Beard

The Charleston Daily News.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Cabinet and the Cuban Privateers—Troubles in Florida—The Minister to China—Tennessee and Virginia Senatorships, &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 19.

The Cabinet to-day was engaged in the discussion of additional information which had been received, to the effect that additional Cuban privateers were being fitted out in American ports. It was decided to follow up the seizure of the steamer Hornet to its legitimate results. Meanwhile United States marshals and collectors of ports are to be requested to keep a sharp lookout.

General Sherman to-day referred to General Terry an application from Florida for troops, to put an end to alleged outrages, and advised Terry to send them.

The new United States Minister to China will be here to-morrow to receive his instructions. He sails early in November.

There was to-day $118,000,000 in gold coin in the Treasury, being more than at any one time since the war.

A special dispatch from Nashville says that the ballotting to-day for United States senator was lively, but without definite result. Johnson is decidedly ahead. On the last ballot he lacked but two votes in the Senate to elect him.

The new Virginia senators who were elected to-day, are generally pronounced acceptable among the administration officials.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, October 19.

There was a full and prolonged Cabinet session to-day. The Supreme Court proceedings were unimportant.

Private Madrid advices state that the government replied to De Roda's demand for two millions, that Spain would supply men but that Cuba must supply money.

Delano has ordered prompt proceedings against several New York and Brooklyn street railroads for making false revenue returns.

The legal profession think that the Supreme Court will take jurisdiction in the Yerger case.

ARRIVAL OF HYACINTHE.

He Defines his Position.

NEW YORK, October 19.

Father Hyacinthe, who arrived in New York yesterday, still esteems himself a Roman Catholic. He says that he does not despair of his church, but still hopes that the Council of Rome will give such a verdict in accord with progress and the gospel as will leave none of her children outcast.

EUROPE.

French Politics—Rumored Liberal Ministerial Changes—The Strike among the Clerks—The Spanish Insurrection—Surrender of Valencia, &c.

PARIS, October 19.

The Emperor held two consultations at Compiegne. It is rumored that there will be a modification of the French ministry, and that Rouher will return to the cabinet with a liberal programme. The illness of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne will probably compel him to relinquish the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs. All the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif have drawn up a manifesto pacific in its character.

The strike among the merchants' clerks in Paris has become quite general. They have conducted the movement thus far in an orderly manner.

Business places will be open to-morrow, notwithstanding the continuance of the clerks' strike.

MADRID, October 16.

The Archbishop of Valencia, attended by an influential deputation, acting on behalf of the insurgents lately and still in arms in that city, and within the limits of the Episcopal See, has just sought an interview with the officer in command of the government troops operating in the district. The Archbishop interceded in behalf of the insurgents and in support of the authorities, making terms with leniency towards them. When the deputation retired a general military council was held, at which the subject was debated. It was finally decided that the insurgents must all surrender at discretion.

MADRID, October 17.

The insurgents at Valencia, after a battle yesterday, which lasted several hours, surrendered unconditionally. The leaders disappeared, but are believed to be secreted in the city or vicinity. The government forces now occupy the city. The settings of the Cortes were suspended without the appointment of a day for reassembling. It is not known when the session will be resumed.

LONDON, October 17.

A dispatch from Madrid contains the following particulars of the surrender at Valencia: General Prim, by telegraph, ordered the general commanding the troops before Valencia to attack the city, and yesterday morning the artillery opened a heavy fire on the rebel positions, producing much effect and causing great damage to property. The insurgents offered to surrender on condition of receiving their liberty, but this was refused. The assault was then resumed with vigor until the surrender of the insurgents. The general commanding reports that the insurrection has been completely suppressed, and the troops now hold the entire city. Many houses were burned during the fight, and a large number of rebels were captured with arms in their hands. Previous to the attack, the clergy exhorted the insurgents to yield, but without effect.

A Madrid letter published here to-day says the railroad and telegraph lines are destroyed for a great distance around that city. Arrests continue of leading Republicans in Madrid.

An article in the Times, discussing Prim's power, says no King can rule in Spain, unless acceptable to Prim.

MADRID, October 19.

Government regards the Republican insurrection as now ended, though precautions against new outbreaks are continued.

A conspiracy to surrender the barracks of San Mato was discovered and thwarted.

THE OLD DOMINION.

RICHMOND, October 19.

