The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME III....NO. 379.] CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. [PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Europe by Steamer.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The steamship *Australasian* from Queenstown, on the 21st ultimo, has arrived. The steamer *Midway*, connected with the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, arrived at Midway on the 20th ultimo, with her propeller broken.

The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be very large.

The cattle plague has almost died out in England.

A Paris correspondent says that the Empress CARLOTTA's malady commenced on her visit to Nazare, where she talked about the immense responsibility she had assumed.

The famine continued in India, and cholera had appeared in the famine districts.

Slave Trade in the West Indies.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The steamship *Eagle* has arrived with Havana dates to the 27th ult. There were well authenticated rumors during the past week of the landing of a cargo of negroes near Incora and Cardenas. The Governor-General has sent officers to investigate the matter. The U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, with Admiral PALMER on board, was at Havana on the 28th ult. The Government agent commissioned to buy the monitors of this Government, is among the passengers by the *Eagle*.

The Fenians.

TORONTO, November 1.—The trial of eight Fenian prisoners has been postponed until the second week in November, to allow their counsel further time to procure evidence. The Crown's counsel stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial of the others at present.

Canadian Cabinet.

OTTAWA, November 1.—An informal meeting of the cabinet took place yesterday. It is understood that the Ministers will proceed to Montreal and hold their regular session there, commencing tomorrow.

Georgia Legislature—The Governor Opposes the Constitutional Amendment.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 1.—The Legislature met to-day. The Governor's message strongly opposes the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and says that it is equally novel and unjust. He computes the funded debt of the State at $5,840,000, and says that the planting interest of Georgia can never be what it once was. He deprecates the oppression of debtors by creditors. The message is very long, and mostly devoted to State topics. The Speaker of the House opened the session with a speech opposing the Constitutional Amendment, which was received with applause.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners to be Removed.

BALTIMORE, November 21.—The Governor decided this morning to remove the Police Commissioners. He says that if necessary to enforce the decision, he will call on the United States Government for troops. There is great excitement on the streets, and there are indications of trouble.

The Baltimore Difficulty.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—It is not yet ascertained who are to be the new Commissioners. It is rumored that a new police force is already organized and will make its appearance in the course of the day. The old Commissioners have their full force out, and will resist the demand of the new force for the surrender of the station-houses, marshal's office, &c. A body of four hundred dismounted U. S. cavalry, who arrived here yesterday to embark for Texas, are now at Fort McHenry, and rumor says they will be detained here in case of emergency. There is considerable feeling manifested, some approving and others bitterly denouncing the action of the Governor.

Generals GRANT and COMSTOCK have arrived in town.

Seward's Family.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Secretary SEWARD, with nearly all his family, left here yesterday evening to take the remains of his daughter to Auburn.

Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Mr. BOGY, the new Commissioner for Indian Affairs, assumed the duties of his office to-day.

Death of Senator Wright.

NEWARK, N. J., November 1.—Senator WRIGHT died at 9 o'clock this morning.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Gold 47¼. Exchange 109¾. Cotton dull at 38½@40¼. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn 1@2 cents lower. Pork lower. Lard dull.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton firmer on reports of frost in Georgia; sales 3500 bales. Middling 39@41. Flour quiet at $12.80@$17 for Southern. Sales 300 bbls. Wheat quiet. Corn 2@3 cents lower. Oats lower. Pork lower; sales 5300 bbls. Mess, $34@$34.75. Lard lower. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Turpentine 85@87. Rosin $5.62@$13.50. Gold 47. Fives 110½. Tens 100¾. Treasuries 106.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, November 1.—Cotton sales to-day 600 bales. Middlings 35 to 35½. Demand limited. Market dull and in favor of buyers.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 2500 bales. Louisiana fair Sugar 16¼. Molasses 97½. Corn $1.25 to 1.30. Pork dull at $33.50. Gold 48¾.

"HENRY WILSON" ON THE SITUATION.—A Boston dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

Senator Wilson, in his speech at East Boston on Saturday night, said that the loyal States would stand on the Congressional Amendment, and the South would have to adopt it or stay out of Congress; and if they did adopt it, he was not so sure some of them would be admitted in a hurry.

