The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1883. CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

TINKERING THE DEBT.

A NEW FINANCIAL AGENCY, AND A NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.

Settling with the Bondholders at Fifty Cents on the Dollar—The Union Trust Company to Guarantee the Good Faith of the Ring Government.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 17.

A new plan for the adjustment of the difficulties connected with the State debt is to be tried. Mr. Wesley, of New York, in behalf of the Union Trust Company, and Colonel L. D. Childs, the president of the Carolina National Bank of Columbia, had a long interview yesterday with Governor Scott, and submitted the following propositions, with a view to the arrangement of the debt, and the acceptance of the financial agency of the State by the Union Trust Company: To compound the entire debt of South Carolina, by calling in all the existing bonds of whatever class, and issuing in exchange for them new bonds, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar; the Union Trust Company to guarantee the fulfilment of the contract; the same company to advance the money necessary to redeem the bonds now hypothecated, and to charge only legal interest therefor; to settle the indebtedness of the State to Financial Agent Kimpton, and to advance the money for the payment of the January interest. Governor Scott gave his assent to the scheme, and Mr. Wesley returned this morning to New York, to draft the necessary legislation and perfect the details of the arrangement.

At a caucus of the Charleston delegation in the General Assembly, held last night, the proposed Hendricks's Metropolitan police bill was considered, and upon a vote being taken, the whole delegation, with the exception of a single member, voted against the infamous measure.

The House to-day passed the bill to incorporate the Grand Council of the Independent Order of United Brethren of South Carolina. Whipper and Jones spoke on the Governor's special message. Moses made a speech defending himself from the charges made in the joint financial committee's report, after which the report was laid on the table, yeas sixty-three, nays eighteen. PICKET.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY.

The Angry Discussion of the Governor's Special Message in the House.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 16.

At the assembling of the House this morning the floor was accorded to Byas, who entertained the audience for two hours with his peculiar oratory. Several attempts were made to dam the expected stream of eloquence, but without success. Hurley moved to suspend the unfinished business (the consideration of the Governor's case, on which Byas had the floor) until after the call of counties. Lee moved to lay this motion on the table. Hunter moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and a variety of other motions were made, but all to no effect, and at 12.15 the little man from Orangeburg started off. He began by promising to utterly demolish and annihilate Bowen, whose statements of yesterday he declared were infamous, abominable, and, as he put it, "*falsus in unus, falsus in totus*," and proceeded with a loose, disconnected tirade against nearly everybody he could think of except the Governor. He lashed himself up to a pitch of rage that was terrible to see, and he alternately danced and shouted, expostulated, entreated, defied and denounced till he was almost white. The scene in the House during the delivery of this remarkable speech was one of the most characteristic of the session. The floor and galleries of the gorgeously-appointed chamber were crowded with a heterogeneous mass of humanity, whereof the whites were yawning, listless, impatient and bored, and the colored people, male and female, were swayed and fascinated by that curious fervor peculiar to their race, which is only seen to perfection in their camp-meetings and religious observances. Hardly a pretence of order was maintained by the indulgent speaker, and the floor was covered with the lobbyists, spectators and the "slimy minions" of the Governor, as Whipper delights to call them, while the members were gathered in groups, discussing "goobers" and gossip, or lounging back in their arm-chairs with their ponderous cowhides resting on their hundred dollar desks, and staring the sleepier spiders in the lofty ceiling out of countenance. The atmosphere was hot and stifling with the heat of the four great stoves mingling with the exhalations of the crowded audience, the fumes of their last night's pleasure, and the weight of invective and vituperation that loaded the air, while the pure sun light struggled in pencils through the damask lambrequins and tried to redeem the picture, but only rendered visible strata of dancing dust and curling clouds of incense from the surreptitious smokers. As to the speech itself no one appeared to take much notice of it—the reporters least of all. It was a rehash of the arguments in the various messages of the Governor, diluted and distorted, to be sure, but making up for that in length and vehemence. The member made some points, however, which must have been original, and of these the following may be taken as an average sample: He said that the committee claimed the debt to be $22,540,000, but that they meant it amounted to that sum in paper money and not in gold. If they reduced that sum in paper to its value in gold it would be found to be much less. That was the way the debt ought to be stated, and then it wouldn't sound so big and frighten people. It took some fifteen minutes, and much unnecessary abuse of the English language and the opposition members, to elucidate this point, and this was the way that the two dreary hours were beguiled. The thing had an end at last, however, and Byas gave way to Hurley, who "rose to remark, and his language was plain," that the Orangeman didn't quite know what he was talking about. He said he would make allowances, however, for the member's excited condition and for the decoction in the neary empty tumbler before him. He (Hurley) was strictly temperate in his habits and didn't get excited in that way, and, therefore, he wouldn't press the point. This brought Byas up again and led to a running fire of mutual abuse, until it was stopped by Whipper, who took the floor for a formal reply to the little man from Orangeburg.

