CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1872.

OUR NEW JUDICIARY.

MAHER, TOWNSEND AND T. J. MACKET ELEVATED TO THE BENCH. Re-election of Judges Willard, Graham

Melton, Orr, Green and Montgomery

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 18.

The judiciary elections occupied the attention of the General Assembly, and resulted

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court -A. J. Willard, re-elected.

For Judge of the First Circuit-R. F. Graham re-elected.

For Judge of the Second Circuit-John J. Maher, elected.

For Judge of the Third Circuit-John T. Green, re-elected. For Judge of the Fourth Circuit-Charles P.

Townsend, elected. For Judge of the Fifth Circuit-Samuel W. Melton, re-elected.

For Judge of the Sixth Circuit-Thomas Jefferson Mackey, elected.

For Judge of the Seventh Circuit-Montgomery Moses, re-elected.

For Judge of the Eighth Circuit-James L Orr. re-elected.

THE FINANCIAL SQUABBLE.

Hurley and the Governor's Ku-Klux-The Plea of the Unselfish Moses-Some Awkward Documents Brought to

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17. The consideration of the Governor's case. and General Whipper's speech upon the subject, which was expected to occupy the House upon its assembling this morning, was postponed for an hour or two to allow of the consideration of the morning business. A large number of local and unimportant measures were passed through various stages of advancement without incident of note, until the receipt of the report of the engrossing committee upon the bill to incorporate the "Grand Council of the Independent Order of United Brethren." This is the measure i' proposes to institute the Governor's imitation of the Ku-Klux Klan. I am told that the organization is already perfected with his Excellency as the Grand Cyclops, and little Cyclopses in all the counties, and with S. J. Lee, of Edgefield, as the Mogul of

the House, with a following of seventysix representatives, sworn members of the U. B. The bill received rough handling from a few of the members, but of nanuling from a few of the members, but of course its passage was a foregone conclusion. Hurley moved to amend the list of incorporators by striking out the name of Æsop Goodson and inserting in its place the names of R. K. Scott and T. J. Mackey. He said that it was well known that these persons were not only members, but high officials, of this new-fashloned Ku-Klux, and he submitted that the colored men who were named in the bill should not be so exclusive as to draw distinctions against Scott and Mackey on account of character. Whipper moved to strike out 'independent' and insert 'Scott," so as to read dependent" and insert "Scott," so as to read the "Scott Order of United Brethren," and furnish a more accurate definition of the machine; and another moved to amend by substituting "dependent" for "independent," as it was very evident the gang proposed to be dependent upon somebody for pap and plunder. The amendments were of course voted down, and the bill, as reported, passed under the operation of the previous question by a vote of 67 to 23. It is understood, however, that the bill will find a grave in the Senate, where it is said the order has but two members, and thus this patent Ku-Klux will at least fall to clothe itself in the guise of legis-

lative endorsement.

Among the bills and notices introduced were the following:

By Wilkes, notice of a bill to grant aid to the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

By Davis, a bill ito incorporate the Provident Land and Real Estate Company of Charleston, S. C. The bill appears to be a simple charter for a company, whose objects are to be interred from its title. The incorporators named are Beol. N. Hoyt, T. A. Davis, Aaron Logan, N. T. Spencer, W. R. Jervey, S. E. Galllard, Isaac Reid, H. W. Thompson, P. P. Hedges and B. A. Bosemon, Ir. and the company is authorized to pur-

the extent of \$25,000.

At half-past one General Whipper took the floor, and proceeded with his argument upon the Governor's special message. His speech was mainly a reiteration of the Governor's

S.E. C.:

S.E. Yours of November 29 is received. During the fall and summer of 1870 I frequently called on Mr. H. H. Kimpton. financial agent of South Carolina, in reference to the purchase on the college land scrip about to be issued to said State. on Mr. H. H. Kimpton. financial agent of South Carolina, in reference to the purchase of the college land scrip about to be issued to said Statiene scrip was retailing at \$155 per piece—about 97 cents per acre. I repeatedly offered to pay Mr. Kimpton \$135 per piece—about \$4½ cents per acre—for all of the South Carolina scrip. I also wrote and telegraphed to his Excellency Governor Scott, desiring to buy the scrip. None of my communications to Governor Scott were an swered by him, but Mr. Kimpton told me he had the sale of the scrip, and I need not commanicate with any one further except John Thompson, of the First National Bank of New York, with whom Kimp on had lodged the scrip. I want immediately to Thompson, and there completed the purchase of a large portion of the scrip at \$135 per piece, of 160 acres—about \$4½ cents per acre. I have several bills of purchase from the First National Bank of New York, similar to the enclosed. Had the Syste officers dealt fairly with me, I should have paid them eighty-seven cents per acre for the whole of the scrip. I paid the State of Texas and Louislana eighty-seven cents for all their scrip, and the States of Alabama and Mississippi ninety cents for ell theirs. The latter states received only \$50,000 down, and gave a reasonable time for receiving and paying for the balance. Eighty-seven cents per acre was, at the time, a fair price for all of the South Carolina scrip. I have been informed that Mr. Kimpton reported that he received only seventy-two cents per acre for Sou h Carolina scrip. The enclosed bill cannot fall to show the contrary. The First National Bank acted for Kimpton. There was no use of his placing the scrip at the bank, and no commissions should be allowed.

