

No Pause.

Under the caption of "A Pause in the Great Work," the Atlanta Intelligencer, of last Friday, among other obstacles mentioned to the work of restoration, has the following paragraph:

"In regard to South Carolina, the statement is made that the President regrets that neither the Convention nor the Legislature of the State has repudiated the war debt, and that South Carolina seems to decline the Congressional amendment of the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery; also, that an early adoption of the amendment by South Carolina is deemed by the President peculiarly important and especially desirable with reference to the general situation of the Union. And with regard to North Carolina, although the President telegraphs that it had done well in the acceptance of the Congressional anti-slavery amendment, as peculiarly important to successful restoration, still Governor Holden has been instructed to continue Governor until relieved by express orders. These instructions are indicative of a possible delay in the great work of Southern restoration as far as the two States referred to are concerned.

Surely this Intelligencer has been without its exchanges from any quarter, for from New York to far South beyond Georgia it was known, several days before the date of the Intelligencer with the above news, that South Carolina had adopted the Constitutional amendment referred to, and, moreover, was the first Southern State to do so.

So far as South Carolina is concerned, there has been no pause in the work of restoration. As she was first in war, so has she been first in peace, or in the great work of establishing peace. North Carolina did not adopt the amendment, nor did Georgia, and the example of South Carolina is applauded and recommended by the press of both sections.

As to the war debt of this State, it is so insignificant and so arranged that it makes little difference to anybody whether she repudiates it or not. If it be an absolute condition precedent to her complete restoration to the Union, our Legislature, which meets next Monday, will set the matter right. South Carolina, in all respects, has been the first in the honest acceptance of the situation which the results of the war have left the whole South in, and her position is appreciated in the quarter where appreciation is valuable. She has done her whole duty.

The Charleston Courier.

We take pleasure in publishing the following announcement, and wish our venerable and highly respected cotemporary a cure of success and usefulness:

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Courier this morning places at its head the name of A. S. Willington & Co., under whose auspices, and those of the late senior partner, it has been published for the last half a century. It brings back a thousand pleasant memories of the past, and renews the ties which exist between the people of Charleston and the State and a journal which from the inception of the century has been the record of their joys and sorrows, their triumphs and trials, and a history of their daily life.

In thus appearing with the same old familiar, and, we trust, welcome face, and in extending the same hand, grasped so warmly of yore, we desire to express our deep sense of the high tone and honorable conduct of Mr. George Whittmore, under whose more immediate supervision the paper has for some time been. Often occupying an embarrassing and delicate position, it is but simple justice to say that he has acted with a fidelity and a regard for the interests of its proprietors which command our acknowledgments. Let us all then, writers and readers, proprietors and subscribers, renewing our old trust and confidence, essay for the new career that is upon us, and make and find the Courier, as did our fathers, a "Map of busy life."

November 20, 1865.

Mail to Lancaster.

We clip the following paragraph from the Lancaster Ledger:

A TEMPORARY MAIL.—We are gratified in being able to state that the commanding officer at this place will accommodate our citizens with a weekly mail from this point to Chester Court House. Letters and papers will be received and forwarded and the return mails distributed by Messrs. Hasseltine & Massey. Persons, in order to avail themselves of the advantage of this arrangement, should have their letters directed to Chester; or to Lancaster via Chester.

A private letter from Thomasville, Georgia, says the Government is seizing by force all the cotton stored there belonging to the Exporting and Importing Company of Georgia, of which G. B. Lamar is President. Mr. Lamar has been pardoned and has gone to Augusta to see the commanding General on the subject.

A mortgage deed was recorded on the first instant, in the office of the Recorder of Trumbull County, given by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to John R. Penn, of New York, as trustee, for thirty millions of dollars, for which seven per centum bonds are to be issued. The instrument required one thousand dollars of stamps.

The election returns for Governor of Alabama indicate the election of Robert M. Patton, Governor, over Colonel Edger. Patton was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and served in the State Legislature for over twenty years.

Washington News and Rumors.

The President has appointed Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, Minister to Japan. Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, is in favor of moving the Currency Bureau to New York city.

