THE SEVERE WEATHER.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE COLD, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

The Cold in the City.

Saturday was the coldest day of the year. The thermometer at 8 A. M. stood five degrees below the freezing point, and had only returned to it at 10 o'clock. Almost every pool of water about the streets was covered with a thick crust of ice, which resisted the action of the sun until the day was far spent, and then quickly congealed again as the sun's rays were removed. Along the banks of the rivers the salt water also froze into a thick shelf of ice, extending in some places for ten feet from the shore. Through the marshes above the Northeastern Eallroad depot the falling tide left numberless snow-white canopies, some of them covering areas of many feet.

Yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer, the weather moderated somewhat; but early in the morning there was even more ice to be seen than on Saturday. Though the thermometer has not fallen at any time so low as on the 25th of December, 1870, when it stood at twenty at eight A. M., yet this spell of cold may, considering its duration, be regardes as the most severe that Charleston has experienced for thirty-five years. The reports brought by passengers on the South Carolina Railroad yesterday atternoon indicate that a thaw had commenced below Branchville, but that the ice stood firm above that point. The following is the range of the thermometer for the past two days : December 28th - 8 A. M., 27; 10 A. M., 32; 12 M., 35; 2 P. M., 39; 4 P. M., 86; 6 P. M., 35; 8 P. M., 34. December 29th-8 A. M., 32; 10 A. M., 34; 12 M., 43; 2 P. M., 44; 4 P. M., 44; 6 P. M., 41; 8 P. M., 39.

The Cold in Columbia. [SPECIAL TELHGRAM TO THE NEWS]

COLUMBIA, Sunday Night, December 29. We are still enveloped in snow, and the weather is intensely cold. Last night one more unfortunate was found by the police nearly frozen to death. Several parrow escapes are reported. All the railroad trains, with the exception of the Greenville and Columbia and the South Carolina, have been a long way behind time. The Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company had many miles of line between Branchville and Charleston broken down, but they succeeded this morning, about ten o'clock, in putting everything in working order again. There has been a great deal of amusement in and about the city today in the, to us, rather novel exercise of skating. Many sore bones attest the truth of the old maxim, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." Columbians cannot skate well.

The politicians, like everybody else, seem frozen up, and there are no new developments

The taxes are being hald in with reasonable rapidity, and there is a consequent increase of concluence and of comfort among the merchants and others who have made advances upon the credit of the State.

There is a general disposition among the people to place more reliance upon Cardozo than upon his predecessor, and to believe that so far as his individual power goes the public funds will be honestly managed. It is ramored that Attorney-General Melton and D. H. Chamberlain, whom he succeeded, are about to form a law partnership. QUI VIVE. The Cold in the State.

The day passenger train on the Wilmington Columbia and a ugusta Railroad did not arrive in Columbia un:il a late hour on Saturday.

Canse—the freeze.

Fisher's mili-pond in Columbia was frozen
on Saturday, and there was excellent skating
until the san came out and some of the skaters Mariboro, Union, Cheraw and the interior

diamal Christmas.

The Cold in Georgia.

The telegraph wires in several places be-tween Augusta and Atlanta, and between At-lanta and Chattanooga, were down on Christ-mas, having been broken by the weight of ice

Last Thursday night (says the Augusta

Last Thursday night (says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel) was one of the coldest nights ever felt in this latitude. Towards dark the wind rose and blew a heavy gale all night. The air was toy cold, the mercury went down towards zero, and everything molst was frozen hard as a film. About ten o'clock yesterday morning the clouds passed away and the sun came out, shiuing brightly and melting rapidly the ice and sleet upon the ground and houses. The weather has moderated a little, but at the present writing is still intensely cold.

The Bayannah News of 28th says: "There The Bayannah News of 28th says: "There

The Bavannah News of 28th says: "There was complaint among the vessels and at the presses under the bluff yesterday of the coarcity of negro labor. Many of the vessels were compelled to suspend discharging and loading on this account. The cold weather had a demoralizing effect upon the darkeys, and they would not venture from shelter, even to turn an honest penny."

The Cold in North Carolina. Snow on 27th at Wilmington, and the severest weather known there for years past.

The Journal thus speaks of the weather in Wilmington on Christmas: "Christmas day was certainly the most disagreeable of the three hundred and fifty-seven that had preceded it during the year. The day was unhered. ded it during the year. The day was ushered in by sleet, which fell until about ten o'clock, en it was succeeded by rain, and i dition of the streets can then be easily imag-ined. As may be imagined, there was no comiort anywhere else than by a good fire, and the streets were, therefore, almost entire-

NEW YORK, December 28. The weather is moderating slightly. There is considerable ice in the rivers and bay. The leading railroads have cleared their tracks, and regular trains will be resumed this after-

PHILADELPHIA, December 28. The weather is finer, the gale is subsiding and trains arriving regularly.

FORTESS MONROE, December 29.

The coldest weather is prevailing here that has of surred since 1857. Hampton Roads is full of floating ice.

The Cold in the West.

MEMPHIS, December 28.
The river commenced failing last night, indicating another gorge. The total loss so far will not exceed two hundred thousand doilars. A coal famine is apprehended. LITTLE ROCK, December 28.

The city is entirely out of coal. No trains from Memphis for three days.

SALT LAKE, December 28.

Twelve persons are missing from the Cotton-wood avalanche. The slide came from a mountain a mile distant with fearful speed. and wagons were carried away like wisps. The rains here and snow on the mountains continue. Trains are nine hours behind time.

OVER THE SEA.

BRUSSELS, December 28. The pieuro pneumonia is epidemic in the villages on the Russian and Beigian line. villages on the Russian and Begian line.

London, December 28.

Very Reverend Ramsey, Dean of St. John's Cathedral, Edinburgh, is dead.