A curious horse case has been tried in Paris. Count Edgar de Praslin lately bought a hack of Toney Montel, the well-known Champs Elysees dealer for £140; but the next day, when its hoofs were washed, it was found that they were full of holes and creases, which had been cleaverly plugged with tar and caoutchouc, and then finished off with black varnish. Montel unsuccessfully pleaded the usage of the trade; he was sentenced to take the horse back, refund its price, and pay all the expenses and costs of the suit.

The Lowel Citizen says that Lawrence is lively, Haverhill is overrun with orders for boots and shoes, Dover looks pleased, Salmon Falls is large enough for a city, Exeter is old but reliable, New Markets and Berwicks are busy, and that Saco and Biddeford are rivals in good looks.

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION OF CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

BASIS OF ORGANIZATION.

Whereas many of the survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy from the District of Charleston are disabled, by wounds received and disease contracted in the service, from earning a livelihood for themselves and their families, and many widows and orphans are left destitute of supplies by the death of their husbands and fathers during the late war; and it is a sacred duty incumbent upon those of the survivors to whom the God of Battles has spared sufficient health and strength to labor, to share their means, however small, with such of their more unfortunate comrades who still suffer and languish, and to assist, as far as possible, the widows and orphans of their deceased fellow soldiers: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy, residing in Charleston District, do hereby resolve ourselves into an association for the purpose of assisting our comrades who are unable to labor for their living by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the discharge of their duty.

OFFICERS:

Col. PETER C. GAILLARD, President.
Com. D. N. INGRAHAM, First Vice-President.
Gen. JAMES CONNOR, Second Vice-President.
Gen. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT, Third Vice-President.
Gen. W. S. WALKER, Fourth Vice-President.
Capt. C. E. CHICHESTER, Secretary.
Col. C. I. WALKER, Treasurer.

Committee on Applications.—Rudolph Siegling, J. Ford Prioleau, M. D., George Moffitt, Jno. Harleston, Jr., Theo. G. Bosg.

Committee on Charity.—R. C. Gilchrist, W. A. Kelly, Rev. J. L. Girardeau, W. F. Robertson, B. H. Rutledge.

Committee on Employment.—Zimmerman Davis, J. Revenel Macbeth, Geo. H. Walter, W. G. Whilden, J. H. Steinmeyer, Jr.

Committe on Records.—Edward McCrady, Jr., Theo. G. Barker, Samuel Lord, C. Rutledge Holmes, George D. Bryan.

The calls for assistance upon this Association being steadily increasing, and much greater than their present pecuniary condition will enable them to respond to, they take this method of appealing to this community for aid. The following members have been appointed to solicit and receive contributions.

Committee on Contributions.—J. H. Steinmeyer, Jr., Dr. F. L. Parker, Charles J. Inglesby, F. Horsey, Augustus T. Smythe, R. S. Bruns, C. P. Porcher.

As all applications for aid are carefully examined into by the Committee on Charity, contributors who make this Association the channel for their charities, may feel assured that, only those who are properly entitled, will receive its benefits, and they are recommended to refer those soliciting aid, to said Committee.

The Committee on Employment will keep a list of those seeking situations, with their qualifications, to which our business men are earnestly desired to refer and select from when seeking employees.

As the rigors of the approaching winter will increase the already numerous calls made upon us, we hope this appeal will be liberally responded to by our citizens.

C. E. CHICHESTER, Secretary.

State Items.

The Yorkville Enquirer says that the South Carolina Synod, in session at Ebenezer, adjourned *sine die* on Saturday afternoon. The occasion is said to have been one of much good feeling and highly interesting as to the numbers and character of the ministerial and lay delegates.

The same paper says: "A. S. Wallace, Esq., one of the Representatives from this District to the State Legislature having resigned, a writ of election has been issued to fill the vacancy on the 13th day of November. On the same day will be held the election for Sheriff of York District."

FROST.—The fields and gardens were white on Sunday morning last with the first frost of the season for this section. Cotton, peas and potato vines were all killed by it.

