The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 2131. CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHAT NEXT, AND NEXT?

MISCEGENATION, MURDER, AND A HEAVY VOTE FOR GRANT.

The Senatorial Race growing Lively at the Capital—A Good Chance for a Man with a Big Purse—Miscegenation in its Worst Form—An Atrocious Murder in Pickens—The Rejection of the Contesting Belter from Kershaw County.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, November 12.

It is thought here that the candidature for speaker of the house has narrowed down to Tim Hurley and S. J. Lee, of Edgefield. The senatorial fight is coming to close quarters. It is already hot. Money is to be spent, and only money will probably decide it, as things now look. Members elect continue to come in, and they are after blood, so to speak, almost to a man. Look out for rich scenes ahead.

Robert Lebby, M. D., is to-day reappointed health officer for the port of Charleston.

A miscegenation marriage was consummated here to-day. Trial Justice Richmond did the job. The bridegroom is an Irishman from Georgia, and the bride is a negro of this city. Their wedding trip is commenced and extends to Athens, Ga. There is no knowing where it will end.

R. M. Hughes, a white man, was brutally murdered by a drunken man, not knowing what he was doing, in Pickens County, on the 8th instant. There was no political or personal quarrel. Hughes was shot dead in his wagon by the murderer, after the latter had snapped his revolver at a negro on the road, and his victim had chided him for being careless. The murderer's name is Julius Durham.

The board of canvassers have declared that Samuel Place (Regular Republican) is entitled to the sheriffalty of Kershaw County. Abbeville County gives Grant 3343 votes, and Greeley 841. Pickens gives Grant 494, Greeley 409, and O'Conor 7. SANTEE.

"THE NEWS" ELECTION RETURNS.

Latest Advices from the Various Counties of the Vote for President.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

Clarendon.

MANNING, November 8.

The Grant electoral ticket has carried Clarendon County by about 1000 majority. A small vote was polled, and there were no disturbances.

Colleton.

WALTERBORO', November 9.

The following is a summary of the official count in Colleton: White, 450; colored, 2620; total, 3070. Grant and Wilson, 2192; Greeley and Brown, 421; Grant's majority, 1771. Only about one-third of the vote of the county was polled, and there were no disturbances.

Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, November 8.

The official count in Georgetown County shows the following results: White, 203; colored, 2112; total, 2315. Grant and Wilson, 2118; Greeley and Brown, 193; Grant's majority, 1920. There were nine scattering votes in the county.

Greenville.

GREENVILLE, November 7.

Thirteen precincts in this county give the following result: Grant and Wilson 1373, Greeley and Brown 880, Scattering 10; Grant's majority 493. Three boxes remain to be heard from, but they will not materially affect the result above stated.

Horry.

CONWAYBORO', November 9.

The returns from eight precincts in this county give the following result: White 304, colored 352, total 656. Grant and Wilson 382, Greeley and Brown 276; Grant's majority 106. Little River precinct will make no return, as the writ of election was not served there in time. The other two precincts will probably reduce the Grant majority in this county to about 75. This is rather a bad showing, in view of the fact that Horry gave a Democratic majority in 1868 of nearly 700, but it was the universal conclusion among the whites in this county that there was no hope, and hence the lethargy. No one seemed to take an interest in the election, not even those who had just been elected themselves to State and county offices.

Laurens.

LAURENS, November 9.

The Grant electoral ticket has carried Laurens County by about 1200 majority. A small vote was polled, and there were no disturbances. The commissioners of elections have made no official return; in fact, they never do. They are always candidates, do their own counting, and declare themselves or their tickets elected, and that is all we know. The whites took very little interest in the Presidential election—not more than one-third voting.

Oconee.

WALHALLA, November 8.

Returns from all the boxes have now been received, and show a very light vote by the whites. There was a falling off of about 50 in the colored vote, and the white vote was 800 short of the last election. The official count gives the following results: White, 464; colored, 459; total, 923. Grant and Wilson, 511; Greeley and Brown, 383; Grant's majority, 128. There were 16 votes polled for O'Conor and Adams.

Orangeburg.

ORANGEBURG, November 9.

The following are the figures of the official vote in this county: Grant and Wilson, 2864; Greeley and Brown, 520; Grant's majority 2344.

Spartanburg.

SPARTANBURG, November 7.

All the precincts have now been heard from but two. Only 2156 votes were polled; 1106 of which were for the Grant electoral ticket, 1050 for Greeley. The other two boxes will place the parties very near equal. There were no disturbances, and but little interest was manifested except by the colored voters and a few leading white Republicans.

Union.

UNION, November 7.