BERNE, December 27.

Wilson is quite a young man, but one of much nerve and determination. He is from the western part of the State, and has been clerk-The diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Valican are broken off. The Papal legation at Luzerne will probably be abolished—the Charge D'Affairs and attaches having been recalled.

Bishop Quintard preached a most elo-quent sermon at Abbeville, in Trinity Church, on Christmas eve, on the text, "I have trod-den the wine press alone." The bishop was secompanied by General Kershaw.

TOPICS IN EDGEFIELD.

Weather and Crops-the New Railroad -Gin-house Fires--Long Leases, &c.

ELMWOOD, EDGEFIELD COUNTY S. C., (
December 25.

The ground is covered with snow that commenced falling last night about twelve o'clock, and continued up to to-day at twelve o'clock, which is the heaviest snow we have had this winter. The first snow fell about two weeks age, when the land was very dry and well frozen, which continued several days without melting; but, strange to say, did not leave much moisture; but since then we have had a superabundance of rain, filling all the water courses that have been dry for months past. Many mills have been ary for months past.
Many mills have been stopped for months past for the want of a sufficiency of water to keep them running, and many springs and wells were dry; but since then all have a suffi-

All the grain crops sown during the fall look well with but iew exceptions, where it is rather thin, owing to the dryness of the land, there not being a sufficiency of moisture to bring a full stand up. There have been mor ing year, and all have been put up in fine state of preservation, as the winter has been very favorable, none being the least injured where 1829 a Kentukian by the name of Emory brought into this county two thousand fine fat hogs, averaging over three hundred pounds gross, and offering them at two cents per pound. Finding no purchaser at that price, he concluded to have them slaughtered and baconed up, giving the persons doing the same the offal, viz: the backbones, spare ribs, heads, feet and leaf lard. The winter being warm, in fact so mild that the cotton stalks did not get killed below the surface of the earth, and many put out the following spring, the consequence was Mr. Emory lost all of his meat but a few of the sides.

I wrote to you some three years ago what over the to you some three years ago what would benefit Edgeffeid more than anything else at the present time, viz, a railroad running from Alken via Edgeffeid Village to Ninety-six Depot on the Columbia and Greenville Road, crossing the Augusta and Columbia Road at or near the Pine House Depot on the better word. Not much has been done. bia Road at or near the Pine House Depot on the latter road. Not much has been done, only talk and the granting of the charter by Legislature since then. The other day who should step in but Mr. E. Keese, with book in hand, for subscription to the said road, meeting with good success for the time he had been out, taking every house indiscriminately on the route from the Pine House to Edgefield village, and from there to Ningtrait Depot taking a width of there to Ninety-six Depot, taking a width of about ten miles all along the route. Mr. Keeso is a working man, and is getting many sub-scribers to this road, both white and colored, as I saw many thousands of dollars on his book, many et the colored people subscribing one hundred dollars, to be paid in work and cross ties. I think now the prospect fair to succeed. The people at Aiken should build the road up to the Pine House Depot, as it would not cost much to do this. There would be very little grading on this part of the road, t being very near level all the route. There have been about sixteen gin-houses

burnt in this county within the past six months—about half by accident and half by incendiarism. With these buildings there has been a loss of at least two hundred and fifty been a loss of at least two hundred and fity bales of cotton. The whole loss with ginhouses, screws, gin-heads, wheat ians and cotton will not fall short of sixty thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars will cover all the insurance. I think every planter should insure his gin-house with ten bales of cotton, and not keep more than this in the building at one time during the cotton season, as a planter told me the other day while he was ginning his cotton he came upon six matches just as he was pulling the cotton apart feeding his gin. Now perhaps if he had had a hired just as ne was pulling the cotton apart feeding his gin. Now perhaps if he had had a hired laborer to gin for him he would not have de-tected the matches in his cotton; consequently his gin-house and contents would have been ournt, as one match is generally sufficient to

There is not half the moving with the la borers that there was a few years ago, as many are leasing land for five years, giving say for thirty acres one bale of cotton weighsay for thirty acres one bale of cotton weighing four hundred ibs., fifty bushels of corn, and five hundred ibs. of fodder, each year for five years. This mode of employing them I think a great deal the best, as it will cause them to keep better fencing and improve the place more permanently.

SHOOTING AN OUTLAW.

The Robeson Gang Reduced to a Solitary Survivor-Andrew Strong Shot Through the Head, and Shot Dead-William Wilson the Man-The Body Taken toLumberton-Fully Identified -\$6000 in Rewards Earned

[From the Wilmington Journal.] One by one the band of Robeson County outlaws have dwindled down until there is now but one left of the entire formidable gang. For some time past Andrew Strong and Stephen Lowery have escaped the vengeance of the law, and have reigned unmolested over Scuffletown, but at length the former has been killed, and Stephen Lowery is the only one