Many more bales of cotton would have been the result of two weeks more time for maturing, the crop being late, whilst the same remark may be applied to the pea crop.—*Sumter Watchman.*

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr. A. G. Murphy, of our town, has left at our office a hen's egg (the production, as he most positively informs us, of a small black hen of the *game* breed) which measures seven inches round from base to point and six inches in circumference, measured the other way. The reader may doubt this, but we think the fact well authenticated.—*Ibid.*

THE PROSPERITY OF SUMTER—Is now becoming the subject of remark of almost every visitor, and especially of those who have seen the old town in former days. And really it seems that each day but gives more striking evidences of its advancing prosperity and growing importance. And the constant arrival of goods at our houses of merchandise, tell us, too, that our merchants are keeping pace with the increased and increasing demands upon them.—*Ibid.*

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for this District met here at 10 o'clock A.M., on Monday last, His Honor Judge Moses presiding. But little business was done. Two capital cases were thrown out by the grand jury. The Court adjourned yesterday at 12 M.

[*Marion Crescent.*

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue we note the advent of frosts and ice, killing all tender vegetation. It is what we looked for; but with the backward growth and otherwise short cotton crop, the cutting off of the unmatured and unopen great staple, of which there is a considerable quantity, makes it only this much the shorter. We hope for good, however, that with this change of weather the many diseases so prevalent will disappear. Abundance of rain has also fallen.

[*Newberry Herald.*

Loudon Jones, freedman, convicted last week of the murder of Mr. A. D. Walker, has been sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 30th of November.

The Jury, in the case of Mr. G. W. Teates, indicted for murder, after a short absence, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was ably defended by Messrs. McAliley, Brawley and J. A. Bradley, Jr. The maiden efforts of the two last named gentlemen were highly creditable, and inspired the highest hopes of their proficiency and position at the bar.—*Chester Standard.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Since our last we have had quite a cold snap for the season, and we are told, on the authority of "a reliable gentleman," that a little ice was seen last Tuesday morning. Be this as it may, we have had quite a frost, and we are sorry to learn that the late rice has been injured thereby. So much valuable time was wasted in the early Spring, in consequence of the unwillingness on the part of the freedmen to go to work, that much of the rice was planted late—as late, perhaps, as the middle of June, and being scarcely out of blossom or the milky stage was accordingly blighted. This will tend to render the crop of the district even smaller than at first estimated. Day before yesterday was a miserable day—favorable for suicides; it rained in torrents and blew tolerably hard, but this morning is frosty and bracing, and we might bid farewell to genial October, and retire into winter quarters.—*Georgetown Times.*

PETROLEUM.—The "North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company" are now sinking a well two miles from Madison, Rockingham County, on the farm of Robert Lewis, Esq., and are prosecuting the work with energy and at considerable outlay. They are boring with machinery worked by a 22-horse power engine, and tools manufactured in Titusville, Va., the boring conducted by two Pennsylvania experts.

Dr. Randolph, who was here with Brownlow and the others, is accused by a Louisiana paper, in the parish where he lived, of marrying a respectable quadroon, and two months after of basely deserting her.

Secretary Browning's Letter on the Constitutional Amendment.

The following are the comments of the leading New York journals on Mr. BROWNING's letter:

The *Times* remarks:

In many respects we apprehend that the document will operate mischievously, and that its publication is a mistake that will add to the difficulty of the President's position. If it has any significance, it is equivalent to a declaration on his part that, notwithstanding the action of Congress and the determination of the North, he intends to continue his opposition to the amendment and his efforts to prevent its ratification.

There would be valid cause of regret in the mere knowledge of the circumstance, that the attitude and aims of the President have undergone no change. It were bad enough to know that the irresistible current of Northern opinion in favor of the amendment had neither convinced him of its necessity, nor taught him the inutility of further resistance to it; but the latter becomes a grievous error when it is considered as a causeless, gratuitous expression of opinion by the Executive, on a grave question of policy at a time and in a form which can only serve to aggravate existing difficulties, and intensify the bitterness which unhappily characterizes their discussion.

It cannot have been requisite to make known the views entertained by the President touching the amendment, for these were long ago communicated to Congress, together with the reasoning upon which they are based; nor has aught occurred that could afford a pretext for the revival of an opposition which recent events have shown to be bootless.

The President's experience of speech-making should have satisfied him of the futility of his endeavors to stem the popular current and win the controlling elements to his side. The reasonable presumption is, that inasmuch as the President, by his persistent opposition to the settled resolves of the Northern people, rendered them firmer than before, this manifesto over Mr. Browning's signature will tend to strengthen the position of Congress, and to make them more determined in the demand for the amendment as the groundwork of a national compromise.

