The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME III....NO. 394.] CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1866. [PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Per Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 18.—The Russian festivities have suddenly stopped on account of the severe illness of the Princess DOGMAR.

LONDON, November 18.—Intelligence from Bombay reports the famine in India abating.

FLORENCE, November 19.—Baron RICASOLI, the Prime Minister of the Italian Government, has issued a circular discouraging the agitation of the Roman question. Italy, he says, will be neutral and await the certain triumph of her rights.

LONDON, November 19.—The reports are confirmed that Chili and Peru have consented to accept the mediation of France and England. Reports are circulating that the war was renewed in Candia.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands 14d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Consols 90½. Fives 70½.

Mexican News.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—A special to New York from Galveston 19, says the Brownsville *Courier* of the 11th reported a spirited attack on Matamoros on the 9th. The skirmishing lasted several hours; the assaulting party, under TOPIA, gaining some advantage, but distrusting CORTINA, he did not follow up his success. The defenders lost twenty prisoners, and Col. RIAS, their commander, was arrested for bad conduct on the field. On the 10th TOPIA died of cholera. This will change the current of events. The arrival of ESCOBEDO is reported. ORTEGA and his party remain at Brazos, the guests of the commander of the U. S. Colored Troops. He has signified his intention not to return to New Orleans. Fifteen hundred troops are expected on the Mexican frontier.

Washington News.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The *Post's* Washington special says, facts divulged to-day show little hope that the President will recommend impartial suffrage in his message. The special to the *Commercial* says it is confidently expected that reconstruction will be amicably settled early in the approaching session. Negotiations for that purpose are now in progress between the President and leading politicians of all parties North and South—the basis of the settlement to be universal suffrage and general amnesty. The President partially accedes to this proposition, but insists upon constitutional grounds that the question of suffrage properly belongs to the States, and is so far averse to any action of Congress upon that subject. The telegram also states that if assurances can be obtained from Southern leaders of the speedy adoption of universal suffrage, the President will waive his objections.

Augusta Subscribes to the Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

AUGUSTA, November 19.—The question of subscription or no subscription to the Columbia and Augusta Railroad was submitted to the vote of the citizens to-day, by the City Council, and carried by a majority of four hundred and fifty in favor of the subscription.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 19.—The Senate has extended the time of the debtors to pay the first instalment on their debts to January, 1868.

Murder in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 19.—A freedman killed a citizen named AUGUSTUS MCLEAN yesterday. The dispute was about 10 cents. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

Navy Promotion.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Commodore Thos. T. FRABEN, U. S. N., has been promoted to Rear Admiral.

Arrival of Vessels.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamers *Albemarle* and *Valley City*, from Richmond, and the *Havana*, from New Orleans, have arrived here.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 19.—The fire yesterday destroyed eight stores on Lake street—loss $450,000; insured for $236,000.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Gold 40¼. Cotton dull at 33½@35 cents. Flour dull; Southern $12@$16.75

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton opened firm, but closed weak; sales 2500 bales, at 33½@35 cents; sales from the wharf at 33 for Low Middling and 34 cents for Middling Orleans. Flour dull and lower; State $3.50@11.75; Western $11@11.75; Southern $12@16.75. Wheat, Corn, Oats and Beef dull. Pork firmer; Mess $22.75. Whiskey quiet. Rice, Sugar and Coffee dull. Naval Stores quiet. Gold 40¼.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, November 19.—COTTON.—Sales to-day 750 bales. Low Middlings 30. Middlings 32, with a good demand. Market hardening.

Amnesty and Pardon.

The 13th section of the Act of July 17, 1862, defining the penalties of treason and insurrection, is in the following terms:

The President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time, and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

We cannot doubt that the President intends, and the country expects, that all, or nearly all, of the excepted classes will, sooner or later, be pardoned. If this is to be the final result, the sooner it is consummated the better. The persons yet unpardoned are the men of wealth, the men of enterprise, the men whose capital and business capacity are needed to relieve the South from its industrial stagnation, and renew its prosperity.—The cases are all so nearly alike, the crime is so precisely the same, not differing at all in nature, and but little in degree, that there is no good reason why every case should receive a separate examination at the hands of the President. A new amnesty proclamation for the immediate relief of all classes, is one of the fittest things the President could execute.