left of the onlire gang. At Eureka, a small station on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Raliroad, in the heart of the Scuffletown region, and about neart of the Scametown region, and about eighty miles from the city, there was a considerable Christmas gathering of the clans of the outlaws on Thursday. Sieve Lowery was absent, but Audrew Strong was there with a number of his friends. About two o'clook of that day, while a number of negroes were in a store at the station, one of them stole a num-ber of locks and secreted them in his pocket. He was charged with the theft by a young man by the name of William Wilson, a clerk in the store, but he denied baving taken them. Mr. Wilson then put his hand in the man's coat pocket and drew forth the locks. The crowd soon afterwards left the store. About an hour after this Andrew Strong, who had evidently been dribking, came into the store and ordered Mr. Wilson to leave the county, swearing that if he did not he would kill him. The young man informed him that he would do so, when Strong left the store. About five o'clock he returned, more intoxicated than before, and repeated his command, telling Mr. Wilson that it he found him there at six o'clock the next morning he would cer tainly kill him. After saying this, the outlaw turned to leave the store, and, as he did so, Wilson raised a double-barrelled gun that was hand and discharged one barrel at at hand and discharged one barrel at the outlaw, planting eighteen buckshot in his neck and head. Strong fell with scarce-ly a groap, and expired at once. The fall of the outlaw at once spread consternation and dismay throughout the group of his dusky followers, but no attempt was made to interfere with Mr. Wilson. Had Steve Lowery been there it might have been different; but he was absent, and no attempt was made to rescue the body. Rhody Lowery, the widow of Henry Berry Lowery, the de-funct outlaw leader, and sister to Andrew Strong, sent in a deputation requesting that the body might be delivered up to her, but this was of course refused, intelligence being conveyed to them, at the same time, by Mr. Wilson, that he would shoot the drst man that dared to touch the body. Neverth less, for fear that a rescue might possibly be attempted, Mr. Wilson and a number of other gentlemen hast! ly placed the body in a wagon and conveyed it to Lumberton, arriving at that town about two o'clock A.M. The body was at once surren-dered to Sheriff McMillan, and was yesterday

-The Southern Standard, of Beaufort, says: "At Matthews' Bluff a meeting has been held in relation to the division of the county. Mr. H. C. Smart made a statement that Senator Smalls was in favor of it. This is decied. He is opposed to the division."

fully identified, whereupon the sheriff paid

over to the fortunate young man one thous-and dollars, the reward offered by the county for each of the outlaws, dead or alive. Be-sides this, is five thousand dollars to be paid

by the State, as the reward offered by the Governor, under authority of the Legislature

which can be obtained on application. Mr

western parks for some time past. The re-wards which he obtains for the killing of the outlaw will amount to quite a small fortune.

THE CARNIVAL OF FIRE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BURNING OF BARNUM'S MENAGERIE.

The Fate of the Wild Animals .- Their Conduct -- Those that were Rescued. The New York papers come to us laden with the hideous details of the burning of

Barnum's Museum and Menagerie in that city on Tuesday morning last. The World describes the scene at the burning building, the action of the men inside, and the animals, &c., as

Hardly had the alarm been given when those who were attempting to free the quad-rupeds in the menagerie were compelled to eat a retreat, the flames following them with beat a retreat, the names linewing them with lightling rapidity, while the smoke which proceeded from the overheated and rotten-woodwork of the basement was horribly sti-fling. With the eight men who were in the building came the largest of the two elebuilding came the largest of the two elephants, the baby elephant and the dromedary.
The larger beast on reaching the air threw up
its trunk, gave a sort of mourning snort, and
started up Irving place at a swift gait, and
was not captured till it had reached Seventeenth street, when it was secured and taken
with the two other lucky animals to Baraum's
stable in West Thirtieth street. As to the other animals, the carnivora and monkeys were in all probability smothered before were in an probability amothered whole being burned, as they cried but little. The giraffe, the other elephant and the camel did not fare so well. Stupefied by the smoke and together as the flames reached them, and one by one they fell into the fire, and for several minutes struggled fearfully against their fate. The elephantshowed signs of vitality ten minites after the flames reached him, and as the smoke litted, his huge carcass could be seen to heave like that of a whale at sea. It took the flames about a quarter of an bour to completely envelop the entire structure, and as

seemed to be lapped up. As engine after engine came rattling to the spot, gradually more slumberers became aroused. Those who still remained wrapped in slumber were finally called to sudden conin slumber were finally called to sudden con-sciousness by a strange, unearthly sound which, for the moment, seemed but the con-tinuation of a grisly nightmare. This wild, weird noise was the trumpeting of the two elephants who were saved, Jeannette and Gypsy, for eo long a time stationed in Central Park, where the little one, Gypsy, used to be such a perennial joy to children. They had escaped the flames, roaring and bellowing behind them, and ran in their clumsy, long-reaching fashion out into the street. When near the corner of the block they were joined near the corner of the block they were joined by one of their keepers, who, not daring to attempt leading them back the way they had come, guided them up the avenue and through Fifteenth street to Irving Place. Here they were picketed, and for some instants remained tranquil. Soon, however, their trunks were raised into the air, and their curious screams frightened all listeners.

Their keeper left them, went towards the burning building, and returned with a dog which had been accustomed to play about which had been acceptabled to play acceptants, leaping and wagging not alone his tail, but the whole hinder part of his body. Rubbing against the huge legs, which were about the same size as his own body, he gambolled around them with great apparent give at again seeing his playmates. Nor did the elephants seem less delighted; their small, keen eyes looked kindly upon him, their feet were moved cautiously, lest some injury should be unwittingly inflicted, and every now and then their trubs would gracefully be-scribe along, sweeping circle and solily stroke the sides of the dog. Near them was teth-ered the single camel, which had been brought out from the fiery lurnace, and be-fore long the three surviving animals of the large menugerie were led away to a place where the almosphere was betier suited to their comfort than was the cold, keen alrof a