Both Houses of the General Assembly went into an election for United States senators, and elected Lieutenant-Governor John F. Lewis for the long term, and Judge John W. Johnston, of Washton County for the short term. The Wells Republicans presented as candidates Alexander Sharpe and L. H. Chandler. They received the vote of of their friends. The election was made by a strict party vote, with the exception of three Wells members, who voted for Lewis and Johnston.

The resolution relative to recent elections at the North, introduced yesterday, was tabled. A joint resolution was offered memorializing Congress to grant a general amnesty. It was referred to a committee.

In the Senate a resolution looking to the carrying out of the educational provisions of the constitution was laid on the table on the ground that such resolutions were not within the province of the Senate as now organized.

THE LAST OF THE PRIVATEER CUBA.

WILMINGTON, October 19.

The steamer Cuba was libelled to-day, and the United States Marshal boarded her and demanded the surrender of the ship into his hands. CommodoreHiggins declined to surrender his ship except to an officer of the United States Navy, and under a direct order from President Grant. After some delay, Lieutenant Commander Pierson, of the United States gunboat Frolic, went on board the Cuba and demanded the surrender of the vessel, showing an order direct from the President for the Cuba to be turned over to him. Commodore Higgins then surrendered his sword and vessel to Lieutenant-Commander Pierson, and himself a prisoner of war to the Navy of the United States. The Cuban flag was then hauled down by the United States authorities, and the entire crew sent ashore in a penniless condition. The affair, in some of its aspects, is regarded here as an outrage, especially the turning loose in our city of over one hundred sailors and marines entirely beyond the constraint and control of their officers.

HELP FOR THE SOUTH.

CINCINNATI, October 19.

General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, addressed the Chamber of Commerce to-day regarding the Louisville Convention, which, he said, was to be regarded as National, every State being represented. It was the unanimous sentiment that the South, impoverished by the rebellion, should be aided by the government in developing her resources. To this end the convention favored water communication between the Ohio and Atlantic, the reconstruction of the Mississippi levees, steamship lines from Southern ports and Europe, and another trans-continental railroad.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, October 19.

Hayes' official majority is nearly eight thousand. In the Senate there is one, in the House three Republican majority, counting Hamilton County fusionists.

SPANISH TROOPS FOR CUBA.

HAVANA, October 19.

Three steamers with troops have arrived within forty-eight hours. A steamer landed a thousand troops at Cienfuegos. Another steamer arrived this morning filled.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The monitor Dictator has arrived at Fortress Monroe.

Advices from Mexico to the 12th state that Seward was at Manzanillo.

Dispatches from Louisville and St. Louis report a heavy snow storm at both those places yesterday.

Ballotting for the Tennessee senatorship commenced yesterday at Nashville. At last accounts Andy Johnson's chances seemed best.

The North Carolina State Fair opened at Raleigh yesterday with a large attendance. The exhibition was exceedingly fine for the first day.

At Toronto the gunboat Prince Alfred has been ordered to be ready for service at Goodrich to defend the towns on the upper lakes against reported Fenian privateers.

The Confederate States Laboratory building at Macon Georgia, now temporarily occupied by the Georgia State Fair, will be sold at the United States Marshal's sale December 2d.

GRANT AND THE GOLD RING.

A Pleasant Assurance from the President of the Republic.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, recently wrote to General Grant asking him to make a "brief denial over his own signature of all foreknowledge of the gold combination, in order to relieve himself entirely from all responsibility for the acts of others." Mr. Bonner added that those who knew General Grant personally required no disclaimer; but the public, whose minds were liable to be warped by the determined and persistent efforts to injure him, would be at once satisfied and quieted by such a statement. The President replied in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13.

Robert Bonner, Esq:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 11th instant is received. I have never thought of contradicting statements or insinuations made against me by irresponsible parties, as those alluded to in your letter; but as you have written to me on the subject, in so kind a spirit, I will say that I had no more to do with the late gold excitement in New York City than yourself, or any other innocent party, except that I ordered the sale of gold to break the ring engaged, as I thought, in a most disreputable transaction. If the speculators had been successful you would never have heard of any one connected with the administration as being connected with the transaction. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—I have written this in great haste, and without exercising judgment as to the propriety of writing it, but I submit it to your judgment. U. S. G.