We deem it important that he should publish such an amnesty now, before the meeting of Congress, lest that body should repeal the section above quoted, and then deny the authority of the President to take any further action. The Radicals want to keep the remaining cases, as the only means they have left of terrifying the South into a ratification of the pending or some more objectionable constitutional amendment. The President should promptly take this weapon out of their hands. His authority to do so now is undoubted and incontrovertible, for Congress itself has expressly conferred it. If that permission should be repealed at the beginning of the session, his authority would be open to question; and if, after a repeal, he should act in manifest defiance of the will of Congress, they might make it a ground of impeachment.—*N. Y. World, Nov. 15.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1866.—Little TOM MOORE long ago called this the City of Magnificent Distances. If he were to re-visit our National Capital he would call it a city of magnificent jobbing. I do not know that there is more lobbying here than at other seats of National Governments, though it is fair to assume it, as the word itself is of native American growth. There may be, doubtless is, jobbing in other capitals, but it is less a matter of public notoriety. Washington is a mere village as compared with the great Capitals of Europe; and everybody soon knows everybody's business.

Before the war even there was much jobbing in Congress. The public printing for years has been considered a "fat" thing. Building forts and ships, getting contracts for furnishing rations, &c., always attracted money-loving citizens from every section of the Union. But all t is was mere child's play to the jobs arising out of the war. Innumerable fortunes were made out of all sorts of contracts. The mere disbursing of so much greenbacks attracts vast numbers of cormorants to this point. The public lands, the bounties, the Patent Office, the vast amount of Government property of every description, accumulated through the four years of war, and now to be disposed of, as well as a hundred other considerations, all offer so many inducements for adventurers, speculators and harpies of every sort, to congregate within the charmed precincts of the capital.

The several departments employ armies of clerks, and aspiring ladies, of strong minds and indifferent morals, crowd hither from far and wide, smiling their sweetest, and besieging their "influential" friends, till they overcome the obduracy of the most stolid M. C., and a vacancy must be created, if there be none. It is said that this state of things is not the most conducive to a healthy state of morals. I have not been here yet long enough myself to be entitled to an opinion, but if there is any truth in old LAVATER'S facial theories, I fully endorse the current opinion on this subject.

Everybody is on the *qui vive* for the approaching session of Congress. It is the one great epoch of Washington life. Remove the capital to-morrow, and the place will soon revert to its pristine condition of miasmatic desolation. Although the city has grown to a very respectable size in little over half a century, still the wonder to me is that it has not made more progress. Indians and buffaloes roamed over the sites of some of the mammoth cities of the West when President MONROE was holding his levees here, and now they are great centres of population, commerce, manufacture, and even of culture, while Washington still depends for its very life on the presence of the Government and its expensive machinery. The population here still consists only of the various attaches of Uncle Sam's office, and the crowd of proletarians, boarding and lodging house keepers, and all the various other ministers to the wants of these officials. Government pap alone keeps Washington alive.

There is great anxiety here at present as to what Congress will do, and scarcely less as to what the President will do. There are numerous programmes laid down by the partisans of the rival powers, and you cannot go any where without hearing this momentous topic. "Will the President back down?" "Will Congress impeach him?" "Will the Senate confirm the President's appointments?" "If there is a radical President *pro tem.* will all the Department clerks be turned out?" etc., etc. I need not tell you that many a wager is pending on these issues.

There are few, if any, Members of Congress here as yet, but they have nearly all secured their places of abode, and some of them will soon be coming in, particularly such as have Committee work.

But I will close now. This is a preliminary letter. In my next I shall try to give you some news.

M. T. P.

Georgia—Interesting Statistics.