The official count in Union County shows that the Greeley and Brown electoral ticket received 1640 votes, the Grant and Wilson electoral ticket received 1542 votes, and there were two votes for O'Conor and Adams. Thos. B. Jeter, Conservative nominee for senator, received 1791 votes, and June S. Mobley, Republican nominee, received 583 votes. H. H. D. Byron, Independent Republican candidate, received 785 votes. Jeter's majority over Byron 1006, over Mobley 1208, over both 423.

Williamsburg.

KINGSTREE, November 11.

The official count in Williamsburg County shows that the Greeley and Brown electoral ticket received 319 votes, the Grant and Wilson electoral ticket received 2069 votes, and there were two scattering votes. The whites took no interest in the election.

IS OBEDIENCE TO RULE INCOMPATIBLE WITH DUTY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

We have been no inconsiderate readers of the teachings of the past to allow ourselves to follow the *ideals* of the present or shut our eyes to the premonitions of the future, and yet follow the blind sophistries to which education and political proclivities have subjected us.

A new revelation has been opened to us, and as rational citizens we desire to heed its precepts and face the destiny which seems to await us.

As a citizen of South Carolina, as one identified by birth and affection, as one during her trials, her war and her sufferings, as one who has shared the obloquy of her actions, as one who in support of principles has surrendered pecuniary emoluments, we claim a right to our opinions, heedless of the animadversions and suspicions of others. Something radically wrong has pervaded our counsels, and we have been blindly led by the teachings of our rulers to the embracing of opinions antagonistic to our future welfare and prosperity.

What those teachings have been, wherein we have erred, is a question which should engross our thoughts and lead us to manly convictions of our duties and destiny. We neither desire nor attempt the position of being the reformer of the age, nor yet the leader of new ideas and opinions, but yet we would counsel the study of events transpiring around us, and work out for ourselves the problem of our duties, if not incompatible with our sense of responsibility to our offspring.

Let our motto be "Free Thought," "Free Action," and governing our thoughts by the dictates of reason, and our actions by a fervent desire to promote the good of our fellows; fearing neither the opinions of others or the censure of our enemies, let us go forward to the consummation of our destiny with hearts unblanched by fear and actions courting scrutiny, to the consummation of our country's good and the disenthraldom of our State from errors and practices which have proved prejudicial in the PAST.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

An Episcopal Clergyman Poisoned by His Wife and Daughter.

RALEIGH, November 12.

The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict to-day in the case of Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, supposed to have been poisoned by his family on the 1st of October: "That the deceased, J. Brinton Smith, came to his death, on the morning of the first day of October, 1872, from the effects of strychnine, mixed in a dose of Seidlitz powders, administered by Frances L. Mann; and that Mary E. Smith was the custodian of the key of a closet in which was found a vial of said poisonous drug."

Mrs. Mann is the daughter of Mrs. Smith, the wife of the deceased. Dr. Smith was an Episcopal clergyman, and president of St. Augustine College of this city. The affair has caused great excitement, as all parties held a high social position. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann were committed to the county jail this evening. An application will be made by counsel for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. The sentiment of the community is divided as to the guilt of the parties. The stomach and brain of the deceased were examined by Dr. Guthrie, of Philadelphia, upon whose professional opinion the jury rendered a verdict.

A SOUTHERN EL DORADO.

Discovery of a Valuable Gold-Bearing Strata in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, November 12.

The presence of auriferous metals in Virginia, in the neighborhood of the Potomac, Rappahannack and other streams, as well as in the foot hills of the Blue Ridge, has long been known, but the location of a permanent quartz mine or reef has not been thoroughly demonstrated until lately. For a year past parties of experienced miners have been engaged in developing a mine near Kelly's Ford, five miles from Rappahannock Station, in the neighborhood of a well-known place for deposits. They have found a series of well-defined gold-bearing veins, located in a mound three-fourths of a mile from the river. The surface road of decomposed quartz bears a strict resemblance to the ore taken out in the richest districts of California. A shaft eighty feet deep cuts three veins, at a depth of fifteen, forty-five and seventy-five feet, yielding rock worth from sixty to one hundred dollars per ton. The deposits seem to be a basin of veins, showing full gold with carbonates and not sulphates. Three tunnels are now being worked through the rich rock, and everything gives evidence of permanence.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

The Steamship Helvetia a Waif upon the Waters—A Norwegian Bark Abandoned.

LONDON, September 12.