The more judicious friends of the President did hope that the verdict of the people, as heard in the recent elections, would induce him to reconsider his decision, and to recommend the amendment to the friendly consideration of the Southern States. When the emptiness of this expectation became apparent, a desire prevailed among many who had faithfully stood by him that he should, at any rate, waive his hostility to the measure, and allow the issue to be fought out without his interference one way or another.

The *Herald* says its appeals are groundless, and adds:

Says Mr. Browning, another blow which the proposed amendment aims at the Government which our fathers founded, is in the change of the basis of representation. What are we to understand by the Government which our fathers founded? This is where we stand. We cannot deal now with the Government which our fathers founded; it ceased to exist with the abolition of slavery. We cannot plead the Constitution as it was; we must take it as it is, and deal with things, not as we would have them, but as we find them, Mr. Browning.

The *World* asks: "Ought the South to ratify the Constitutional Amendment?" and proceeds to say:

A point of considerable interest to the South, on which the World can speak with considerable more authority than any other Northern journal, is the position of the Northern Democracy in respect to the amendment. If the Democratic party of the North should commit itself to the amendment, thereby making the North unanimous in demanding its ratification, such unanimity could not be disregarded by the South in determining its own course.

Within the last few weeks we have, with much pains and no small solicitude, attempted to gauge the sentiment of the party on this point. The result is a conviction that the Northern Democracy will never endorse the amendment as a condition of restoration. If we might take it upon us to advise our Southern fellow-citizens we would counsel them to reject the proposed amendment, to yield quiet obedience to all constitutional laws, to maintain order, to protect and encourage the freedmen by equal laws, and to abstain as carefully from agitating questions of Federal politics as if they had no concern in them.

The only hope of redress is in Northern justice, when it becomes evident that they are determined to await this with dignified reserve; that they will neither humiliate themselves nor disturb the peace of the country; that they will furnish no food to agitation, but quietly demean themselves as law abiding citizens, and patiently await the result, and that nothing will shake their resolution not to be parties to their further humiliation.

The Tribune says: "The President and Mr. Browning believe that it is not ascertained that we will save the Government. To this the American people enter an indignant denial. The dread which Mr. Johnson and his advisers affect that the Government is in danger of destruction, is not felt by the people, and still less do they fear that their direct representatives in Congress are the enemies of its existence."

The Post calls it an ill-timed and illogical outgiving.

The Express approves it heartily, as a statesmanlike paper.

THE *Colonial Standard*, of Jamaica, reports the indolence of the population of that Island as the main reason why the exports of sugar are now only about thirty thousand hogsheads per annum, or less than one-fifth of the surplus raised sixty years ago. It is officially denied that the soil is less productive. The *Standard* says:

"The fact is there that we now produce just less than one-fifth what we did sixty years ago, and that, too, with a larger present population; and the true causes are that the laborers, having been rendered impracticable by mischievous teachings, have withdrawn from the labor market; that many have sought other means of living, and have realized a sort of savage independence, beyond which their untutored nature teaches them to wish for nothing; that considerable numbers have become thoroughly demoralized, and live by depredation, and that many are still taught to consider the large proprietors as their natural enemies, and will only work for them when they cannot help themselves. The Anti-Slavery Reporter says that out of 350,000 people, 20,000 only labor on estates, and the 20,000 are so independent that, according to the report of the Royal Commissioners, they work only one-third of the time which they ought to devote to labor."

Here is the result of emancipation after thirty years' trial. It was said by the Radicals, when the failure of the crops occurred, immediately after the liberation of the negroes, that as soon as the latter got accustomed to their freedom, they would go to work and raise the old crops. If they did not, the younger generation of negroes would. These are facts to guide us at this time, and yet, instead of adopting some system by which both the whites and blacks of this country can escape the evil effects that have followed emancipation in Jamaica, the Radicals insist upon ruining the nation if the negroes are not at once raised to a social and political equality with the whites.