Yours, with respect and esteem,

nid be a lowed. Yours, with respect and esteem, G. F. Lewis.

OLEVELAND, OHIO, December 23, 1871.

Hon. B. F. Whittemore, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR—Yours of the 11th and 19th is received. I purchased from Kimpton about 65,000 acres of Agricultural 0-il ge scrip, and paid for it through Fir.t National Bank of New York, at an average of eighty-five cents per acre. The balance, except 100 pieces, which were saved for some private friends of Kimpton, was sold to H. Thompson, president First National Bank, St. Paul, Minneso, ta, and Lunt Preston & Keene, bankers, Chicago. Both are homest firms and will be glad to aid justice. Kimpton can be made to pay the State

Both are honest firms and will be glad to aid justice. Kimpton can be made to pay the State what the scrip was worth, and what I off-red him for the whole of it—eighty-five cents per acre. The laws of New York will allow you to arrest him the same as they have Connolly.

All honest men will gladly aid you, and hope you may rid your robbed and oppressed State from all such rulers. Who are your attorneys in New York? Yours, with respect and esteem.

A letter from Mr. John Thompson, referred to by Mr. Lewis, was also read, saying that he

however, presented a voluminous report, giving, as well as facts and figures, a great many inferences of their own. In that report he, as a State official, had been held up to the reprobation of the people, and had

port he, as a State official, had been their up to the reprobation of the people, and had been charged with frauds and malfeasance in office. He did not stand there to shrink from any investigation of his official acts, but to state certain further facts that he had in his possession, and then to demand, it the House still entertained a suspicion of his guilt, that hey institute a still more rigid and search they institute a silt more rigid and seatching investigation as an act of justice to himself and the State. He might, if he chose, clear himself from these charges by taking high moral ground—by saying that, inasmuch as the report did not clearly and distinctly implicate him in fraud, they had no right to lay the charges at his door. had no right to lay the charges at his door, or he might divert attention from those charges by attacks upon the character of his accusers. He would, however, take neither of these courses. He had no enmity against

the members of that committee—they had merely done what they supposed to be their duty; but, if they had the right to draw their dut; but, if they had the right to draw their inferences from the facts tuey had obtained, he had a right to meet and answer them. He read from pages 254, 255 and 256 of the report the charges that had been made of frauds in the purchase of arms, &c., and proceeded to explain that the State had bought one thousand Winchester rifles under the following circumstances: While the last Legislature was in session, Hon. Mr. Winchester came here and expressed with the Governor and General and arranged with the Governor and General Dennis, who was then chief clerk in the ad-jutant-general's office, for the purchase of some Winchester rifles. The first he had some Winchester rines. The first he had heard of it was the joint resolution introduced in the Assembly. The Governor had then ordered him to go to New Haven and contract for one thousand guns at thirty-line dollars each. He had nothing to do with the contract; that had all been arranged before between Dennis, Winchester and the Governor, and he did not know up to the present time whether Mr. Winchester had ever

present time whether all. Whitelesser has very been paid for them. As to the Springdeld rifles that had been altered, he had been or-dered by the Governor to go to Washington and draw the quota of war material allowed to the State. Each State was entitled by law to upplies for the State militia to the amount o seven thousand dollars per annum, but in the case of the Southern States no allowance was made for the years of the war. He had chosen pringfield muskets, which were charged at seven dollars each. He had drawn ten thous-and of them, worth seventy thousand dollars,

seven dollars each. He had drawn ten thousand of them, worth seventy thousand dollars, or ten years' allowance, counting forward from the time they were issued; and he wanted it understood that the War Department only furnished the ten years' supply in advance on the understanding that if South Carolina was ever going to need arms during the coming ten years it would be during the two years immediately succeeding that grant. Then he was ordered to have the Springfield muskets altered into breech-loading rifles at as low a price as possible. He had gone to New York, and he acknowledged ti for a military officer, he had very small acquaintance with military affairs, such as the prices of war material, &c. He had gone to the financial agent and asked him where he should go to get that kind of work done at the lowest rates, and he had been introduced, by Mr. Kimpton, to this C. H. Pond, of whom the report speaks. He got Mr. Pond's rates, and he nade contracts at those rates. He had never received any money for making those contracts, and he did not then know whether Pond had ever been paid for the contracts. He had never seen Mr.

lative endorsement

Thompson, P. P. Hedges and B. A. Bosemon, Jr., and the company is authorized to purchase and hold real or personal property to the extent of \$25,000.

was mainly a reiteration of the Governor's misdeeds, as charged in the report of the investigating committee, taking up the various points of the report and substantiating them with tresh testimony. On the subject of the sale of the Agricultural College land scrip, which, it will be remembered, was reported by Kimpton and the Governor as having been sold at seventy-two and a halt cents per acre, he said that he would prove that eighty-four or eighty-five cents per acre had been received for it, and he handed in to the speaker and had read by the cierk the following letters:

Beyond this amount of \$133,925, he knew nothing of any contracts with Mr. Pond, or anybody else, and as to the report of the joint special committee which swelled the amount to \$206,602 66, he knew not how it was made. In conclusion he said that he did not desire to exculpte himself at the avenue of the for it, and he handed in to the had read by the clerk the following letters:
CLEVELAND. OHIO, December 5, 1871.