South Carolina wants to pay her Internal Revenue tax in State bonds, and not have any United States Collectors there, but Secretary McCullough says there is no law authorizing such an operation.

Supplies of the five-cent currency will be sent South, where but little of it is in circulation; but no more will be transmitted at present to the North, the demand there not being so great as in the other sections of the country.

Owing to the many counterfeits in circulation, banking and other parties frequently send notes of large denominations to the United States Treasurer's office, asking whether they are genuine. That office has not yet lost anything by counterfeits, its experts readily detecting spurious issues.

In a letter to the Navy Department, Lieut. Whiting states that two men on a raft were recently discovered off Cape Hatteras. They were the only survivors of the fourteen men who escaped from the steamer Republic. They had been eight days without food or water. Some of the party were washed off, having no strength to hold on, and others, becoming insane, jumped into the sea.

Nathaniel H. McLean, the former Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Burnside, who was ordered to the Pacific coast some two years ago, as he alleges, to prevent his testifying against Hurlt, then about to be court-martialed at Cincinnati, is preparing to bring the case before Congress, and promises to throw much additional light upon that interesting transaction.

It is said the recent complaint to the grand jury against Gen. Baker, chief detective of the War Department, originated in his raid on certain alleged pardon brokers, whom he accuses of fraudulent practices. The merits of the question will, however, be tested by the court.

Reports just received at the Treasury Department from the agents stationed along the Canada frontier, show that smuggling is still carried on to a very large extent. A large number of arrests and seizures are being made constantly. The inducements, however, are so great that if one half gets through, the parties are amply remunerated. An agent who arrived here to-day says that the smugglers have been unusually active during the last two or three months.

There are reports again in circulation of Cabinet changes, but it is regarded as now probable that any will be made until after the meeting of Congress. A well known Pennsylvania politician is being urged by his friends for Secretary of the Navy. The rumors of changes doubtless arose from this fact.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to send abroad a considerable portion of our surplus naval force, with orders to cruise between the principal commercial ports of each station, and visit them all as often as once every three or six months. This watchfulness will bring increased respect for our rights abroad, and prevent many vexatious impositions that have hitherto been practised. Should Congress withhold appropriations, or otherwise apply those already made, this action of the Department will of course be suspended.

On Wednesday, the time for receiving bids for contracts in the mail service of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina and Florida transpired, and the formal awarding of the respective contracts to parties whose rates had been accepted is under way. The contracts about to be consummated for service in the above States will go into effect on the 1st of January, 1866, and expire in June, 1867. It is reported that all the bids made for this service have been largely in excess of the rates formerly in vogue for the same routes.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—There are intimations that the French Minister, Montholon, is in bad temper concerning our management of relations with Mexico, and predicts serious consequences. It will be recollected that Maximilian proclaimed the forces of Juarez, or of the Republic, to be bandits or other outlaws, who are to be shot on sight. The Government of such forces we recognize by sending a minister to it. The Democrats are not apt to overlook things of that sort. I do not attribute importance to the story that Napoleon III is about to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. It is strange that he should refrain from sending African troops there, and it is, perhaps, more than strange that our abolition or republican statesmen should object to the color of the men that were to go.

There are those of little faith who think that General Logan and Mr. Browning will not go to the Republic of Mexico at all, or if they do go, it will be at so late a period that there will exist nothing to be accredited to. Regarded in this light the French Emperor, unless he is "spoiling for a fight," may pocket the insult, rather than run the risk of losing Mexico by going to war about the nominal affront.

If serious difficulties shall spring up with France, they will be urged as a reason why the Southern States should be represented in Congress. Things are somewhat in the dark in this respect, many being of the belief that the President will add other requirements yet, as conditions precedent to their admission.

The recent reports of the fitting out of a formidable naval fleet by the Government, are untrue.

Mr. Burlingame, our Minister to China, is here. Within the past few days immense frauds against the Internal Revenue Department have been discovered in petroleum operations. Three of the largest wells at Pithole have been seized by Government officers. The Government claims \$148,000, of which \$88,000 is owned by the United States Petroleum Company.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock last night, fire broke out in a one-story frame building on the South side of Chapel street, near the corner of Alexander street, which was entirely destroyed, together with the out-buildings attached. The property was owned by Edward Holmes, and occupied by colored people. The fire is believed to be the act of an incendiary.