The following table shows the value of various items of property, together with other returns, as exhibited upon the "Tax Digests" of Georgia for this year:

Land	$103,112,524
City and town property	39,396,181
Money and solvent debts	34,521,678
Merchandise	10,932,173
Shipping and tonnage	215,667
Stocks, manufactures, &c	4,120,489
Household and kitchen furniture	1,132,498
Property not enumerated	28,751,667
Total value of property returned	$222,183,787
Total value of taxable property	207,051,677
Polls of whites	86,009
Polls of negroes	65,909
Professions	2,182
Dentists	103
Artists	44
Auctioneers	31
Billiard tables	140
Ten-pin alleys	20
Public race tracks	2
Number of sheep	433,479
Number of sheep killed by dogs in twelve months	25,432
Number of dogs	92,303
Number of children between 6 and 18 years of age	132,485
Number of children between 16 and 18 years of age, as guardian for	5,771
Number of hands employed, between 12 and 65 years of age	139,088
Number of maimed soldiers	914
Number of acres of land	30,116,929

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MEMPHIS—COTTON MILLS DESTROYED.—On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, the cotton mills at Memphis were discovered to be on fire. It required but a few minutes to complete the work of total destruction. A stately building, full of machinery and busy with the industry of two hundred persons employed in it, was almost in a twinkling wholly consumed. The *Bulletin* thus speaks of the loss sustained and the origin of the fire:

No one appeared to be on the ground who could give the slightest clue to the origin of the fire, and the general opinion of those who went was that the conflagration was accidental. An investigation will doubtless be made into the matter.

The owners of the Memphis Cotton Mills were J. W. Page, Esq., George H. Cheek, Esq., and W. B. Wiggs, Esq. They estimated the loss on machinery and building at $187,000; material $15,000. Total, $202,000, on which there are policies of insurance to the amount of $90,000. Some of the city offices will suffer severely, but the particulars will not be known till to-day.

There is not a person in the city but will sympathize with the owners of the mills in their great loss, and the working-men, women and children being turned out to face the gloomy winds and storms of winter, without employment.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS OF JEWS IN PARIS.—The Gazette de France, alluding to the Jewish Council which is to assemble in Paris next year, remarks that the meeting will be especially called on to decide the following questions: The abolition of the prohibition of certain articles of food; the suppression of polygamy which exists among the Jews in Algeria; and the recognition of female children as equally qualified to inherit in that country with males. The French Government is said to be very anxious for the reforms relating to the African colony, as there are in Algeria 40,000 Jewish families, composed of industrious people, who are not subject to the general laws of the Civil Code.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Statute of Limitations Suspended by the War, &c.

We learn from the Baltimore *Sun*, of Friday, that an important decision has just been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland, by Judge GILES, in the case of the Jackson Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., against JAMES A. STEWART.

This was an action on a bill of exchange drawn in Memphis, in February, 1861, at sixty days, on James A. Stewart, payable at the Farmers and Planters' Bank in Baltimore, and accepted by Stewart, but protested for non-payment April 26, 1861.

Plea, statute of limitations.

Replications—1st. That war existed when the cause of action accrued, and that three years had not elapsed between the close of the war and the commencement of the suit. 2d. That the President of the United States declared war against Tennessee by his proclamation of August 16, 1861, which was in force until, by the proclamation of the President, June 13, 1865, Tennessee was restored to the Union, and that the intervals of time which elapsed from the maturity of the bill to the beginning of the war, and from the close of the war to the commencement of this suit, did not together amount to three years.

To these replications a general demurrer was filed by defendant.

After full argument, the court, Judge Giles, decided as follows:

Unquestionably in this case *lex fori* prevails, and not *lex loci contratus*; hence the Court will apply the law of Maryland, which requires suits to be brought within three years. 1 Md. Cons, art. 57, sec. 1 and 2.

In this law there are certain specified exceptions provided for; but it is a mistake to suppose that exceptions may not arise other than those mentioned in the statute. The law always supposes the existence of a party in being capable of suing; and if, when the cause of action accrues, there is no such party capable of suing, limitations do not begin to run until such a party comes into being. Hence, if war had existed at the time this cause of action accrued, limitations would not have begun to run against plaintiff's claim until the war ended.

