL.

RICHMOND, January 16. The funeral of the Right Rev. John McGill, Catholic Bishop of Virginia, took place to-day, Bishop Jas. F. Wood, of Philadelphia, officiating. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston; delivered the funeral discourse. The ceremonies were of the most impressive and solemn character. of the most impressive and solemic character, and were witnessed by an immense congregation, while thousands were unable to gain admittance to the Cathedral. Bishops Becker, of Wilmington, and Gibbon, of North Carolina, together with a number of priests of the diocese, participated. The remains of the deceased bishop were interred in the chapel, understath the Cathedral derneath the Cathedral.

#### THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

PARIS, January 16. The press of all the large towns of France oppose the importation tax on raw materials. Thiers's speech characterizes the treatles of 1860 as fatal to the interests of France, detest able and intolerable.

The Red Republicans are becoming active

In Lyons, and the authorities are exercising unusual vigilance.
The sale of the Constitutionnel and Gaulois is forbidden by the minister of the interior.
There was a violent meeting at Marseilles against the tax:

LONDON, January 16. In the Tichborne case the counsel for the defence promise to introduce letters showing that the real Sir Roger Tichborne was a refined gentleman. Madam Radeliff will swear

Published statistics show that ninety thousand emigrants left Germany last year, nearly all going to the United States.

The Parliamentary election is in progress in Kerry, Ireland. Intense excitement and violent scenes are apprehended. The constabulary has been strengthened and every step taken by the magistrates to prevent riot.

taken by the magistrates to prevent riot.
STUTGARDT, January 16.
Three hundred printers have struck, and s sturbance is apprehended. BERLIN, January 16.

Bismarck insists upon the retention of the envoys of the Monarchy at the German courts.

### THE NEW HILDERBRAND.

A Remarkable Career of Crime. Charles D. Hilderbrand, the notorious bur glar and jail-breaker, now in prison at St. Joseph, Mo., tells the story of his life, an unbroken succession of crimes, beginning in his early childhood.

He was born in 1840, and at the age of three He was born in 1840, and at the age of three months he was stolen from his parente, and it would seem that this act had some influence upon his character, for his favorite crime has always been robbery. When only eight years old he was detected in robbing a money drawer in St. Louis, but on account of his age he was not imprisoned. Only a year afterward he appeared in Paris, where he was convicted of robbery, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but after three months' confinement he was pardoned. Immediately upon his release he went to London, where he was detected in attempting a heavy robbery with two notorious burgiars. Both of bery with two notorious burgiars. Both of his companions were transported to Van Diebery with twe hotorious officate. Both of his companions were transported to Van Dieman's Land for thirty years, and after six months' imprisonment in the Old Bailey, Hidebrand, now only ten years of age, was banished to America. He went from England to Montreal, where he was soon detected in another robbery, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but managed to obtain his liberty at the end of three days. Appearing shortly after this in Kingston, Canada West, he was again arrested for robbery, and imprisoned for one year, serving out his full term. In 1852 he returned again to the United States, and almost immediately made his appearance in a boid robbery at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, which shut him up again for two years. Scarcely had he gained his liberty when he was detected in a robbery and murder, and transported to Cuba for twenty years. One of his companions was imprisoned for life. Hilderorand contrived to obtain a release at the end of three months, and soon after was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Mexico for indulging again in his favorite crime. He escaped after six weeks' imprison-ment, and returned again to the United States. Convicted of robbery soon after in Aashville, Tennessee, he was sentenced to the peniten-tiary for eight years, but was released through legal interference at the end of a month. In 1855 he appeared in San Francisco, and was an inmate of the city prison for one month. Going to Europe again, he next served a term of seven months at Birmingham, England; of seven months at Birmingham, England; five months in a dungeon at Lyons, France, and two months in Berlin, Prussia. Returning to America, he served one month in jail at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; two months in Cincinnati; was sentenced for four years at Baton Rouge, La., but escaped at the end of fineen days; six months at St. Louis, but bought himself out in three days; served two years in Illinois for two distinct charges, and escaped a third by flight to Europe. Returning to the United States in 1865 he was recognized and imprisoned in Illinois for one year. At the expiration of his term he at once entered into a conspiracy to rob an express company in Indiana, but was exposed by his associates, taken to Milwaukee, and sent up for five years. He served four years and four months, and was then discharged for good behavior. He has served fourteen years in various prisons, a part of the fourteen years in various prisons, a part of the time closely confined in dungeons. He has been inten different State prisons, four city

#### .. GOLD FOR PAYING DUTIES. Interesting Information for our Importing Merchants.

CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1872.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce will be of special interest to the importing merchants of our city:

CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ¿ January 9, 1872.