General Whipper made an extended speech, with some strong points, against the Governor and his henchmen. He said they had attempted to shield themselves by impeaching the character of their accusers. As far, however, as he was concerned, if he had swindled the treasury, it could only have been by collusion with the Governor and treasurer, and it ill became them, therefore, to attempt to accuse him. He was still in favor of the impeachment of the Governor, and he said that some members seemed to think it was necessary to go all through the evidence and prove him guilty of the crimes alleged before they could impeach him, but he reminded them that they were not a petit jury—they were not the judges in the case—they were, rather, like a grand jury, and if they were shown that there was probable cause for believing the Governor guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, they should impeach him. He then proceeded with some exposures of the efforts of the Governor to avert his impending troubles. He openly charged him with bribing members of the House to secure their votes against impeachment, and charged that Congressman R. B. Elliott had been hired to come here and lobby to the same end, and had been paid $6000 for his services. He mentioned also T. J. Mackey as an industrious worker for the Governor. He didn't know just how much he had been paid, but Mackey wasn't a man to work for nothing, and he, doubtless, had received a handsome sum.

Pending the further remarks of the member from Beaufort the House, at five o'clock, adjourned till noon to-morrow, when Whipper will resume the floor and continue his argument. PICKET.

The Radical Caucus

[From the Columbia Union, January 17.]

A caucus of members of the General Assembly was held last night in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of nominating circuit judges, preparatory to the election which takes place to-morrow. Senator Maxwell called the caucus to order, and nominated S. J. Lee, of Edgefield, chairman, who was elected. Senator Corbin introduced a resolution that the members from such judicial circuits as had not already agreed upon a candidate retire for twenty minutes for consultation, and a recess was taken. At the expiration of that time, the caucus proceeded to business, the representatives from each circuit making nominations of their choice, which were received as information, the caucus not pledging itself to support any particular individual.

In the First Circuit, Judge Graham, the present incumbent, was renominated without opposition. In the Second Circuit the eighteen representatives were equally divided between W. F. Colcock, of Beaufort, J. J. Maher, of Barnwell, and C. B. Farmer, of Colleton. So there was no nomination, or rather all three were nominated.

For the Third Circuit, Judge Green was renominated. For the Fourth, C. P. Townsend, vice Judge Rutland, the present incumbent. For the Sixth, T. J. Mackey and Mr. Witherspoon. The Seventh Circuit was passed over on account of a division of opinion. Judge Orr was renominated, with applause, for the Eighth Circuit.

Pending some discussion as to holding a caucus this evening for the purpose of nominating an associate justice of the Supreme Court, the caucus adjourned.

THE FLORENCE FIRE.

Full Details of the Disaster—Exciting Scenes—A Shooting Case—Conflicting Statements.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FLORENCE, January 15.

For the first time in many months our town has been visited with a fire, and I think for the first time in five years with an incendiary fire. Last night the store on Front street, belonging to Captain Alexander McKenzie, and occupied by Mr. P. Buchheit, was fired in several places by some one thus far unknown, and was enveloped in a glaring blaze before the alarm was given. The adjoining new and handsome store of Messrs. F. S. Schouboe & Co. caught, and was destroyed also. Most of their valuable stock was saved from the fire, though somewhat damaged. It soon became evident that the adjoining drug store of Dr. U. C. Roumillat—the building being the property of John W. Cox, a colored carpenter—was in imminent danger, and the most strenuous efforts were put forth to prevent its catching. Unfortunately the hose of the only engine in our town could not be used, and water had to be carried in buckets by hand and thrown upon the roof and walls constantly. The building became so heated as to cause the pitch from the lumber to run down the walls. Had it caught all the other buildings on that square would almost inevitably have been consumed, with the large freight depot of the three railroads concentrating here, and probably many loaded freight cars. This terrible and destructive conflagration was arrested through the almost supernatural exposure and exertions of Captain Alex. M. Corrie, master carpenter of the Northeastern Railroad; Edward Harvey, engineer on the same road; Thomas Talbert, B. Stratton, James Rhodes, and a few others, who braved dangers and endured hardships that thrilled every spectator with admiration and at the same time with painful solicitude. Many colored men deserve great commendation for their exertions.

The flames being arrested, a scene of confusion and disorder arose, threatening at one time a collision between the white and colored people present. Through the exertions of the officers of the town, quiet was restored. Subsequently, a colored man was shot, and seriously, if not fatally, wounded. Mr. G. McD. Stoll, the agent of the Andes, which held nearly all the risks on the property destroyed, was present, and using every exertion to arrest the spread of the flames, and save the property covered by the policies of his company. He was charged with firing the pistol which inflicted the wound on Hamilton, the colored man, and arrested. This created a good deal of excitement. There are conflicting rumors as to the shooting. One that it was accidental; one that Hamilton was suspected of interfering with goods removed from one of the stores, and one that there is no proof that Mr. Stoll fired the pistol. I learn that Mr. Stoll has given bail for his appearance at court, where, of course, the facts of the ease will be developed.

The loss from the fire was in all about or nearly ten thousand dollars, and mostly covered by insurance. It is hoped this unfortunate and painful occurrence may move the young men to reorganize the fire company, and put their engine and hose in available repair. PRESSLEY.

REDEMPTION OF GEORGIA STATE BONDS.

ATLANTA, January 17.

The Legislature has passed a bill to provide for the redemption or exchange of the bonds of the State of Georgia, and the payment of interest thereon.

MARYLAND SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

ANNAPOLIS, January 17.

The Legislature in joint session had five ballots to-day. In the last Vickers received 28 votes, Dennis 25, James 7, Creswell 4, others scattering. [Vickers's election telegraphed last night was premature.]

"THE BOY GOVERNOR."

Pen Picture of the Apollo of the Louisiana Radicals.