Hon. J. B. Dennis, Chairman, &c., Columbia o excu'pate himself at the expense of the Governor, but he believed the Governor to be as innocent as himself in these transactions. as innocent as himself in these transactions. He had seen a letter in the Sumter News, copled from the New Yorker Staats Zeltung, in which the writer had said that the writer had conversed with Mr. Bowen, who had said that the recent vote upon the impeachment resolutions had been forced upon the House, because the Governor had threatened the speaker with yislong of the pentianillary. speaker with visions of the penitenitiary. He had shown this statement to Mr. Bowen, and he had denied having made the statement. He denied the fact and declared that as long as he had been the speaker of the House he had been the keeper of his own conscience, the Governor had not presumed to use any such language toward him, and he still believed that his ruling upon that occasion was he correct one.

the correct one.

This speech was replied to by Hurley and Bowen, who declared in effect that the adjutant general was not charged with fraud, but that, while he said the contracts made called for only \$133,000, there had been paid out on this account and charged on Kimpton's books. the sum of \$206,202 66. The fraud came in between Kimpton and Pond, and it was evident that Kimpton had over-paid the contracts to the extent of \$76,000, and had charged the

weapons, he could not see how their profit on guns was made. The committee had stated the cost of these arms and alterations, on pages 245 and 273 of their report, at \$206,-602 66, and they had said that this was in ad-dition to the amount paid for Winchester rifles. He submitted, in refutation of this charge, original copies of all the contracts he had ever entered into for the alteration of

arms and the purchase of ammunition, which

he said were on exhibition at any time in the adjutant general's office, and which were as follows:

system. \$4,425
For altering 10,000 cartridge-boxes. 11,500

Total.....\$133,925

For altering 5000 muskets on the Roberts

Mr. Wimbush to-day introduced in the Senate his bill to charter, in this State, the Raleigh and Air Line Rallroad Company of Rateign and Air Line Railroad Company of North Carolina. It incorporates the company, with the usual powers, and cuthorizes the construction of a railroad with one or more tracks from any point on the North Carolina line, where the road may enter the State, to such point on the boundary line between this State and Georgia, and near the City of August as the company may select. the locations of the company was select. gusta, as the company may select, the loca-tion of the railroad to be made on such route as the board of directors of the company, after proper surveys, may direct. They are also authorized to construct branch roads from the authorized to construct branch roads from the main track to any other points or places in the State, said branches not to exceed one hundred miles in length. The act also authorizes any incorporated city, town or village, which may be interested in the construction of the railread, or its branches, to subscribe to the capital stock of the company. Quite an important meeting was held last night of the Charleston delegation to consid-er Henrick's bill of abominations—the metro-politan police bill. Every member from Charleston was present, and all voted against the measure except Mickey, who declined to vote at all. Several members of the judiciary committee were also present, including Whipper, Bowen, Bosemon and others, all of whom promised to oppose the infamous measure. The bill will undoubtedly be reported unfavorably from the judiciary committe, and will

said that every member of that committee belonged to the Republican party since its inception in the State, and it might have been expected at least that as to the Republican officials, whom they were called upon to speak of, they would "be to their errors ever kind, and to their faults a little blind." They had, however, presented a voluminous report, civing, as well as facts and figures, a great its expense. So far as Hendricks's authorship and Jones's introduction of the bill are concerned, it is "a tale told the faults are concerned. It is "a tale tol tion of the bill are concerned, it is "a tale tole by an idiot to a fool." PICKET.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Washington, January 18.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th instant state that the Juarists occupied Oaxaca on the 4th, the Diazists retiring towards Puerte del Angel, whence they will embark for Mazatlan, where they will attempt to revive the zallan, where they will attempt to revive the waning revolution, the backbone of which has been broken. The government gains in strength, whereas the revolutionists lack concert. The revolutionary chiefs are quarrelling among themselves. The government General Rochdale was wounded in the battle of San Marco.

at San Mateo. at san mateo.

The annexation fever is prevalent among the people, but all the politicians are opposing the scheme. The government declines sending ministers to the United States, Spain,

tier. Aguas Callentes and Zacatecas are favorable to the government. At Matamoras the fortifications are being strengthened, and many timid ishabitants flee to the American

many timid landitants nee to the American side of the river, under the apprehension of slege by the revolutionists.

