The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.—NUMBER 1043.] CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1869. FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

INSURRECTION.

SAVANNAH IN A STATE OF SIEGE—THE NEGROES ARMED IN LARGE NUMBERS—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

SAVANNAH, December 31.—The Ogeechee troubles still continue. Middleton's house was burned last night, and the crop ruined. All the whites on the place came to the city except one man, who has not been seen since the commencement of the trouble.

The sheriff and his posse went out this morning, but made no arrests. The negroes are fully armed, and in large force, and determined to resist the authorities. The scouts who were sent out this afternoon were stopped six miles from the city. All six roads leading from the city are picketed by negroes. A public meeting was held to-day at the courthouse, and the affair was discussed by General Jackson and others. The meeting was then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve M., in order to have time to decide upon what steps to take.

EUROPE.

CRETE SUBDUED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 31.—The Cretan insurgents have made submission to Turkish authority. A provisional government has been established.

SPAIN QUIET.

MADRID, December 31.—The threatened disturbances at Seville have subsided, and the country is entirely tranquil.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL OCEAN YACHT RACE.

LONDON, December 29.—The Morning Post to-day publishes the correspondence between James G. Bennett, Jr., of New York, and Mr. Asbury, of London, looking to an ocean yacht race between the Dauntless and the Cambria. In its comments the Post prefers the Azores course as one much better adapted to test the seagoing qualities of the vessels and the seamanship of their masters than the regular trans-Atlantic route. The writer exhorts the owners of the British schooner-yachts to join in the race, and says the Sappho will participate.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Wm. Brunner & Co., of Manchester, a firm with extensive American connections, have suspended payment.

There have been three thousand three hundred bankrupt cases in Virginia.

A messenger of the Virginia Express Company was robbed yesterday, in Norfolk, of ten thousand dollars.

General Grant will have a grand reception in Philadelphia to-day.

W. J. Monk, a Union brigadier in the war, is on trial in New Orleans for robbing the mail. The jury cannot agree.

The office of the Marksville Register, a Louisiana country paper, has been destroyed by a mob.

OUR RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

The following extracts from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel will show what is being done for the completion of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, and what are the first effects of the absorption of the stock of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad by the Central Railroad of Georgia:

AUGUSTA AND MACON RAILROAD.

We had the pleasure of a call from George H. Hazlehurst, Esq., chief engineer of the above road, yesterday, and, through him, learned that the City Council of Macon subscribed, on Monday night last, for fifty thousand dollars of additional stock to this important enterprise. The citizens of Macon are fully aroused to the importance of an early completion of the road, and liberal individual subscriptions will also be made. We learn, also, that President Magrath, of the South Carolina Road, and Judge King, of the Georgia Road, were in consultation in this city yesterday as to the best means of pushing the Macon Road through from Milledgeville at once. The distance from the latter place to Macon is only thirty miles, more than one-half of which distance is already graded and ready for the iron. If Judge King and Colonel Magrath will only determine to have the line completed, they have the means and can put it through in a few months. This is an important connection, both for Augusta and Charleston, and we trust that it will not be permitted to lie neglected any longer.

HOW THE PEOPLE SUFFER.

We learn that one of the first fruits of the mammoth railroad speculation recently consummated by the Central and Southwestern Railroads with the City of Savannah for a controlling share in the stock of the Atlantic and Gulf Road, was developed in a meeting held in Savannah, day before yesterday, between the President of the Southwestern Road, Colonel Holt, the President of the Central Road, Colonel Wadley, and the President of the Gulf Road, Colonel Scriven, by which a new freight tariff for these roads was adopted ranging from *three to six hundred per cent. higher than present rates!* Cotton, which the Central and Southwestern Roads carry now from Columbus to Savannah at 20 cents per hundred, is rated in the new schedule at $1 35 per hundred. From Eufaula the present rate of 30 cents is raised to $1 30. From Bainbridge the present rate of $1 per bale is raised to $5 per bale. The tariff of freights from other points on these roads are raised correspondingly high. The people of Georgia can see clearly now what we told them several days since would be the effect of the great Central Railroad monopoly under Mr. Wadley. The interests of the people are to be made subservient to the imperious and dictatorial will of the President of the Central Road. Whether they will submit long to these unprincipled combinations against their own and the State's interest, remains to be seen. The Legislature meets in a few days, and we trust such legislation will be enacted as will protect the people from the unjust schemes of these monopolists.