[Charleston Courier, 20th.]

A Washington despatch of the 15th inst., to the New York Commercial Advertiser, mentions that the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the best method of promptly collecting the direct tax of 1861 due by the Southern States. He has refused the application of South Carolina to be permitted to assume her quota, to be paid in one year.

Point Lookout, the ever memorable place where 16,000 Confederate soldiers were confined, will shortly be evacuated by Government. The stockade is yet standing, with all its buildings.

IT'S NOT A FABLE.—The immense and universal demand for the Fragrant Seso-dont, is a marvel in the annals of dentistry! It exceeds that of all other dentifrices combined. Neither acid from the stomach, nor any other corresponding element generated by indigestion, can effect a set of teeth regularly purified by this fragrant vegetable, antiseptic and preservative. †

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, November 17.—Sales of 5 bales middling cotton at 42c. Sales of 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 70c.; 117 bbls. crude turpentine, at \$5; 495 bbls. tar, at \$3.50; 300 bbls. common rosin, at \$4.75, 50 bbls. (tale) at \$5, and 100 bbls. common, at \$5; 300 bbls. and 200 gallons low grade, No. 2, at \$5.75 (tale.)

MOBILE, November 17.—The sales of cotton here this day amounted to 1,200 bales. The sales of the week were 3,250 bales. Receipts of the week 12,548 bales. Exports of the week 9,934 bales. Stock on hand 57,277 bales. Gold 486.50.

NASHVILLE, November 18.—The cotton market is active here to-day—prices ranging from 40c. to 43c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—The New York Herald, of the 15th instant, says:

The steady pressure to sell national securities, and their consequent decline in price, is the natural result of the country being over-loaded with them, and of the prevailing apprehensions that the policy of the Government favors a contraction, which will conduce to a general decline of prices. Moreover, as a contraction of the currency would involve a nearly corresponding increase of the funded debt, the holders of the bonds representing the latter are the first to take alarm and hasten to convert their securities into cash, or other property, which they imagine will prove more profitable to them. This tendency of public feeling has been materially influenced by the talk of the radical contractionist and Mr. McCulloch's Fort Wayne speech, and as all extremes ought to be avoided, the needless apprehensions of the holders of Government securities should be checked before they have time to undergo much further development. Within the last two or three weeks, a large amount of Government securities has been sent to this point for sale by country National Banks, the unduly expanded condition of whose affairs rendered this course absolutely necessary to maintain their solvency; but now private investors are observed to be selling out their Governments, which furnishes practical evidence of their distrust of the stability of current prices. This is mainly owing to exaggerated ideas regarding the future action of Congress with respect to the finances.

Money was generally reported easier on the Stock Exchange, but the rate is strictly 7 per cent. at call. There is little disposition shown to discount any but prime names, and, except for regular customers, the rate for first class commercial paper is 8c. per cent., the rate in the other case being 7. Very good signatures, however, submit to 10c. to 12. Gold was steady. The market opened at 47, advanced to 47 1/2, and closed at the opening quotation.

The issue of certificates by the Sub-Treasury will commence to-morrow with the denominations of \$20, \$100, \$1,000 and \$5,000, to which will be added, when ready, those of \$50 and \$5,000.

Foreign exchange was dull at yesterday's rates. Bankers' bills at sixty days sold at 108 1/2 to 109.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS BY THE PERSIA. The steamship Persia, which arrived at New York, on the 15th instant, brings London advices of November 4. Financial affairs were assuming a more assuring aspect. The Bank of England was in an easier position, and speculation showed a general disposition to a steady contraction. The amount of notes in circulation is £21,817,305, being an increase of £27,495; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,227,503, showing an increase of £8,590 when compared with the preceding return.

The London Times, of November 3, remarks: "This statement is fully satisfactory as had been anticipated, although it shows that a further amount of coin, nearly equal to the whole £154,000 of foreign gold sent into the bank during the week, has been absorbed by the public at home, notwithstanding the unusual quantity already in circulation."