General Quiroga, the rebel commander, stated on the 10th instant that he was confident of ultimate success, as a wealthy and intelligent party of the country will aid the revolution against Jusrez as goon as there is a olution against Juarez as soon as there is a prospect of success. He claims that the church interests favor the revolutionists, and says that a centralized government is necessary for Mexico. He has plenty of men, but lacks arms and ammunition, which he hopes to obtain from the United States. He is anxious to obtain a quasi recognition from the American Government, and to enlist the sympathies of the American people. He expects soon to control the Rio Grande frontier, and will send commissioners to Washington, who will satisfy the American Government.

Cortina is still recognized as general in the service of Juarez, who is using dictatorial powers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 18. The President has directed the discontinuance of the military division of the South, and the commanders of the Departments o South and of the Gulf are ordered to report direct to army headquarters.

In the Senate, Carpenter made a strong

The science, Carpener made a strong speech against civil service reform.

The judiciary committee reported adversely on the request of female suffragists asking to be heard at the bar of the Senate. Adjourned to Monday, on which day amnesty comes up. Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate allow ing women to hold office in the territories of the United States on the same conditions as men; which was referred to the judiciary com-

The House passed several bills granting

NEW YORK, January 18. Stokes was brought to court in a close car-riage. The defence asked a postponement to Wednesday, which was allowed. The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank ontinues, and about two millions have been

paid out.

It is said the freight pressure by the Pacific Railroad continues, and has compelled the charter of another vessel to proceed via As-

THE INTERNATIONAL IN SPAIN.

The ministry have addressed a circular to the Governors of provinces directing the suppression of organizations connected with the Internationals.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Mikado's Desire to Americanize Japan.

The imperial Japanese embassy, consisting of Twakura, prime minister of Japan, coming as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipo-tentiary to the treaty powers; Kedo, a mem-ber of the imperial privy council and assist-ant ambassauor; Akabo, chief minister of

finance and assistant ambassador; Ito, assistant minister of public works and ambassador of the second rank, and Hama Gueki, assistant minister of foreign affairs and ambassa-dor of the second rank, arrived at San Francisco on Monday last on the steamer America. The ambassadors have with them twenty-six attaches, sixteen secretaries and interpreters, sixteen servants, and twen-ty-three Japanese students, who are bound for New York. This is the most important em passy ever sent from Japan, and comes for bassy ever sent from Japan, and comes for the surpose of conferring with the govern-ments of the treaty powers in relation to the revision of the treaties demanded to be made before July of the present year. Mr. Delong, the American minister, will reach Washington with the embassy. Hon. Charles W. Brooks, Japanese consul, also accompanies the embassy: Mrs. DeLong, the wife of the American minister, has in charge six Japanese girls of high rank who are to be educated in this

A late edict of the Mikado says : "My coun-A late edict of the minduo says: "my country is now undergoing a complete change from old to new ideas, which I sincerely desire. Therefore, I call on all the wise and strong minded to appear and become good guides to the government. During the youth time it is the government. During the youth time it is positively necessary to view foreign countries so as to become enlightened as to new ideas of the world, and both boys and girls, who will soon become men and women, should be allowed to go abroad, and my country will be benefited by this knowledge so acquired. Females have heretofore had no position socially, because it was considered they were without understanding; but if educated and without understanding; but if educated and intelligent, they should have due respect."

The embassy will remain in San Francisco eight or ten days, and then come East.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The California Assembly have struck the vords white and male from the attorney act. The Alexis hunting party killed twenty pair of American buffulo in one day. The steamer Importer sunk in Arkansas Fiver with a thousand bales of cotton for New

Orleans. The Importer is a total loss.

—The factions in New Orleans still maintain a parliamentary fight, and the militia and olice protect the approaches to the court.

—A fire on the Vicksburg Levee, between

A letter from Mr. John Thombsol, referent to by Mr. Lewis, was also read, saying that he had paid at the rate of eighty-four cents per acre for the land scrip.

At the conclusion of Whipper's speech, Gegeral Moses took the floor to defend himself from the charges made against him by the Joint committee as adjutant-general. He

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY. LOCKED IN A FREIGHT CAR. strange and Perilous Adventure of a Boy of Eleven Years.

[Correspondence of the New York Times] BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 10.

An eleven-year-old boy of this city, named Clarence Shanks, was made the involuntary hero of a most remarkable adventure a day or two since. He lives with his parents here, and was sent on an errand on Friday last with instructions to return home immediately. Beng a good and obedient boy, his parents nating a good and obedient boy, his parents naturally became alarmed when evening drew near, and he had not yet returned. Messengers were dispatched in every direction, streams were dragged, and every means taken to obtain a trace of the missing boy—all to no purpose. The search was kept up all night, and then given up in despair by the relatives and friends. The mother of the boy was almost crazed at his disappearance, and her situation was becoming alarming, when about seven o'clock Saturday evening the boy made his appearance. In an almost exhausted condihis appearance, in an almost exhausted condi-tion, and exhibiting unmistakable evidence of

sending ministers to the United States, Spain, Germany and Italy on account of the expense. The study of the English language is becoming general among the youths here. Fallures of merchants and manufacturers are reported. General Rocha, at the head of two hundred and fifty men, is marching rapidly on San Luis in order to save that city from the revolutionists. He will then proceed to the Rio Grande.