FROM A HORSE-BLANKET DOWN TO A LACE VEIL.—Mr. C. M. Robinson, of Chatham Four Corners, New York, writes: "You may remember that in October, 1860, I had of you some sewing machines. One of them my family have used to do all their work, on all kinds of goods, from a horse-blanket down to a lace veil; and it has never cost us a cent for repairs, except two needles. Our girls from 8 years old work it with perfect success and ease."—[Letter to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Company, March 22, 1865.

THE BILLIARD CONTEST between Goldthwaite and McDevitt at Chicago, last Tuesday, was the eighteenth match for the championship of America. McDevitt secured the choice of position, and made an opening run of twenty-seven, followed by a score of seven for his opponent. No particular brilliancy was observable until the thirty-third inning, when Goldthwaite made a run of two hundred and twenty-six. A few forces secured to him a fine situation for the balls, and, by dextrous play he worked them to the above splendid count. As he tipped and touched the balls, he was greeted with frequent cheers; and when he turned his first hundred, the game had to be suspended to allow his friends their meed of applause. The game then stood, McDevitt, nine hundred and twenty-two; Goldthwaite, nine hundred and twenty. In the forty-fifth inning, McDevitt made the largest run of the game, scoring, by the use of the push and his three in a row, two hundred and thirty-eight points. The call, at its conclusion, stood, McDevitt thirteen hundred and three; Goldthwaite, eleven hundred and twenty-six. The game then progressed with varying changes—at one time McDevitt seeming to be defeated, peradventure; but a lucky Goldthwaite, and a lucky break, enabled him to win the game by seventeen points. Both players exhibited a remarkable degree of skill and the game is considered the best they ever made in public.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Pollard's Account of the Flight of the Confederate President from Richmond—Preparations for and Incidents of the Journey—Demeanor of Mr. Davis at Abbeville—How he was Treated by Alexander H. Stephens.

In the January number of Packard's Monthly, Mr. Edward A. Pollard has a "true" sketch of the flight and capture of Jefferson Davis. The article is marked by the well known bitterness and prejudice of its author towards the Confederate President, and its statements may therefore be received with many grains of allowance. The following extracts will give our readers a fair idea of its style and temper:

PREPARATIONS FOR FLIGHT.

While Grant and Lee thundered before Petersburg, Jefferson Davis fled from Richmond, without a word of public explanation; with none of that benediction or encouragement which a great leader is expected to impart to his people in such a catastrophe—escaping with the ignominy of an obscure, mean fugitive, if not positively in the character of a deserter. Some explanation has been offered of his singular neglect on this occasion of those whom, in his day of power, he was accustomed, after the affectation of a fond and paternal ruler, to call "his people," in the statement that the government at Richmond had no expectation of Lee's disaster, and was thus painfully hurried in its evacuation of the capital.

The statement is untrue, and the excuse is unavailing. The writer well knows, what has not heretofore been imparted to public curiosity, that Jefferson Davis had, many weeks before Lee's catastrophe, made the most careful and exacting preparations for his escape. The matter had been fully consulted with his cabinet in profound secresy; and it had been agreed that, to secure the escape of the President and his principal officers, the Shenandoah should be ordered to cruise off the coast of Florida to take the distinguished fugitives on board, who had selected that coast for their exit from the Confederacy, and their extrication from its failing fortunes. These orders had been sent to the Confederate cruiser many days before Lee's lines were broken. It was calculated that the President's party might make an easy and deliberate escape in the way agreed upon, as the communications with the Florida coast were then scarcely doubtful, and once on the Shenandoah—a fast sailer, the most valuable remnant of the Confederate navy—they might soon obtain an asylum on a foreign shore. Other preparations were made for the flight. All the papers of the government were revised and marked for destruction, abandonment or preservation, according to their contents; and even Mr. Davis' private baggage was put in order for transportation. Of course the public knew nothing of these preparations, and it did not even suspect them. Mr. Daniel, of the Richmond Examiner, had repeatedly said, with bitterness, that whatever the event of the war, whatever its misfortune, Mr. Davis would be certain to provide for his personal safety, above that of all others; and indeed, this journal had suggested that, for this mean reason, the President had invariably blanched at any retaliation upon the enemy involving the penalty of death. But many people resented this thought of the Examiner; they persisted in believing that President Davis would stand with the army when the Confederate flag was lowered, and accept a common lot with them and the people; and they called to mind his heroic words, spoken to the troops in Virginia in 1861, at the beginning of the war: "When the last line of bayonets is levelled I will be with you."