January 9, 1872. 
To the Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City:
SIR—Under a resolution of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, passed the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to advise, that this Chamber has been informed that at the port of Baltimore importing merchants are allowed to pay duties on foreign goods in currency, and that the collector of said port is authorized by your densylment to receive United States currency. ariment to receive United States currency at the 12 M. value of gold in New York tha

lay. With the extreme difficulty of obtaining gold coin in this city, it is a most desirable matter that the same privilege be granted at this port. To effect which purpose, and in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, representing the priscipal merchants of this city, I would respectfully ask your favorable consideration of this subject.

With much respect,

Your obedient servant,

# SAMUEL Y. TUPPER, President Charleston Chamber of Commerce

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1872.
Sig—Yours of the 9th instant is at hand
You have been misinformed as to the practice
prevailing at the port of Baltimore, Md., rela prevailing at the port of Baltimore, Md., relative to the payment of duties on imports. All duties being by law payable in coin, I have no authority to authorize their payment in currency. The practice to which your informant probably alludes is that of the sale of coin by the United States assistant treasurer at New York rates, of which many importers doubtlessly avail themselves. Thus an importer, having a payment to make to the collector of customs, goes to the assistant treasurer, whose office is located in the same building with the collector, and pays him a sufficient amount in currency to purchase the amount with the collector, and pays him a sufficient amount in currency to purchase the amount of coin he needs for his payment, and then instead of handling it or taking it to the collector, the assistant treasurer issues his certificates of deposit for the amount of coin purchased in the name of the collector, who receives them in lieu of the coin.

This privilege, however, can only be granted at ports where the accumulation of government coin is greater than any possible demand, which is the case in Baltimore, but not in Charleston.

If it will be a relief, any importer of your If it will be a relief, any importer of your city, desiring to do so, may deposit his duties, payable at Charleston, with the United States assistant treasurer at New York City in the name of the collector at Charleston, and present to the collector the assistant treasurer's certificates of deposit, which the former will be directed to receive in lieu of the actual coin. But each of such importers will, in addition to depositing the amount of his duties, have to make a separate deposit in the name of the assistant separate deposit in the name of the assistant tressurer of the amount of the premium for

very respectfully.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To S. Y. TUPPER, Esq., Precident Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C.

Annapolis, January 16.

The rebuttal evidence was continued today. The jury were ordered to retire during a discussion, which it was considered improper they should hear, when the attorney-generareald the experts for the defence has assailed the testimeny of Professor Tonry, stating that his analysis and tests were insufficient, and the results obtained by him give no evidence of the presence of metal. Professor Tonry had pursued his analysis and experiments and was now present in court with the 
metal obtained by him. The State now proposed to produce this metal to the court and 
to the jury, and have the experts for the deto the jury, and have the experts for the de-fence themselves to say whether it is the metal or not. They offered to introduce this evi-dence, first, upon the ground that it had been discovered since the commencement of the

WASHINGTON, January 16. The election committee of the House has not yet taken up the contest between Bower and DeLarge.

was to-day re-elected senator from General Emery telegraphs that all is quiet a

New Orleans to-night.
There is a general attendance of Democratic members of Congress to-night at their caucus.
Fernando Wood was chairman, and Representatives Getz and Shoeber secretaries. Sevsentatives Getz and Shoeper secretaries. Several propositions relative to the reduction of taxes, the adjournment of the session, &c., were offered, but finally withdrawn, the caucus being of opinion that it was best not to take definite action as the session only lasted an

In the House, the bill for the relief of the In the House, the oil for the fellow of the Chicago sufferers, allowing contributions to be entered duty free, was passed, and a drawback allowed upon contributions already imported. The same applies to materials actually used in rebuilding burned edifices. In the Senate, several petitions were pre-sented asking a constitutional amendment ex-cluding persons addicted to liquor from Fed-

eral offices. Sherman reported the House bill repealing the duty on coal and salt, with amendments and the request that it be printed and recommitted. The discussion developed the fac that the amendments involved the entire revi sion of the tariff, which Trumbull asserted were intended to defeat the measure at this The bill was finally recommitted

## THE COUP-DE-GRACE TO THE RING

Logan occupied the balance of the day.