There is great rejoicing at Matamoras over the successes of the government forces, who have captured, besides Oaxaca, the City of San Luis Potosi. Five thousand government troops are under orders to murch to the frontier. Aguas Calientes and Zacatecas are favorable to the government. At Matamoras the fortifications are being strengthened, and language in the conjecture how far he would be a good chance to obtain a nice meal for some pet chickens of his at home, and he climbed into the car and commenced filling his pockets. While thus engaged the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened. The boy at once began to cry and shout to make his situation known, but to no purpose, and soon the train moved off. He says he first thought of the effect his disappearance would have on his parents, and then began to conjecture how far he would the new ould be a good chance to obtain a nice meal for some pet chickens of his at home, and he climbed into the car and commenced filling his pockets. While thus engaged the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened. The boy at once began to cry and shout to make his situation known, but to no purpose, and soon the train moved off. He says he first thought of the move the province of the car was suddenly closed and fastened the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened the door of the car was constituted to the constitution of the constitution of the car which was in a train at the field epor, and the pright o having endured great hardship during his two disappearance would have on his parents, and then began to conjecture how far he would probably be carried before he could make his presence in the car known. It was pitch dark in his moving prison, and he was bumped around on the floor like a ball at every jerk and lurch of the train, there being nothing to hold to. At times, he says, he would be thrown, with considerable force, against the sides of the car, and he has great bruises on his shoulders and hips as the consequence. Scratches on different parts of his person, and the presence of ugiy looking splinters, also Scratches on different parts of his person, and the presence of ugly looking splinters, also testify to the character of his experience on this part of his journey. The train, he says, stopped once before it made the stop when he was discovered, and he did all in his power to attract the attention of some one about the station. He shouted, pounded on the sides of the car, and fairly shrieked for assistance, but without the desired effect, and he was soon once more rolling and bumping about the car, on his way he knew not where. The train finally stopped again, and the young the car, on his way he knew hit where. The train finally stopped again, and the young prisoner ascertained from the movements about the station that some cars were to be switched out of the turn, and he says he prayed that his car might be one of them. His car was one of them, and

when it was placed on the switch he suc-ceeded, after lying there about an hour, in ceeded, after lying there about an hour, in attracting the attention of a man who was passing the car. He opened the door, and, upon seeing the poor boy covered with dust, in which the tears had cut deep traces down the boy's cheeke, 'rutally demanded, 'What the h-lyou doin' here?' Choking with sobs, the little fellow told his story, only to be informed that 'he'd better dig out, d-n quick!' He then went to the depot building and asked a boy what place he was in, and how far it was from Binghamton. The boy eyed him suspiciously a moment, and then told him he was in Barton, about thirty five miles from was in Barton, about thirty five miles from Bigghamton. It was after dark, and the un-fortunate Clarence was in an entirely strange

ommittee, and informed that they had found that he was mixed up in the transactions, and be had then and there asked them to make the fullest and most searching investigation of that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to that part of their work as an act of justice to the fullest and most searching investigation of that part of their work as an act of justice to the fullest and most searching investigation of that part of their work as an act of justice to the fullest and most searching investigation of that part of their work as an act of justice to the boy, who had told him where he was as to a road which went in the direction of high twen he would have been quietly sleeping in bed if home, he alteration of each of these guns had cost \$1656 more than the Remington Company charged for next at Atlanta on the first Tuesday in April.

The railroad Convention elected Thomas allen, president; Albert Fink, vice-president; F. A. Sheldon, secretary and treasurer. The alteration of each of these guns had cost \$1656 more than the Remington Company must sell very cheaply inasmuch as the guns that he got from the United States Government cost, including the \$7 charged by the government and the \$85 charged for alteration, only \$15 85, and if \$15 85 were \$1656 more than the Remington company charged for new weapons, he could not see how their profit on guns was made. The committee of the Herschel V. Johnson and Jackson the cruel rebuff of the trackman had disheart the chertile manufacture, but the full trackman had disheart the detriblement and the searching investigation of the tours as a road which went in the direction of high present in the trackman had disheart the detriblement and th place, without a cent to purchase a morsel to eat or pay his way back home. Moreover, the cruel rebuff of the trackman had disheart-

present unenviable situation. After waiking about two hours, and passing many houses where he could see the cheery lights and children playing within, bringing the burning tears afresh to his eyes, his strength began to fall him, and he knew he must lie down somewhere and sleep. It was very cold, and he was almost numb with exposure. Coming to a house where it seemed kind people must live, he made up his mind to go in aud beg a supper and a bed for the night. His hand was on the gate-latch, when a fierce watchdog came bounding at him and frightened him away. About a mile further on he came to a farm-house, near to which, along the road, was a small enclosure, in which was a haystack, and about it cattle feeding. The almost frozen boy crawled into the hay, and, although suffering from hunger, he soon fell