We publish to-day, from the New York *Times*, interesting Washington news in regard to Mexico, the substance of which is as follows:

Minister Campbell has received his instructions, and will forthwith proceed to his post as our representative in Mexico. It is now agreed that the French troops will soon be withdrawn, Maximilian, of course, going with them; that the United States recognize the Juarez Government, and undertake to support it, if such contingency shall become necessary; that in consideration thereof, Mexico will cede to the United States a large portion of the territory of Chihuahua, and nearly the whole of Sonora, and all of Lower California. The line is not fixed further than that it is to run from the Rio Grande somewhere near El Paso directly to the Gulf of California, so as to include on our side the important port of Guaymas. By this cession we gain new and practicable routes to the Pacific, secure the entire control of the Gulf of California, and extend our direct sea coast line on the Pacific from San Diego to Cape St. Lucas, about a thousand miles. The details of this highly important arrangement will be looked for with great interest.

THE MEXICAN MATTER.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday has the following special dispatch from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Monday, October 29.—Col. Lewis D. Campbell, the United States Minister to Mexico, left this city last evening, with credentials addressed to the Juarez Government, and with full instructions, conforming in every respect with the tripartite arrangement previously communicated to you, between the United States, France, and the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Campbell will probably visit his home in Ohio, *en route* to Mexico.

Under the arrangement now perfected, Napoleon is to commence the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico next month, and although he has a year from that time to complete the evacuation of Mexico, it is more than probable that the whole army will be withdrawn by or before the first of January next.

Of course, with the withdrawal of the French army, Maximilian takes his departure, and the farce of an Empire on the North American Continent is ended.

It is proper to state that this determination of the political Government of Mexico has been attained through amicable negotiations with all parties interested.

In view of the great political changes anticipated in Mexico under the adjustment of her governmental affairs brought about under this management, and the weakness of the Juarez Government, after the protracted wars that have been forced upon it, to maintain its existence it has become imperative—in the interests of all nations concerned—that a stable government should be guaranteed to her by some responsible power. It is possible that the term "guaranteed" is rather strong to express the relations assumed toward the Republic by the Government of the United States; but the Administration undertakes to extend to the Juarez Government in Mexico a protectorate, which is to be operative, however, only in case of an emergency. In plainer terms, our army on the Rio Grande, and our fleet in the Gulf, are to be held in readiness to assist Juarez, should such assistance become necessary to him in establishing his authority as President of the Republic, and in bringing to work in full vigor the machinery of a Republican Government.

In order to an intelligent exercise of this possible armed intervention, the Administration has determined to send with Minister Campbell a military officer of high rank, eminent abilities and sound judgment, clothed with power to act in the emergency referred to. Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman is now spoken of in this connection, and also Major-General W. S. Hancock. The responsible mission, it is strongly indicated, has been tendered to General Sherman, and there is reason to believe that he will accept it, but should he decline, General Hancock will undoubtedly be sent.

It is no part of the plan to move any United States force into Mexico, until an occasion shall arise to render such a resort necessary. But it is hoped that the attitude assumed by the United States thus publicly, in sending an officer to Mexico clothed with this power, will be sufficient to overawe the various political leaders of that country, and the numerous rival factions that beset the land, and lead to a unanimous submission to and support of the only Government that has any pretensions to regularity and constitutionality, or any ability to establish and maintain itself.

In consideration of the friendly offices thus assumed by the Government of this country toward Mexico, the Government of that country, which is thus recognized and established, agree to cede to the United States the Territory as heretofore communicated to you. The precise boundary of the Territory thus to be ceded, it is not possible at this time to give. But the future southwestern boundary line of the United States will probably leave the Rio Grande at or near the point where it now does; but taking a more southerly course, will run in a straight line to the Gulf of California, striking that Gulf at a point south of Guayamas, so as to include that important seaport within the limits of the United States. We then gain the whole of the peninsula of Lower California, with the more valuable portions of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, with all their immensely rich deposits of precious metals, the undisturbed navigation of California, and a much shorter and more practicable route to the Pacific Coast.

Your correspondent has been made a target for the attacks of some newspaper writers because of his exclusive foreshadowing of this very important adjustment of the relations of the three countries interested; but it will soon be seen that his statements have been correct, and those who have attempted to contradict or throw doubt upon them have merely shown that they know nothing about the matter.