The steamship Helvetia, which sailed from New York on October 23 for London, encountered severe weather when nearing the English coast. On Friday last, while off Portland, her machinery broke. She succeeded, however, in reaching the Isle of Wight, when she became unmanageable and drifted rapidly towards the French coast. As Cherbourg came in sight the anxiety of the officers became very great. They were unable to regain control over the steamer's movements, and were in danger of being driven on shore. When within twelve miles of Cherbourg they threw up rockets and made other signals of distress, but they were not noticed on the shore. Fortunately the wind changed, and the steamer began to run before it. The steamer Ethel came to her assistance, and while trying to give her a tow, ran into a boat which had been launched by the Helvetia. The boat was crushed to pieces; one man killed and two injured. The Helvetia was finally towed into Falmouth, arriving there to-day.

The Norwegian bark Dagmar, which sailed from New York for Queenstown for orders, October 19, was abandoned at sea on the 8th instant in a sinking condition. The crew were rescued by the officers and crew of the steamship Idaho, after much difficulty, by means of a lifeboat, and landed at Queenstown last evening.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—The Smith & Wesson pistol agency in New York is robbed of $3000.

—Louis Downing, the chief of the Cherokees, is dead.

—The Selma (Ala.) fair opened successfully yesterday.

—General Kryzanowski is appointed special treasury agent at New Orleans.

—The telegraph cable between Hong Kong and Shanghae has ceased to work.

—An unknown negro, guilty of an infamous crime, was taken from jail in Illinois, and hanged.

—The horse disease at Cincinnati is increasing hourly, and it is feared that to-day all the horses in the city will be disabled.

—The cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank of New York is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000.

—The Citizens' Oil Refinery at Pittsburg, with three hundred barrels of refined oil, is burned.

—William M. Meredith is elected president of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention

—Two new boilers in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling mill at Youngstown, Ohio, exploded yesterday, killing two men and hurting three.

—An Adams Express car was burned at Newark yesterday, and the contents, consisting of $40,000 worth of silks and furs, were destroyed.

—The President has pardoned Appleton Oaksmith, who was arrested in 1861, on the charge of fitting out slavers, but escaped from arrest and has been lying perdu ever since.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 12.

In the South Atlantic States rising barometer, with clear weather. Northerly winds in the Gulf States, and southeasterly winds, with partially cloudy weather.

COUNTING UP THE COST.

THE EFFECT OF THE FIRE UPON THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

An End to the Fire—Scenes of Violence—The Business Aspects of the Calamity—No Serious Monetary Disaster Feared—The Insurance Interests—Sharp Talk from Our English Cousins.

BOSTON, November 11—Midnight.

The steam engines were busy to-night playing on the ruins. All the streets leading to the burnt district are strictly guarded. Although the city is dark and gloomy, there being no gas, large crowds hover in the vicinity of the smouldering remains of the finest buildings in the country.

Repairing Damages—A Man Shot by the Guard—Lynching an Incendiary—Thirty Lives Known to be Lost—The Common Turned into a Storehouse.

BOSTON, Tuesday, November 12—12 M.

The streets are now perfectly quiet, being patrolled by two hundred and fifty mounted soldiers, and no person not having the official authority from the commandant is permitted to pass the lines.

A man attempted to enter a store in Winter street, and refused to go away, although repeatedly ordered off. When about to be arrested he started to run and was shot by the guard.

Extensive lines of hose are stretched all over the ruins, and engines are stationed at nearly every hydrant, ready to be worked at a moment's notice if required. Where persons are known to be buried the ruins are being cooled with water, preparatory to digging out the corpses of the victims. A pile of five hundred tons of coal at Russia wharf is still afire.

The city authorities have granted to the dry goods merchants the privilege of using the Common as a repository for such of their property as is saved, and to erect shanties and other structures for temporary use.

Three men were discovered attempting to break into a room at the Parker House, but made their escape. It is rumored that a drunken wretch, late last night, attempted to set fire to the gas-house near Charlestown bridge. He was seized by an infuriated crowd and instantly hanged to a lamp-post. Three men were buried under a falling wall in Washington street, leaving their heads only visible. Efforts were made to rescue them from their perilous position, but in a few moments the remainder of the wall fell, crushing them out of sight. It is estimated that nearly ten thousand persons are thrown out of employment by the fire, and that thirty lives were lost.

Detachments of the First and Second regiments are quartered in the Old South Church, which has not been used for such a purpose since British officers were quartered here during the revolution, one hundred years ago.

Six men were arrested this morning in the Northern part of the city in the act of firing buildings by kindling bonfires in the rear.

Several New York detectives are coming here to aid the authorities in arresting the new crop of thieves.

THE BUSINESS ASPECTS OF THE FIRE.

A More Cheerful Feeling in New York—No Apprehension of Trouble in the Wool and Leather Business—Boston Credit Unimpaired in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, November 12.

The papers here to-day take a more cheerful view of the results of the Boston fire. In the shoe and leather trade an impression prevails that no harm can follow, as prices were at a very low ebb previous to the fire. Several Boston men, who are here, have bought new stock, and will rebuild immediately.