—Dr. A. W. Hall, in a lecture last week before the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, on the cause of auroral lights, took issue with Professor Loomis and other scientists who attribute these phenomena to electrical action. Dr. Hall's theory is that the boreal display is produced by the rays of the sun, which are reflected from clouds surrounding the pole to the ice and snow of the Arctic regions, and thence again reflected to the clouds, and so back and forth until it comes within our range of vision. The glancing and flashing of the columns of light, he holds, are caused by the motion of the clouds, an exact correspondence being traceable, the Doctor contends, between the movements of the light and those of the clouds. In confirmation of his theory the speaker cited the cases of similar displays of auroral light in the east just before sunrise, and in the west just after sunset, when there are banks of clouds visible from which the sun's rays are evidently reflected. The arches or bows often seen in the north are also easily explained according to this hypothesis, while by the electrical theory they are inexplicable. The deflection of the needle and other magnetic effects, sometimes observed during an auroral display, are attributed by Dr. Hall to the fact that the state of the atmosphere most favorable for these successive reflections of sunlight from the pole is also favorable for the action of the electrical forces which produce the magnetic disturbances.

—The procession at Louisville on Thursday last in honor of the convention was on a more extensive scale than any ever before witnessed in Louisville, if not in the West. All the various branches of mercantile and manufacturing trades of the city were represented. It is estimated that the expense incurred by this grand display was not less than $75,000. There were 1230 horses and about 500 wagons in the procession. It was in motion two hours, and passed over a distance of six or seven miles. The only parade of the sort at all comparable to it was that in honor of General Harrison at Dayton, Ohio, in the memorable year 1840; even that great political outpouring was inferior in all respects to the vast display in Louisville. Prominent in the line was what is said to have been the largest and the finest omnibus in the world, furnished by the Louisville Transfer Company, and drawn by ten horses, each steed accompanied by a colored footman, in Turkish costume. On the top of the omnibus was a temple of liberty, within which sat Miss Mary Glass, attired as the Goddess of Liberty. She was supported on either side by lads representing the army and navy. Within the omnibus were over forty young misses, all dressed in white, with wreaths of fresh flowers and badges bearing the names of the States and Territories.

THE YERGER CASE.

The Principles Involved—The Court Threatened—What President Grant is Told will be his Duty in a Certain Contingency.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, October 16.

The leading topic of interest in the capital just now is the case *ex parte* Yerger, which has just been argued before the Supreme Court—a case familiar to the people of the South, and to the whole country, inasmuch as it involves the power of the Federal Government to authorize, even *by law*, the trial of a civilian by military commission in time of peace, and in a State and district where civil courts are open.

It is unnecessary to go into the details of the case. Suffice it to say that Mr. Yerger was tried by a military commission at Jackson, Mississippi, *for an offence against the laws of that State*, found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death. His counsel, however, brought the case before the Chief Justice of the United States, on a motion for a *habeas corpus*, several months ago, when, by stipulation between them and the Attorney-General of the United States, it war agreed that the motion should be argued at the present term of the court, and in the meantime the sentence imposed by the military commission should be suspended. Mr. Yerger, however, is still in prison, and his case is upon the docket of the highest judicial tribunal in the country, where the power of the law-making department of the government to authorize the trial of civilians in any other way than that pointed out by the constitution, is to be finally, and, I hope, forever determined.

It will be remembered that the power claimed in this instance is found in one or more of the numerous "Reconstruction" acts, so-called, which have been passed by Congress since the close of the war, and as those acts rest upon an assumed authority on the part of the Federal Government, to render the civil power in the South subordinate and inferior to the military, the opinion of the court in this case will be of the most *vital* importance in *judicially* determining so great a question.

If it shall be adjudged that Congress has no power to establish military government and military law, in any State or States of the Union, in time of peace, the bottom will be knocked out of the "reconstruction" tub; and sooner or later, every act of that body, relating to the government of the Southern States, will share the same fate, and the country will again be restored to its former system of *free* government, sustained and strengthened by a constitutional recognition of the reserved rights of the several States.

It requires no argument to show the illegality and unconstitutionality of the trial of civilians by military tribunals in places where civil courts are open. The Constitution of the United States is so clear and explicit on this subject, that he who would attempt to controvert it must either be set down as a knave or a fool.