George Alfred Townsend, the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, makes this telling crayon sketch of a notable Southern Executive:

From all that can be understood, Warmoth is the most extraordinary and precocious leader in the South. He is represented to be six feet three inches high, of a slender, wiry build, but with a fine Kentucky-looking face, large nose, full at the nostrils, keen, measuring eyes, a superb mustache, and well-cut brows and chin. He is a native of Louisiana, began public life when eighteen years of age, being then a fluent stump-speaker, and now, at twenty-eight, he is an arrogant, keen-witted and successful man, worth probably $500,000, of which he had accumulated more than $100,000 in the practice of law in New Orleans. He is unmarried—is much scandalized on the marriage point, however—makes his own game, and is thoroughly skeptical about men, having a pretty rough school of it in Louisiana, where nearly all the politicians—rebel, negro, and Northern—are insincere, hollow wretches, who would turn their backs upon him, or Grant, or anybody, to-morrow, if they supposed his power was growing less. Warmoth's weaknesses are his rashness, boyishness and implacability. He spends a short time, in every case of difficulty, to effect a compromise; and this failing, he resolves into an enemy, and is, henceforward, unpacificable. Glutted with power at age when men generally are still poring over school-books, or learning some vocation, this extraordinary specimen of American opportunities in time of political chaos has already had an epic career, and lives in much a lonely life—the loss of youth poorly compensated for by premature dominion. His courage, mental and physical, has been fully tested. He will run again, and will doubtless be elected Governor of the State. The impeachment project has already blown over. He has attached Longstreet to himself, and Longstreet is, therefore, in peril with the Executive. Mr. Casey, with his thousand men and no brains, routed at all points, seeks refuge in the bosom of rebel society, and discusses the prowess and ability of his Presidential brother-in-law, while the Southern exquisites laugh in their sleeves. Casey is a tall, plausible, verdant brother-in-law, of the Dent order, who never kept a secret for himself or anybody else.

OUR RUSSIAN RUPTURE.

GRANT AND FISH POINTEDLY SNUBBED BY PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Catacazy Quarrel—The Czar Standing by his Representative—The Pretty Mess that the Washington Crowd have Made of It.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.

Nothing has lately led to so much comment in diplomatic circles as Prince Gortschakoff's letter to Minister Curtin relative to the treatment of Minister Catacazy by the United States Government. The document is supposed to have the sanction of the Czar, and foreshadows that Mr. Catacazy is to be sustained by his own government. The letter is regarded by high officers as a direct and open insult to the President and secretary of State, and as likely to lead to serious results. The country need not be surprised if Mr. Curtin, our minister to Russia, is immediately ordered to demand his passports, and the Russian charge d'affaires here supplied with his, in order that he may take his departure from the United States. This would break off all diplomatic intercourse with Russia; but such a step is said to have been under contemplation already by our authorities.

Gortschakoff's Note.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 11.

The note of the imperial chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, to Mr. Curtin, the United States minister at St. Petersburg, with regard to M. Catacazy, has been published in the Messager Official. (newspaper) which is an unusual course for the Russian Government, and has been adopted in order to express resentment at the treatment and peremptory dismissal of M. Catacazy by President Grant and Secretary Fish. The following is a correct translation of the note:

"M. Constantine Catacazy, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, has been ordered to come back to Russia as soon as his imperial highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, had taken his departure from the United States.

"M. Catacazy was at the same time informed that he will not return to the post of Washington, but that his recall will be final, in compliance with the request of the United States Government.

"The Government of his Imperial Majesty regrets that the painful affair did not terminate with this, as it was reasonably to be expected.

"The acquiescence by the Imperial Government of Russia in the request of Secretary Fish, ought then, by the rule of courtesy between two friendly nations, to have been considered as a final settlement of the question.

"In the subsequent correspondence on the part of Secretary Fish, there was, however, neither sufficient attention nor proper respect shown to a Russian ambassador performing duties such as he had a right to expect from the government at which he was accredited.

"The letter of Secretary Fish presents serious though vague complaints against M. Catacazy, and thus invites the Imperial Cabinet to judge the conduct of its representative.

"In the opinion of the government of his majesty, the Emperor, M. Catacazy, has satisfactorily refuted many of these complaints; on the others, the Imperial Cabinet will deliver its judgment when M. Catacazy has had full liberty to present his case.

"The imperial chancellor hopes that justice is sufficiently understood in the United States not to expect it before."

An English-German View of the Catacazy Trouble.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Some interesting particulars as to the recall of M. Catacazy from the post of Russian ambassador at Washington are given by the Hamburg Correspondent. "M. Catacazy," says the writer, "has long been one of Prince Gortschakoff's favorites, but he is even less known to Russian society and the Russian public than most of the foreign diplomatic agents employed by Russia, as he is by birth a Greek, and, as such, has no connections in the country. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff regards him as an adept in Eastern affairs, and he has always shown special eagerness in looking after the 'orthodox' interests of Russia in the Bosphorus. It is this zeal which has led the astute Greek to abandon his usual prudence and burn his fingers at Washington. When at the beginning of the year the Black Sea affair was being considered by the London Conference, considerable anxiety prevailed among Russian diplomatists. They feared that in consequence of the improvement which was just then occurring in the relations between the Washington Cabinet and the English Government, Lord Granville's resistance to the proposal for giving up the neutrality of the Black Sea might become stronger, and Russia's position in London, which was based on her friendship with America, grow more difficult. The appointment of a new American ambassador in London, which was so propitious for the Alabama affair, was about to take place, and M. Catacazy was instructed to do his utmost to prevent the acceptance of the British proposals for an arrangement, and to obtain the appointment of an ambassador who would not be regarded with favor in London."