After having safely bestowed his important papers, and by this measure consulted to some degree his personal safety, it might be supposed that Mr. Davis would be prepared to leave Richmond with some appearance of self-possession and dignity. But after all the provisions for his flight, the signal for it was so sudden and dramatic—announced to him in Lee's dread telegram, while he sat in St. Paul's Church, with the sunshine of a calm and beautiful day pulsing through the windows—as to have some effect of surprise at least, breaking down his equanimity, and reducing him to that condition of fluster and tremulousness with which the weak man receives the news of misfortune, no matter how long he has vaguely expected it, and practiced against the moment of its announcement.

HE ROBS THE TREASURY.

He nervously prepared at his house his private baggage, assisted by Mrs. Davis, and he never ventured in the streets until, under cover of the night, he got unobserved on the train that was to convey him from Richmond. He did not forget the gold in the Treasury; that, amounting to less than $40,000, it had been proposed some days before, in Congress, to distribute as largesses to the discontented soldiers; but Mr. Davis had insisted upon reserving it for exigencies, and it was now secured in his baggage. He did not forget his sword, that, a costly present from some of his admirers in England, had been sent to the Richmond armory for some repairs; it was abandoned to the fire there. The last seen of this relic of the Southern Confederacy was a twisted and gnarled stem of steel, on private exhibition in a lager-beer saloon in Richmond, garnished with a certificate that it was what remained of Jeff. Davis' sword, and that the curiosity might be purchased for two hundred dollars. Whether the retailer of lager has yet disposed of his treasure we do not know.

HE WEEPS AT ABBEVILLE.

Mr. Davis reached Abbeville on the first of May. So far he had been accompanied by the fragments of five brigades, amounting in number to less than one thousand men, and reorganized into two battalions, at the front and in rear of the long train which signalled his flight and foolishly obstructed his effort at escape. There were already painful evidences of the demoralization of the escort, and the story told almost at every mile, by stragglers from Johnston's command, was not calculated to inspire them. At Abbeville, Mr. Davis resolved upon a council of war. It was composed of the five brigade commanders, and General Braxton Bragg (for the year past the "military adviser" of the President) was admitted to this last scene of the deliberations of the lost cause.

In the council, Mr. Davis spoke with more than his accustomed facility and earnestness, inspired by hope, but without volubility or extravagance. He made a statement of surpassing plausibility. The South, he declared, was suffering from a panic; it yet had resources to continue the war; it was for those who remained with arms in their hands to give an example to reanimate others; such an act of devotion, besides being the most sublime thing in history, might yet save the country, and elect again its declining revolution. "It is but necessary," he said, "that the brave men yet with me should renew their determination to continue the war; they will be a nucleus for rapid reinforcements, and will raise the signal of reanimation for the whole country."

No one of the council answered him at length; the replies of the commanders were almost sunk to whispers. The scene was becoming painful, and it was at last agreed that each in his turn should announce his decision. Each answered slowly, reluctantly, in the negative. The only words added were that, though they considered the war hopeless, they would not disband their men until they had guarded the President to a place of safety.

"No," exclaimed Mr. Davis, passionately, "I will listen to no proposition for my safety. I appeal to you for the cause of the country." Again he urged the commanders to accept his views.

"We were silent," says General Basil Duke, one of the council, "for we could not agree with him, and we respected him too much to reply."

Mr. Davis yet stood erect, raised his hands to his head, as if in pain, and suddenly exclaimed: "All hope is gone!" added haughtily, "I see that the friends of the South are prepared to consent to her degradation;" and then sweeping the company with a proud and despairing glance, he attempted to pass from the room.