It may, however, be interesting to your readers, in forming an opinion as to the probable result of the case referred to above, to mention a similar and a very celebrated case which is still fresh in the minds of the people, and which, on account of the great principle involved, may with truth be styled the most important case ever determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lambdin P. Milligan, a citizen of the United States, and a resident and citizen of the State of Indiana, was arrested on the 3d day of October, 1864, at his home in said State, by order of Brevet Major-General Hovey, military commander of the District of Indiana, and by the same authority confined in a military prison at or near Indianapolis, the capital of the State. On the 21st day of the same month, he was placed on trial before a "military commission" convened at Indianapolis, by order of the said general, upon the following charges preferred by Major Burnett, Judge Advocate of the Northwestern Military Department, namely:

1. Conspiracy against the Government of the United States.
2. Affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States.
3. Inciting insurrection.
4. Disloyal practices; and,
5. Violation of the laws of war.

Without reciting the details of this trial, it is sufficient to say that Milligan was found guilty on all the charges, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging, and this sentence having been approved, he was ordered to be executed on Friday, the 19th of May, 1865.

On the 16th of that same May, 1865, Milligan filed his petition for a *habeas corpus* in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. After setting forth the facts connected with his arrest and trial by "military commission," the findings, sentence, approval thereof, &c., he then set forth the additional fact that while he was held and detained, as already mentioned, in military custody, (and more than twenty days after his arrest,) a grand jury for the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, was convened at Indianapolis, his said place of confinement, and duly empanelled, charged and sworn for said district, held its sittings, and finally adjourned without having found any bill of indictment, or made any presentment whatever against him; that at no time had he been in the military service of the United States, or in any way connected with the land, or naval force, or the militia in actual service, &c.

At the hearing of the petition in the Circuit Court the opinions of the Judges were divided on the following questions, namely:

I. "On the facts stated in the petition and exhibits ought the writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued according to the prayer of said petitioner?"

II. "On the facts stated in the petition and exhibits ought the said Milligan to be discharged from custody, as in said petition prayed?"

III. "Whether upon the facts stated in the petition and exhibits the military commission had jurisdiction, legally, to try and sentence said Milligan in manner and form as in said petition and exhibit is stated?"

On the division of opinion mentioned above, these questions were certified to the Supreme Court of the United States and argued at the December term, 1865. The opinion of the Court thereon was delivered the following term, and may be found in 4th Wallace, commencing at page 107.

The opinion is a very elaborate and exhaustive one, reviewing the whole case, and emphatically declaring that Congress has no power to authorize the trial of civilians by military commissions in places where civil tribunals are open, and where they might be regularly and fairly tried according to the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State wherein the alleged offence was committed.

In proceeding, the court said:

"Every trial involves the exercise of judicial power; and from what source did the military commission that tried him (Milligan) derive their authority? Certainly no part of the judicial power of the country was conferred on them, because the constitution expressly vests it 'in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish;' and it is not pretended that the commission was a *court* ordained and established by Congress. They cannot justify on the mandate of the President, because he is controlled by law, and has his appropriate sphere of duty, which is to execute, not to make, the laws; and there is no unwritten criminal code to which resort can be had as a source of jurisdiction."

Again:

"Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction."

"So sensitive were our Revolutionary fathers on this subject, although Boston was almost in a state of siege, when General Gage issued his proclamation of martial law, they spoke of it as an 'attempt to supercede the course of the common law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use of martial law.'"

What the court said of martial law, established by order of the President or of a military commander, is equally applicable in the case of Yerger. It is to be noted that the recent discussion of the case was confined, *by order of the Judges*, to the question of jurisdiction. Should this matter be decided favorably for the petitioner, the next question to come up will be on the merits, which must necessarily involve the validity of the Reconstruction acts, partially at least. With the very organization of the court at the mercy of Congress, there is a well-grounded fear perhaps that the case will be disposed of upon some technical point. The executive and legislative branches of the government being in manifest and unchecked conspiracy against the vital principles of the constitution, it would perhaps be expecting too much, in the opinion of some, to conclude that the other utterly powerless branch would enter into a contest which would probably end in its own "reconstruction," according to current Radical usurpations. Yet there are signs indicating that a majority of that august tribunal will do their full duty, irrespective of its personal bearing. In apprehension that the writ will not only be granted, but the petitioner turned over to the courts upon grounds touching the powers of Congress, Forney's Chronicle, the recognized organ of the administration here, thus threatens:

"If, as is now apprehended, the majority of the judges should assume, in granting this writ, to declare the acts of reconstruction unconstitutional, a grave *duty* will devolve upon the Executive."