ALBANY, January 16.
The bill legalizing the acts of the grand jury of the court of sessions of New York City was passed. This removes the only obstacle to the indictment of the corruptionists.

### THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16. The barometer will probably continue highest in Tennessee and Kentucky. Southeasterly winds will prevail on Wednesday, with cloudy weather on the coast of Texas and Louisiana. Partially cloudy and p.easant weather in the Gulf and Southern States and northward to Pennsylvania. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the

Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.,

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Baltimore	30.32	36 30 48 25 32 56 66 33 38 54	NW W E NW SE	Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Brisk. Fresh. Brisk.	Fair. Cloudy Thring Fair. Fair. L. Snow Fair. Clear. Fair. Ulear. Uloudy Fair. Thring
Philadelphia Portland, Me Savannah	29.94 30.02 30.20 30.02 30.27	36 30 18 48 31 85	N NE N N N N	Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh.	Cloudy Fair. Cloudy Fair. Clear. Cloudy

Wilmington, N.C. 29.83 46 NW |Genile, Fair. prisons, twenty police stations and seven coun-ty calabooses. He declares that he intends now to reform and to devote himself to the publication of a book of crime, exposing the manner in which burglars operate, illustra-NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the Courtees of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

THE GRAND DUKE IN THE WEST.

the Plains-The Hunting Camp, Indians, Soldiers. A dispatch from St. Louis, announcing the

Alexis's Buffalo Hunt-Grand Sport on

movements of the Russian Prince, Alexis,

The permanent camp for the buffalo hunt consists of two hospital tents, ten wall tents and a tent for servants. Three of the wall ents are floored, and the Grand Duke's is carpeted. Box stoves and Sibley stoves are pro-vided for the hospital and wall tents. The peted. Box stoves and sibley stoves are provided for the hospital and wall tents. The hospital tents are to be used as dining tents. An extensive culinary outfit was taken; also 10,000 rations each of flour, sugar and coffee, and 1000 pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company K, second cavalry, is at the camp, and have everything in the best possible order. Company E, second cavalry, acts as secort for the party. Mr. Cody ("Buffalo Billi") met the party. A relay of horses is at Medicine Creek, about half-way to the camp. The party expect to make the trip in eight hours. Buffaloes are in great numbers within ten miles of the camp. A few hours ago four hundred Indians were expected at the camp with their families, and others were coming in rapidly. It is expected that war parties of Spotted Tail. Whistler, War Bonnet and Black Hat will be there, with their respective chiefs and bands. After the hunt there will be a grand Indian war dance, and provisions will grand Indian war dance, and provisions will be presented to the Indians if they behave

hemselves.
The Legislature of Missouri has adopted resolution for the appointment of a commit-tee, consisting of six members of the House and four of the Senate, to which the governor, lleutenant-governor and speaker of the House were added, to make arrangements for the re-ception of the Grand Duke Alexis and suite at the State capital on their return from the buffalo hunt. The steamer Great Republic, which is to convey Alexis and his suite to New Orleans, will undergo some changes for the purpose. Two of the large staterooms will be thrown into one, newly corpeted, and furnished with a set of chamber furniture. A billiard table will be placed in the rear cable, and other arrangements made to break the monolony of the trip. Besides the suite, none but the officers of the boat will be allowed on board during the passage.

A later dispatch reports that Alexis killed a buffalo on Sunday, and telegraphed the fact by cable to the Czar.

### FASHION NOTES.

Short Elizabethian ruffs have again crept -Pale, delicate, neutral tints are much

liked for evening tollets. —Very elegant handkerchiets are generally trimmed with Valenciennes.

-Point lace sets, consisting of collar, cuff and handkerchief, are valued at \$300 and \$400. -As many as seven or eight different shades color are sometimes used in one cos tuine.