None of the New York houses in the wool trade are said to be disastrously effected. The actual sufferers will be the public at large. All kinds of woollen goods will be advanced in price, it is expected, from thirty to forty per cent., and several New York firms are congratulating themselves upon the necessary deflection of the wool trade from Boston to New York. The Daily Bulletin says of the wool trade market that dealers here recently sold heavily to Boston merchants, but the wool is mostly held here, or is in transit, so that it escaped destruction. Only a small amount of Boston paper, on wool account, is held here, and no fears are entertained. A partial suspension of the wool business is expected until the insurance balances are arranged, when the market will be more active than before the fire.

The Bulletin says that there is much confusion and uncertainty in the dry goods trade, owing to the failure to receive letters from Boston. No great uneasiness is manifested.

In the hide and leather trade there is an entire absence of any panicky feeling, and the impression is that the market will simply remain steady. In the boot and shoe trade no crisis is anticipated; the sentiment being that all Boston dealers are still in good standing, and only an extension of time will be necessary. Boston buyers who appeared here yesterday were cheerfully given all the credit they asked for.

The Effect in Memphis—All the Cotton Orders Cancelled.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, November 12.

The Boston fire had a marked effect to-day upon business. All cotton orders were countermanded.

Bread Thrown on the Waters Coming Back After Many Days.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, November 12.

A hundred thousand dollars of the unexpended balance of the sum contributed by the charity of the world to the Chicago relief fund are directed to be sent to Boston for the relief of the sufferers there.

No Danger of a Panic or Material Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, November 12.

The assistant secretary of the treasury, after consultation with New York merchants, thinks there will be no panic or material interference with business, occasioned by the Boston fire.

Wall Street Quiet—A List of Suspended Houses.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Wall street is more quiet to-day and marked by an entire absence of excitement. The specie engagements for to-morrow are a million and a half.

The suspensions of R. P. Herrick and A. E. Lang is announced on Wall street, in addition to the suspensions of Treat & Co., Steward & Mathieson, H. C. Cross, W. G. Reick, E. D. Dibble and W. T. Henderson, last evening. None of these are large firms.

THE FIRE AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Suspension of Two Worcester Companies—The Rest All Right.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, November 11.

The People's Insurance Company loses half a million, and its outstanding policies are called in for cancellation.

The Bay State Insurance Company, losing a quarter of a million, has suspended. The other companies in this city continue their business as usual.

An Official Dispatch from the North British and Mercantile.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 12.

Comptroller Neagle has received the following dispatch:

NEW YORK, November 12, 1872.

To J. L. Neagle, Comptroller General:

The North British and Mercantile's fire surplus is over three millions, and the Boston conflagration will not reduce it by a sum exceeding $600,000.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAML. P. BLODGEN, } Association Managers.

The London Press Hold the Fire Department of Boston Responsible for the Extent of the Conflagration.

LONDON, November 12.

All the London morning papers express their deepest sympathy for the sufferers by the conflagration in Boston. They attribute the great disaster to the bad management of the fire department and the police and municipal authorities of that city. The Standard says: "The Boston fire is a scandalous outrage on civilization, and an evidence of most inefficient city government." By way of showing the superiority, in a case like that of the Boston fire, of a small, well established fire department over a large but badly managed one, it compares the small London fire brigade, and the narrow and crooked streets of the City of London, where fires seldom get beyond the building wherein they originate, to the thousands of undisciplined firemen, huge granite structures and open places in Boston. There, it says, the best portion of the city was destroyed for want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were finally stopped by gunpowder; and this wretched business was entrusted to volunteer citizens instead of skilled operators. It is believed here that the amount of insurance in the London companies upon property in the burnt district of Boston is two million five hundred thousand dollars. A commission is to be sent to Boston by the London companies to make an investigation of the facts in relation to the origin and progress of the conflagration as a matter of general importance to insurance interests.

Appointment of an Insurance Receiver.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The Supreme Court to-day appointed J. Slade as the receiver of the International Insurance Company.

THE LATE HENRY SEABROOK.

A meeting of the bar was held on Monday, the Hon. W. D. Porter in the chair, to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Henry Seabrook. After eloquent remarks by Messrs. James Lowndes, A. G. Magrath and B. J. Whaley, the following preamble and resolutions introduced by H. E. Young, Esq., were unanimosly adopted:

The opening of the term of court reminds us that since our last meeting on such an occasion, another of our brethren has been taken from us and "gathered unto his fathers." The sadness natural to the recollection is intensified in the case of Mr. Henry Seabrook, by the fact that he fell in the forenoon of life, when to faculties of the mind rapidly approaching ripeness are still joined the vigor and zeal of early manhood.

