The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VIII.---NUMBER 1203. CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

FROM THE FRONT.

The Paraguayan War—A Slight Difference—Prospective Radical Defeat—Grant Favoring the Bitter-enders.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 29.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs meets in this city next week, and will investigate the Paraguayan difficulties. Ex-Minister Washburne will reaffirm his evidence as to the cruelty of Lopez to American citizens, all of which is denied by ex-Minister McMahon, who has just arrived from Paraguay.

A Republican official writes from New York that the Democrats will carry the State elections on next Tuesday by a smaller majority than that of last year.

President Grant positively refused to-night to grant the request of the Conservatives in Mississippi to give General Ames additional instructions, so as to secure an impartial election in Mississippi.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, October 29.

It is stated that upon the assembling of Congress an attempt will be made to modify the power of the Supreme Court to the extent of subjecting all decisions affecting reconstruction, to the revision of a special Joint Judiciary Committee of Congress.

The policy of the government in the Yerger case seems to be to postpone the issue.

The Committee on Foreign Relations meets next week. It is hoped that they will push the interest of the Cubans.

Secretary Boutwell has issued an order directing revenue officers to enforce the law regarding safety valves on vessels carrying passengers.

The information is had from trustworthy quarters that General Clark and other Texians, and some Mississippians, have applied to the President to have the elections in those States indefinitely postponed. They insist that this is made necessary by the decision in the Yerger case, and the certainty that Hamilton and Dent, the anti-Radical candidates for Governor will be successful. It is not probable that the request will be complied with.

THE ELECTION IN ABBEVILLE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, October 21.

In Abbeville County the election resulted as follows: Sullivan, Radical, 2166; Guffin, Radical, 2160; Bradley, Democrat, 1980; McDonald, Democrat, 1877; scattering 1. Sullivan and Guffin are therefore elected by a majority of 286, in a total vote of 4059. There were 2308 registered white voters in the county. The fracas at Calhoun Mills was caused by the negro guard attempting to clear the polls about 2 P. M., when the whites resisted and forced the constabulary to leave. A number of whites were arrested yesterday and taken to the courthouse. Much excitement prevails, and many wild rumors are afloat. Constable Hubbard came down to Columbia to-day.

THE NEGRO MILITIA.

RALEIGH, October 29.

The negro militia excitement is unabated. Nothing definite can be ascertained as to Governor Holden's intentions. It is stated that a body of three hundred armed negroes left this city secretly last night on their way to Chapel Hill, Orange County, to which place arms for them had been previously sent. A train was sent to Goldsboro' yesterday to bring a large number of negroes from the eastern part of the State. Up to this time the train has not arrived here. The Governor's official organ says this morning that "no troops have been sent off yet." Facts which have leaked out show that a serious movement or some kind is taking place.

THE STEAMBOAT HORROR.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.

The steamer Rubicon has arrived from the wreck of the Stonewall, bringing only two more survivors.

One thousand dollars has been subscribed on 'Change for a committee to visit the wreck and bury the dead. Other subscriptions will be made for the destitute women.

It is feared that Collector Casey, of New Orleans, and his family were aboard.

EUROPE.

The Imperial Tourist.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 29.

To-day the shipping in the Golden Horn was decorated and the city was illuminated. There was much enthusiasm when the Grand Turk received the Kaiser Franz Joseph.

More Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, October 29.

Seven battalions of volunteers will soon sail for Cuba. Enlistments continue.

The discussions in the Cabinet and among the people in regard to the monarchy are unabated.

The discussions among the opposition make probable the election of Duke Guion.

LONDON, October 29.

A bottle has been found containing memoranda of the foundering of the emigrant vessel Weser on July 1, with three hundred and forty-six persons on board.

The weather is unusually cold. Advices of frost, ice and snow come from all parts of the kingdom.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 29.

At the Fair Grounds, to-day, Wm. O. M. Corkle, a prominent merchant, was mortally stabbed by Mark Sumpter.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The revenue receipts yesterday were $690,000.

Mrs. Agnes Paschall, one of the last widow pensioners of the revolution, died in Georgia lately, aged 94.

The argument in the case of the officers of the Cuba was closed at Wilmington yesterday. The decision of the court will be delivered to-day.