-A new feature in arranging tunics is tying them at the back, with bows placed down the -The favorite colors for ties are the faintee

shades of blue, the palest green and rose, and the salmon color.

—Lace collars are of every conceivable style and shape, and pointed, or long and narrow, or large and round.

—Plain collars and cuffs of very fine linen the latter attached to an under sleeve, remain in favor on the streets. -Among the trimming laces the most popu lar are the round point and the point applique,

Valenciennes and Chantilly. -Handsome silk, of some bright color, fin-ished with white lace, makes a pretty tie to be worn with a black silk dress.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE CHINAMAN-A PAGAN FINERAL.—Wood Hang Soon, president of the Ning Yung Company, is dead. Deceased was sixiy-two. His body was placed in Chinese state on Dupont alley, where it was viewed by great numbers of his countrymen, and where the mystic ceremonies of the Pagan burds review were performed, lasting about burial service were performed, lasting about burial service were performed, lasting about three hours. The streets in the Chinese quarters were thronged with Chinese, all of whom respected Woong Hang Soon. Hundreds of Caucasians went, impelied by motives of curicosity. The procession started for Laurei can in pursuit of rational and respectable encommerty, led by a Chinaman on horseback. About twenty Chinamen, dressed in long about twenty Chinamen, dressed in long class of larger peigree him, joining in the pleasure. white robes, attended the hearse, and amongst these were two or three hired mourners, sus-tained by men walking on either side. The mourners carried Joss sticks, and bent themmourners carried Joss Stacks, and bent them-selves towards the ground, appearing not to walk, but to be dragged along by the atten-dants. There were fifty-eight hacks and other carriages in line, four bands of music, and four or five express wagons loaded with propitia-tory roast pigs, chickens, and all sorts of com-plicated and uncertain edibles. The funeral

was one of the largest ever solemnized by Pagan rites. [San Francisco (Cal.) Bulletin, December 30.

A JEWISH LIBRARY IN NEW YORK .- In New A JEWISH LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.—In New York on the 10th instant a rare collection of old books, constituting a library of Hebrew and Jewish literature, was opened, with appropriate addresses and congratulations, in the lecture room of the Temple Emanuel. The collection formerly belonged to Mr. Frederick Muller, bookseller, of Amsterdam, and contains about three thousand volumes. The library consists of Bibles, exegetical and nomitation marks. Talmus and works on the Taletteel marks. brary consists of Bibles, exegetical and nomi-letical works, Taimud and works on the Tai-mud, casulstical writings, philosophy, the-ology, ethics, history, blography, bibliography, archeology, criticism and several other divis-ions. A large part of the collection is in Hebrew, Latin, German, Dutch, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and Greek. The editions most commonly met with are those of Venice and Amsterdam. Among the oldest works are some remarkable books produced in the first half cenury after the invention of the first half century after the invention of the first hair century after the invention of printing. In the collection are some curious old manuscripis, very interesting as speci-mens of Hebrew writing. This library is open twice a week, Monday and Thursday, from two till five o'clock. Admission free to all persons over fifteen years of age.

AN APPEAL FOR MEDICAL REFORM .- The Eas AN APPEAL FOR MEDICAL REFORM.—The East River Medical Association, of New York, at its last regular meeting approved the report of a committee, which included a stringent bill to suppress criminal abortions and regulate the practice of medicine in that State, and strong efforts will be made to have the bill passed by the new Legis ature. It provides for the punishment of abortionists and irregular medical resulting the sand imprisonment. The practitioners by fine and imprisonment. The report complains of the want of proper laws to regulate the practice of medicine, and avers that the charters of the medical colleges are that the charters of the medical colleges are a farce, and the titles conferred by them a solemn mockery. As to quack medicines for female complaints, the evils produced by them are scarcely interior to those resulting from the practices of professional abortionists; 30, 351 stamps were required for the product of one of these manufactories last year. The reserve these the following serious charge. one of these manufactories last year. The report makes the following serious charge against the regular physicians: "It cannot be denied, however, that this practice has been more or less promoted by the too ready consent of the physician, when appealed to for his services by patients suffering from injuries received at the hands of abortion is; thus, after becoming the plant tool of the charitan, flighten oming the pliant tool of the chariatan, finish becoming the pliant tool of the chariatan, misuling the detestable work he had begun, and with a view of protecting his patient from scandal, failing to bring the criminal to condiguous humant." If physicians would not "knowingly give, their professional services to patients of this "character, to shield either street or abortion test in two degrada an almost patient or abortionists, it would deal an almost fatal blow to this growing evil."