"M. Catacazy," continues the Correspondent, "was over-zealous in carrying out these instructions; he negotiated with the rival parties in America, and finally entered into an intrigue against President Grant and Mr. Fish, with the view of compelling them by party pressure to adopt the Russian programme in the Alabama question." When the President discovered this, he threw the whole responsibility of the intrigue on M. Catacazy, the American relations with the Russian Government remaining on the same friendly footing as before. Prince Gortschakoff strove hard to protect his favorite, but in vain, and at length the President behaved to M. Catacazy with such "Yankee *sansgêne*," that the latter's position became untenable.

Some Results of the Catacazy Quarrel—Scene at a Diplomatic Dinner at Copenhagen—The Emperor of Russia Irritated at the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis by President Grant.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

BERLIN, December 26.

It is said that the government here has received a circular from Prince Gortschakoff on some incidents growing out of the recall of M. Catacazy from Washington. This circular was rendered necessary by the conduct of Mr. Kramer, the American minister at Copenhagen. It seems that, at a dinner party at the house of the German minister at Copenhagen, where all the resident diplomats were present, Mr. Kramer said he had received a letter from his government containing an explanation of the Catacazy affair, and that he would read it to them. The Russian minister objected to this proceeding, as the place was not suitable, and as it was an affair which did not concern all the world. Mr. Kramer said something about maintaining the honor of his country, and rose with the letter in his hand. The Russian minister then rose to go, as he could not listen to it, when the host interposed, and said that he could not allow the letter to be read in his house, as it would be an insult to his colleagues. The American minister then sat down again, but said he would call on every person present the next day and read it to them separately. This he did, and they, of course, reported it to their governments. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian Cabinet feels very much irritated over this affair, as well as vexed at the prominence given to the Catacazy affair in the President's message; and it is rumored that a decided coolness is likely to spring up between Russia and the United States in consequence. It is known here that Prince Gortschakoff appointed M. Catacazy, who was at that time a favorite of his, and that the Emperor for some time objected to confirm the appointment. It is thought that possibly the Prince may have fallen into some disfavor on account of the disgrace which has fallen on the minister.

A gentleman who has just returned from St. Petersburg says that trouble may come even from the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. Everybody seems very well satisfied with the popular reception given to the Grand Duke in New York and the other great cities, which is contrasted with the coolness of his reception by the President. It is asserted that the President did not return the call of the Grand Duke, and offered him no hospitality. Here, and I believe also in Russia, when a near relative of a reigning sovereign arrives, the Emperor goes in person to meet him at the railway station, and subsequently they exchange formal visits. That the call of the Grand Duke should not have been returned is considered a great breach of politeness in spite of the alleged rule that the President never makes calls. Considering the well-known hospitality of the American people, and especially the way in which the Grand Duke has been received and welcomed, it seems very absurd that they should be taxed with any failing on this score. Yet my informant says that it is the common talk of St. Petersburg society that the President did not invite the Grand Duke to dinner, nor even offer him a crust of bread. The Emperor is said to feel the slight exceedingly, and unless some reasonable explanation is offered, he will not allow the Grand Duke to return to Washington. They say that the Empress, who is very fond of her son, and who reads with avidity all that is said of him in the American papers, when she heard of his reception in Washington, grew pale, and said, "Why did we ever let him go to America!"

The Tribune on the Squabble.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It seems probable that our ten years' cordiality with the Empire of Russia is drawing near its close. The bitterness of our pique against England and France has long died away, and the last relics of it naturally faded with the fall at Sedan of our worst enemy in the French Government, and the satisfactory arrangement at Washington of our causes of discontent with England. The exaggerated tenderness between us and Russia was very profitable to her, and of little use to us except so far as it caused anguish of mind to her rivals in the European field. * * * Prince Gortschakoff seems to have determined that the rudeness and discourtesy shall not be all on one side, and has addressed to Minister Curtin and—following our example—has published in the official gazette one of the most rasping among all diplomatic notes which have lately been exchanged among civilized nations. He clearly does not intend that our State department shall carry away the honors of offensive language. He accuses our secretary categorically of "a want of respect and consideration" for the Russian minister; speaks of his "serious, though vague, complaints," many of which Catacazy has "satisfactorily refuted," and the rest, it is clearly intimated, he will refute when he returns, and the note ends with the sarcastic expression of the chancellor's hope "that justice is sufficiently understood in the United States not to expect it before." A passage like this between the two departments of State has a double significance. It not only indicates a decided coolness in the relations of the respective nations, but it also aggravates the very alienation it announces. It is not impossible that the rift thus created may be widened by mutual recriminations to the point of a temporary suspension of diplomatic relations. But it is not likely that any important results can flow from the disagreement, even if it reaches that extreme point. We are too far apart to fight about Catacazy.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, January 17.

The riotous excesses in Knight's Bridge were repeated last night at the school-house. Furniture was smashed and the house fired. The police dispersed the mob. There were no arrests.

PARIS, January 17.

The committee of the Assembly have agreed to report a bill making offences against the press laws triable by jury.