The first Friday in February has been fixed for the hearing in Washington of the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of the State of Texas vs. George Peabody.

—Lippincott's Magazine is authority for stating that at the time of the first issue of greenbacks Mr. Chase consulted, among others, with the president of a Philadelphia bank, as to placing some mottos upon the bills, as "In God we trust" has been stamped upon some of the coins. After mentioning several texts that had occurred to him, the Secretary asked the banker's opinion. "Perhaps," was the reply, "the most appropriate would be: 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give thee.'" The project was not carried further.

—It used to be humourously said of Mendelssohn that he could do everything on the organ but blow, and that was to play an audience out of church. The more he attempted it, the less they were inclined to go; the more gracefully insinuating his musical hints, the more delightedly patient they became to remain.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Synod of South Carolina was convened in the Presbyterian Church in Chester, on the evening of the 20th inst. Present, Rev. A. A. Morse, of Greenwood, S. C., Moderator of last Synod, and presiding officer of the body until the election of his successor; Rev. Wm. Banks, stated clerk, thirty-six ministers and thirty-five ruling elders, representing the four Presbyteries, South Carolina, Harmony, Bethel, and Charleston—this number was subsequently increased by the arrival of about twenty more delegates—making in all ninety representatives. Besides, there were eighteen students from the Theological Seminary at Columbia, and Professor Charles W. Lane, of Oglethorpe University, Ga., Rev. Dr. E. T. Baird, of the Synod of Virginia, Rev. Messrs. John Douglass, R. Z. Johnston, R. B. Alexander and J. H. Colton, of the Synod of North Carolina, and Rev. R. W. Brice of the Associated Reformed Church, corresponding members. Whole number present about one hundred and fifteen. The Chester Reporter says:

OPENING.

Agreeable to custom the Synod was opened by a sermon from the Rev. A. A. Morse, the retiring Moderator, after which the body proceeded to the election of a Moderator, which resulted in the choice of the Rev. D. E. Frierson, of Harmony Presbytery. The Rev. J. E. Mack was then elected temporary clerk, and the Rev. W. A. Gregg assistant clerk.

At nine o'clock A. M., on Thursday the business of the body was regularly commenced.

PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Drs. Howe and Plumer gave most encouraging accounts of the flourishing condition of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, which, despite the disasters of war, is fast regaining its former prosperous condition; numbering thirty students at present, with prospects of increase.

J. L. Harris, Esq., commissioner on the part of the Presbyterian Churches of Atlanta, presented their request that Oglethorpe University, located near Milledgeville, Ga., and under the joint control of the Georgia and South Carolina Synods, be removed to the City of Atlanta—said churches offering the sum of $40,000 to effect such an end. Much debate arose upon the question, during which Professor C. W. Lane, of Oglethorpe, delivered a most touching and eloquent speech, reviewing the past of Oglethorpe, flourishing, honored, and much sought after, and picturing her present, with her halls of learning deserted, her patrons dead or impoverished, her officers crippled, and all but helpless. Yet, withal, he was in opposition to the transfer. The buildings at Oglethorpe, we understand, cost $60,000. If Atlanta be very desirous for the University, she should offer at least $100,000. The whole matter was finally referred to the Synod of Georgia for action.

Professor J. M. Anderson, of Davidson College, made a flattering report of the prospects of that institution. More than one hundred students are now within her walls. Mr. Charles Martin, formerly of Chapel Hill, and now of Columbia, Tennessee, has recently been made a professor therein.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church in South Carolina, according to all accounts, has never had greater reason to feel hopeful for her future. The ruthless hand of war had destroyed in many places her altars, had stricken down many who would have proved themselves faithful soldiers of Christ, and had left her surviving children in the depths of poverty and ruin, yet in the face of all this she is saying, *Resurgam*. Several new churches have been organized. Three ministers, Rev. Messrs. T. R. English and W. C. Sutton, of Harmony Presbytery, and Rev. D. Humphreys, of South Carolina Presbytery, have departed this life during the present year. Many young men are looking forward to the ministry, of which there are now eight licentiates and nineteen candidates.

HOWE'S HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

Dr. Howe announced that the History of the Presbyterian Church of South Corolina, for which he has been collecting material for the last twenty years, was now ready for publication, but that the sum of six hundred dollars was necessary to have it stereotyped.