The same paper has heretofore declared it to be not only the "duty," but one *that will be cheerfully performed* by the President. In other words, if the court shall decide, (what it has already, in fact, decided in the Milligan case,) that a military upstart and his shabby staff cannot, in this country, string up or shoot down at random citizens, guilty or not guilty, in the midst of a peaceful people amenable to civil legal courts confessedly open, and where justice, according to the constitution and laws of the United States, can be and constantly is administered, and shall further order that the present culprit shall be turned over to the proper legal tribunal for trial, that in that case his Excellency will issue military orders to his military satrap, *that the mandate of the court shall be contemptuously disobeyed.* The Radicals have been guilty of many abominations, but have never yet essayed so glaring and impudent an assumption as this.

PLEASANT WORDS FROM OUR STATE EXCHANGES.

[From the Abbeville Press and Banner.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS has donned a new dress—a complete outfit of elegant new type—and is otherwise improved. We congratulate our esteemed contemporary on these evidences of prosperity.

[From the Sumter News.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.—This popular and enterprising journal has recently donned a new dress, and we congratulate its accomplished and energetic editors and proprietors on the improvement and substantial signs of prosperity.

[From the Georgetown Times.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS comes to us in a new dress and shows every evidence of increased prosperity. Its able defence of the intelligence and respectability of the State, and exposure of the corruption and misrule of Radicalism, entitles it to the unanimous support of lovers of good government.

[From the Marion Crescent.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.—This lively and enterprising journal has in a very short time gained a high and influential position among the newspapers of the country. It is conducted with much boldness and vigor. We are glad to see by its prosperity and growth the evidence of the recuperation of the country.

[From the Winnsboro' News.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS is one of the liveliest papers ever printed in this State, and its shrewdness and enterprise in extending its circulation can be judged, not only from the recent great improvement in its typographical execution, but from the following advertisement which it gives us pleasure to circulate.

[From the Yorkville Enquirer.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS comes to us in a new and handsome dress, its general "get-up" being one of very superior excellence. It is with great pleasure that we observe these signs of increasing prosperity in the journalistic fraternity; and not merely on their account, for the success of a newspaper is proof of prosperity in the community it represents.

[From the Sumter Watchman.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.—This enterprising and popular journal has recently appeared in a new dress, thus keeping pace with the improving condition of the country. The success and popularity of THE NEWS show how much the Radical party has yet to do before our people come to feel even negatively in regard to it. Its boldness in attacking the usurper in his strongholds, has exhibited not only the vulnerability of the party, but the strong anti-radical feeling that continues to pervade the intelligent masses. We wish THE NEWS continued success.

[From the Kingstree Star.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.—This bold and independent champion of journalism in South Carolina has donned a bran new suit and presents a neat and elegant appearance. It wields the battle-axe of right and justice with force and power, and those who come in contact with its strokes are effectually demolished. No evil doer escapes its watchful vigilance, and its caustic denunciations of those who deserve them is commended by all right thinking men, while its revilers can only fume and writhe in impotent efforts to stifle its manly avowals. Long may it wave.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Jail Delivery in Laurens.

The Laurensville Herald says: "On Wednesday night four negroes—Henry Martin, James Craig alias Knox, Henry Suber and Richard Simpson—escaped from the jail in this place by sawing one of the iron bars in two, and letting themselves down by means of their blankets. The first three had been sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary; the last was awaiting trial, charged with larceny."

Fatal Affray.

The Laurensville Herald says: "A homicide was committed on last Saturday night in the neighborhood of Waterloo. It seems that Chas. King, Jr., was returning from this place to his house, when he met with Thomas Patterson. Words were exchanged which led to an affray, in which King was killed. The finding of the jury of inquest is, that King came to his death by means of a rock in the hands of Patterson. There was an old feud between the two. Patterson is still at large."

Another Radical Outrage.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "Our readers remember the killing of A. G. Ruffin, the Radical sheriff of this county, at the last State election; and that the perpetrator of the deed was unknown. Governor Bullock offered a large reward for the arrest of the alleged murderer, but without securing his discovery. Yesterday, a couple of tools of Constable Hubbard, of South Carolina, arrested a quiet, peaceable citizen of Hamburg, S. C., Mr. Robert Cunningham, on the charge of killing Ruffin! The arrest was made at the instance of Hubbard, who made affidavit to the effect that upon information received, he had reason to believe Cunningham committed the murder. The pimps of Hubbard, who made the arrest, went into Cunningham's store on Thursday, in a friendly way, taking drinks there, and stating that they would call again yesterday morning, which they did, arresting Mr. Cunningham, placing him in irons, and taking him to Columbia. Thus has an irresponsible, illegal, alien official assumed the right to deprive an inoffensive citizen of his liberties, for an offence of which everybody knows he is not guilty, which was not committed in South Carolina, and when no affidavit was made from the place where the killing took place, and no requisition sent from this State to the so-called Governor of South Carolina."