On the 7th of September, 1861, this court decided that the President of the United States had the right by proclamation to recognize the existence of a state of war; and that the war, from and after the date of such proclamation, existed between the States mentioned in the proclamation and the rest of the United States. Also, that the late war when so declared and recognized by the President's proclamation, became a *civil war*, and imposed upon both belligerents all the rights and consequences of such a war. This was one of the earliest decisions in regard to our late civil war, and the principles then enunciated have since been fully confirmed by the Sup eme Court of the United States in the Prize Cases, 2 Black, 635.

The justices of that court were unanimous as to all the consequences which resulted from a state of civil war; but the three dissenting judges were of opinion that the war began only after the proclamation of the President of August 16th, 1861, passed in pursuance of power conferred upon him by the act of July 13th, 1861.

As regards the State of Tennessee, there can be no doubt that war existed in consequence of the proclamation of the President of August 16th, 1861, and not before, as that State was not included in the previous proclamation.

It is a well settled principle that contracts made before war are only *suspended* by the war, whereas contracts made during the war are void. This principle is fully recognized by the Supreme Court in regard to our late civil war.

In ancient times private property of alien enemies, and debts of every kind, were confiscated to the State.

Happily all this has been changed in modern times, and now, while contracts made during war between alien enemies are absolutely void, being against public policy, private interests are protected, and *bona fide* contracts made before the breaking out of a war are *suspended* during its existence, but *revive* at its termination. To the honor of the United States and Great Britain be it said that these rights have always been respected by them.

It has been repeatedly decided by both State and Federal Courts that where, by a legislative enactment, parties are prevented from prosecuting their claims, the interval during which such prevention lasts is not to be counted as part of the time allowed by the statute of limitations. Now the power to make war and peace is, by the Constitution of the United States, delegated exclusively to the Federal Government; and as during the war the plaintiff, being a corporation of the State of Tennessee, had no right to bring suit against the defendant, who was a citizen of Maryland, the Maryland statute of limitations was suspended during such period. The general rule unquestionably is, that where the statute of limitation has once begun to run, no subsequent disability will arrest it.

But we have already seen that a legislative enactment suspends the running of the statute, and the same result follows from the declaration of war by the supreme power of the land. For it is a well recognized principle of the law of nations that the right of a creditor to sue for the recovery of his debt is not extinguished by the war; it is only suspended during the war, and revives in full force on the restoration of peace. A war, then, having certainly existed between Tennessee and the Federal Government, from the President's proclamation of August 16th, 1861, and which, although a civil war, yet, according to the decision of the Supreme Court in the prize cases, carried with it all the consequences and disabilities of a public war, it follows, therefore, that the plaintiff in this case could have instituted no proceedings in this Court until peace was proclaimed by the President's proclamation of June 13th, 1866.

This suspension, being by the exercise of the paramount authority of the Government, cannot be held to work a forfeiture of the plaintiff's cause of action, but that his right to sue, suspended by the war, revived when it ceased. And as it has not been three years from the maturity of the cause of action to the commencement of the war, and from the termination of the war to the commencement of this suit, this suit is not barred by limitations, and the demurer is, therefore, overruled.

The case being then, by agreement, submitted to the court, judgment was given for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim, together with interest from the 26th of April, 1861, to the 16th of August, 1861, and from the 13th of June, 1865, to date; no interest being allowed from the time during which the war lasted.

Messrs. George Wm. Brown and Arthur George Brown for plaintiff; Jervis Spencer, Esq., for defendant.

The Savannah *News and Herald* of Monday, the 19th inst., says:

THE SHIP ADMIRAL.—This ship, consigned to Mr. Carl Epping, which went ashore on the South Breakers, near St. Simons' Island, has been swept by the high tides into the Swash channel. We learn, from a passenger by the Kate, which arrived here yesterday, that the steam tug Hope is alongside of, and will probably succeed in getting her off. She is in pretty good condition, and leaking very little.