But the blow was too much for his feeble organization. His face was white with anger and disappointment, and the mist of unshed tears was in his eyes—tears which pride struggled to keep back. The sentiment that all was lost went through his heart like the slow and measured thrust of a sword; as the wound sunk into it, it left him speechless; loose and tottering, he would have fallen to the floor had not General Breckinridge ended the scene by leading him faltering from the room. In a dead and oppressive silence the deserted leader, the fallen chief, secured a decent retreat for agonies which tears only could relieve.

HE IS INSULTED.

The cruellest neglect or insult of this misfortune happened in passing through the small town of Grisworldville, the home of Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Davis, now an object of sympathy, worn, deserted, remained two or three days in Grisworldville; he might there, at least, have expected that one who had been so near him in office as the Vice-President of the Confederacy, would have visited him, to tender some hospitality or to offer him an honorable condolence. Mr. Stephens never came near him, never sent him token or message, to his shame be it mentioned; for surely a mean nature is never more despicable than in its treatment of misfortune, and its cowardly refuge, on such occasions, in old resentments or in selfish calculations.

HE BECOMES AN EMIGRANT.

On leaving Grisworldville it was determined that Mr. Davis and his family, whom he expected soon to overtake, should thereafter travel as an emigrant party. Mr. Reagan was still in his company. General Breckinridge had left outside the town of Washington, taking with him forty-five Kentucky soldiers—a straggling remnant of Morgan's old brigade. Ten mounted men had offered to escort Mrs. Davis, and although they had accepted their paroles, justly considered that they might protect a distressed lady from marauders. All tokens of the President's importance, in dress and air, were laid aside; covered wagons, a pack-mule and cooking utensils were provided at Washington; and it was designed that Mr. Davis, his wife, and his wife's sister should pass as a simple country family emigrating from Georgia, and having fallen in with straggling soldiers for their protection. Mr. Davis' dignity was laid aside without much difficulty. Carlyle says: "A King in the midst of his body-guard, with all his trumpets, war horses and gilt standard bearers, will look great, though he be little, but only some Roman Carus can give audience to satrap ambassadors while seated on the ground, with a woollen cap, and supping on boiled peas, like a common soldier." Mr. Davis, in the dress of a country farmer, had none of those traces of imperialism which cling to those "born to the people." His features, just and handsome, without being remarkable, were those which might command by assumed airs, or might be practiced to particular expressions, but scarcely those which could assert superiority without an effort and at a glance. He incurred but little chance of detection in the dress he had assumed of an honest, well-to-do emigrant.

But the last device of the distinguished fugitive, the only one in which he had shown any ingenuity, and had confessed his real anxiety for escape, was in vain, and he was captured three days journey from Washington. He had scarcely expected to fall in with the enemy north of the Chattahoochee River, the boundary of the "Department of the Southwest," and there he had designed to part with his wife, and to commit her to her journey to the Shenandoah. He was overtaken by a small body of Federal cavalry, originally sent out to post a skirmish line through that part of Georgia reaching to Augusta, but now diverted to his pursuit.

—North Carolina is to have an eight thousand acre park, with a [illegible] nary in the centre.

—No such cold weather has visited Florida since 1835—so say our exchanges. Ice was formed an inch in thickness at St. Augustine on the 12th.

—Attorney-General Evarts has declared that every compromise made in the case of a seizure, under the internal revenue laws was a fraud, and the parties implicated were guilty of compounding a felony.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia has just given a decision sustaining the decission of a lower court which held that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good and valid one. The plea was the failure of consideration in that Confederate money was an illegal currency—not money or any other thing of value.

—The Mackonochie case, which has been exciting so much attention in England, has been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the court of last resort in ecclesiastical suits, and composed of the President of the Privy Council and of the Judges of the highest Courts of Equity and Law. The case was taken up by appeal from a judgment by Sir Robert Phillimore, in the Court of Arches. The charges against Mackonochie were "kneeling or prostrating before the consecrated elements and the use of lighted candles." The Privy Council after an extended hearing and due consideration, announced their decision against Mackonochie, condemning the practices charged against him.

New Publications.

RUSSELL'S BOOK STORE.