haystack, and about it cattle feeding. The almost frozen boy crawled into the hay, and, although suffering from hunger, he soon fell asleep. He was awakened once or twice by mice running across his face, and by cattle rubbing and pushing against the haystack. He awoke early on Saturday morning, and upon crawling to the ground he found that his feet were trozen, and he was so stiffened that he could scarcely walk. No one was stirring about the farm-honse. He breakfasted on raw corn. He met wagons on the road, but was overtaken by but two, and these were heavily loaded and their drivers walking, so he did not ask for a ride. He passed through many villages, but, although almost fainting with hunger, was not coursgeous enough to ask for a mouthful to eat. All day he journeyed along, suffering intense physical and mental agony, until, just after dark, the lights of a large town came in sight, and he felt it must be Binghamion. It was Binghamion; and about 7 o'clock he reached his father's house, more dead than alive. The boy tells his story

more dead than alive. The boy tells his story in a very touching manner. His extraordina-ry experience has prostrated him on a bed of ry experience has prostrated min on a bed of sickness, but he is rapidly recovering. Did David Copperfield's famous journey to his Aunt Betsy Trotwood's ever before find so hear a parallel?

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18. The barometer will probably continue fall-ing, with cloudy weather very generally east of the Missi-sippi, the lowest pressure passing nto Missouri, and northeastward to the lower late Missouri, and northeastwate to the lower lakes, accompanied by rain and snow; southeast winds, with threatening weather and rain, will prevail on the Gulf coast; and southerly winds veering to southwest throughout the Atlantic States, with anow in Middle and West-Dangerous winds are not antic

pated for this evening. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Piace of Observation.	Height of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga Baltimore Boston. Charleston. Onleago Oincinnail. Galveston. Key West, Fla Rnoxville, Tenn. Memppis, Tenn.	30.13 30.17 29.97 30.25 29.97 30.11 29.82 30.10 30.12 30.04	28 46 34 43 63 72 43 46	W	Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Light. Fresh. Gentle. resh. Gentle. Gentle.	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Thr'ng. Fair. Clear. Cloudy.
Mt. Washington. New Orleans. New York. Norfolk Philadelphia Portland, Me. Savannah st. Louis. Washington. Wilmington, N.C.	29.51 29.97 80.10 30.21 31.17 29.88 30 27 29.99 30.17	60 31 41 34 26 52 35 40	SE SW SW SE SE SE SE	Storm. Fresh. Gentle. Brisk. Fresh. Light. Light. Gentle. Gentle.	Cloudy. Fair. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy.

THE CIRCUS.-Haight & Co.'s circus and menagerie came yesterday morning, with the usual procession of plumed horses, and the Citadel Green was speedily occupied by their large pavilions, one for the menagerie, one for the museum and one for the circus. In the afternoon the balloon ascension took place on the Green, amid the cheers of crowds who had watched with eager curiosity the process of inflation, and was a ccess. The floating car rose gracefully and going aloft for a while over the city, de scended with dignity on one of the depot sheds of the South Carolina Railroad. In the evening the huge circus tent was crewded with spectators, who seemed as much delighted and applauded as lustily as if they had never seen a clown or a gymnast before. The riding was first-rate, and the Carroll family held the audience in breathless suspense as they performed their startling feats. At intervals during the performance the curious visited the menagerie tent, where an inspection of the royal Bengal tiger, the lions, &c., is well worth the price of admission to the circus. There is to be a performance this afternoon, and a grand spectacular exhibition as a farewell this evening.

Hotel Arrivals-January 18.

PAVILION HOTEL.

Geo. W. DeHaven and wife, B. W. Carroll, wife and two children. A. Miaco and wife, W. Miaco and wife, Jacob Haight, J. L. Mathison, Geo. H. Rice. M. Jones, George Wambold Harry Wambold, J. R. Hawkins, John Wilcox, J. A. Tuttle, B. S. Potter, James Essler, F. Sylvester, Sam Bryant, Wiley Hamilton, H. M. Smith, Frank Smith, Tom Bolus, Nobby and Garwood, Owens and Ghir, Kopps and son, Germinin and Weber, Hahn and Gurshot, Selbolt and Furman, Sower and Worland, Rose and Webb, Seals and Simon, Scott and Atkins A. Haight, wife and seven servants, Haight's Circus; J. J. Schipman, Florida; F. Elder, Winnsboro: Frank P. Beard, J. H. Attle, Columbia: J. F. Keeler, Pa.; Frank Glover, New York.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

W. Stevenson, Alken; W. Smith, Columbia; W. Clyburn, G. H. Cornelson, F. W. McMaster, J. D. Keith, S. G. Garner, W. H. Dowdy, B. L. Gilbert, Wilmington; Mrs. Mann, C. Campbell North Carolina; Mrs. S. R. Spaulding, Miss Spaulding, Miss E. Spaulding, T. M. Rhodes wite and sister, Boston; A. Burgess, F. B. Ho bart, J. W. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Per kins, Miss H. Perkins, C. A. Potter, S. F. Brown, New York; E. B. Canty, J. M. Canty, Camden; H. B. Cox, Philadelphia; A. Baldwin,