Shreds of State News.

The cotton thieves are rampageous in Clarendon.

Rev. F. J. Miles, of Charleston, delivered the first lecture of the season at the invitation of the Cheraw Lyceum on last Friday night.

We are informed that a meeting of the friends of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad will be held at Reedy Creek Church, Marion District, on the 16th instant, with a view to push forward the completion of this road.

—The cost of the Suez canal thus far has been $81,000,000.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—George Peabody will spend the winter in the south of France.

—Dr. Hayes intends to lead an expedition toward the open Polar Sea next year.

—Laura Guignette is the champion cancaniste in the Mabille. She is the daughter of a hack-driver, four feet in height, and gets a salary of 10,000 francs.

—Carlotta Patti wears mourning outside the concert room, but has brought over with her a dozen new and gorgeous evening dresses in coral, maize and crimson.

—The only spectator at the autopsy of the victims of the horrible Pantin murder, near Paris, was Madame Ratazzi, and she is said to have witnessed the horrible spectacle with admirable *sang froid*.

—It is rumored in England that a statement in Lord Byron's handwriting will shortly be published, which will settle forever the unhappy question lately raised concerning his separation from his wife.

—A London correspondent says that Spurgeon never stops to study out any very difficult questions himself, but he has a few men of education in his church to whom he commits such matters, and he uses the results of their labors.

—Of Edmund Kean's performance of Luke, in Massinger's "City Madam," it is recorded that an old lady, who had intended leaving him a large sum of money, was so appalled at the cold-blooded villany he displayed that she transferred the legacy to a distant relation.

—An elderly unmarried lady, a near relation of Humboldt's, and bearing the same name, had become so reduced as to be obliged to support herself by needlework. The corporation of Berlin has just granted her a life annuity sufficient to relieve her of all anxiety for her declining days.

—A photographer in the Strand, London, has issued "a photographic likeness of our Saviour." He says it is copied from the portrait carved on an emerald by order of Tiberius Cæsar, which the Emperor of the Turks afterward gave, out of the treasury of Constantinople, to Pope Innocent VIII, for the redemption of his brother, taken prisoner by the Christians.

—Madame Gazzaniga has lately returned successful from the trip to Europe, which she took in order to adjust a point of litigation, concerning the settlement of the estate of her first husband, Marquis de Malespina. She recovered the amount of her professional earnings as a prima donna during their married life, which was claimed exclusively for their son, a young man residing in Italy.

—Humboldt commenced writing his "Cosmos" at the age of seventy-five. He could devote only the night to writing, for during the day he was reading, studying and collecting materials for the great work he had undertaken, and his evenings he had to spend with King Frederick William the Fourth, who would accept of no excuse for his absence from the royal evening parties. The great naturalist wrote every night from 11 to 3 o'clock.

—In the steamer Lafayette, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Havre, a large number of prelates sailed for Rome to attend the Œcumenical Council. Among them were Bishop Eugene Gingues, of Ottowa; Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland; Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton; Bishop D. St. Pallais, of France; Bishop Taiche, of Canada; Bishop Hunni, of Wisconsin; Bishop Heiss, of Wisconsin; Archbishop O'Hara, of Pennsylvania; Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishop J. Quineau, of New York, with numerous reverend fathers of the Catholic Church, and priests from different parts of this country and Canada.

—The Emperor Napoleon, declares the London Court Journal, refuses nothing to those who surround him, and is a true friend in need. Several times he has relieved many young officers with pecuniary help, who have momentarily got into a "tight place," and a certain drawer in the Tuileries, called "Pandora's box," is never empty, and always the hand is put in to relieve the necessitous according to their wants. Napoleon is not rich, never was and never will be. He does not save. When General Rollin, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, announced to him that he saved the household 30,000f. in one month, and asked what to do with the fruits of his economy, he was told to put it in his pocket.