A LONDON FOG.

Extraordinary Phenomenon in the Great City.

The London News, of December 25, says:

On Saturday the whole metropolis, with its suburbs for miles round, was visited by one of the densest fogs experienced for many years. It lasted for more than half the day, and was especially palpable and general throughout the city. There has been nothing like it in that part of the town since the morning of the memorable 9th of November, 1870, when the civic pageant, in the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Dakin, started by torchlight from Guildhall on its way to Westminster. The fog of Saturday seemed to set for the most part from the southern side of the metropolis, though it was pretty general all over. London Bridge was barely visible from the Cannon-street viaduct of the London and Southeastern Railway; and the river traffic, especially below Bridge, was suspended for some hours. On all the suburban railways fog signals were largely used from an early hour in the morning, and extreme care had to be used both in working the station signals and in running the trains. In the short run between Cannon-street and Charing Cross the trains were repeatedly stopped between stations, and detained for many minutes, from considerations of safety. At noon it was as dark in the heart of the city as at midnight, with this aggravation, that the public lamps were not lit, and the scene in the space in front of the Mansion House, with the constant and angry altercations among contending drivers, consequent upon the stoppage of the traffic, almost baffled description. It was the same all along Fleet-street, from Temple bar eastward, and in all the other main thoroughfares of the city. Toward one o'clock, when the fog was most dense, and when the prevailing confusion had become worse confounded, an appeal was made to the proper authority at Guildhall to have the public lamps lighted for a time, but the answer was that the contractors were only bound by their agreement to light them between sunrise and sunset. There must have been great risk to life and limb at some of the principal crossings. At length the large private gas-lamps in front of the Mansion House were lit, as those on the southern side of the Bank of England had been for some time before, and in that way the general gloom and confusion were sensibly lessened. Most of the shopkeepers in the principal streets also lighted their gas. Shortly after one o'clock the fog began to abate; the sun, which until then had only been visible at times a large blood-red spot in the sky, at length shone out, and the metropolis assumed its accustomed appearance.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17.

A falling barometer, with southwesterly winds, will probably extend on Thursday, possibly with snow, very generally eastward over the Ohio Valley and lakes. Clear weather will prevail to-night in New York and New England, followed by cloud and snow on Thursday. The highest barometer will continue, with clear weather, in the South Atlantic States, and a falling barometer, with easterly winds, will prevail in Texas and Arkansas. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, except on the Bay of Fundy and coast of Nova Scotia.

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

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.34	46	NW	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.32	23	NW	Fresh.	Clear.
Boston	29.85	21	NW	Fresh.	L. Snow
Charleston	30.2-	45	NW	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.42	37	S	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.42	37	S	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.18	62	E	Fresh.	Clear.
Key West, Fla	30.18	65	N	Fresh.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.37	34	NE	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	30.36	41	E	Light.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	29.66	-5	N	High.	L. Snow
New Orleans	30 26	5[illegible]	E	Fresh.	Clear.
New York	30.05	33	W	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.24	34	N	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.17	30	NW	Brisk.	Clear.
Portland, Me	29.84	25	N	Brisk.	L. Snow
Savannah	30.29	45	S	Light.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.28	36	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	30.25	31	NW	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.28	42	NW	Light.	Clear.

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 courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

THE SUPPRESSED FISK-MANSFIELD CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

Fisk was Just About to Reform—The Luxurious Stokes on the Situation—Sunday Sermons on the Tragedy—Mr. Hepworth's Departure from Unitarianism—He Becomes the Apostle of a New Religious Movement—Honors to Benjamin Franklin—The New Statue in Printing-House Square.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, January 15.

The friends of the late James Fisk have permitted some of the notorious suppressed correspondence, about which there was so much wrangle in the courts, to see the light. The letters are those addressed to the woman Mansfield, but it is evident that they were carefully edited by the same judicious friends before they were given to the press. They exhibit Fisk in the character of a soft-hearted millionaire in the clutches of a harpy. Nearly every letter contains allusions to money inclosed in answer to importunities, and it is plain to see, if all the material portion of the correspondence is given herewith, that all along the woman was simply bleeding the infatuated man, and that when, at last, he showed a disposition to suspend payment she abandoned him for Stokes.

In this connection, a curious letter from Chaplain Flagg to the World may be noticed. Dr. Flagg is the spiritual adviser of the Ninth Regiment, of which Jim Fisk was colonel. He preached a eulogistic funeral sermon over the remains at Brattleboro', and subjected himself to some severe strictures from the World writers. The chaplain, in the course of his reply, which, of course, is partly in defence of Fisk, asserts that the colonel had recently made up his mind to abandon his follies and become a respectable citizen. He was trying to disentangle himself from all the bad associations which kept his name perpetually linked with scandals and infamies. If this be really true, and Fisk had tried to reform, what might not the world have expected from his tremendous energy and great brain? for in spite of his weaknesses, he was one of the most extraordinary men of the century. He was not merely talented, he was a genius. A good Jim Fisk seems almost an impossibility; but who can doubt, if circumstances had made a minister of the Gospel of him, that he could have become as famous as Whitfield or Spurgeon?