A COMMUNICATION FROM GENERAL ORTEGA TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, October 29.—The following special dispatch has just been received at this Bureau:

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, October 29.—*General:* On my arrival in this city I read in the newspapers an official communication, signed by you and addressed to the commander of the sub-district of the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas. Said communication touches and decides, in a military manner, international questions of a grave import concerning the neutrality laws, which are violated from the moment you promise the heartiest support to the adherents of Senor Juarez, and denominate a faction the upholders of the legitimate Government of Mexico. This, Sir, although indirectly, is an attempt to impose on that nation a Government against its will and against its constitutional laws. It is also an attempt to interfere in the internal questions of the Republic of Mexico, which she alone has the right to decide. The Government of the United States has not heretofore taken any part in them. I at first could not understand your communication; but mature reflection convinced me at last that it did not concern me. Such was my impression; and the day before yesterday I called at your residence to have the honor of paying you my respects, in testimony of the good relations existing between the United States and the Mexican Republic, which I heartily desire to preserve. Yesterday, however, two officials of your staff handed me a copy of the above-mentioned document, without ante-communication, for me, and only with my name written on the envelope, as a sign that it was addressed to me, I once more read its contents, and could not be persuaded that it concerned me at all, or what you meant by transmitting it to me in such a manner, for reasons to which it is at present not necessary to refer, but which are well known to your Government and to a great portion of the inhabitants of the United States. I have been residing in New York, and left that city on the 25th inst. on the way to my native country, traversing the territory of this illustrious nation, under the safe guide and protection of its laws. It is not ignored in the United States that I am the Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic; that such position requires of me the performance of great and painful duties, from which no one, unless violating the laws, can divert me but the same Supreme national will that granted me their votes. That it is not the *de facto* Government of Juarez, the only one friendly to the United States, but that the great Liberal party of my country is also friendly, and Juarez ceased to represent it from the day he violated the Constitution of the Republic. For the above reasons I deny that I created or represented a faction. I am the true and only representative of the constitutional law of Mexico, to which nation, I repeat, belongs the right to decide its internal questions. For the same reason that I represent the constitutional principles of Mexico, I have acted, during my residence in the United States, with the propriety and discretion which my mission demands. The superior authorities of the United States have more than one proof of the truth of my assertion. I am determined to act always with the same propriety and discretion, and you may rest assured that I will not violate the neutrality spoken of in your communication. Those who support my claims have not even taken part in the conspiracies which have been formed on the Rio Grande to subvert the present order of things on the Mexican side. In conclusion, I must state that the reason that Juarez has heretofore been considered as the head of the Liberal Government of Mexico, is owing to the fact of my necessary absence from that country, the evidence of which can be proven by official documents that I have already published. I do not admit that your communication applies to me. Reasons of public policy, which I do not desire to mention, and are readily understood, affirm me in this belief; otherwise I would be more explicit, and protest against said communication in the name of the Mexican Republic, and of the laws of nations, appealing for justice, if necessary, to the wise and liberal laws of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obd't serv't,
(Signed) J. G. ORTEGA.

A lady of sound judgment says in the last Blackwood's Magazine, in reply to Mr. Mills' proposed plan for woman suffrage, that "all our powers are necessary for our own individual work, and we must decline to seek another place until it is proved to us that we are not honorably employed, and of sufficient use and service to our fellow creatures in the condition of life in which God has placed us." How's that, gentle Annie?

A spruce young gent of Montpelier, Vt., fresh from his Latin studies, recently called upon some young ladies, and being asked by the servant for his name as he sat quietly in the parlor, replied, "*Amicus*" (a friend). Biddy was a little puzzled: but regaining her composure, in the blandest manner possible observed, "What kind of a cuss did you say, sir?" That cured him of Latin lingo.

Some of the back scenes of ballet and operatic life are being unveiled by the courts of New York. The ballet master says regular inspections are made of feet and limbs, and now and then rudeness and drunkenness are discovered behind the scenes.

In Paris there are bureaux in which a regular manufactory of leading articles is established whence those productions, carefully lithographed, are dispatched to numbers of provincial papers.

☞The Relatives and Friends of Mr. LAURENCE GAILLARD, and of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. GAILLARD, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, at the Huguenot Church, at Ten o'clock *This Morning*. 1 November 2

IN MEMORIAM.