C. W. Henderson, W. McCloskey, Bome, Ga. A. P. Whitehead, Savannah; S. P. Worsham, Kentucky; R. F. Bond; New York; O. N. Talmage and wife, Savannah; B. F. Myers and wife, J. E. Britton, Columbia; A. H. Loring, wife and child Boston; Wm. D. Waters and wife, St. Helena; Miss E. T. Devereux, Mobile; J. B. White, Marion; W. S. Hartt, Geo. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Moran, New York; J. A. Sullivan, Boston; H. W. Blair, United States Coast Survey; Dr. Wilder, D. Thompson, J. G. Thompson, Beaufort.

> Sewing Machines. THE NEW IMPROVED

WHEELER & WILSON THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Between six and seven hundred thousand nov in use. Is the most simple, runs easier, and makes less noise than any other first-class Lock Stitch Machine. Does all kinds of work usually done by hand. Has better attachments for Hemming Frilling, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, Gathering &c., than any other Machine. These Machine are now offered for sale in this city on the LEASE PLAN, at Ten Dollars per month until paid for. Thorough instruction given, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Old Machines repaired and adjusted by a competent machinist. A few live men can find regular and profitable employ ment, either on salary or commission, by applying

early. Parlor and Salesroom No. 209 KING STREET. W. C. BRUCE, Agent. WHYTE & HARRAL, General Agents. dec 18

THE WEED F. F. SEWING MACHINE

as not yet become such a drug in the market as to require to be hawked through the streets or left at the residences against the wishes of the oc cupants. But my sales have not diminished, nor has the reputation of these Machines suffered by competition. Call and see them and you will be convinced of

D. B. HASELTON, dec20-1mo No. 307 KING STREET

NEW FASHIONS.

MENKE & MULLER MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 325 KING STREET. Invite attention to their large and splendid STOCK OF CLOTH,

CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS, &C. READY-MADE SUITS for all ages, from the

READY-MADE SUITS for all ages, from the smallest boy to the largest man.
Dress and Business Suits of all descriptions.
Elegant Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Derby and Piain Sack Suits, Fine English Walking Coats and Suits of all celors, Single and Double Breasted Black Prock Coats, Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Dress Pants, Velvets, Silks, Cloth, Castor Beaver and Cussimere Vests, manufactured under our own observation. We are therefore sure of a good fit and durable work.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with the finest selection of BROAD-OLOTHS, Doeskins, Castor Beavers, Chinchilla Diagonals, Meltons, and all styles of Cassimeres for Busines Suits. Velvets, Stils, Plush and Cash-mere Vestings. And a variety of hands me Pan-taioon Patterns, which we make up to order by measure at the shortest notice, and guarantee first class and proper workmanship.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Inneral Notices.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 5. A. . M .- An Extra Communication of Washington Lodge, No. 5, A. F. M., will be held at Holmes's Hall, corner of King and Wentworth streets THIS DAY, at half-pest 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the ast tribute of respect to our late brother, JAMES

By order W. M. T. E. STROTHER, Secretary.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equaintances of Rev. A. M. Christzberg, and of Mrs. ANNA E. CHRIETZBERG, are invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, at Bethel (M. E.) Church, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. jan19-

THE RELATIVES AND ERIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Miller, and of Mrs. Margaret Butler, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs MILLER, from her late residence No. 74 King street, This Morning, at 10 o'clock.

Obitnarn.

LYNAH.—Died, at Grahamville. On the 14th instant, ELIZA GLOVER, eldest daughter of the late Edward and Eliza Glover Lynah, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP OUTH CAROLINA, from New York, are hereby otified that she will discharge cargo THIS DAY 19th instant, at Pier No. 2, Union Wharves. Goods incalled for at sunset will remain on the whar t owner's risk and expense.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent.

25 CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 17, 1872 .- I would respectfully request the attention of those of our citizens that L-3 required to take out Licenses to the near expiration of the time limited by law. It is the interest and the duty of every member of the community to make every reasonable effort for the common welfare, and the prompt payment of Licenses and Taxes is the most necessary. Besides the law will be strictly enforced without any favor or distinction whatever, and the proper officers have been instructed to proceed at once, from and after the 21st instant, against all delinquents. It is unpleasant for me to be compelled to impose any enalties, but this friendly notice should be minded by all good citizens.

JOHN A. WAGENER,

CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 18, 1872 —Scaled estimates for repairs on City Hall, in accordance with report of Council Committee now on file in the City Engineer's Office, will be received at this office on or before Saturday, Jan-W. W. SIMONS, 1ary 18, at 12 M. jan15-mwf8 Clerk of Council.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY-SAVINGS DEPARTMENT .-Depositors are requested to leave their Books to e credited with the January Quarterly Interest due 1st proximo. All Deposits made on or befor the 20th January will bear interest from the 1st of

January. Interest Six Per Cent., compounded quarterly. F. A. MITCHELL, Cashier. dec22-fmw12

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF MERICA, ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 28, 1871 .- An Election for Directors of the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th day of January, 1872.