GREAT good is expected to result from the Queen's letter and donation of £300 to the Quebec sufferers. In regard to future subscriptions the Relief Committee have recommended that there be immediately distributed $10 each to over 3000 families, in view of the rapid approach of Winter.

The pressure in Salt Lake City, in regard to the recent assassination of Dr. Robinson, has become so strong that the city authorities have offered a reward of $2000 for the apprehension of the murderer. The citizens have added to this $6850. Brigham Young headed the subscription list with $500.

The bill making habitual drunkenness a sufficient cause for divorce has passed the Vermont Legislature, 13 to 11, with an amendment requiring that the drunkenness must be of two years' duration, previous to the finding of the libel.

Madame George Sand has lately published a new comedy, "De Lis du Japan."

THE CHARLESTON NEWS,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Read what our exchanges say:

Charleston Weekly News.

The first number of the *Weekly News* has reached us, and fully sustains the character of its energetic and industrious proprietors. We commend it most cordially to those who are unable to subscribe for the daily issue.—*Chester Standard.*

Charleston Weekly News.

We are in receipt of the first number of this paper containing twenty carefully selected and well printed columns of reading matter.

This paper will be a comprehensive compendium of the DAILY NEWS, together with the addition of literary features which will give variety and unite in making it a most acceptable household and fireside companion.

We commend it to the patronage of the people, while expressing the opinion that it will be found well calculated to supply the place of many of the Northern Weeklies which are now so extensively patronized in our midst.—*Sumter Watchman.*

The Charleston News.

This enterprising and excellent paper now comes to us enlarged by the addition of eight columns, and very handsomely arranged in every respect. The proprietors have now added a WEEKLY NEWS, which promises to be of great interest. The NEWS has been reproached by censorious reflections on its fidelity to the South, because it happened to say something about the South drifting back into the Union through the amendment to the Constitution. We read the remark at the time, and then thought, and still believe, that it was only the expression of an opinion—that the events passing before us made it probable that the South would ultimately ratify the Amendment as a dernier resort, or be forced into submission by the ratification of a constitutional majority by the States. We could see no reasonable inference from the expression of such an opinion that the NEWS was prepared to advocate the change in the Constitution. We think it entirely wrong to snap at every passing sentence escaping from the pen of an editor, whether we understand his motives or not. It is just the way to get up a fuss when there is no necessity for it. Many have been driven into error by ungrounded or ill-timed accusations. Let the NEWS speak for itself when it advocates the adoption of the proposed revolting amendments.—*Carolina Spartan.*

Charleston Weekly News.

The enterprising publishers of the CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS have commenced the publication of a WEEKLY. We have before us the issue of November the 11th; judging by it, there can be no denial of the assertion in the Prospectus that it is the best weekly paper published in the Southern country. It contains a large amount of reading matter, selected with great taste and judgment. There is plenty of pleasant miscellaneous reading matter, and in addition the news of the week in full. It is just the paper for the fireside and the family. The price is low, being only $3 per annum.

[*Darlington Southerner.*

The Charleston News.

Our enterprising contemporary has recently displayed a full hand of trumps. First, enlarging its dimensions by the addition of eight columns, it astonished its readers with the handsomest and most artistic array of reading matter and advertisements displayed by any journal this side of New Orleans. Finally its proprietors have brought out a *Weekly News*, the fair face and form of which bear promise of great prosperity. And it will be deserved. Messrs. CATHCART & MCMILLAN have from the start been energetic, and their energy has commanded success, and success has given them prominence among the journalists of the South.—*Carolinian.*

Charleston Daily News.

We are gratified to notice that this sterling sheet has increased its size, and appears in an entirely new dress. A good paper heretofore, it promises now to become a better one. These evidences of prosperity and enterprise are cheering to its friends, and we hope they will lend the hand of encouragement to its worthy managers. We call attention to the Prospectus published in another column.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

The Charleston News.

Our esteemed Charleston contemporary, the DAILY NEWS, has increased its charms and usefulness by a greater expansion and adornment of its columns.