winter morning.
In a conversation with the property-man of
the circus, the writer asked: "What was the
first intimation those in charge of the animals men who took care of the beasts, and about four o'clock this morning the tamer, Lion Charley we call him, who sleeps directly in front of the lions cage, was awakened by an awiul roaring. He raised himself up on his elbow, and saw the lions wide awake, and one of them dashing against the bars of the cage ran to the other end of the building. When they got there they found Camel Charley, the one who has charge of these animals and Coon—he's a darkey that takes care of the snakes, and sleeps every night on the top of the cage where they're kept—trying to put out the fire, which by this time had reached the giraffe's cage. While they were doing this, two went to work learing down, the bars as as to went to work tearing down the bars so as to let the animals loose. You can imagine how much the fire had gained when I tell you that much the fire had gained when I tell you that even the manes and tails of the giraffes were on fire. Well, they got the bars down and persuaded one of them to come out.—Tommy he was, our of the nicest, gentlest little fellows that ever was; you could lead him all over town with one end of a pocket-handker-chief in his mouth. But just as soon as he saw the fiames he wheeled right round and rushed back into the cage, and there they had to leave him. It is curious, but all animals except elephants are like horses, the scares them so that they don't know what they're about, and it's the they don't know what they're about, and it's the hardest work in the world to move them away. Then the fire ran on to the cage of the happy family, and all them were labbering and jump-ing and flying around inside, making a tre-mendous row. You see, the cages were made of pine wood, and the flames rushed over them in an instant. I was on the ground within ten minutes after the first alarm was within ten minutes after the first alarm was sounded, and aided to the best of my ability to rescue the animals, but the building burned too quickly for us." "Would you have let the lions and tigers loose in the streets." "Certably, though I don't know about the tigers, they are so treacherous that you can never tell what they will do. As to the lions, you know we have nets ready to catch them in as they come out of the care. So we should in as they come out of the cage, so we should have had no trouble with them. But we had not time enough to do anything, and some of us had to run for it pretty hard to save our-

ANOTHER NEW YORK FIRE.

Rescue of Sixty Girls from the Flames. The fire on Centre street, New York, on

Tuesday evening, which destroyed the sixstory brick building occupied by the New York Newspaper Printing Company and others, it is stated, originated by the accidental ignition of a benzine can on the third floor, used for job and newspaper printing. The flames spread so rapidly that the employees of the establishment were unable to save their personal property, and it is asserted

that several persons lost their lives.

The fitth and sixth floors are occupied by Anderson, Archer & Co. as a bookbindery. On these floors there were at work some six-ty girls, who were ignorant of the existence ly girls, who were ignorant of the existence of the fire until they were almost surrounded by the fiames. Two young men from one of the lower floors, who were aware of the perlous position of the girls, ventured, at the risk of their own lives, to rush up the stairs and give the alarm. Almost simultaneously with their alarm the fire appeared through the cracks of the fourth-story floor, and in an instant everything and everybody was thrown into the greatest excitement. Women and girls rushed through the building screaming fearfully, while others became unconscious and swooned away. The first impulse of the terror-stricken women was to rush down the stairway, but scarcely had they descended a dozen steps, before they were forced back by volumes of thick smoke. Those who were down on the lower steps attempted to turn back, but behind them was an army of em-ployees, who, in their haste to escape, threw themselves bodily down the stairs, and thus

compelled those beneath them to rush

rushed through the smoly passage-way, and finally reached the stairway almost suffocated. As they arrived at the third floor the flames could be seen hissing through the crevices of the doors and walls. The girls who had gone thus iar in their eagerness to escape from the flames, threw themselves down the stairway, alighting all in a heap at the bottom. At this place men were stationed, who, as soon as the affrighted girls landed on the second floor, picked them almost bodly in their arms and rushed down the stairway to the street. Many of them had sainted away. The flames had by this time enveloped the third, fourth and a part of the fifth floor. The stairway. Which was bulleard to be the color research. which was believed to be the only means o escape, was a sheet of fire, and the remaining While some of the girls escaped in the man-ner already mentioned, the remaining portion, who were compelled to turn back, rushed to the fifth and sixth floers and attempted to reach the roof. This was found to be impossi-ble, and many of them gave up in despair and sat down upon their stock awaiting their terrible doom; others rushed from window to window frantically crying for help, while the rest passed the short timeleft them in prayer. Every moment added to their danger, and inch by inch the fire approached nearer to them. Just as the flames were within a few Brandt, who was on the same floor,

CRIED IN A LOTD VOICE, "Girls, save yourselvet; I have fixed the fire escape." The sentence gave hope to the poor victims, and simultaneously with the ut-terance of the last word a rush was made, and in a few seconds three girls were alread; clambering down the iron ladder. Many of them were afraid to risk their lives on the rickety concern, and seemed disinclined to make ety concern, and seemed disincilised to make any effort, but as they cast a backward look at the flames they took courage and tollowed the others. Those who were most arraid John Brandt assisted down as best he could, and when they were safe he ascended for the others. When he last went up six were on the floor, three of whom came down with him. He then started for the others, but the flames from one of the other floors burst out, and he was compelled to turn back. What became of the three remaining girls is not known, but they are no doubt lost. Who they were is not yet known, but it is believed that Jenny stewart, aged twenty years, is one of them, as she had not returned home up to a late hour last night. A number of the men and girls were more or less injured, the majority of whom tell from the fire escape in their hurry

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Columbia fears that its gas supply will be cut off for want of coal.

Two hundred colored children enjoyed Christmas dinner at the arsenal in Beauf

—A hook and ladder fire company is about to be organized at Bennettaville.

—Louis Trumbley and William Alexander scaped from the county jall at Union Court house on the 18th instant

—George E. Tunbury has entered upon his duties as county treasurer at Union, in place of Thomas McNally, removed. —A new newspaper—The Progressive Age— is to be started in Newberry by Mr. T. P.

Silder.

—The "Fantastics" enlivened the streets of Beaufort on Christmas in spite of the bad - A fracas occurred between a number of

negroes in Alken on Christmas day, in which several of the participants were stabbed.

—The cantata and tableaux in the female college building at Due West on December -The tax for Richland will amount to

\$120,996 20. The State assessment is twelve mills, yielding \$98,396 96; county, three mills, yielding \$24,599 24. —A prominent dry goods merchant of Co-lumbia is distributing fifty cords of wood among the deserving poor, without distinction

of color.