WEEKLY LIST NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE POET AND THE PAINTER, or Gems of Art and Song, with ninety-nine large steel engravings, imperial 8vo. morocco, $20.
TENNYSON'S ENID, Illustrated by Gustave Dore, folio, in an elegant binding, $10.
TENNYSON'S LOCKSLY HALL, illustrated by Hennesy, 4 octavo, $3.
GRAY'S ELEGY, with seventeen finely colored drawings and a photographic reproduction of the original manuscript, 4to. $6 25.
WAYSIDE POSIES, original Poems of country life, edited by Robert Buchanan, with forty-seven illustrations, 4to. $10
THE BIRD, by Michelet, illustrated by two hundred and ten exquisite engravings by Giacomelli, $6.
CHRIST IN SONG, or Hyms of Immanuel, selected from all ages by Philip Schaff, D. D., 8vo, cloth gilt extra, $6.
COWPER'S TABLE TALK, and other Poems, beautifully illustrated by the most eminent English Artists, 1 volume, 4to, $3.
STORY WITHOUT AN END, from the German of Carove, large 4to, with fifteen beautiful pictures, in imitation of water colors, $7 50.
CHRISTMAS CAROL, by Charles Dickens, with thirty illustrations, by Eytinge, small 4 octavo, $5.
SCOTIA'S BARDS, the choicest productions of the Scottish Poets, beautifully illustrated, 8vo, $4.
MARMION, by Walter Scott, with fifteen photographic illustrations, $8.
LAYS OF THE HOLY LAND, from ancient and modern writers, with sixty-three illustrations, 8vo, 18.
CHAMBERS' BOOK OF DAYS, a miscellany of popular antiquities, two large volumes, royal 8vo, $9.
The above are all in elegant bindings.
January 1 1yr

Dry Goods, Etc.

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

FURCHGOTT & BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS STORE,

CORNER KING AND CALHOUN STREETS.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE LADIES AND OUR Customers in general, that we have just received (in addition to our usual stock of DOMESTIC and FANCY GOODS), a new supply suitable for the present season.

CONSISTING OF:

CLOAKS, DRY GOODS, POPLINS, &c., at reduced prices
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, from 70c. up
150 dozen HOOP SKIRTS, 50 to 60c.
20 dozen GENEVIEVE HOOP SKIRTS, an elegant article, 80c. only
A new supply of CORSETS, 70c.
Ottenheimer's celebrated French CORSET, $1 00 and upward
A full and complete assortment of German and English HOSIERY, from 12½ up
A fine assortment of Ladies' and Children's Silk, Berlin Cloth and Lisle GLOVES, elegant designs, and suitable for Christmas presents.
ALSO,
A lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, at 75c.
Ladies' Velvet and Morocco PORTMONAIES, very cheap
A good selection of
BLANKETS, COMFORTS, QUILTS
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES
TABLE DAMASKS, &c.,
At the lowest figures.

We would also notify our patrons that we have arranged a separate department in our Store exclusively for

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, &c.

ENTRANCE ON CALHOUN-STREET.

FURCHGOTT & BROS.,

December 14 No. 437 KING-STREET. 3mo

Married.

BRABHAM—JENNINGS.—On Thursday, December 17, 1868, by the Rev. CHARLES WILSON, Mr. JASPER BRABHAM, of Bamberg, S.C., to Miss ADELIE JENNINGS, of Orangeburg District.

SMITH—AXSON.—In this city, on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, W. J. Axson, by the Rev. W. L. WILLIAMS, Mr. NORMAN W. SMITH to Miss HARRIET E. AXSON.

Special Notices.

QUARTERLY STATE TAXES.—OFFICE OF TREASURER CHARLESTON COUNTY, FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Quarterly State Taxes for quarter ending 31st December, 1868, on sales of goods, wares and merchandise and spirituous liquors manufactured, also, the Quarterly Commissions on Taxes on sales of goods, wares and merchandise, and articles manufactured for sale, barter or exchange, are now due and payable at this office.

The books will be closed on the 15th instant, after which time double tax executions will be issued against defaulters.