Stokes is still of the opinion that when he comes to be tried, and all the facts in the case are known to the world, that public sentiment will justify him for having killed Fisk. His egotism must be unbounded. He has not given himself up to much remorse. Reporters visiting his cell in the Tombs describe it as they would a lady's boudoir. Pictures adorn the walls, and a soft, rosy carpet gives additional warmth to the surroundings. The murderer lolls at length on a lounge, newspaper in hand, sipping his *cafe*, encased in gorgeous dressing-gown and shod with embroidered slippers. In the afternoon, when calls of ceremony are to be made upon him, he clothes himself in garments of faultless cut, and with a rose-bud in his exquisitely molded dress-coat, sits in state to receive his admirers. Surely it would be cruel to choke such a being.

Most of the sensation ministers yesterday made the tragedy the text for their sermons. Mr. Talmadge, of the Circus Church in Brooklyn, though known heretofore as an ardent Republican, took occasion to "go back" on his party chief by declaring that "murder is murder wherever committed, even if a president afterwards appoints the murderer minister to Spain." The sentiment was warmly applauded by the audience, which shows that Grant will not receive many votes out of Mr. Talmadge's congregation.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth, whose recent departure from Unitarianism created so much feeling in that denomination, preached to the public in Steinway Hall yesterday morning. There was an immense audience present, and conspicuous among those gathered at the feet of the young convert (or pervert, as the case may be,) were many persons hitherto prominent worshippers at the Church of the Messiah. Mr. Hepworth preached an energetic sermon in favor of a new broad church, a church within the limits of no present denomination, but in sympathy with all which recognize the divinity of Christ. He admitted the necessity of separate organizations as a matter of convenience, but, as he pithily put it, "It is everlastingly wrong to have our fences so high that we cannot get a word from our neighbors." He wants a church for the tens of thousands of people who go to no church now, but who, knowing they ought to go, feel reluctant to put themselves under existing church trammels. All who want to hear Christ and morality, without dogma, preached, are invited by Mr. Hepworth to join him in organizing a "regular methodical new society, under a new name." In other words, it seems that Mr. Hepworth proposes to break down sectarianism by establishing a new sect. It is said that a number of wealthy gentlemen are interested in Mr. Hepworth's new departure, and are ready to build a big church for him if he will furnish the audiences.

For several days past there has been something wrapped in an American flag sticking up on a stone pedestal in front of the Times office. It is understood to be a statue of Benjamin Franklin. On next Wednesday the benign face of the old printer will be unveiled by Professor S. F. B. Morse in presence of the printers of New York. The statue is a gift to the typographical fraternity by Mr. Albert De Groot, and is an appropriate adornment to Printing-house Square. The ceremonies at the unveiling will be interesting, as speeches will be made by Horace Greeley and Mr. Savage, of the Typographical Society, and there will be "music by the band." In the evening there will be a "Franklin Banquet" at Delmonico's (tickets ten dollars) at which all compositors who can stand the tax will assist. NYM.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

David Dillon, a banker from Savannah, arrived to-day, to look after cotton interests.

Akerman is quite ill.

New Orleans affairs have lost their interest here. The investigating committee will leave Saturday probably, though they are not fully determined to go at all.

In the House, a petition was presented by the tobacco manufacturers of Philadelphia, for a sixteen cents uniform tobacco tax; also a petition from liquor and wine dealers in New York, for a relief from numerous and complex taxes, and in favor of a consolidation tax.

The legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill was reported, aggregating seventeen millions.

In the Senate the civil rights bill was under discussion all day.

It is stated that Baron von Offensburg will succeed Catacazy.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

—Benjamin Braberger, an old citizen of San Jose, and Frank Lawrence, of the firm of H. J. Muller & Co., San Francisco, have committed suicide.

—In an election row in East Philadelphia, one man was killed and several hurt.

—Several buildings, including and adjoining No. 40 West Washington street, Indianapolis, were burned. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Three firemen were hurt by a falling ladder.

—A woman at Utica, New York, giving the name of McGorty, of Albany, shot Milton H. Thompson, of that city, through the nose and cheek, and H. H. Hall, a coal dealer, of Ogdensburg, through the heart. The woman got on the car somewhere near the head of the Genesee. Thompson, and Hall, who was a relation of Thompson, got on the car at Thompson's residence. Some words passed between Mrs. McGorty and Thompson, when the woman drew a revolver and shot at him. The ball passed through Thompson's face and struck Hall in the heart. The latter jumped from his seat and fell dead in the bottom of the car.

—It is dangerous to be "highly spoken of" in Cincinnati. A baby was left at a rich man's door the other night, with a note, saying: "Having heard you were very highly spoken of, and also that you were extravagantly fond of babies, I have brought you this treasure."

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

An Important Bill in Congress—The President to be Authorized to Order Coin Payments in 1873—Text of the Bill.

The most important measure yet presented at this session of Congress is that which has been introduced by Hon. Freeman Clarke. As will be seen by its title, it is virtually a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. It has been very carefully prepared, and has received the sanction of many prominent bank officers in New York and other cities. Some of its features, it will be observed, are entirely new, and its provisions, as a whole, will command careful attention. The following is the bill in full:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A CURRENCY OF COIN AND PAPER OF EQUAL AND UNIFORM VALUE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President, at such time before the first day of January, 1873, as he may deem expedient, to direct, by proclamation, giving at least thirty days' notice, that the government notes known as legal tender notes shall be redeemed in coin at their par value when presented at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the City of New York, and that the same may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be in like manner redeemed at the offices of such other assistant treasurers as the secretary may deem advisable and most for the convenience of the public; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the reissue of the notes so redeemed, or the receiving or paying out of the same, from time to time, by the government, with the full benefit of and subject to all existing provisions of law in relation to such notes.