The Greenville and Coumbia Rairoad is now in fine running trim, despite the heavy weather which has crippled nearly every road both North and South.

DOIN NORTH and SOUTH.

—D. A. Foskett, charged with the killing of Gulledge in the recent Granteville trouble, has been released by Judge Carpenter in Columbia on two thousand dollars ball. -The young ladies who took part in the

oratorio given on Christmas eve in Mariboro' were eminently successiul, and the entertainment was excellent and enjoyable.

Mr. Edward Stewart, of Mariboro', reof them dashing against the bars of the cage and shaking them. 'Shut up,' says he; 'what are you making all this neise about?' He was just turning over to go to sleep again when he saw the fre coming out of the boiler-room. So he jumps up and calls the other men—they were all in their shirts and drawers—and then ran to the other end of the building. When they could came! Custley the strength of the weather was uppropition; it was a handsome success, and bale of cotton falling upon nim, but he is improving, and it is hoped will speedily recover.

The ladies of Cokesbury gave a hot supper on the 18th for the benefit of the Methodist Church, and although the weather was unpropitions, it was a handsome success, and

unpropitions, it was a nadadome success, and netted near two hundred dollars. Another was to be given on Christmas for the benefit of the Masonic Female College.

—Enright, the soldler who was found nearly frozen to death in Columbia Christmas morning and college warrison at Columbia, but ing, was not of the garrison at Columbia, but of the post at Laurens, Captain B. B. Keeler, commanding. He died in the post hospital after being picked up, and not in the street, as

was first stated. was first stated.

An unfortunate occurrence took place at Greenville on the day after Christmas, in which Coon Ware was seriously and perhaps mortally wounded by Horace S. Martin, a printer. Full particulars of the affair have not yet come to light. Ware lies in a critical condition, and Martin is in jail.

The Columbia Phogaix announces the death on Thursday of Mrs. Mary Richardson.

She was a native of Horry, and was considered the oldest white person in Richland District more than ninety-nine years having rolled over her venerable head; in nine days—January

her venerable head; in nine days—January
4—she would have reached one hundred.
—The Columbia Union, speaking of the
State tax in Richland County, says: "The
rates of levy were received on Monday, and
the collection of taxes was commenced on
Thursday of this week. The property-holders are paying their taxes with reasonable prompt-ness. Dr. John T. Darby, of this city, has the

merit of being the first one to pay up and get his receipt."
—The Columbia Union says it was rumored there on Fridsy that Adjutant General Purvis there on Friday that Adjutant General Parvis might cause the arms of the several companies of the National Guard to be turned in for the purpose of making a proper laventory of the same, after which it might be required of captains to enter into sufficient bond for their proper care and keeping. It is stated that the manner of giving them out to the men of the companies has not proved a good one; that in every instances the men have disposed that in some instances the men have disposed of their arms for their own personal benefit. A national bank has been organized in Anderson, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and it is expected to go into operation by the first of January next. The following officers were elected: Joseph N. Brown president; James L. Orr. J. P. Reed, O. H. P. Fant, W. S. Sharpe, B. F. Crayton and J. W. Norris, directors; J. A. Brock, cashier. It is not known yet whether or not the two banks (the State Savings and Insurance, and the National,) will be consolidated; but it is hought both will continue. The large amoun of business transacted in Anderson certainly warrants the continuance of both.

-Comptroller-General Hoge has given his opinion regarding an application made by school commissioner Edwards, requesting Auditor Calnan to levy a special tax of one mill for school purposes—the several trusteen having falled to arrange for the district tax Mr. Hoge says it is the duty of the county au-ditor to levy a local tax, and of the county treasurer to collect the same; but the request in question is not a proper order upon the ounty auditor, nor has a county any authori-

in question is not a proper of the dood and county auditor, nor has a county any authority of law to order any tax levied, except such as is voted by the inhabitants of school districts at a legal meeting, and certified by the district school trustees to the county school commissioner.

—The assessment divisions, comprising the third internal revenue district—fifteen counties—have been rearranged, whereby only three assistant assessors are now employed, each having five counties, instead of five each with three counties in their division. Mr. G. A. Daring has the charge of the first division, composed of the counties of Richland, Lexington, Edgefield, Fairfield and Chester, with his office located in Columbia. Mr. Dennis, of Newberry, has, charge of the second division, composed of the Counties of Newberry, Union, Laurens, York and Abbeville. His office will Laurens, York and Abbeville. His office wil or remain in their perlious position to be roasted alive. Some who were more daring risked the only chance placed before them, and, covering their faces with their aprons,

THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE

The Scene of Operations-The Wild Vantage-Ground of the Redsking. [From the Oregon Herald.]

It is possible that very erroneous impressions may get abroad in regard to the recent trouble with the Modoc Indians in this State, and such impressions may have the tendency to retard immigration. With a view to correct any such false notions, it may be proper to state that the disturbances occurred upon the extreme southeastern frontier of Oregon of the State, where the country is very soarse ended with the killing of quite a number of hardy pioneers, probably some twelve or fit-teen excellent men, whose; loss must be severely felt by those infinit settlements; but t does not in any degree affect the peace and good order of the other portions of the State. The disturbance—war it cannot properly be called—was entirely local, affecting only the Link River and Klamuth Lake region. The origin of the trouble, as we understand it, is about as follows: A region of country in the southeast part of the State, called the