The WEEKLY NEWS, a large, handsome, and interesting sheet, is to hand. Now is the time to subscribe for it, so as to secure the first number.

[*Newberry Herald.*

Charleston Weekly News.

The first number of the above promising candidate for popular favor has been received. It is hardly saying enough to state that the WEEKLY NEWS comes fully up to the promises of the publishers. It is a well-digested compend of the Daily, with the addition of highly interesting literary features. We cordially commend it to the patronage of our readers, as being in every respect far superior to the numerous Northern Weeklies that have so long flooded the South. By all means patronize our home productions in preference to worthless foreign trash.

[*Cheraw Advertiser.*

MARION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

THE MARION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY OF THIS City have, in accordance with the sentiments of the citizens generally, determined to procure a STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND APPARATUS, of the most approved patterns. They therefore solicit the liberal aid of their fellow-citizens to enable them to pay for the same. The Company refer to their services for the past twenty-seven years in the Fire Department in aid of this appeal.

A Committee, consisting of W. RONAN and A. HAMILTON, will call upon the citizens for their contributions.

HENRY L. CALDER,
November 9 Secretary Marion Fire Engine Co.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

POSTOFFICE,
CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

From this date, until further notice, the "Way" Mails for the Northeastern Railroad route will close at 11 A. M. (except on Sundays, at 10 A. M.)

Mails for Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, by Northeastern Railroad route, Express train, at 9 P. M.

Mails for Augusta and Columbia, and the connections of the South Carolina Railroad, will close at 7 A. M.

For Georgetown, by "Kingstree," Sunday at 10 A. M., Wednesday and Friday at 11 A. M.

November 7 STANLEY G. TROTT, A. P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Auction Sales This Day.

Under the direction of JAMES TUPPER, Esq., Master in Equity, will be sold this day, at the old custom house, at 11 o'clock, a lot of land in Meeting street.

R. & A. P. CALDWELL will sell this day, near the old custom house, at 11 o'clock, some valuable real estate, situate on the north side of Atlantic Wharf.

CLIFFORD & MATHEWES will sell this day, at the old custom house, at 11 o'clock, the well-known business stand known as No. 73 East Bay; also, twelve acres of land, with a one-story dwelling house, in the village of Williamston.

JACOB COHEN & Co. will sell this day, at the north of the Exchange, at 11 o'clock, a desirable residence in Spring street, known as No. 71.

W. Y. LEITCH & R. S. BRUNS will sell this day, at the old custom house, at 11 o'clock, four building lots in President street, beyond Spring.

JOHN G. MILNOR & Co. will sell this day, at their auction sales room, No. 133 Meeting street, at 10 o'clock, a large and varied assortment of dry goods.

J. A. ENSLOW & Co., will sell this day, in front of their store, No. 125 East Bay, at 11 o'clock, 45 boxes cheese, 50 boxes Havana sugar, and choice Cuba molasses.

LAUREY & ALEXANDER will sell this day, in their store, No. 137 East Bay, at 10 o'clock, shoulders, hams, sides, strips, butter, cheese, lard, molasses, &c.

MCKAY & CAMPBELL will sell this day, at their cash auction house, No. 55 Hasel street, at 10 o'clock, the balance of a wholesale liquor and grocery store, glassware, crockery, &c.

MILES DRAKE will sell this day, in his store, corner of King and Liberty streets, at 10 o'clock, an assortment of dry goods, clothing, &c.

HENRY CODIA & Co. will sell this day, in front of their store, Vendue Range, black and hyson tea, cheese, sugar, butter, lard and hams.

MILLIGAN, MELCHERS & Co. will sell this day, at their store, No. 22 Vendue Range, at 10 o'clock, felt hats, melton and broadcloth, stoves, furniture, and other articles.

T. M. CATER will sell this day, on Brown's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, butter, shoulders, hams, lard, cheese, &c.

M. L. AIMAR will sell this day, at his store, No. 16 Vendue Range, at 10 o'clock, a quantity of dry goods, clothing, furniture, &c.