Colonels J. H. Taylor, of Charleston, and J. R. Aiken, of Winnsboro', very generously guaranteed the sum of two hundred dollars each, and the remaining two hundred dollars was soon made sure. This is a work dating back to 1670, and will prove of great value to all; connected with the church as there always must be much of secular interest, not only will the churchman, but the outside world find much to instruct them in its perusal.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Foreign Missions, Dr. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Missions, and formerly missionary to Africa, gave a most interesting statement of the condition and prospects of the missionary work, interspersing his remarks with pertinent anecdotes and illustrations, derived from his own experience among the heathen. He was followed by Rev. J. H. Colton, missionary to the Choctaw Indians, from North Carolina, by Rev. E. T. Buist, and by Rev. J. L. Girardeau, all of whom strongly advocated the missionary cause.

Beginning with Wednesday evening, sermons were preached at the appointed hours by Rev. A. A. Morse, Rev. J. O. Lindsay, Rev. Dr. Buist, Rev. Dr. Beard, Rev. G. W. Boggs, C. W. Lane, Dr. Plumer and R. H. Reid.

On Saturday evening the Synod adjourned to meet at Anderson Courthouse, Wednesday, before the fourth Sunday in October next.

SUNDAY.

Appointment of ministers was made to the various churches, not excepting the African Methodist Church. The well known reputation of Dr. Girardeau drew to the Presbyterian Church to which he had been assigned a large crowd in the forenoon, where, as usual, his burning eloquence and whole-souled earnestness failed not to arouse all the feeling of his hearers. Owing to a mistake there was no service at the Methodist Church. Rev. J. E. Mack preached to a large number of colored people at the African Methodist Church in the forenoon, who gave to him the greatest attention and were much pleased. In the afternoon Dr. Girardeau delivered one of those irresistibly eloquent sermons for which he is so distinguished to several hundred colored people and a large number of white people in the courthouse. The other churches were filled during the afternoon.

At night the venerable Dr. Plumer, the patriarch of his church, preached at the Presbyterian Church, and with all his accustomed force and seriousness urged upon his hearers "not to hear the Gospel in vain."

The deliberations of the Synod were conducted in so Christian-like a spirit, the Word was preached with so much eloquence and power, and the people all were evidently so fully imbued with the holy and healthful atmosphere, for the time being, sourrounding them, that we hesitate not to say that it was a good thing for the Synod to have been here.

FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Latest Winter Styles.

The New York Mail says:

Velvet has become very fashionable for trimming almost every style of coat. Especially on overcoats, whether Chesterfield or frock, single or double-breasted, (the latter style having the preference,) we find it very much used. Velvet collars, lappel facings, frequently the whole of the lappel, the cuffs and edging of velvet to match in color the shade of the cloth, is the style. For those, however, who prefer a more durable edge, a round silk cord is much used, and gives an equally handsome finish. Treble-milled box Meltons and kerseymeres in drabs, olive and lead color, are very fashionable this season for overcoats, though Elysian beavers of a soft make, in plain colors and mixtures, are much worn, and make a very handsome overcoat.

The Prince Arthur frock coat, so called from its being the Prince's favorite garment, is gradually taking the place of the "Prince of Wales" coat for half-dress, the theatre, informal calls, and all other occasion when a dress coat is unnecessary and a business coat is undesirable. It is made of a fine castor beaver, black, or blue, or olive in dark shades, velvet collar to match, the lappels pointing very much upward, and bound with a rich, heavy braid. A fine white moleskin or heavy Marseilles vest, double-breasted, looks very well with this coat, and lavender whipcord or ribbed doeskin trousers. Among those, however, who affect the English style, a scalskin vest will be an indispensable luxury this winter. For business suits, checked patterns still predominate, and made up in the Beaufort coat are very stylish.

The most important change in dress coats is that they are made with velvet collars, the lappels rolling low to the waist seam, and not silk-faced, as formerly. Embroidered vests with jewelled buttons find considerable favor among our best dressed gentlemen, and will doubtless be much patronized before the end of the season.