Klamath reservation, had been assigned by the government to the occupancy of the Mo-doc Indians. Here the government had made liberal provision for the accommodation of ization and to the adoption by them of habits of industry. The Molocs, it seems, were averse to going on to the reservation, preferring the idle, vagabond life which they had been accustomed to lead. They were on friendly terms with the few settlers in that they should be made to occupy the reserva-tion assigned to them. Their reluctance was from assigned to them. A very reinteract was borne with for a considerable time, until finally imperative orders came from Washing-ton that the savages must be taken to their suffice, and guarded there. Persuasion was used, but without avail. Finally, a company of United States troops was ordered to the camp of Scar-faced Charley, a chief of the tribe, with directions to remove him and his people forcibly it they refused to go peaceably. And here, it seems to us, without intending any capilous criticism of any tending any capitous criticism of anybody, a serious mistaite was made. The
troops from Fort Klamath, ordered to
this duly, were entirely too few in
number to carry out the order, if force should
be required. But it was supposed, doubtless,
that the Indians would not be so mad and
reckless as to attempt for tible resistance. They
did, however, resist. When the officer in
command, with his troops, came to Charley's
camp, he first tried persuasion; and finally,
when the Indians saw there was no other alternative but to fight or comply, they madiy ternative but to fight or comply, they madly and foolishly decided to fight. A skirmish en-sued, in which some Indians were killed, and they, Indian-like, communeed to massacre the unsuspecting and defenceless settlers, whose isolated habitations favored the Indian pur-pose. Of course the warfare is of short dura tion. Troops from other stations were quickly massed in sufficient numbers to protect the
settlements, and the settlers themselves,
aided from other parts of the country, were
quite competent to their own protection. The duite competent to their own protection. Indians, quick to strick, were able, however to perpetrate their muriers upon unsuspecting families before they could be arrested. The result will be that the Indians will now be forced upon their reservation and competition to the control of the con pelled to stay there, under an adequate guard of government troops. Tols will be very

speedily done.

The following is a description of the lava bed country, and which is likely to be the scene of the Modoc operations: It is located on the southern shows of Tule Lake, and is situated wholly in Carrier in a just south of the Oregon boundary line, containing an area of the containing and area of the con ten miles square, all cut up with fisures and deep gulches, and about ding with large caves, the largest cave being that known as Ben Wright's cave, said to contain fitteen acres of open space under ground, to which there is a good spring and many openings by which a man can crawl through, the main entrance being about the size of a common window. The guiches and crevices range from a few feet to one hundred feet in width, and many of them one hundred feet deep. The Indiana can travel all through this lava country by trails known only to themselver, and stand on binffs over a person one hundred feet beneath, where it would require a long journey to go to them. In this lava bed are also small flats luxuriant with bunch grass, where cattle fine great trouble in reaching by long, circultous travel over rough lava rocks, while on the outskirts of the lava bed may continually be found a large amount of stock, the cattle range being unsurpassed. The Indians can see every one coming in five miles off without themselves being een. They can also let their pursuers come within a few feet of the bluff and shoot down, retiring if necessary to other similar bloffs.
As to food, the Indians can find all they want As to food, the Indians can find all they want of cattle in and around the lava bed, and can also go ont in the lake in canoes to fish or shoot game. The only thing they now lack for a long slege will be ammunition for their guns; but they will make arrows instead. Those pursuing will have to follow the Indians on foot, and in joirneying through these guillies and crevices to hunt them must expect to find the Modecs on the high bluffs above them on every point, or making their way through concealed passages to secure hiding places. It will require the greatest cuoning and strategy to capture or extermi-nate the Modocs in this lava section, notwithtanding their insignificant numbers.

THE DANCE OF THE LUNATICS.

A Queer Engertainment.

[From the Columbia Union.] Thursday night the first of the hops for the season yearly inaugurated by Dr. J. F. Ensor, superintendent of the State Lucatic Asylum, was given. The inclemency of the weather was given. The inclemency of the weather kept away many luvited guests, yet there were enough present to make an agreable party. The enjoyment of the occasion was uninterrupted. The music was furnished by the institution. Seventy-five of the patients were present, and entered into the festivities with much zest; not a word or action by them was out of place, and the accuracy of their with much zest; not a word or action by them was out of place, and the accuracy of their movements in going through the various figures of the dance, surprised all. Many of them walized well, and they all appeared to view the occasion with great relief and satisfaction. The promptness and delicacy which characterized their selection of partners, and the politeness of them towards each other, as well as towards those with whom they came in contact, might be envited by circles claiming more reason, and was an endorsement of the more reason, and was an endorsement of the patient care and hard toll of the officers in patient care and hard toll of the officers in charge at the Asylum, under every difficulty, for the benefit of their suffering fellow-beings. The dancing was kept up to a reasonable hour, the guest joining freely in the same, contributing much towards breaking the monotony of the lives of the patients. Other similar occasions are to follow at convenient and stated times, when cards of invitation—which the experience of past seasons has suggested to be experience of past seasons has suggested to be for the best-will be issued. Those people who may receive them should not fall to add their presence for the good of the patients and the pleasure of themselv ... THE LOUISIANA APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, December 28.
The appeal of the New Orleans committee to the people of the United States has been printed in phamplet, with an appendix quoting the law bearing upon the case. They will appendix Congress for a committee of the control o memorialize Congress for a committee of investigation, upon whose report they hope that body will devise some means of relief for NEW YORK, December 28.

The sub-committee of the Louisiana delega-tion visited many of the prominent merchants of this city yesterday, with a view of pro-curing some action in behalf of the Louisiana omplication. NEW OBLEANS. December 28. Governor Warmoth's private secretary says the statement published in Washington to the effect that the Governor had abandoned the

contest and advises the Legislature not to meet on the 10th of January is untrue,

THE FLOODS IN GEORGIA.

Rise of the Etowah, Oosterau's and Coosa Rivers-Large Tracts of Country Submerged-The Railroads Wash ed Away-Destruction of Property. [Correspondence of the Atlanta Herald.]