Mr. Seabrook entered life with an education begun in this State and completed at the University of Edinburgh, which fitted him, not only to discharge well his duties, but also to add grace and ornament to them; and he was endowed with sufficient fortune to enable him to select his pursuit. He studied law with Mr. Petigru, and was duly admitted to the profession. After full deliberation, however, he resolved to withdraw from the contentions of the bar, and to devote himself to the quieter pleasures of plantation life, surrounded by the books which were the objects of his warm devotion. How well his genial disposition, and polished and sparkling mind, stored with varied knowledge, fitted him to act the intelligent planter, with broad and liberal views, and to dispense a generous hospitality at "Brooklands," those can say who then knew him in those

"Lichtsome days and lang,
When hinnied hopes around our hearts
Like simmer blossoms sprang."

"Dits aliter visum." The war which prostrated the low country did not pass him unharmed, and his plantation passed early into the hands of the enemy. Though always and openly opposed to secession and the war which followed, he did not hesitate at the call of the State to contribute his share to her defence, and entering the ranks as a private, surrendered, under General Johnston, at Greensboro', a captain in the ordnance department.

At the close of the war his circumstances were so much changed that work was a necessity, and the bar remembers the cheerfulness with which he bore misfortune, and the intelligent readiness, zeal and industry with which he pursued the profession. But his health, never strong, began soon to fail, and disease for years so wasted his strength and capacity for labor that death seemed almost welcome to him.

We may not lift the veil from the private life of our friend, nor by intrusion add to the poignant sorrow of those upon whom this blow has fallen with such stunning heaviness; but as he was, as a son and brother, exceptionably kind, loving and devoted; as a friend warm and steadfast; and as a man, in all the walks of life, true and frank, so we are confident that, had fate permitted him to add to the relations already existing another still closer and more absorbing, his future would have been one of increased happiness.

But the hopes inspired by this "mornin' life" have been dashed, and to us, his brethren at the bar, there remains only the sorrow for his loss and our sincerest sympathy for those the keenness of whose grief is measureless. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the above tribute, as an inadequate expression of the feelings caused by the death of Mr. Henry Seabrook, be presented to the court, with the request that it be entered on the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family.

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH FARM LABORER.

A writer who has given the subject much attention and has become thoroughly familiar with it in all its bearings, declares that the strike of the English agricultural laborers will terminate in an emigration from England to this country, which in extent, will overshadow the great exodus from Ireland to America. And this view of the case is more than likely to be the correct one, for the fact is, England is overstocked with farm laborers. The arable land under cultivation is not sufficiently productive to warrant the owners in granting the higher pay asked for. In many cases the landlords are absolutely too poor to raise the rate of wages by a penny. On this side of the ocean the land is in excess of the workers. Here there are more acres than hands to till them. What more beneficial, therefore, for both countries than that the farmers and land should be brought together. We cannot send our vast Western plains to England to be cultivated, but England can readily send to us her surplus farm laborers.

—From Charles Kent's new book, Charles Dickens as a Reader, it appears that in his American tour from December 2, 1867, to April 20, 1868, Dickens gave seventy-six readings to audiences averaging 1500, the average net proceeds amounting to $3000, giving him a fortune of $228,000 in what may be regarded as a simple holiday excursion of five months. His smallest house was at Rochester, which yielded $2500, while his largest house gave him $6000. At the first sale of tickets in Boston on November 18, Mr. Dolby sat at the pigeon hole thirteen consecutive hours, taking in $12,000. Mr. Dickens was listened to in America by 114,000 people.

THE LIBERAL CHAMPION.

GREELEY IN HIS SANCTUM ONCE MORE.

His Finger Marks Visible All Over the Tribune—Politeness of the Herald Under Its New Ruler—The Woodhull Claflin Rebound—Tilton's Coming Fate—Charles O'Conor on the Gubernatorial Candidates—Jimmy O'Brien's Lament—Removal of Mr. Belmont to Europe—The Rival Prima Donnas.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, November 9.

Mr. Greeley's cheerful return to the columns of the Tribune, and his manly, uncomplaining manifesto, are greeted with cordial welcome all around. There is one exception. The President's organ continues to lavish abuse on the ex-candidate. Some of its articles are positively brutal in tone, and a disgrace to American journalism. The hour of victory would be the hour of magnanimity with great minds; but the editor of the Times has a small mind, and better manners ought not to be expected of him.