In London several of the leading tailors are introducing velvet suits for evening wear, the coat lined with white silk, the trousers being of velveteen, so that in the course of time we may hope for something richer, more elegant, and more consistent with the magnificent display which our ladies make than the sombre black which has characterized gentlemen's evening dress for the last quarter of a century.

—The Georgia Commissioner for Foreign Immigration has established headquarters at Bremen, and complains that he finds a prejudice prevailing against the country and people of the South.

MR. GRANT TAKEN TO TASK.

Plain Talk to Him from Two Leading Republican Papers—Nepotism and Appointments to Office of Friends to be Stopped—Strong Opposition Hinted at.

[From Cincinnati Commercial, October 23.]

General Grant seemed to be a necessity to the Republican party when he was unanimously nominated by the representatives of that party in convention assembled for the Presidency. He could have got along very well as General Commanding of the Armies, but the party could not get along well without him in the Presidential campaign. Upon becoming President, the General seems to have had a full and clear appreciation of the independence of his position. So he made up the Cabinet, not of distinguished Republican politicians, but of his personal friends. They were all rather Republicans than otherwise, but the Cabinet was fearfully and wonderfully made. The charge has been made that Cabinet appointments occurred because the gentlemen appointed had made presents to General Grant. We do not believe these presents had any influence with the President. They ought to have had an influence and it should have prevented the appointments. It happened that several among the valued personal friends of the President gave him money, and that he, careless and indifferent as to that, placed them high in office. Not only in regard to his Cabinet, but throughout the country, the President displayed the vividness of his remembrance and the keenness of his gratitude to his personal friends. When we come to count up the relatives he has appointed to office, they are not very numerous. But he has appointed personal friends and the friends of friends and the favorites of relatives to a degree that is not credible to his sagacity as a man of the people. In his announcement that he did not intend to have a policy in conflict with the will of the people he seems to have been entirely sincere. His conduct in office has given testimony to the strongest kind to that effect. Whatever may have been his shortcomings, he has not been burdened with a policy. So easy is he on the duties of his office that he has abundant leisure, which he spends at the seashore and on the mountains.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

Some matters, however, seem to demand the serious attention of the President. He has just received a loud warning of the perils by friends—the dangers of family influences—and the exceeding great hazard of familiarity with New York sharpers.

In this part of the country the influence of the President's father has been absurd and injurious. In New York we find a Mr. Corbin, known long ago in the Washington lobby and in Wall street as a shrewd and unscrupulous operator, who, a few months since, assumed the position of brother-in-law of the President, and began presently to speculate in that relationship. It was his stock in trade. It gave him familiarity with Gould and Fisk, the most notorious of the Wall street gamblers. He assumed to be able to control appointments in New York. There is too much reason to believe that he did control some of them—perhaps that of General Butterfield among others.

When the President passed through New York, as he was in the habit of doing on his excursions, he was the guest of his brother-in-law; and this was entirely natural and proper, for Mrs. Corbin is his sister, who is most like him, and who has more influence over him than any other member of his family. This was Covington gossip before she was married, and her influence was felt here in important appointments previous to that event.

PLOUGHING WITH A HEIFER.

Failing to get his brother-in-law committed in a Wall street speculation, Corbin's next proceeding would, of course, be to influence Mrs. Grant to allow him to make a little money for her. If the President and his wife dabbled a little in stocks and gold at the suggestion and under the direction of their brother-in-law with a brown stone front residence, evidently they were presently apprised that the transaction was not so distinguished by innocence as it had been represented to them by their brilliant and persuasive relative.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Messengers to Washington, Pennsylvania, and arguments by Jay Gould, and inquiries by Jim Fisk, meant something more than any association of the President and his family in Wall street speculations, and was a simple, ordinary business affair. If the President was in, he took care to get out, and it is quite possible that the consciousness that there had been an elaborate effort to use him had its influence in causing the peremptory order that he gave, as he says in the Bonner letter, for the sale of gold.

AND BOUTWELL TOO.

While the bulls were at work with the President, the bears seem to have had the Secretary of the Treasury in hand, and gave him a fine dinner with the view of plying him with overwhelming arguments why he should sell gold and crush out the rascals. These were reformers in the same sense that the late reformers in Hamilton County were so. They were quite as wicked as Fisk and Gould, Corbin or Butterfield. They were in another ring, that was all. The game was to steal as bears instead of as bulls.