All articles of trade, sale, barter or exchange, including cotton, are returnable for taxes. Charleston County comprises the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Christ Church, St. Thomas and St. Dennis, St. James Santee, St. Stephens, St. John Berkeley, St. James Goose Creek, St. Andrews and St. John's Colleton; and Islands, Edisto, Seabrook, Kiawah, Wadmalaw, Johns, James, Coles, Big and Little Folly, Morris, Sullivans, Long, Dewee's, Caper's, Bulls, &c, to the mouth of the South Santee.

FLEETWOOD LANNEAU,
Treasurer Charleston County,
January 1 f2

PROBATE COURT—CHARLESTON COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1869.—Under the provisions of the act of the Legislature, of 21st September, 1868, a session of said Court will be held on the *first Monday of each month*, and continue thereafter so long as the business may require, for the trial and investigation of litigated cases and all matters appertaining to the Homestead Act, in relation to the APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF GUARDIANS OF MINORS, THE ALLOTMENT OF DOWER TO WIDOWS, CASES OF IDIOCY, LUNACY, AND PERSONS NON COMPOTES MENTES. The said Probate Court will be open each and every day of each week for filing proceedings *ex parte* and action thereon, and for transaction of the ordinary business, such as Probate Wills, Petitions for Administration, Auditing Accounts, and so forth. Under the 33d section of said act, all proceedings in the Court of Probate shall be commenced by petition to the Judge of Probate for the county to whom the jurisdiction of the subject matter belongs, briefly setting forth the facts or grounds of the application; and by the 19th section of said act, "If any person shall refuse or neglect to perform any order, sentence or decree of a Probate Court, such court may issue a warrant, directed to any sheriff or constable in the State, requiring him to apprehend and imprison such person in the common jail of the county; and if there be no jail of the county then in the jail of the adjoining county, until he shall perform such order, sentence or decree, or be discharged by due course of law."

GEORGE LUIST,
Judge of Probate,
January 1 fm2 Charleston County.

EMANCIPATION DAY.—THE SOCIETIES, Companies, and organizations which propose to engage in the celebration of the day will assemble at 8 A. M. on Meeting-street, near Mary-street. [illegible] will be [illegible] right resting on [illegible]

The procession will move off at [illegible] o'clock, and proceed through Mary-street to King, [illegible] King to Hasel, through Hasel to Meeting, [illegible] to White Point Garden, where an oration will be delivered by Hon. A. J. RANSIER. The Emancipation Proclamation will be read by W. H. MISHAW; and Rev. E. J. ADAMS, Chaplain, will open the proceedings with prayer.

Marshals of the Day—W. T. Oliver, Chief; W. Grant, W. J. Brodie, W. H. Birnie, J. P. Howard.

The various societies, companies and organizations are respectfully requested to make the proper arrangement for their punctual attendance as above.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

P. L. MILLER, Chairman.

J. M. ADAMS, ALEX. WILLIAMS, E. E. TUCKER, G MITCHELL, JAMES J. YOUNG, J. E. EDWARDS, M. E. BROWN, E. LEVY, G. D. MITCHELL, F. E. RAMES, J. H. JENKINS.

December 31

EMANCIPATION DAY, 1869.—CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 29, 1868.—At a meeting of the Republicans, held at Military Hall on the evening of the 28th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to arrange all matters connected with the proposed celebration of Emancipation, which will take place in this city on the first day of January, 1869, to wit:

J. M. ADAMS, Union League of America.
J. E. EDWARDS, Lincoln Light Infantry.
ALEX. WILLIAMS, Republican Guards.
P. L. MILLER Comet Star Fire Engine Company, No. 5.
N. E. BROWN, Promptitude Fire Engine Company, No. 7.
E. C. TUCKER, Ashley Fire Engine Company, No. 9.
ELIJAH LEVY, Union Star Fire Engine Company, No. 6.
GEORGE MITCHELL, Prudence Fire Engine Company, No. 4.
JAMES F. YOUNG, Wide Awake Association.
GEORGE D. MITCHELL, African United Blues.
F. E. RAMES, Mechanics' Association.

The committee retired, and subsequently reported that Mr. ALEX. WILLIAMS was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. JAMES F. YOUNG Secretary; also, that Rev. B. J. ADAMS was chosen Chaplain of the day, Mr. W. H. MISHAW to read the Emancipation Proclamation, and A. J. RANSIER Orator of the day.