Kingston, December 24.
Your readers have but little idea of the ex tent and destructiveness of the late flood in Etowah and the Oostenaula and Coosa rivers, and more especially of Euharlie and other creeks flowing lute these rivers. For five days previous to the hard rain on Mo day

days previous to the hard rain on Morday night it rained unceasingly, and on Monday it simply poured in torrents.

Here, at Kingston, the small creek that flows by this place rose so rapidly that persons occupying the railroad shantles had to swim for their lives. In one lostance, I am told, a little boy woke up and said to his father that the bed was wet, and the father, or resolution out the hand struck it resistet. on reaching out his hand, struck it against a floating plank, which proved to be part of the floor. He at once jumped up and waded out, neck deep, with his children. Mr. P. C. Har-

neck deep, with his children. Mr. P. C. Harris had fifteen bales of cotton floated from his gin house, and barely had time to save his mules and other stock from drowning.

The Rome Bailroad was washed up in several places, and for five days no trains could pass. The Selma, Rome and Dalton Road has been literally washed up for miles, and I learn from General Pennington that in places where water was never known before, that it was eight feet deep. At Bockmart the damage was considerable. The banks of the Etowah are so high and the stream is so rapid that but little damage, if any, was done to farms on this river, except near Rome, and there they were simply overflowed by back water, which benefits rather than injures. The Rome Road has been repaired, and trains are now running, and also irom Rome to Dalton; but on the line towards from Rome to Dalton; but on the line towards Selma the damage will not be repaired for several days. If the Oostenaula had risen as rapidly as the Etowah, the damage to Rome would have been heavy; but as it is, there was but little harm done, except to make an everlasting quantity of mud.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

Athens is about to erect five blocks of business houses.

—Dr. P. M. Rollock, a prominent citizen of Savannah, died in that city on the 25th inst. James E. Greer was shot and killed in

James E. Greer was snot and killed in Macon on Christmas Eve, by his brother-in-law, N. C. Akridge.

— burgiary was committed in Savannah on Christmas day, and the perpetrator treaved himself to sixty dollars as a Christmas present. -Mr. Littleton Ivie, his daughter and two grand-children were drowned on the 27th inst.

in Little river whilst attempting to cross that stream in a wagon.

—At Eatonton there are three sisters (triplets) thirteen years old, as pretty as rose buds, as livily as crickets and as like as three

There were some scenes enacted on Christmas morning in Savannah on Whitaker street similar to those which took place in this city in King street on Christmas Eve, as reported in THE NEWS.

— A trotting match for five hundred dollars a side will probably come off in a few days at the Thunderboit track, near Savannab, between the well known horses Nick King and

Dandy.

—The Masons of Augusta celebrated the festival of St. John the Evangelist on Friday evening last by the installation of the recently elected officers of Webb Lodge and address from John S. Davidson, Esq., and a banquet at

-A melancholy incident occurred in Christ Church in Savannah, on Christmas day. The rite of condrmation had been administered to several candidates, amongst whom Elizabeth Spencer. This young lady died su

Elizabeth Spencer. This young lady died suddenly of disease of the heart a moment after the sacred rite was administered.

The result of the coroner's inquest in the case of the policeman who was killed in Savanuah last week throws no light upon the matter. The verdict simply recites the fact that the dead man came to his death by a shot from a pistoj held in the hands of the liver one and this way what every one knew ing one, and this was what every one knew

—Tallahassee has elected a Radical Mayor and eight Radical Aidermen. —The defalcation and flight of the city trea-

surer of Jacksonville has left the finances of that place in a bad way. —Quite a large fire occured in Tallahassee on the 22d. Mr. Lamb, Damon & Bros., and -The United States Marshal of Florida has

been ordered to sell the Pensacoia and Mobile and the Tallabas-ee Ballroads. North Carolina.

The sale of the Western North Carolina Rallroad, which had been advertised to take place on the 31st instant, has been postponed for sixty days.

The bill for the incorporation of the New

York, Norfolk and Charleston Bailroad has passed both houses of the North Carolina -A fire broke out in Wilmington on Thurs day night last, in a brick building at the cor-ner of Market and Second streets, and dener of Market and Second streets, and de-stroyed four buildings, furniture, stocks of goods, &c. Aggregate loss about \$30,000. —Robert S. Hughes, who has, for some time past, been employed as telegraph re-pairer, on the lines between Wilmington and Columbia, was killed on Monday night at Mar's Bluff, being run over by a passing train.

SEEKING FOR THE SEA.

CINCINNATI, December 29. The vote an horizing the city to issue a million dollars worth of bonds to aid in building the Cincinnati and Chesapeake Baliroad, has been carried by a seven thousand majority.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The New York Bank statement shows s gain in reserves of nearly \$750,000.

—Arrivals in New York from Enropean ports report tremendous seas for the past ten

days.

The government sells a million of gold and buys a million of bonds each week in

Special Notices.

POFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, DEC. 28, 1872.—The Board of Directors of this Company having declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, the same will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of JAN-UARY, 1873.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 2d of January, 1875. W. J. HERIOT,

Secretary and Treasurer. dec28

DE CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-TER-NATIANS' CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—A perfectly clear preparation in one bottle, as easily applied as water, for restering to gray hair its natural color and youthful appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to promote the growth of the hair and stop its falling out. It is entirely harmless, and perfectly free from any poisonous substance, and will therefore take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia's have been sent us from many of our most promi nent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are objectionable, CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soil the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the best dressings for the bair in use. It restores the color of the hair "more perfect and uniformly than any other preparation," and always does so in from three to ten days, virtually feeding the roots of the hair with all the non ishing qualities necessary to its growth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the hair more positively than anything else. The application of this wonderial discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the hair a pleasing and clegat appearance. Price \$1 a bottle.

ARTHUR N. TTANS,
Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. For sale by the Agent,
No. 131 Meeting atreet, Charleston, S. C. decid-mwf imode.