DECLINE IN THE AMERICAN BIRTH RATE.-A remarkable diagram has been prepared by Dr. Toner, the statistician, which gives at a glance the facts of each census in regard to the relative longevity of the two sexes; also another curious table showing the number of ichildren born to each thousand women between the ages of afteen and fifty at each census. This table reveals the startling fact that what is held up as the peculiar shame of Massachusetts is equally true of all her sister States. It is shown that only one-half as many children are now born to each thousand women as in 1800, and that there has been a regular decrease from one decade of years to another.

CHILDHOOD "A LA MODE!"

Misses of Seven Arrayed in Silks and Glittering with Diamonds - Th' Road to Huin.

Under the above head lines the New York

Standard publishes an account of a juvenile entertainment which recently occurred in a fashlorable quarter of Brooklyn, which gives one a vivid idea of the rate at which Young one a vivid idea of the rate at which Young America is progressing—at least in New York and vicinity. It was a full dress party of misses and young gentlemen between the ages of five and ten years. About one hundred guests were present, and it is stated that the hostess, a young lady of ten summers, received them with the ease and self-possession of a matron of forty. But what we particularly desire to call attention to was the tolicat of the occasion. The tion to, was the tollets of the occasion. The dresses, it is said, consisted of white, pink, yellow and blue silk, elaborately trimmed and yellow and blue sits, eighorately trimmed and decked with spangles. The little misses had their hair dressed in the latest style, frizzed, puffed, powdered and adorned with flowers. White kid gloves were generally worn, and the only thing said to be lacking in the representation of an adult party was the enamel with which some of the female devotees of cablon, or nament, themselves. Paint and with which some of the female devotees of fashion ornament themselves. Paint and powder were freely used, and one little miss attracted much attention with her powdered hair and dazzling costume. She wore a pair of diamond earrings, a gold chain and locket studded with diamonds, while upon each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship. In regard to these she triumphantly remarked to her admirers: "There's no sham about these; they're the real thing," which her auditors were quite willing to believe. Another little one, seven years of age, was decked out in rose-colored silk at seven dollars a yard, point applique, flowers, a galaxy of diamonds and other expensive jewelry, including a gold belty the buckle of which was studded with diamonds; a band of gold encircled the head, and from a pendant on the forehead sparkled a solitaire of great value. Her mother was heard to exclaim, exuitingly, that the price of her child's outfit for that evening was \$5000. ashlon ornament themselves. Paint and her child's outfit for that evening was \$5000. her child's outhit for that evening was soon. An envious mother, jealous of the sensation caused by such a display, remarked that "upon the next occasion mine shall be dressed in tea-rose silk, which is by all means less common than pink, as my child's complexion is such that she can wear anything." Who shall say that Young America is not progressive? gressive ?

#### AMONG THE GERMANS.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper.] Of all the people in the world who understand comfort without pretension, enjoyment without selfshness, mirth without riotousness, dissipation without excess, commend us to our German brethren. And not alone to our our German prethren, speaking strictly, but to our German sisters, for it is a peculiarity, worthy not only of commendation, but of imitation by other nationalities, that the Ger-man—even it can be said of him, like John Gilpin, that