Polis open frem 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. WM. HANLEY, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY notified that any debts contracted by the crew of steamship FLORIDA will not be paid by either Captain or Consignees. A. TOBIAS' SONS,

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA - CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 8 BROAD STREET .- On and after THURSDAY 18th January, 1872, the regular semi-annual interest will be paid to depositors.

All interest not paid on the 31st day of January will be added to the principal of the depositor and will draw interest as If deposited on the 1st January. Depositors are requested to bring in their books, that the interest may be entered Interest is compounded quarterly, but payable as heretofore in January and July.

D. RAVENEL, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

THE CHARLESTON CHARITA. BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL RAFFLED NUMBERS. CLASS No. 304-MORNING.

18 38 54 9 45 20 24 63 65 49 74 -15 CLASS No. 305-EVENING. 22-77-15-45-11-17-20-14-25-42-24-As witness our hand at Charleston this 18th day of January, 1872. FENN PECK,

JAMES GILLILAND,

R. BRADLEY.

Clerk of Council.

Sworn Commis SCREVEN HOUSE.-NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED .- Major JOHN W. CAM-ERON has consented to conduct, and is duly ap pointed Manager of the SCREVEN HOUSE.

MCLEAN HAS IT! HAS WHAT? Why that beautiful set of TOY FURNITURE for Raffle, made by a Charleston man, and the list is filling up fast. No time to be lost if you want a

chance.

OFFICE OF THE CITY APPRAIS-ER. CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 1, 1872.—NOTICE.—This office will be opened from this date, and remain open until the 20th instant for issuing Licenses for the year 1872.

· WM. H. EASTERBY,

TO CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 18, 1872.-By action of City Council, January 9, the office of CITY TREASURER was declared vacant a d an election to fill the same ordered for regu lar meeting Tuesday, January 23. Applications to be handed into this office before 2 P. M. on that W. W. SIMONS. jan18-thtu2

DANCING SCHOOL, OVER KINS-MAN'S SALOON, BY MONS, BERGER, who is the only profestional Dancing Master in the city. Soiree as usual every SATURDAY, free to all pu pils. For particulars, apply at No. 332 King jan15-mwf8* street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world-per fectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unplea ant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, bu eaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Drug gists. Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York. jan23-mwflyr

PS ON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood re tored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treat ment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South oct12 Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dry Goods. &c.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW AND CHEAP

DRESSGOODS.

J. R. READ,

No. 268 KING STREET

Respectfully announces that he has just received a CHOICE LOT OF DRESS GOODS, to which

he invites attention.

COBURGS AND POPLINS, At 25 cents a yard, worth 35 cents. STRIPED AND PLAID DRESS GOODS, At 25 and 28 cents per yard, worth 371-2.

ALSO, This Day Received,

MEBINOS, ALL-WOOL SERGES, WOOL VELOURS, POPLIN MOHAIRS, And other DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS, at 450., 75c., and \$1 per yard.

RICH BLACK SILKS.

COLORED SILKS, IRISH POPLINS. BLACK DRESS GOODS, in great variety. REPT VELOURS, for Trimmings, both in Black,

> White and Colors. J. R. READ.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

NEW BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, Received per late Steamers.

STYLISH AND OHEA.P. have now the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORT-

ED STOCK OF CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS,

to, to be found in the city, all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES, for CASH.

J. R. READ.

HOSIERY! GLOVES!

RIBBONS, FANCY NECKTIES, Table Damasks, (very superior.)

Fine Towels, Napkins, Linens, Black Silk Parasols, (new.)

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS! FINE HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS,

BLACK DRESS TRIMMINGS! VELVET RIBBONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

READ'S

Lubin's Extracts, French Pomade.

No. 263 KING ST.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS

DRY AND FANCY GOODS

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

Are offering the GREATEST CHANGE OF THE

SEASON in order 'o make room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

cases 10-4 ALL WOOL BLANKETS \$3 75, worth \$4 50. cases 11-4 Superfine only \$5, worth \$7.

1 case Colored Opera Flannel 35c. White Flannels 20 per cent reduction.

cases Canton Flannel only 12c., worth 16c. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

1 case Black LUSTRE ALPAGA 25c. BALANCE OF DRESS GOODS. SILKS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, AT COST.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

2 cases of KENTUCKY JEANS 12c. 1 case Waterproofs, 6-4, \$1 10. Balance of Cassimeres, Beavers, Broadcloth, Doeskins, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

One thousand dollars worth of all colors TAR LETANS will be closed out at Importer's price.

Also a large assortment of SASHES, BOWS and

CARPETS! CARPETS!

The balance of our stock of CARPETS, RUGS

and DRUGGETS will be sold out at great sacri-

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., No. 244 KING STREET.