Death, under the most favorable circumstances, is a solemn subject to contemplate, but when he claims as his victim the affectionate husband, the fond father, the faithful friend, the man of enlarged benevolence, a void is made in the family circle and in society, the magnitude and painfulness of which none can appreciate but those most intimately connected with the event.

Vast multitudes of our community feel that language is incompetent to express the depth of their bereavement in the death of Mr. H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

This sad event occurred in Covington, Georgia, on the 5th of Oct'r, 1866, in the 52d year of his age. For more than thirty years he was identified with this city; much of that time as proprietor of a first-class hotel. In the prosecution of his avocation he had the faculty of dispensing a hospitality and generosity that was perfectly inimitable, and many an unfortunate and penniless wayfarer found gratuitous shelter and supplies in his well-appointed mansion.

Mr. B. was a distinguished and well-informed member of the Masonic fraternity, the mysteries of which he had extensively explored, and the sublime principles of which he most ardently admired. In his conduct toward others he always strove to act on the square—to "exercise faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity toward all mankind."

How our hearts sink within us at the thought that we shall see his genial face and enjoy his sweet companionship no more on earth.

"But 'tis God who hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal."

Whilst we strive to bow in humble submission to the divine behest, we would prayerfully commend the afflicted family of our departed friend and brother to the providential care and the divine blessing of the Supreme Architect on high.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.
September 10

☞FINAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the late JOHN S. PALMER, Jr., of St. Stephen's Parish, will present them, properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to Messrs. GAILLARD & MINOTT, Vanderhorst Wharf.
A. A. PALMER, Executrix.
October 31 8

☞ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of MOSES GIBSON, deceased, will present them, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted will make payment to
O. C. RHAME, Administrator,
Mount Holly, Northeastern Railroad.
October 29 5*

☞SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT—IN CHANCERY—OFFICE OF THE REGISTER IN EQUITY.—NAPOLEON N. COSTE, *et ux, vs*, EDWARD A. BOLLES, GEORGE HALL AND WIFE, AND OTHERS—BILL FOR PARTITION.—It appearing to my satisfaction that GEORGE HALL and MARY ANN, his wife, CHARLES P. BOLLES and GEORGE E. RING, Jr., defendants in this case, are absent from, and reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on them: On motion of complainant's Solicitor, ordered that the said defendants, GEORGE HALL and MARY ANN, his wife, CHARLES P. BOLLES and GEORGE E. RING, Jr., do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, within three months from the publication of this order, or an order *pro confesso* will be granted and entered against them.
JAS. L. GANTT,
Register in Equity, Charleston District.
November 2 f3mo

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM their friends and the public that they have erected a STEAM ENGINE for the purpose of Ginning and Baling Long and Short Cotton, on Dereef's Wharf, near N. E. Railroad Depot. All orders entrusted to them will be attended to with dispatch.
October 31 wf6 O'HEAR, FENWICK & CO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES HIS CUSTOMERS that from the 1st proximo he will DISCONTINUE THE FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.
October 30 4 EDMUND W. PETIT, Agent.

NEW RESTAURANT.

MRS. ELLEN TURPIN

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HER OLD FRIENDS and customers, and the public generally, that she will open on MONDAY next, October 22d, at No. 146 Meeting street, two doors from Wentworth street, a RESTAURANT, where every delicacy of the market will be served in the best style. Ladies, families, or private parties can secure a meal, lunch, or any delicacy, cooked in a style to please the most fastidious, from 5 o'clock A. M., until 12 o'clock at night.

Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruits, &c., to be procured daily.
MRS. E. TURPIN,
No. 146 Meeting street,
Late Proprietress of Ice Cream Garden,
October 19 fmw No. 194 King street.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
SAVANNAH, October 22, 1866.

THE FLORIDA BRANCH RAILROAD WILL BE opened to the public *This Day*, the 22d inst.

Arrangements have been made, insuring direct an speedy communication by this route between Savannah and all stations on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, Florida Central Railroad, and Florida Railroad.

Through Tickets will be sold between the following places, viz:

Savannah and Quincy, Tallahassee, Monticello, Madison, Lake City and Jacksonville.

Thomasville and Quincy, Tallahassee, Monticello and Madison.