SEC. 2. That national banks throughout the United States are hereby required to redeem their notes in the City of New York, at par, in lawful money, and each of such banks not located in the City of New York shall appoint a national bank in said city, subject to the approbation of the comptroller of the currency, to act as its agent for the purposes of such redemption, but this provision shall in no manner relieve the said banks from their obligation to redeem their circulation at their own counters in lawful money, as now required by law.

SEC. 3. National banks shall continue to hold the amount of reserved funds prescribed by existing statutes, in addition to the coin that such banks may at any time have on hand, until the 1st day of September, 1873, after which time the requirements that banks not located in the City of New York shall hold a specified amount as a reserve shall cease.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for national banks to subscribe for and hold stock in a bank to be organized under the national banking act in the City of New York to an amount not exceeding one per cent. of the capital stock of the bank so subscribing, and to appoint such bank its redeeming agent, with the approval of the comptroller of the currency.

SEC. 5. National banks shall be exempt from taxation on the average amount they have on deposit with their redeeming banks, such redeeming banks being required to pay taxes thereon.

SEC. 6. No coin shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, or paid out for any other purpose than the payment of the interest on the public debt, and contribution to the sinking fund, when such sale or payment will reduce the coin on hand below the sum of $100,000,000, until the time which shall be fixed by the President for the redemption of the legal-tender notes; provided, however, that this provision shall not prevent the secretary from paying the proceeds of bonds sold for the purpose of refunding the government debt for the redemption of an equal amount of bonds of a previous issue.

SEC 7. Duties on imports shall continue to be paid in coin.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, January 17.

A letter was read by the commissioners of emigration stating that Secretary Fish had written to Minister Schenck to protest against the importation of British criminals.

The Herald's St. Petersburg special states that a rumor is prevalent there that Alexis married a Russian lady in America in opposition to the wishes of the Czar, who thought the attachment had been broken up.

The Franklin statue was unveiled to-day in Printing House Square.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is mentioned in connection with the colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment.

Ex-Bank Examiner Callender is held for the action of the grand jury.

Mayor Hall assumed the duties of his office to-day.

GERMAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—At the one hundred and sixth anniversary meeting of the German Friendly Society, held yesterday, at the hall of the Freundschaftsbund, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Jacob Small, president; Alex. Melchers, senior warden, vice H. B. Olney, declined; G. W. Dingle, junior warden; Jacob F. Schirmer, trustee; John A. Blum, secretary; C. F. Panknin and A. Lengnick, stewards. Committee on charity—Dr. A. P. Pelzer, chairman; H. Horlbeck, Dr. J. B. Patrick, H. W. Muckenfuss, A. H. Dunkin, F. C. Blum and John Klinck. Committee on relief—H. Gerdts, chairman; D. A. Amme, John F. Ficken, C. Plenge and Hermann Bulwinkle. Committee on assets—John H. Steinmeyer, chairman; O. E. Johnson, J. D. Leseman, A. C. Kaufman and J. L. Honour. Committee on supplies—G. W. Dingle, ex-officio chairman; J. H. Schulte, Oscar Aichel, W. B. Boinest and A. L. Tobias. Committee on inspection—B. S. D. Muckenfuss, chairman; L. B. Lovegreen, J. H. Happoldt, B. F. Simmons and C. D. Ahrens. Committee on library—F. Von Santen, J. H. Graman.

The business of the day being over, the members, with a large number of invited guests, again assembled at the hall at five o'clock in the afternoon. Tully was on hand, and in the handsome reception room of the Freundschaftsbund Hall several tables were covered with a lavish hand with all the delicacies in and out of the season. The discussion of these tempting viands was employment for some time, but at length gave place to an expression of those genial feelings the natural outgrowth of large hearts and benevolent minds. The following toasts were presented. The first was given by the president:

The Day we Celebrate—Inaugurated by charity and good fellowship, may it be perpetual.

A fine band of music was in attendance, and, in response, regaled the attentive company with their melodious strains.

The Memory of Michael Kalteisen and the Founders of the Society.

Drunk standing and in silence.

The City of Charleston—our dear old "City by the Sea"—Her present admirable administration gives promise of a fresh start in the line of improvement and prosperity.

Responded to in a few happy remarks by Dr. George S. Pelzer, the lately elected city registrar.

Germany—the land of our forefathers—Her surpassing attainments in the arts of peace, and the bravery of her sons in time of war, have raised her to a position among the nations of the earth of which her offspring may be justly proud.

In response, the following letter from Mr. C. O. Witte was read:

CONSULATE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17, 1872.

Mr. President—Your invitation to meet your society at its one hundred and sixth anniversary celebration this day comes this moment to hand, and I should have been highly pleased to accept the same if not previous engagements, that it is not in my power to postpone, prevented me from doing so.

Grateful for the honor extended to me, I can only offer through you my congratulations and sincere wishes for an increased prosperity to the German Friendly Society of Charleston; and I can give the assurance that his Majesty the Emperor of Germany will always rejoice at any expressions of feelings of love for the Fatherland.

Yours truly,

The consul of the German Empire,
CHAS. O. WITTE.

To the president of the German Friendly Society, Charleston.