—The "palæontologic archivist who kept M. Chasles supplied with letters of any great philosopher or poet that might be named, proves to be one Denis Vrain Lucas. He is fifty-three years of age, and is described as a "little olive-complexioned man," as dry as one of his own parchments. He began life as a servant, became a copying clerk in a mortage office at Chateaudun, subsequently came to Paris, where he almost starved until he was made acquainted with M. Chasles. Since that fortunate event he has breakfasted, says the Pall Mall Gazette, at the Cafe Riche, and manufactured MSS of Shakespeare and Galileo in the house of a *petite dame*. When he was arrested he was writing, in the character of an inventor of the age of Louis XIV, a paper on the velocipede.

—A young Philadelphian, who has been in Paris dining with Rosa Bonheur, thus gossips about her: "She has the Frenchman's way of placing her index finger along the full length of her nose, which I never before saw a woman do; and she parts her hair on one side, like a man, letting it fall on her forehead. It is entirely gray, except where it is snow-white. Indeed, the lady looks older than her mother. She talks energetically, clearly, and rather didactically, but is extremely pleasant. Harry showed her his pistol, and she said: 'Oh yes, I know, I carry one just like it,' and she pulled it out of her pocket to show it to us. As it was loaded, it frightened the family considerably to see her manœuver it in her off-hand way. After dinner she smoked her cigar like the other gentlemen of the party."

—Americans who have visited the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, during the Sunday morning services, will recall the rather peculiar appearance of the "man in the serge gown," who, with a voice as remarkable as his person, brought the people assembled from all parts of the capital to hear him. Above the middle height, broad-shouldered, with a stoop in the back as if he had something concealed there beneath his clerical robes; a short, thick neck, that brings down his chin almost upon a level with his breast, giving him a muffled look; a wide mouth, dominated by an aquiline nose, which, if size be an indication of genius, must make this man a prodigy; clear, bright eyes, set well apart toward the temples; a broad massive forehead, retreating on each side with a wonderful development of the perceptive faculties; thin, brownish hair, never very carefully cared for, and generally suffered to take its own way, and shining from every part of this remarkable physiognomy, a spirit of deepest humility more marked from the look of resolution acccompanying it, serve to make up the *tout ensemble* of the Pere Hyacinthe.

Funeral Notices.

☞ THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Miss ELIZA SHERFESEE, Mr. L. Sherfesee, Mrs. C. Sherfesee and family, and Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Malloy, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Boyd, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at her late residence, No. 31 Wentworth street, at 9 o'clock, THIS MORNING, without further invitation. oct20 *

Married.

MELLICHAMP—McMILLAN.—On Wednesday, October 13, by the Rev. W. P. Mouzon, Mr. S. H. MELLICHAMP, of Florence, S. C., to Miss AMELIA M. McMILLAN, of this city.

MAULD—FRIEND.—On October 17, 1869, by the Rev. J. T. Wightman, Mr. B. P. MAULD, to Miss MARY E. FRIEND, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Hanover street. *

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against purchasing the NINETY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, each for $500, numbered from 377 to 466 inclusive, the same being our property. M. K. JESUP & CO.,
oct20 6* New York.

☞ TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS AND ALL INTERESTED.—OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, No. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October 16.—Orders for Inspection of Flour will be received at this office from this date, and be promptly attended to.

C. N. AVERILL,
oct16 Inspector of Flour.

☞ THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and single.

No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

DOWIE & MOISE,
oct11 3mosDAC General Agents.

☞ PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. apr19 mwf1yr

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☞ 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.
may15 1yr

☞ OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 12, 1869.—This company is now prepared to FUND THE INTEREST DUE on the bonds of the CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, endorsed by the State of South Carolina, according to the provisions of Section Third (3d) of an Act to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their Road.

The Treasurer of the Company will be found at the office of Messrs. CAMPBELL & SEABROOK, No. 50 Broad street, on THURSDAY of each week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. On other days at the office of the Company, foot of Mill street. S. W. FISHER,
oct13 wfm Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ MEDICAL NOTICE.—PATIENTS suffering from Diseases pertaining to the Genito Urinary Organs, will receive the latest scientific treatment, by placing themselves under the care of DR. T. REENTSJERNA, Office No. 74 Hasel street, three doors east from the Postoffice.
aug25 ws

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—All Deposits made in the Savings Department on or previous to WEDNESDAY, 20th October, will bear interest from 1st October.

The night office, in Hasel street, open as heretofore on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

THOS. R. WARING,
oct18 3 Cashier.

☞ A CARD.—A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
oct4 3mos* New York City.

☞ WORDS OF CHEER—ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. sept25 3mos

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☞ MANHOOD.—A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, &c.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."—Medical Times and Gazette.