is almost invariably found sharing his plea-sures, whether humble or extravagant, with his wife, children or female relatives and his wife, children or female relatives and friends. No solitary cocktail or whisky straight suits our metropolitan Teuton. No stag party entails upon his head the horrors of a curtain lecture in the "wee small hours ayout the twelve." His places of resort are, for the most part, of that character that even if he enters them alone he is not in fear of the fact being reported to his disgrace at home, but with the willingness, if not the expectation, of being joined there at any moment by the partner of his joys and sorrows as soon as the partner of his joys and sorrows as soon as her household duties will permit. Add to this pleasant exhibition of confidence and companionship, and the presence of the better sex, the fact that the beverage, usual on such occasion, is one which "cheers but not inebrioccasion, is one which "cheers but not incorrates"—testing the capacity of the stomach rather than the strength of the head—and we have revealed one of the reasons why these assemblages are not only pleasant and sociable, but why they are never disturbed sociable, but why they are never disturbed by scenes of rowdyism, and scarcely ever by a ripple of discourtesy. Add to all this that music, which, as the poet informs us, has "charms to soothe the savage breast," is almost invariably an accompaniment to the other attractions—music, which, even in the humblest of these places of entertainment, glass of lager before him, joining in the pleasures of the evening, and acquiring cosmopolitan tastes and a better appreciation of human nature, by his association with this, the best precimen of our furging nonulation. In spite specimen of our foreign population. In spite of the ridiculous attempts at prohibition, amounting almost to persecution, which have followed the innocent amusements of our Ger-man citizens—or, rather, as a consequence of man citizens—or, rather, as a consequence of those attempts, for persecution always raises its objects to the dignity of martyrs—not only has the lager-beer saloon, with its music, its semi-dramatic performances and other ac-companiments, been tolerated in our midst, but it has become an institution, and a grow-ing one. ng one.

### THE LAND OF THE SAINTS.

SALT LAKE, January 16.

Several cases of small-pox have appeared here, and a spread of the disease is apprehended. The Gentile papers urge the concentration of the opposition to the admission of Utah as a State.

### hostetter's Bitters.

THROW IN REINFORCEMENTS. -The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constinated at this season, and dyspepsia ofter assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimu lation. The spur reduired is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the only medicine which nuickens the action of the secretive organs, an brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slight est nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption that field being left open to the concocters o preparations which can not by any possibility reach the lungs, but as a specific for the constitu tional and physical weakness which invite pulmo nary disease, it is literally infullible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords i an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy the life-principle, or whatever you may cho se to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the grand safe guard of health. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy s to throw in reinforcements. In other word when such an emergency occurs, commence course of Hostetter's Bitters. jan15-mwf3dac

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TAIL MANUFACTURING CIGAR AND TOBACCO

HOUSE. NO. 310 KING STREET, THREE DOORS SOUTH OF SOCIETY STREET.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES a specialty, therefore can sell at prices to surprise you. Suitable for Christmas Presents, ALSO.

An extensive and complete assortment of all articles in his line of business is kept constantly on hand, giving a facility of filling, without delay, all orders extended to him, accompanied with cash, or draft on responsible houses in the city. Furchasers are requested to examine his perfect stock before trading elsewhere.

Proprietor of Emperor William Cigar Store.

Helmbold's Buchu.

# MANHOOD.

# YOUNG & RISING GENERATION

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-instre eye, and emaclated form, show their baneful er that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled te give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwardly upon themselve

If the patient be a female the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety as the first symptom in which nature is to show her saving power in distusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas I increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on. The energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and-mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman is looked for in vain. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for

# HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR EARLY INDISCRETION,

attended with the following symptoms: INDIR-POSITION TO EXERTION, LOSS OF POWER, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIFFICULTY OF BREATH-ING. General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Work Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Swests, Gold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscu lar System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin. Pallid Countenances and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Prequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for feer of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestess, no speculation; but a hurried transition from one question to another.

THESE SYMPTOMS, IF ALLOWED TO GOOK -WHICH THIS MEDICINE INVARIABLY RE-MOVES-SOON FOLLOW LOSS OF POWER. FATUITY AND EPILEPTIC FITS, IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

During the Superintendence of Dr. WILSON at

the BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM, this sad result curred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age. Who can say that their excesses are not freuently followed by those direful diseases. IN-SANITY and CONSUMPTION ! The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance actually sodden and quite destitute; neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan despair

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of

# HELMBOLD'S

# EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Oures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is easant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties, superse-

# HELMBOLD'S

ding Copaibs and all other nauseous Compounds.

## FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the test nony of all who have used or prescribed it. Beware of counterfeits and those chesp decoc ions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious incre dients, and offered for sale at "less price" and larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and requently injurious.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no Other.

PRICE \$1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$6 50.

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