THE MORAL.

Now we hope that in all this the President will learn one useful lesson. It is in brief: that not only is personal government played out in monarchies, but that family influence will not serve any good purpose with a Chief Magistrate; that in this position all families of honest people must be on the same footing; that the Grants are not in the least better than other folks because he is President, but are rather to be discriminated against; that his personal friends must be judged by their fitness rather than their friendship. If he can learn this lesson speedily, and give evidence of his increase of knowledge, the people will be swift to forgive the errors already committed; but if he remains in this particular a dull scholar, the degree of popular impatience that he must encounter may at least surprise him a good deal.

The Case of General Butterfield—Grant's Reputation Involved in the Matter—A Limit to the Patience of the People.

[From the Evening Post, October 25.]

General Butterfield may ask to be court-martialled, and the President may, if he likes, grant his request. But in the meantime Butterfield ought at once to resign the place of Sub-Treasurer; and if he does not the President ought to suspend him. General Butterfield demands to be tried by a military court; who is to prefer charges against him? The President of the United States? But if the President formally charges him with malfeasance in office is he not bound to suspend him from office until the charges are disproved? The expedient of a trial by court-martial looks suspicious to the public and is irregular, and smacks too much of military despotism to be relished by a free people. The civil officers of a free State ought not to be able thus to protect themselves behind a court of military officers; it is a bad precedent which General Butterfield seeks to set; one which may lead in time to the gravest and most dangerous abuses. The President should be told by his friends that he ought not to cause a public scandal by retaining General Butterfield in the place which he holds. The appointment of military officers to purely civil service is in itself a praiseworthy custom. There was a general impression that, on accepting the sub-treasurership, Butterfield had resigned his place in the army. Certainly he ought to have done so; and if any one had asserted, when General Butterfield took charge of the treasury, that he would, when charged with misconduct, seek refuge in a military court, the public would have been indignant. The President has been misled into making some poor appointments; such as that of General Sickles to Spain, that of Mr. Washburne to France, and now this of General Butterfield. He has so firm a hold of the public confidence that the people have been willing to overlook such mistakes; but they have not forgotten them; and it is not prudent in the President to put too great a strain upon the people's belief in him. To appoint an unfit man to place is what probably every President may do, and is excusable. But to keep a man in place after his unfitness has become a matter of public notoriety is more than any was President will venture on. We trust, therefore, that the report is true which comes to us from Washington, that the administration is now deliberating upon a fit person to relieve General Butterfield. It need not deliberate long; it can choose from several eminent citizens of the necessary business skill.

THINGS AT FLORENCE.

Fire—Religious Revival—Business—Preparations for Farming.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FLORENCE, S. C., October 28.

For the first time in many moons our town has again been the scene of conflagration. At the lower end of Front street there are a number of little rough houses, most of them occupied as stores by colored merchants. Last night a fire was discovered amongst them, and before anything could be done to arrest the flames two or three of these active little business establishments were destroyed. But for the arrival and efficient service of the "Florence," our fire engine, the whole of that part of our town would have been reduced to ashes. The main sufferers, I learn, are Wes. Williams and John Edwards, both colored merchants. So far as known the fire was accidental. No insurance.

At the Baptist Church, conducted by the Rev. J. O. B. Dargan, assisted by Rev. Mr. Mendenhaul, of Newberry, there has been in progress for several days a series of interesting meetings, attended with hopeful and encouraging results. These gentlemen have exhibited great earnestness and ability, and, by their eloquence, have attracted numbers of our people.

Under a depressed cotton market business is not quite so active as it has been. Our people are preparing for another year, by making arrangements for corn, bacon, &c. Positive, energetic industry will soon relieve all our embarrassments.

PRESSLEY.

THE GOLD SCANDAL.

James Fisk, Jr.'s, Compliments to President Grant—He Speaks his Mind Freely.

A Washington dispatch, published in one of the New York papers, quoting President Grant as having spoken in very contemptuous terms of Fisk, Jr., brings out the cheeky Prince of Erie in the following characteristic communication:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR—In the Washington correspondence of the Herald this morning, I read the following paragraph:

"In the course of conversation your correspondent remarked upon the bold attempt of Mr. Fisk to obtain from the President advance information regarding the financial policy of the government. The President's reply was substantially as follows:

"'I don't know but I should have felt insulted by such a proposal had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character, I didn't think it worth noticing.'"