The Sængerbund also responded to the toast by singing "Was ist des Deutscher Vaterland" and "Die Wacht am Rhein" in a manner which called forth the patriotic applause of all present.

Woman—The first, last and best gift of God to man.

Responded to by John F. Ficken, Esq., who paid a most eloquent tribute to the sex.

Various other impromptu toasts, inspired by the occasion, were now given, and called forth extemporaneous responses which kept the company together, and in the best of spirits, until a late hour last night.

Hotel Arrivals—January 17.

MILLS HOUSE.

George C. Napheys, Philadelphia; E. M. Hoeber, Columbia; L. Wilkins, New York; Frank Hinckley, G. W. Dillingham, Bangor; H. C. Bennett, Providence; W. B. Knight, H. Coulton, Baltimore.

PAVILION HOTEL.

D. W. Coleman, Savannah; D. McNutt, South Carolina; F. A. Smyth, Washington; James A. Mosby, Georgia; John Watson and lady, Miss Chandler, J. J. Newberry, G. A. Kammer, Mrs. Ehrlich, J. A. Elkins, W. Rosenburg, South Carolina; W. E. Simmons, New York; A. L. Crosswell, G. R. McDonald, Santee; W. S. Utsey, T. R. Gaines, A. G. Marshall, South Carolina; F. Hamilton, Columbia; W. M. Kersch, South Carolina; A. A. Buck, Circus; J. H. C. Willer, W. H. Mion, South Carolina; A. C. Chandler, Boston; Henry Solier, South Carolina.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

J. G. Little, Florida; J. K. Dane and lady, North Carolina; W. W. Emerson, F. Leach, Jr., C. F. Jenks, H. H. Hickman, Mrs. Hickman, Miss Hickman, W. W. Selye, New York; W. H. Graham, G. Brown, Baltimore; Wm. Young, F. S. Kimball, Philadelphia; J. Sulzbacher, G. E. Macer, Columbia; D. M. Cobb, J. A. Yates, South Carolina; C. B. Coxe and wife, Philadelphia; F. D. Marckwald, New York; C. Morton, U. S. N.; C. Partridge and wife, Boston; J. McCutchin, South Carolina; H. M. Black, B. B. Kuist, U. S. A.; T. L. Boykin, Camden; J. W. Floyd, B. Davidson, North Carolina; E. B. Wesley, New York; J. Dawson, P. Frampton, South Carolina; E. L. Cooper, G. H. Coggeshall and wife, New York; M. S. McPherson and son, E. J. Busch, J. B. Busch, E. E. McPherson, Florence.

Amusements.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE OF THE GERMANIA BUND, Will be given at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, *MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1872.*

Tickets of Admission ONE DOLLAR. Tickets can be had of the following Committee:

J. L. LILIENTHAL, Chairman.

J. H. OEHJEN,	F. D. C. KRACKE, JR.,
F. W. MEYER,	H. W. TIDEMANN,
JOB. KNOBELOCH,	C. H. OTTEN,
G. C. SCHMETZER, JR.,	W. E. KLEIN.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 18 AND 19.

ONLY SOUTHERN SHOW.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

HAIGHT & CO.'S CIRCUS, MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,

MOST MAGNIFICENTLY COLOSSAL ESTABLISHMENT ON EARTH.

In order to accommodate the thousands who were turned from its doors in this city, one year ago, it returns after a season of brilliant successes augmented to ponderous proportions, with THREE MAMMOTH PAVILIONS, entirely distinct and separate—one for the Menagerie; one for the Museum, and the other for the Circus; all, however, for One Price of Admission.

Before every Afternoon Exhibition, a GRAND FREE BALLOON ASCENSION will be given, and Mr. HARRY HAMBOLD will traverse a Single Wire from the ground to the top of the canvas and return—a Grand Gratuitous Dual Spectacle.

The Management, at an enormous expense, have purchased the entire and complete Menagerie of the late Colonel C. T. AMES, which, in conjunction with their own, makes the largest and most splendid collection of Zoological wonders in the world, embracing SIXTEEN MASSIVE DENS OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, the Monster Elephant BISMARCK, and the Baby Elephant "Pet," Royal Bengal Tiger, Terrestrial Sloth, Chetah, or Hunting Leopards, Spotted and Laughing Hyenas, and of Monkeys and Birds an endless variety; two Dens of Performing Lions, Tigers and Panthers, and a Lioness and Six Baby Cubs only two months old.

In the Arenic Department will be found all the old favorites, and many Performers of world-wide renown whose faces are new here; among them the great CARROLL FAMILY—W. B. CARROLL, the Veteran Two and Four Horse Rider; Madame CARROLL, Equestriene, La Petite ANNIE, the Baby Wonder, (only six years old,) in her startling acts of Equitation, and the Boy Prodigy, Master WILLIE, the only Child Somersault and Pirouette Rider in the world; the great MIACO BROTHERS, the splendid Ærial Gymnasts, and Mons. C. LEE FOWLER, the elegant and accomplished Jester.

Doors open at 1 and half-past 6 o'clock P. M.

Beautiful Carpeted Seats for Ladies without Extra Charge. No Smoking allowed inside the Pavilion. jan10-wfm3thf2

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LUNCH HOUSE.

Just received, an assortment of

FINE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

OYSTERS SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

LUNCH DAILY FROM 11 TO 1.

D. F. GLEASON,

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