SANDERS—CARDELL,—On the 9th of October, by the Rev. McUonell, G. W. K. SANDERS, Of Charleston, to Miss A. M. CARDELL, of Savandah.

lo cards. CUMMINGS—MAULE,—On Tresday, December 24, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, Orangeourg, 8, 0., by the Rev. J. D. A. Brown, Mr. I. S. CUMMINGS to Miss RATE M. MAULE, eldest daughter of the late C. S. Manle, of Charces-

SMITH—HARLAN.—At Union Courthouse, S. C., December 17, by Rev. J. Gibbs, Mr. H. A. MITH to Mist M. A. HARLAN.

SANDFRS-HUMPBRIES.-In Union County, December 19, by Rev. J. Glbbs, Mr. JOSEPH SAN-DERS to Miss JOSEPHINE HUMPHRIES.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.-ALL PARTIES HAV-NG Bills against Steamers RELIANCE AND LOU-ISA are requested to present same by 1st January, to the Agent, SHACKELFORD & KELLY. North Atlantic Wharf. A. MORGAN.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP OUTH CAROLINA, from New York, are notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 2, Union Wharves. All Goods remaining of the dock at sunset will be stored at owners' risk

WM. A. COURTENAY, and expense. CONSIGNEES PER MERCHANTS' LINE Schooner B. N. HAWKINS, from New York, will send to Adger's North Wharf before sunse

or Goods will be stored at their risk and expense

ROACH & MOFFETT,

No claims allowed after Goods are removed.

CARD OF THANKS, THE loers and members of the Stonewall Fire Enzine Company desire to return their thanks to dessrs. A. T. SMYTHE and W. B. MINOT for rereshments fornished at the fl e in Legare street n the night of the 27th instant. " WM. G. MILLER, Secretary.

ATA CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED egs to return his thanks to the officers and memers of the Fire Department and the officers and privates of the Police Force for their untiring exertions, valuable and faithful services, rendered nany friends for their assistance kindness and W. B. MINOTT. dec80-1* TO ONE AND ALL.-ARE YOU

ffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, & safe and efficacions remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the nedical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all Druggists. DISTRICT TAX NOTICE -OF-

FICE OF COUNTY TREASURER, FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 28, 1872.—In compliance with instructions from the County Treasurer of Charleston County, the undersigned will be at the above named (mce from the first to the Afteenth of January, 1878, inclusive, to collect the State and County TAXES of 1872 for the Pirth Tax District, according to the rates of levy as already notified by the Coun-MOULTON EMBRY, ty Treasurer. Deputy Tax Collector.

For the Fifth Tax District. OFFICE OF COUNTY TREAS URER, FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. U., DECEMBER 27, 1872.—In accordance with Office will be open for the Collection of the Taxes

of 1872, State and County, on the first day of January, 1873, at the following rates of Levy: To meet appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872..... 5 mills on a dollar

For payment of dedciencies for the fiscal year ending Cotober 31, 1872..... mills on a dollar For support of free schools 2 wills on a dollar For county purposes...... mills on a dollar

Poll tax one do lar per capita. All taxes not paid on or before the 16th day of January, 1873, will be liable to an addition of 20 per cent. penalty. . WM. GURNEY.

County Treasurer Charleston County. dec30-mwf3

TAXES .- STATE AND COUNTY TAXES .-- COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COURTHOUSE, WALTERBORO', S. C.-Notice is nereby given that this office will be open for the receipt of the State and Coun'y Taxes for the ear 1872 on the 30th day of December, 1872 All taxes not paid on or before the 16th instant, will be liable to a penalty of Twenty per Cent.

All Rest and Personal Property is charged with twelve (12) miles on the dollar for State purposes, and three (3) mills on the dollar for County pur-The Treasurer will visit the following named

places in the County to facilitate the collection of Taxes, and on the days named below the office in Walterboro' will be closed: George's Station, January 6 and 7. Ridgeville, January 8.

Summerville, January 9. Adams' Run Depot, January 11. Smoke's Cross Roads, January 13. Bell's Cross Roads, January 14. JAMES W. GRACE, Treasurer Colleton County. decso-6

OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY AILWAY COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., DE. EMBER 27, 1872.—Sealed Offers will be received up to 12 M. on Wednesday, 1st proximo, for purchase of the MANURE from the Company's Stables, Shepherd street, for the year 1878. For particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Broad EVAN EDWARDS,

Secretary. THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 27, 1872.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend upon the Capital Stock of this Company of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, for the past six months.

The same will be payable at their Banking Hall, No. 17 Broad street, on and after THURS-DAY, 2d of January, 1878.

F. A. MITCHELL. dec28,30-jan1.8.6.8

PALMETTO GUAED RIFLE CLUB. The Members are requested to call at Messra. BROWN & JOHNSON'S Hat Store, King street, opposite Hasel, and have their measures taken for he New Hats, where a sample can be seen.

dec5 DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE MAKES man sixty years old look as if he was but thirty. It can't be detected. Sold by all druggists.

de027-804W BELL SCHNAPPS, DISTILLED by the Proprieters at Schiedam, in Holland. An nvigorating Tonic and Medicinal Beverage. Warranted perfectly pure, and free from aldeleterious substances. It is distilled from Barley of the finest quality, and the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and designed expressly for cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Rheunatism, General Debility, Cartarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and all der, Pains in the Back and Caronian, it gives relie, in Ashma, Gravei and Caroni in the Bladder strengthens and invigorates the system, and is a certain preventative and cure of that dreadful scounge, Fever and Ague.

OAUTION !—Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S BELL SOHNAPPS."

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothe-

caries.
HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers.
Office, No. 18 South William street, New York,

The Cold at the North.