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For restoring strength and appetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS and you will not be disappointed. For sale by all druggists. tu

—o—

TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD CORN BREAD.—Take one pint of good sweet Indian Meal, one tea-cup of Flour, a little Salt, and sift these together, with three small teaspoonfuls of PIONEER YEAST POWDER (no other will do), rub in a piece of sweet Butter the size of an egg; add one pint of sweet milk, and two eggs well beaten; a spoonful of Sugar will improve it; put into pans and bake in a quick oven.

For sale by HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.,
No. 197 East Bay street, Charleston, S. C.
November 17 stuth1mo

—o—

PIONEER SOAP! No. 3!—Superior to all! Pioneer soap most economical of all!

Sold by H. BISCHOFF & CO.,
No. 197 East Bay street, Charleston, S. C.
November 17 stuth1mo

—o—

IF YOU WANT something to remove Boils, Pimples and Eruptions from the face and body, get EPPING'S Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It is the best Sarsaparilla. For sale by all druggists. thstu3

—o—

VENI! VIDI! VICI! So Cæsar dispatched, when by the sword he had conquered. How much greater is the success of Dr. MARSDEN, who with his *Carminative Syrup* has completely subjugated every case of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc., that has come under his notice.

For sale by all druggists.

KING & CASSIDEY, Agents.
GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Agents.
November 19 6

—o—

"Look on this picture, and then on that."

Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves
Show the contrast and mark the picture.
And here the secret lies, that
Unknown to Quackenboss, the Doctor,
Smith had taken bottles three
Of BRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. tuths3

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL NOTICE.—DRS. CLECKLEY & SCHLEY (of Columbus, Ga.,) having permanently located in Charleston, respectfully tender their services to the citizens, in the practice of Homœopathy.

Dr. C. has had the experience of fifteen years in this school of medicine.

Office at our residence, No. 11, S. W. corner COLLEGE and GREEN STREETS (corner of Green).

HERMAN E. CLECKLEY, M. D....PHILIP T. SCHLEY, M. D.
Sept 1 under 3 1yr

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

REMEMBER THAT FRED. VON SANTEN, NO. 290 KING-STREET (this is his address, if you wish to order by mail), has this season an unusually large, and certainly the most beautiful collection of FANCY GOODS, TOYS and FIREWORKS in this city. He has been established here for seventeen years, and Merchants, Planters and families residing in or visiting the city will find it profitable, instructive and amusing to inspect the Goods which he is now opening at the SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS, and which will make suitable presents for the coming holidays. If you cannot visit him personally, any one acquainted with the city will tell you that VON SANTEN knows how to give satisfaction in filling all orders for the country, which are entrusted to his care. Outside of his Shelf Goods, he offers to the Trade TOYS, FIREWORKS and CONFECTIONERY, put up together or separately, in original boxes, at prices ranging from five to one hundred dollars per case.

If you wish to buy or order any Toys or other Presents for your parents, children or friends, in the Fancy Goods line, such as beautiful CARAS, WORK BOXES, CHINA ORNAMENTS, JEWEL CASES, TOILET SETTS, FOLIOS, CARD CASES, and most beautiful ALBUMS, costing from .1 up to .25 each, and other ornamental as well as useful Presents, go to

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS,

No. 290 KING-STREET,
Three doors below Wentworth-street.
November 10 stuth2mo

CHERAW ADVERTISER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, AGRICULTURE, and MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. Cheraw, S. C. Published weekly, by W. L. T. PRINCE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy one year	$4 00
One copy six months	2 00
One copy three months	1 00
Five copies one year	15 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion	$1 50
For each subsequent insertion	1 00

All Advertisements to be distinctly marked, or they will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others advertising by the year, a liberal deduction on the above rates will be made.

November 15

THE HERALD.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEWBERRY C. H., AT $3 per annum, and, having a large circulation through all the upper and lower Districts of the State, affords great advantages to advertisers.

Rates for advertising very reasonable—for which apply to our Agent, Mr. T. P. SLIDER, at the Mills House.