Madison and Quitman and Valdosta.

Freights between Savannah and all points on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and Florida Central Railroad will be shipped on through rates and without breaking bulk.

H. S. HAINES,
October 22 wfm6 General Superintendent.

Ein

Deutscher Ball

wird stattfinden am

Montag, den November

Abend 5ten 1866.

wozu alle meine Freunde eingeladen sind.

Eintritt $1. Anfang 7 Uhr.
Wm. Schröder, Ecke King u. Linests.

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW

AND

TRAINED WILD ANIMALS!

FORMING A

MODEL AND MORAL EXHIBITION.

Look out for the Grand Procession! Knights in real Armor, Ladies in Regal Robes, Queen's Carriage of State, the Mounted Zouaves, the Cornet Band, Golden Chariot, Horses, Ponies and Mules, will be prominently seen and admired; but the novel feature will be the live Lion let loose in the streets, taken from its cage by the intrepid

HERR LENGELL,

Walked over a platform, and placed upon a car and carried in triumph!

The Golden Car of Orpheus, containing Eckhart's Silver Cornet Band, a street parade, gorgeous to an extreme, unmistakably indicative of the strength and resources of

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW AT CHARLESTON, ON CITADEL SQUARE, FOR ONE WEEK,

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

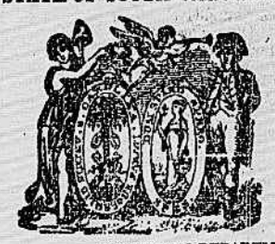
☞Admission 75 cents. Children under twelve years of age 50 cents. Separate seats for colored persons, 50 cts. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock; performance commences half an hour after.

The Manager, in announcing the commencement of the second annual Southern tour of DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW, is pleased to be enabled to present an array of artistic names comprising the very best talent in the world.

DAN CASTELLO, the original Conversationalist, will appear at each entertainment, and introduce the only thoroughly trained horse in the universe.

BURNELL RUNNELLS, the embodiment of grace and style, with his two pretty and gifted boys, render a pleasing series of living pictures, which, for ease, excellence and elegance, have never before been witnessed in America. This young Southerner and his two little children constituted the leading attractions in the principal theatres, hippodromes and circuses in the Old World. Papers praised them. Journalists endorsed them. People pronounced them great. 10 October 29

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, October 22, 1866.

TO BUILDERS *AND CONTRACTORS:*

THE LEGISLATURE AT THE EXTRA SESSION, passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the Governor do advertise, for estimates of the cost of covering the new State House, and of fitting up therein a sufficient number of rooms for the use of the General Assembly and its officers upon the most economical plan, and lay them before the House at their next session."

Estimates are invited, therefore, according to a plan and specification which may be seen in the Executive office:

1st. To enclose and finish the east wing of the building, so as to accommodate the Legislature and its officers.

2d. To cover the entire building and finish one of the wings, so as to accommodate the Legislature and its officers.

3d. To enclose and finish the east wing as above, and to cover the remaining walls of the centre building and west wing.

In addition to the above, bidders and contractors may furnish plans and specifications, at their own expense, and estimates, and they will be considered:

1st. To enclose and finish the east wing, so as to accommodate the General Assembly and its officers.

2d. To cover the entire building and finish one of the wings, so as to accommodate the General Assembly and its officers.

3d. To enclose and finish the east wing as above, and to cover the remaining walls of the centre building and west wing.

These plans and estimates will be laid before the General Assembly for their consideration.

All plans, specifications and estimates must be filed in this office by *Tuesday*, the 20th November next, at 12 o'clock M.
JAMES L. ORR, Governor.
October 26 ftu6

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

$100 BOUNTY.—ALL SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and served two or three years, or were discharged on account of wounds; and the widows, children or parents of such soldiers who died in service, CAN NOW OBTAIN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ADDITIONAL BOUNTY AND A PENSION.

All widows drawing pensions are now entitled to an increase of two dollars per month for each child.

I have received official forms and instructions, and can settle these claims without delay if claimants will call at once. No fees required in advance.

Persons residing at a distance can have the necessary papers sent them on application by letter.

Address T. HURLEY,
U. S. Licensed Claim Agent,
No. 160 Meeting street,
Charleston, S. C.
October 30 1mo