Mr. Greeley's labor is visible in many places in the editorial page of the Tribune. He has evidently come back to his congenial occupation with redoubled relish, and is doing a "power of work." He is incomparably the best writer on the American press. He treats the political situation with philosophical moderation and fairness. Some amusement has been excited by his promise to keep out of personalities hereafter. His own experience in the campaign in this respect could not have been very pleasant. He had to take an avalanche of billingsgate and misrepresentation and say nothing in reply. It is considered doubtful among his contemporaries if he is constitutionally fitted to keep his new promise. Just let him get into a heated editorial controversy with somebody, and how he will make the fur fly.

The Herald, whose policy under the elder Bennett was to ignore the existence of its local contemporaries, or allude to them only by means of the scurrilous nicknames which it applied to their editors, indulges to-day in quite a complimentary notice of the three leading dailies which have been thrust into the position of independent journals by the fate of the election. It is pleasant to see that the era of personalities among American newspapers promises to come to an end sometime, and that the chief sinner against decorum, the Herald itself, engages to lead the reform.

By the way, the Herald denies the oft repeated story that its establishment will move into the new iron building going up on the site of its old office, on the corner of Fulton and Ann streets, when it is finished. Young Mr. Bennett says he proposes to stick to the marble palace he now occupies until he can persuade Mr. A. T. Stewart to sell him his mammoth down town store, on Broadway and Chambers street. He predicts that property around the new postoffice will soon become the most valuable on the continent, just as that in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange in London is the most valuable in Europe. The new iron building alluded to above is to be six stories high, and devoted to banking and lawyers' offices.

The Woodhull-Claflin cabal have got themselves into a pretty mess. There is scarcely a doubt that the trio, Woodhull, Tennie and the creature Blood, will all go to prison; the two first to Albany penitentiary and Blood to Blackwell's Island. The United States Government is the prosecutor in the case of the women, and it will be as unsparing as it is now powerful and arrogant. A test of Mr. Beecher's popularity occurred last night. He was present at a dinner of the Mercantile Library Association, his first public appearance outside of his pulpit since the publication of the scandal. He was called upon to speak, and when he arose the entire company of distinguished and prominent gentlemen present arose with him and cheered for several moments.

Tilton has returned from his unfruitful campaigning ... East, but has not yet said anything in his paper, the Golden Age, of the scandal. He is still a member of the Plymouth Church, and I understand a meeting of the leading brethren took place the other day, and it was resolved that if he did not at once brand the Woodhull story as false in his own paper, a movement should be started to expel him from the church. Mr. Beecher, it is said, takes his new affliction philosophically. He intends to take no public notice of it, and wishes the church to do nothing.

Mr. O'Conor, whom the returns, so far, credit with seven votes in this State for the Presidency, also spoke at the Mercantile Library dinner last evening. Among the other good things he said or did was to propose a toast to "General Dix and Francis Kernan: Endowed alike with integrity unquestioned and morals above reproach, they were fit rivals for high station. We trust they have inaugurated an era in candidacy."

When a man has been struck by lightning, it does not matter much what else hurts him. The overwhelming majority for Grant in the Union dazes and stuns the opposition. In the greatness of the calamity one scarcely notices that this mighty Democratic stronghold has been virtually carried by the Republicans. Owing to the faction fight between Tammany and Apollo Hall, the Customhouse has succeeded in running in most of its candidates for local offices. One of the most rabid and objectionable of Radicals, Noah Davis, has been elected Supreme Court judge, and Phelps, Tom Murphy's man, will be the new district attorney. The Republicans have majorities in both boards of the Common Council. Just think of it—in a city with an honest Democratic majority of 50,000, when the whole vote is out.

The most astonished party of all the crowd is Jimmy O'Brien. He does not know what to make of it. He told an interviewer yesterday that after the enthusiastic receptions he had during the campaign, and the arrangements he had made to poll his full vote, it was impossible for him to have been defeated but by cheating. He thinks the Customhouse and Tammany must have combined to count him out. Poor Jimmy! to be beaten at his own game. He says, however, that he is young, and don't intend to quit politics for any other business. With a backing of twenth-five thousand voters, he is still a power in the metropolis.

Mr. August Belmont, the millionaire banker, late chairman of the national Democratic committee, has concluded to remove to Europe to live, and announces the sale of his magnificent picture gallery, or rather of such parts of it as he has not selected to take with him. It is said that he goes to form a closer connection with the house of Rothschild, whose agent he has been in this city. He does not propose, however, to abandon his American nationality. It will be remembered that he was American minister at the Hague during President Pierce's term.

The rival prima donnas sang together in opera last night, the work being Mozart's "Nozze di Figarro." Lucca was the page and Kellogg the Susannah. The chorus was wretched as usual, and all but the principal singers painful to listen to; but Lucca's superb acting seemed to cover this multitude of sins. Still she herself acted better than she sang. A critic in a morning paper says: "Never have we heard an artist in whom the comedy talent so effectually and gracefully covered vocal and declamatory defects." NYM.