November 15 THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER, Editors and Proprietors.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Williston, Barnwell District, by the Rev. W. S. BOWMAN, on the morning of the 15th November, 1866, Mr. JOHN D. BROWNE, of Charleston, to Miss ANNIE M., only daughter of the Rev. W. W. GRAHAM, of Barnwell District.

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of CHARLES and LEONARD WEISSINGER, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from his late residence, No. 641 King street, next door to the Guard House, at Ten o'clock *This Morning.*

November 20

A CARD.

AT A MEETING OF THE VESTRY OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, held in the Church on the 11th November, 1866, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published in one of the city papers:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to express to Col. EDWARD B. WHITE, Civil Engineer and Architect, the great satisfaction of the Vestry, and also of the Congregation of St. Michael's Church, for the excellent taste and skill he has shown in directing the restoration of the Chancel and refitting of the Church, from the damage inflicted by shells during the war, and for his assiduity and success in restoring the interior of the Church with pleasing effect and in keeping with the original design.

Resolved, That the sense of obligation to Col. WHITE is enhanced by the generous and Christian zeal which prompted him to render his professional services gratuitously. 1 November 20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES per steamer SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at Union Wharf, foot of Pinckney street. All goods remaining on the Wharf after sunset will be stored at their risk and expense. MORDECAI & CO., Agents,
November 20 1 No. 110 East Bay.

☞ NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MONEKA are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. A. GETTY & CO.,
General Agents.

All Freight amounting to fifteen (15) dollars, or less, must be paid on the wharf before delivery of Goods.

November 19 2

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

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS:—YOU ARE HEREBY authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN L. NOWELL as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the next election.
October 30 tus

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS:—YOU WILL PLEASE announce Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT as a Candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. A CITIZEN.
November 3 stu

☞ NOTICE.—THE FRIENDS OF DR. PETER G. SNOWDEN, of St. John's Berkley, announce him as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Charleston District, at the ensuing election.
November 6 tu4*

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Petition will be presented to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, praying that the Town of Summerville be attached to Berkley District.
September 4 tu13

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a charter for the CHARLESTON FREIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.
November 17 stu3

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE at the ensuing session of the General Assembly of this State for an Act of Incorporation of THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOTTERY AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of aiding planters and promoting the agricultural interests of the State. 2amo3 October 1

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made at the next regular session of the Legislature for a grant for a SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the State. H. T. PETERS.
November 17 stufms5

☞ ESTATE OF HENRY JAGER.—ALL PERSONS having legal claims against said Estate, will present the same, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted thereto will make payment to FRED L. MEYER,
November 13 tu3 Qualified Administrator.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY demands against the late JOHN SYMONS, of Mount Pleasant, will hand them in duly attested, and those indebted to him will make payment to

D. R. WILLIAMS,
Mount Pleasant,
Qualified Administrator with the Will annexed.
October 30 tu3*

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER RENEWS THE HAIR.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores gray hair to the original color.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling off.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Does not stain the skin.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public. Price $1.

For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by

KING & CASSIDEY,
March 13 tu1yr* CHARLESTON.

To the Debilitated and the Decrepid.

For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of nature, whether occasioned by sickness, fast living, constitutional decay, old age, or any other physical or mental cause, the one thing needful and indispensable is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out in the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative seems, as it were, to lift the sufferer out of the Slough of Despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect. An old farmer in the Valley of the Monongahela writes thus to Dr. HOSTETTER: "I can compare the operation of your Bitters upon me to nothing but the effect of a rain after a long dry spell in the fall of the year. The rain falling on the meadows starts the second crop of grass, and your wholesome medicine seems to have started a second crop of life and spirits in me." And this is truly the effect of this grateful and powerful preparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or whose strength has been impaired by sickness or age, find it a most efficacious and delightful Tonic, and it is administered with great success in marasmus or wasting of the flesh, to young children. In fact, it is a much safer and surer cordial for the nursery than anything advertised specially for that purpose.

November 19 6