The committee will call upon citizens for contributions.

By order. EDWD. P. WALL,
December 30 3 Secretary.

IN EQUITY—COLLETON DISTRICT.—EX PARTE JAMES S. GLOVER, HENRY W. STEWART, ET AL., HEIRS AT LAW OF CATHARINE B. VERDIER, DECEASED.—PETITION TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY.—FILED OCTOBER 26, 1868.—JAMES S. GLOVER, HENRY W. STEWART, *et al.*, heirs at law of CATHARINE B. VERDIER, late of Colleton District, deceased, having filed in this office a petition to perpetuate testimony in the matter of the will of SIMON VERDIER, deceased, and the title deeds of the estate of said CATHARINE B. VERDIER, deceased, for the following tracts of land, &c., to wit: The "Herds or Claypole" tract, "Clitherall," "Preston," "Peter Smith," "Brown's," "Campbell," "Horseshoe," "Mill Tract," and Lots Nos ——, in the Town of Walterboro'—said will and deeds destroyed during the late war. On motion of HENDERSON & BEHRE, Solicitors for Petitioners, it is ordered that all persons who may think themselves interested in this matter, do plead, answer or demur to said petition within three months from this date, or a decree *pro confesso* will be entered of record against them.

B. STOKES, C. E. D.
Commissioner's Office, October 26th, 1868.
December 21 dec 21, jan 1

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriages—a guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. September 22

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 3

Special Notices.

PUBLIC MARKETS.—JANUARY 1, 1869.—The Markets will be closed *This Morning* at Nine o'clock.

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD,
January 1 1 Chief Clerk.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON.—CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 31, 1868.—*This Day* being New Year's Day, this Bank will be closed. Notes and acceptances due then must be attended to *This Day*.

WILLIAM C. BREESE,
January 1 2 Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON.—CHARLESTON, JANUARY 1, 1869. The ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on *Tuesday*, the 12th inst. Polls open from Ten to Two o'clock.

WM. C. BREESE,
January 1 fmthm4 Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON.—CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 28, 1868.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government Tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January next.

WM. C. BREESE,
December 28 mwf3 Cashier.

NOTICE.—NO DEBTS CONTRACTED by the crew of the British bark AGRA will be paid by the Captain or consignee.

RAVENEL & CO.,
December 28 mwf3 Agents.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per British bark AGRA are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Days act. All goods not permitted at the expiration of that period will be sent to Custom-house Stores. RAVENEL & CO.
December 28 5

OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C., December 25, 1868.—A Quarterly Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, and the same will be paid on and after *Friday, the 1st of January*, 1869, on application at the Company's Office. S. W. RAMSAY,
December 25 Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY—CHARLESTON, December 22, 1868.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after *Monday*, 4th proximo.

The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date to 4th proximo. W. J. HERIOT,
December 22 Secretary and Treasurer.

BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffe-streets, and get a better article for the same money than at any other establishment in the city.

November 14 3mos

THE REV. C. W. VINING, WHO HAS safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages, French, Turkish, Armenian and Greek. We cannot read them, but he can, and through his patience we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the materials of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis. Our American enterprise is well represented: stoves, wooden and tin-ware, ploughs, axes and tools are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are heralded the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countrymen, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad, but publish the certificates of the Musselmen rulers themselves, to the cures which these medicines have made in their midst. The Reverend gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in those countries, comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools in which they have any confidence themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful in art or invention must be carried back to these, the earlier settlements of mankind. *Lynn News.* 1 January 1

EXUBERANT HEALTH IS A BLESSING vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world need an occasional tonic, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic is the grand desideratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, *i. e.*, it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public are concerned, *ad nauseum*, in the hope of rivalling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known, or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted), the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year. DAC 6 January 1

Miscellaneous.

ADVANCES ON *COTTON.*

TO PLANTERS AND OTHERS

WISHING TO

HOLD COTTON IN ENGLAND,

Where STORAGE, INSURANCE, and other expenses for holding are LESS than in the United States, we will advance

TEN CENTS PER POUND

ON

MIDDLINGS,

Shipped to our friends in Liverpool, charging the English commercial rate of interest, which at present is

FIVE PER CENT.