My first feeling on reading this was naturally one of indignation, that a gentleman occupying the highest station in the land should use such language concerning one with whom he had maintained friendly relations, and from whom he had received nothing but acts of kindness.

But, after a moment's reflection, I felt that I was mistaken in attaching the least importance to this statement. It is obviously a pure invention of the venerable Scot who presides over the Herald. It is simply *impossible* that the President can have used any such language about me. General Grant never would have accepted the hospitality and shared the table of a man whom he believed to be so destitute of moral character as this *canard* pretends.

General Grant spent three hours at my table on one occasion, and made the entire journey to Boston in my company, as is well known to many gentlemen who were with us, and who know that our relations were of the most friendly character. He and his family have repeatedly accepted trifling favors at my hands, of such a nature as are perfectly proper among friends (and which I mention now without intention of implying that they have placed General Grant under any obligation,) but which no gentleman would accept from one whom he did not consider a friend. Indeed, so perfectly easy have been the relations between us, that General Grant has always dispensed with those little formalities of acknowledgment which other men, equally eminent, but less intimate with me, have thought it necessary to observe (*not even thanking me for them*,) and the numerous little services which it has been my pleasure to render him have been treated on both sides as a matter of course, just as they should be between friends quite at ease with each other.

On the very occasion on which this Herald inventor pretends that General Grant got so insulted, our conversation was most agreeable and lasted nearly an hour.

Having thus shown the absurdity of the Herald story, it is not necessary that it should receive any further notice. General Grant cannot be expected to publish a disavowal of all language that sensational reporters may put in his mouth; and as he has never contradicted one of my statements hitherto, I shall not trouble him to confirm this in detail, though he will undoubtedly do so, if called upon.

Yours truly, JAMES FISK, Jr.

VARIETIES.

—Traupmanization is the word by which Parisians designate the act of murdering a whole family.

—"The Cat of Paraguay" is the title now given to Lopez, it being pretty clear that he possesses a plurality of lives.

—A colored justice of the peace in Jefferson County, Florida, named Pembroke, grants divorces for the very reasonable sum of five dollars.

—A cautious itemizer tells us what is the matter with a noted lady in the following terms: "The Princess of Metternich is to retire from society for a little while, and is buying lots of edgings, insertions, muslins, and so on, which she is making up into little garments too large for a doll and too small for herself."

"A little more animation, my dear," whispered Mrs. A. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the prudent nymph. "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love, but I was not aware who your partner was."

—The Gaulois tells a little anecdote about Lafayette. At Lamarque's funeral the crowd took out the General's horses as he was returning home, and drew him to his hotel. "You must have been very much pleased," replied a friend some time afterward. "Very much pleased, indeed," replied Layayette; "but I never saw anything more of my horses."

THE GREAT BOSTON LOTTERY.

A Neat Swindle—The Man who Drew the Coliseum Pays only Sixteen Cents for his Ticket.

A Boston dispatch of Monday, to the New York Tribune, says:

The man who drew the Coliseum has obtained a sudden notoriety which will probably be as brief as it is intense, though it may increase his trade by advertising his wares. All through Saturday afternoon and Sunday the people were in a feverish state of anxiety to know the name of the fortunate man; and now that it has been ascertained that his name is J. L. Maguire, and that he is a "lumber dealer," the matter has a suspicious look. An investigation showed, and it is publicly announced, that he, with others, entered into an arrangement with the Coliseum Association to purchase, on Saturday morning, all of the tickets which had not been sold at that time. It is said that he paid *sixteen cents apiece* for the tickets, purchasing for that sum about five thousand, while thousands of people had paid *one dollar* apiece for all that had been sold previous to that time. It is said that "other parties" who were in partnership with Mr. Maguire will have their share of the $15,000, for which the lumber will sell, if taken by the builders; but as Mr. M. is a lumber dealer, he will probably dispose of the component parts of the structure to much better advantage in his own lumber yard. Much indignation is expressed among the disappointed ticket-holders, who are conversant with the facts, and a management which would sell one ticket for one dollar and another for sixteen cents is denounced in unmeasured terms.