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington, D. C. sept1 1yr

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☞ THE GREAT VITALIZER.—THIS title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medically and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed sovereign tonic of the age. The statistics of the United States Revenue Department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

The explanation of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present season of chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.
oct18 6DAC

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR HANDING in Estimates for building Hall for German Freundschaftsbund is extended to November 1st, at 12 o'clock M. JACOB SMALL,
oct20 Chairman of Committee.

☞ NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston for Renewal of Certificates for Twenty-eight SHARES, standing in my name, the original Certificates, No. 7251, 6 Shares; No. 7338, 4 Shares; No. 7528, 10 Shares; No. 7546, 3 Shares; and No. 7095, 5 Shares, having been lost or destroyed. EMANUEL BUERO.
oct20 1amo3*

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN, from Philadelphia, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging at North Atlantic Wharf. All goods on wharf at sunset will be at risk and expense of consignee.

JOHN & THEO. GETTY.
oct20 1 North Atlantic Wharf.

☞ NOTICE TO LEGATEES.—THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LANCASTER COUNTY.—The surviving Executors of WILLIAM McKENNA, deceased, vs. PATRICK N. LYNCH, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, et al.—In Equity.—Bill for Settlement of Estate, Advice, &c.—By order of the Circuit Court in this cause, filed October 15th, 1869, notice is hereby given to the individuals embraced within the classes hereinafter described, within twelve months from the date of the publication hereof, to come in and establish before the undersigned Clerk of the Court their right to the Legacies bequeathed to them in and by the last Will and Testament of William McKenna, late of the County and State aforesaid, deceased; or failing so to do within the time specified, their claims will be barred, to wit the following: The children of James McKenna, a brother of the Testator, formerly residing at Castle Nacor, in the County of Donegal, Ireland; the children of Owen McKenna, also a brother, formerly residing at the same place; the children of Nancy Clemens, a deceased sister of the Testator; the children of Ellinor Barr, also a sister; the children of Ellinor Moran, a daughter of the said Ellinor Barr; the children of John McKenna, a deceased brother of the Testator; the children of Rose McKenna, a sister of the Testator; the children of any of the above mentioned classes who may have died before the death of said Testator, leaving such children living at his death; and, also, the children of John W. Bradley, a nephew of the said Testator.

THOMAS H. CLYBURN,
Clerk of the Circuit Court,
Lancaster County, S. C.
October 13, 1869. oct20 w3mos

☞ NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE Steamship MINNETONKA is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Vanderhorst Wharf. All goods remaining on wharf at sunset, will be stored at risk and expense of Consignees.
oct18 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

☞ ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.—THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest country paper in South Carolina, and THE RURAL CAROLINIAN is the best Agricultural Magazine ever published in the South.

Price for TRI-WEEKLY NEWS and RURAL CAROLINIAN one year four dollars.

☞ BE BEAUTIFUL.—IF YOU DESIRE beauty, you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined satin-like texture to the complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of pearly bloom to the plainest features. It brings the bloom of youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is the best Hair Dressing in use. sept27 mwf1mo

Business Cards.

GIBBES & BARNWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Rice, &c., to Foreign and Domestic markets.
ALLEN S. GIBBES. ARTHUR BARNWELL.
oct9 fmw1mo

HOLMES & MACBETH,
No. 36 BROAD STREET,
Charleston, S. C.,
BROKER, AUCTIONEER, 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.
jan1 1yr

J. T. HUMPHREYS,
BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, SECURITIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ATTENDED TO.

No. 27 BROAD STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

REFERENCES.—Hon. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Esq., General JAMES CONNER, T. R. WARING, Esq. oct4

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.
E. WILLIS.................................A. R. CHISOLM.
oct25

LOUIS McLAIN,
BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 48 BROAD STREET.
Charleston, S. C.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought, carried and sold short in New York City.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Southern Securities.
oct5

Hotels.

CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

This first-class HOTEL, situated in a pleasant location, and in the business portion of the city, renders it the most desirable Hotel for either permanent or transient guests. The accommodations are unsurpassed, having extensive suites of elegantly furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen. The proprietor will endeavor to maintain the high reputation enjoyed by the "Charleston" as a first-class house, and no effort will be spared to deserve a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon it.

The best of Livery accommodations will be found adjoining the establishment.

The house is supplied with the celebrated Artesian Water, of which delightful baths can be had either day or night. E. H. JACKSON,
july12 Proprietor.