WHISKEY AND TOBACCO.

No Changes in Existing Laws to be Proposed.

WASHINGTON, November 12.

The commissioner of internal revenue estimates the receipts of the bureau for the present fiscal year at $105,000,000, or $30,000,000 less than last year, with a national increase annually of three per cent. The receipts of the first quarter were larger than those subsequently collected, being accumulations on account of past indebtedness and other causes. So far as the bureau is aware, both the tobacco and the spirit interests are satisfied with the late law of Congress, and therefore there is no reason to believe that any modification of it will be recommended, unless in the manner of administration and reorganization of the districts, in order to render the system more compact and to reduce expenses; nor is it probable the tariff act will undergo any material change.

Passengers.

Per steamship Manhattan, from New York—Colonel Rand and servant, Captain White, wife, two children and servant, Lieutenant A E Whittimore, Lieutenant Geo Desher and servant, A Nachman, J S Frye, Captain Speight, H D Johnson, W J Vivien, B Wilbur and wife, saul Hopping, wife and two children, Sam'l Hopping, Jr, John Hopping, Fred Hopping, Mrs Williams, Rev E Benjamin and wife, Mrs Ten Broeck, Ida Benjamin, Aline Benjamin, Miss Mary F Sims, Mrs Fairchild and two children, J McEvvy, J Goldstein, J Firzsimmons, F Police, J B Baird, F Schester, D Gardner, E O Betts, W S Adams, L Beslauer, J F Keyors, M Morrow, P Morrow, A Fairweather, P N McMahan, S S Buist, 2 on deck, Company K, Light Battery, 1st Artillery, U S A, consisting of 84 men.

Per steamship James Adger, for New York—W Cusack and wife, E W Gardner and child, J Linn, J. Riley, 3 officers and 45 men U S A.

PORT CALENDAR.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st, 12 hours 9 minutes, morning.
First Quarter, 7th, 10 hours, 32 minutes, evening.
Full Moon, 14th, 11 hours, 49 minutes, evening.
Last Quarter, 23d, 12 hours, 26 minutes, morning.
New Moon, 30th, 1 hours, 15 minutes, evening.

DATE.	NOVEMBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	HIGH WATER.
10	Monday	6..27	5..1	2..36	4..19
11	Tuesday	6..28	5..0	3..37	5..12
12	Wednesday	6..29	5..0	4 42	5..59
13	Thursday	6..30	4..59	rises.	6..40
14	Friday	6..31	4..59	5..23	7..24
15	Saturday	6..32	4..58	6..14	8..12
16	Sunday	6..33	4..57	6..56	8..47

MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C....NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

Lat 32 deg 46 min 33 sec. | Lon 79 deg 57 min 27 sec.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, New York—left Saturday, 8th inst. Mdse. To James Adger & co, S C Railroad Agent, N E Railroad Agent, Sav & Chas'n Railroad Agent, J E Adger & co, J Apple, M A Ashton, G W Almar, Adams, Damon & co, Jas Allan, D A Amme, O D Amme, O D Ahrens, T A Beamish, T M Bristoll & co, E T Brown, Bollmann Bros, S Brown, J A Boesch, O Bart & co, W M Bird & co, C Berousse, H Baer, Byrne & Fogarty, G A Bowman, M J Booth, E Bates & co, H Bischoff & co, F O Boiner, T M Cater, Campbell, Wylie & Co, L Chapin, J C H Claussen, T Campbell, Cohen & Wells, Chase & Cutting, Cameron, Barkley & co, W H Chaffee & co, L Cohen & co, Crane, Boylston & co, C Clacius, Culbert, Tovey & co, T Chupein, Dowie, Moise & Davis, J B Duval & Son, Miles Drake, Elias Bros, Furchgott, Benedict & co, Forsythe, McComb & co, J S Fairly & co, A D Fleming, S Fass, B Feldman & co, C Graveley, P L Guillemin, H Goldstein, E M Gunke, R C Gilchrist, F Goblet, I Hyman & co, J Holmes & co, J Hurkamp & co, Hart & co, F K Houston, N A Hunt, J W Harrison, J M Hillen, A Illing, Johnson & Brown, Johnston, Crews & co, A Johnson, Kanapanx & Gonzales, F Kressel, Jr, Klinck, Wickenberg & co, Kinsman Bros, C Kornahrens, Knobeloch & Small, H W Kriete, G J Luhn, P B Lelane & co, A Langer, F Lee, Laurey, Alexander & co, H Lieding, J H Lopez, McLoy & Rice, J G Milnor & co, Martin & Mood, E W Marshall & co, S R Marshall & co, M Marke, A McLelan, P Moran, Wm Marscher, Wm McLean, Miss E Masterman, Nachman & co, B K Neufville, ship Nautilus, R R Osgood, F L O'Neill, J F O'Neill, B O'Neill, C P Poppenheim, D Paul & co, Paul, Welch & co, Rev A T Porter, Quackenbush, Fatil & co, J Reil, Ravenel & co, Ravenel, Holmes & co, W P Russell, J R Read, Steffens, Werner & Ducker, J Sayas, Shackelford & Kelly, L Schnell, E B Stoddard & co, J Steiber, Dr E A Sheppard, Wm Shepherd & co, J F Taylor & co, R Thomlinson & co, S Thompson, J Thompson & co, Thomas & Lanneau, A L Tyler, W Ufferhardt, F von Santen, Wagener & Monsees, O Voigt, P Walsh, Walker, Evans & co, O F Wieters, A M Williams, R D White, W G Whilden, S H Wilson & Bros, P Wineman, W L Webb, W J Rates, and others. Monday, November 11, 5 A M, 25 miles from Hatteras Light, exchanged signals with steamship Champion hence for New York. 7 A M same day passed steamships Gulf Stream and Montgomery, bound North; 10 30 A M, steamship San Jacinto, bound North.