As it was drawn by a lumber dealer, or by a ring in which a lumber dealer is the central figure, the public mind is unanimous in considering the whole lottery a "put up job." Not many people will go for the lesser prizes, which consist of small pieces of decoration, settees and chairs. Visitors during the Jubilee will remember the wooden chairs and wooden settees which had been improvised for the occasion, and which are worth just their weight in kindling wood, as no one wants a souvenir of a Jubilee whose last chapter has been an ignominious lottery. It is just as well that Mr. P. S. Gilmore is in Europe at this time, as the projector of what some of the Boston papers sloppingly called "The Eighth Wonder of the World," would not be such a tremendous hero as he was in June. If the Jubilee was the eighth wonder, the great lottery may probably be called "The *Ninth* Wonder of the World."

Married.

DAVIS—O'BANNON.—On the 21st of October, 1869, at Linwood, Kentucky, by the Rev. W. H. Platt, FLINN C. DAVIS, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss MARY C., eldest daughter of J. B. O'Bannon, Esq., of Louisville, Ky.

PHELPS—HAYES.—In Jersey City, August 30, by the Rev. Dr. McCurdy, Mr. CHAS. W. PHELPS, of New Haven, to Miss CATHERINE HAYES, of Charleston, S. C.

FISHBURNE—MILLER.—In Walterboro', on the 25th instant, by the Rev. E. Palmer, ROBERT FISHBURNE, Jr., to CLAUDIA M., youngest daughter of Colonel C. Miller, both of Colleton County.

Obituary.

MILES.—Died, on Thursday, the 28th of October, CHARLES RICHARDSON, youngest child of Charles Richardson and Mary W. Miles, aged 8 months and 16 days.

"The mother gave in tears and pain
The flowers she most did love."

Funeral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mr. A. C. Phin, and of Mrs. SUSAN HELENA PHIN, are invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, at Magnolia Cemetery, at half-past 3 o'clock To-Morrow (Sunday) AFTERNOON. oct30

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED FIRE COMPANY, of Charleston, will parade for inspection by the Mayor and Chief of the Fire Department on TUESDAY, the second day of November, 1869. The line will be formed on Broad-street, between King and Meeting, precisely at 4 o'clock on the afternoon. The members will assemble in full uniform, at the Hall of the Company, at 1 o'clock P. M. HENRY LARCOMB, President United Fire Company. JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary. oct30 1

ROSADALIS.—IT IS A SOURCE OF satisfaction to the proprietors to announce that this truly valuable medicine has so won the public favor by its intrinsic merit, that their predictions of its success wherever introduced are fully verified. Procure from your druggist a Rosadalis Almanac for 1869. Incorporated in it will be found a few of the hundreds of certificates in possession of the proprietors, from persons whose characters for veracity are unimpeachable. They are *bona fide*, and are in all respects the opinions of those by whom they are given; are not manufactured for the purpose of deceiving a credulous public, but are grateful acknowledgments of benefits derived from a medicine which in many respects, and for many diseases, is superior to any ever discovered.

For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, S. C. oct30 stuth3

THE PRICE TELLS.

CHEAP PRINTING.
CHEAP PRINTING.
CHEAP PRINTING.
CHEAP PRINTING.
CHEAP PRINTING.
CHEAP PRINTING.

The attention of the business public is invited to the following greatly REDUCED RATES for

JOB PRINTING

AT

THE NEWS JOB OFFICE,

No. 149 EAST BAY.

BUSINESS CARDS,

From $2 50 per thousand and upwards, according to size and quality of card.

BUSINESS CIRCULARS,

From $4 00 per thousand and upwards, according to the quantity of matter and quality of paper.

ENVELOPES,

With Business Card neatly printed thereon, at from $2 50 per thousand and upwards, according to quality.

BILL HEADS,

At from $3 50 per thousand and upwards, according to size and quality of paper and amount of matter.

DRUG LABELS,

At from 40 cents per thousand and upwards, according to size and quantity.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF PRINTING will be done at correspondingly low rates, and in the best style.

SHOW PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

Call at THE NEWS Office and examine specimens and prices.