And hold as long as desired.

CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO.,
Accommodation Wharf.
November 18 2 mos

WILLIS & CHISOLM,

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

SHIPPING AGENTS,

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES

ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C.

F. WILLIS..... A. R. CHISOLM.
October 26

Brokers.

SAMUEL C. BLACK,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 28 Broad-street,

Charleston, S. C.

January 1 1mo

H. H. DeLEON,

BROKER,

Charleston, S. C.

WILL BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, COUPONS, GOLD, SILVER, BANK BILLS AND EXCHANGE.

January 1 1mo

J. DRAYTON FORD,

No. 49 Broad-street,

BROKER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

REAL ESTATE

AND

BONDS, STOCKS AND EXCHANGE,

Bought and Sold.

January 1 1mo

HOLMES & MACBETH,

No. 36 Broad-street,

Charleston, S. C.,

BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Will attend to Renting and Collecting of Rents and purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver and Real Estate.

ALSO,

To the Purchase of Goods and Supplies for parties in the country upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE L. HOLMES..... ALEXANDER MACBETH.
January 1 1mo

W. Y. LEITCH & R. S. BRUNS,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE

BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 35 Broad-street,

Charleston, S. C.

January 1 1mo

LOWNDES & GRIMBALL,

No. 26 Broad-street,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS,

STOCKS,

&c., &c., &c.

Renting of Houses attended to.

T. PINCKNEY LOWNDES..... BERKLEY GRIMBALL.
January 1 1mo

J. H. WILSON,

No. 5 Broad-street.

GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, COUPONS,

STOCKS AND BONDS,

Bought and Sold at Market Rates. Checks on New York and Baltimore, and Drafts on England, Ireland, Paris and Berlin.

January 1 1mo

Hats and Caps.

STEELE'S "HAT HALL."

No. 313 KING STREET, STEELE'S HAT HALL.
Steele's Hat Hall, No. 313 King-street.
Terms cash! Steele's Hat Hall.
Steele's Hat Hall. Terms cash!
Terms cash! Steele's Hat Hall.
SEVEN DOLLAR HATS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Credit Trade not solicited.
Terms cash! Steele's Hat Hall.
No. 313 King-street, Steele's Hat Hall.
The terms being cash, the prices must be low.
Sign of the Big Hat, No. 313 King-street.
Steele's terms being cash, he will guarantee that his prices shall be lower than any Hat House South. The idea of charging Four Dollars for a Three Dollar Hat, simply because it is credit, aint honest; therefore, it is best to deal on the cash system. This gives a customer independence enough to deal where he gets most for his cash.

STEELE'S "HAT HALL,"
No. 313 KING-STREET,
January 1 1 Sign of the Big Hat.

Official.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Managers of Elections for the County of Beaufort:

WHEREAS, MR. GEORGE A. BENNETT, WHO, at the General Election held in April, 1868, was chosen a member of the House of Representatives for the Election District of Beaufort County, to serve for two years, has since said election resigned; and, whereas, the Constitution of the State of South Carolina directs that in such a case a Writ of Election shall be issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the purpose of filling the vacancy thus occasioned, for the remainder of the term for which the member so resigned was elected to serve:

Now, therefore, you and each of you are hereby required, after due advertisement, and with strict regard to all the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the said State, touching your duty in such case, to hold an election for a Member of the House of Representatives, for the Election District aforesaid, to serve for the remainder of the term for which the said GEORGE A. BENNETT was elected; the Polls to be opened at the various places of Election in the said District, on Monday, the fourth day of January, 1869, by the various sets of Managers for those places respectively; said Managers to count the votes publicly immediately after the final closing of the polls at the Precincts where the votes have been taken; make out a certificate of the result, to be signed by the Managers, or a majority of them, and taken to the Court House of Beaufort County, or place now fixed by law for counting the votes, on *Wednesday*, the sixth day of January, 1869, by one or more of said Managers; and the Managers, or a majority of them, who may assemble, shall proceed to examine the aforesaid statement, and declare the result of the Election.

This Writ, together with your return of the Election to be held under it, have before the House of Representatives at its next meeting after the Election.

Witness the Honorable FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr., Esquire, Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Columbia, this twelfth day of December, in the year