Steamship Virginia, Hinckley, Philadelphia—left — instant. Mdse. To W A Courtenay, R R Agent, Edward Daly, A Langer, P. Walsh, J T Erwin, O L Kornahrens, A R Lewith, Kinsman Bros, Strauss Bros, Elias Bros, Cameron, Barkley & co, T M Bristoll & co, J A Blake, J F Taylor & co, Jeffords & co, O F Pankhin, Paul, Welch & co, Kressel & Brandes, C D Franke, C L Ostendorff, S S Solomons, Smith & Valk, E Bates & co, E Pattani, D F Gleason, F E Windheim, B Feldmann & co, G W Almar, Martin & Mood, W M Bird & co, J E Adger & co, Klinck, Wickenberg & co, W Steele, Byrne & Fogarty, Knobeloch & Small, Walker, Evans & Cogswell, H Bischoff & co, Dowie, Moise & Davis, Forsythe, McComb & co, Fogartie's Book Store, Holmes's Book House, F L O'Neill, A Nimitz, Jas Cosgrove, L Wieskopff, L Chapin, Geo S Cook, O F Wieters, H A Duc & Son, J H Thee, W H Chafee & co, B K Neufville, Riecke & Petermann, John M Greer & Son, Wagener & Monsees, J H Graver, Order, and others.

Bark Florence, Mayo, Boston—11 days. Carolina Fertilizer. To G W Williams & co.

Steamer Marion, Adair, Santee River. 458 bales cotton, 100 bbls naval stores and mdse. To Ravenel, Holmes & co, J R Pringle & Son, T P Smith & co, Jas M Caldwell & Son, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, Geo H Walter & co, E H Frost & co, W C Dukes & co, W C Bee & co, G A Trenholm & Son, Wagner, Huger & co, J Colcock & co, S D Stoney, Reeder & Davis, Witte Bros, W W Smith, W K Ryan, S L Howard & Bro, L D Connor & Son, Gaillard & Minott, F G Meyer, Kinsman & Howell, J A Smythe, Fraser & Dill, A S Smith, H Wagener, G W Williams & co, Whilden & Jones, Barden & Parker, H Bischoff & co, T L Bissell, J Mayenhoff, F Klintworth.

Boat from Christ Church. 2 bags sea island cotton. To R Roper.

Boat from John's Island. 1 bag sea island cotton. To R Roper.

Received from Chisolm's Mills. 47 tcs rice. To C F Hanckel.

BELOW.

A schr, supposed to be the A F Ames, from Baltimore.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York—James Adger & co.

Spanish brig Florentino, Ryol, Barcelona—W P Hall.

Schr Frank & Emily, McCobb, Bath, Me—Cohen & Wells.

SAILED YESTERDAY.

Br steamship Tyne Queen, Casson, Liverpool.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York.
Schr E C Rommel, Risley, Baltimore.
Schr F A Hallock, Tyler, Jacksonville.

FROM THIS PORT.

Steamship Maryland, Johnson, at Baltimore, November 10.

MARINE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Arrived out Algeria, Idaho, Atlanta and Germania.

LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL.

Br bark Fille de l'Air, Jones, sailed.....Oct 4
The Onward, Balevard, up.....Oct 15

CARDIFF.

The Mary Jane, Jones, sailed.....Sept 26
The Emma, Pender, sailed.....Sept 10
Bark Brilliant, Bartley, sailed——.....Sept 15

BREMEN.

German bark Neptune, Piogho