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

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

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, General Agents. oct11 3mosDAC

Special Notices.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH. Service in this Church To-Morrow Morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, by the Rev. W. W. HICKS, and in the Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

Strangers will be provided with seats in the Morning. Evening Service, seats free. oct30 8

CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching in this Church To-Morrow Morning and Night, by the Pastor. Morning Service at half-past 10, and night half-past 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken up at the close of each service. oct30 8

TO THE PUBLIC.—GEORGE LITTLE & CO., No. 213 King street, are offering Fine Cassimere VESTS at $2 and $2 50 each, worth $4. oct30

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—DIVINE Service will be held in this Church To-Morrow Morning at the usual hour. Sermon by the Rev. L. H. SHUCK, of Barnwell Courthouse. oct30

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CONDUCTED in the Orphan's Chapel To-Morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. T. C. M. GOLLAND. oct30

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—DIVINE Service will be held in this church To-Morrow Morning, at the usual hour, the Rev. R. P. CUTLER officiating. Strangers are especially invited to attend. oct30

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED under the auspices of DAN LODGE, No. 93, I. O. B. B., by the Rev. Dr. J. M. WISE, of Cincinnati, at the Synagogue, Hasel street, To-Morrow, (Sunday,) October 31st, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. EUG. MANTOUE, Secretary. oct30

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON are notified that she is discharging cargo This Day at Adger's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset, will remain on wharf at owners' risk. JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. oct29 2

CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH steamship DARIEN are hereby notified that said steamship has been This Day entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Government Stores. ROBT. MURE & CO., Agents. oct28

NOTICE.—NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 74 BROAD STREET. Money deposited on or before November 15th will draw interest from November 1st. oct28 17 NATHAN RITTER, Cashier.

SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY.—In Equity.—Office Clerk C. C. P.—G. W. DINGLE, Assignee, vs. JOHN JAMES GLASSON, Jr., et al.—Bill for foreclosure.—It appearing to my satisfaction that JOHN JAMES GLASSON, Jr., and CAROLINE GLASSON, his wife, and ALICE AIKEN, defendants in this cause, are absent from, and reside beyond, the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on them; on motion of WHALEY, MITCHELL & CLANCY, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the said defendants, JOHN JAMES GLASSON, Jr., CAROLINE GLASSON, his wife, and ALICE AIKEN, do appear and plead, answer or demur to this bill within forty days from the publication of this order, or an order pro confesso will be granted and entered against them.

A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. P., Charleston County. july30 1 oct30-jan30-april30

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, Inspector of Flour. oct16

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

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

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, New York City. oct4 3mos

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT it, PLANTATION BITTERS will ward off Fever and Ague, and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from this distressing complaint if they will keep PLANTATION BITTERS in the house, and use it according to directions. The most important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom. The extract of this Bark is the active principle of all the good Fever and Ague medicines prescribed by intelligent doctors. Calisaya Bark is used extensively in the manufacture of PLANTATION BITTERS, as well as quinine, and we dare say they owe their popularity mostly to that fact. We can recommend them.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. oct26 1uths3

THE FALL AND ITS DANGERS.—Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully affected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the fall. But for the flowers, the foliage and the herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come and die they must. It is otherwise with man. For him the means of reinvigoration have been provided by skill and science. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the unwholesome exhalations of autumn, let him tone his nervous system, invigorate his digestion and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the morbid influences of the season fearlessly. The chilling night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiver and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his bowels, to rack his joints with rheumatism, or to render any latent element of disease in his system active and dangerous. To the sufferer from general debility, whether constitutional or arising from other causes, this potent vegetable specific is earnestly recommended. And let it be remembered that physical weakness opens the door to all maladies. Vigor is the chief defence of the human structure against all causes of disease, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be truly pronounced the safest and surest of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all vegetable tonics, and is admirably adapted to the wants and weaknesses of the more delicate sex, as well as to the ailments of man. oct25 6DAC

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

STOVES AT WHOLESALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSORS OF HORTON & SHEPHERD, HAVE RESUMED THEIR TRADE IN STOVES, AS WHOLESALE DEALERS, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR OTHER BUSINESS, AND ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY OTHER DEALERS, FACTORS, MERCHANTS AND ALL THE CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD HOUSE WITH THE MOST APPROVED DESCRIPTION