Advices from Frankfort mention that the pressure for money, which had prevailed for a fortnight, has now totally subsided, and that discount in the open market is easily obtained at 5 per cent. The remittances into the country for produce—such as wines, hops and tobacco—have been moderate this year, and even below the general average, the growers holding back in the expectation of higher prices. Still, quotations at the Bourse have not improved, American bonds being depressed by heavy arrivals, and the increase in the quotation for gold at New York, while Austrian securities have been damaged by the unsettled state of the Vienna Bourse, where there have been continuous sales on foreign account, mainly attributable, it is alleged, to the "unpopularity Austria seems to court in Germany by joining Prussia in brow-beating the Frankfort Senate." The liquidation for the end of the month was passing off favorably, although 9 per cent. was the rate for carrying over United States bonds to the next account. Exchanges firm, particularly Vienna—109 1/2, a price it has not reached during the last six years. Americans were quoted at 68 1/2—1 1/2 per cent. below New York prices.

With reference to the market for American securities, Messrs. E. F. Satterthwaite & Co. report as follows:

"During the past week, the London market for American securities has been much

depressed, the high rate of interest on money inducing large sales of stock, which, coupled with considerable importations of both Government bonds and Erie shares, has created much dullness.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—We learn from our New Orleans exchanges that the receipts of cotton continues to be very liberal. The Times says that "it is useless to attempt to repress the views of some parties that the receipts of cotton at Mobile and New Orleans are fully up to expectations of most buyers." Supplies from Red River still come forward liberally. The last arrivals from Shreveport averaged 600 to 700 bales and over, and the Vicksburg packet on the 3d instant reached her berth with over 1,800. The receipts for less than a week, ending 3d instant, were nearly 20,000 bales, and are thus given by the New Orleans papers: Saturday, October 28, 4,004 bales; Sunday, 29th, 537; Monday, 30th, 4,090; Tuesday, 31st, 2,270; Wednesday, November 1, 1,721; Thursday, 2d, 4,556; Friday, 3d, 2,731. Total, 19,959. The stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared on the 3d instant, was 132,770 bales.

The Times remarks, in relation to the shipments of this staple, that the ship Ironsides cleared at Mobile the previous week with a cargo of 3,687 bales, valued at \$21,750, and the Caravan a few days before, with 3,846 bales, valued at \$263,500—the two aggregating \$1,885,250. English buyers are notified that there are more cargoes of nearly equal dimensions, and possibly the ship Aurora, loading at Mobile, would take 5,000 bales. The same paper, in noticing the speculative views of some writers in relation to the effects a crop of 4,000,000 bales would produce on the financial condition of the country, observes that a yield of that amount for one year would reduce prices to 15c. per pound. Figures have been called into requisition to prove that such a crop would realize \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and perhaps it would at present prices. A crop of 4,000,000 bales would reduce the price below 20c. per pound, and a crop of 2,500,000, which it is admitted may be realized in 1867 or 1868, would probably place the market at 20c. to 25c.

Columbia Wholesale Prices Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. L. SOLOMON.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Apples, Bagging, Bale Rope, Bacon, Butter, Bricks, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, Cheese, Corn, Flour, Hay, Hides, Lard, Lumber, Lime, Molasses, Nails, Onions, Oil, Peas, Potatoes, Rice, Specie, Salt, Soap, Sugar, Spirits, Starch, Tea, Tobacco, Vinegar, and Wine.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOV. 18. ARRIVED SATURDAY. Steamship Granada, Baxter, New York. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer Fannie, McNeely, Jacksonville, Fernandina, St. Mary's, Brunswick and Savannah. WENT TO SEA SATURDAY. Steamship Alhambra, Benson, New York. Steamship Gulf Stream, Mount, New York. SAILED FOR THIS PORT. The Cumberland, Fullerton, from Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Local Items.

Mr. R. O'Brien, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, has opened a first-class grocery and provision store on Gervais street, near Assembly, where he is prepared to furnish nearly everything embraced in his line. He has on hand (and we speak from experience) capital spiced oysters—just the thing for an 11 o'clock lunch; cod-fish and potatoes; fine salmon and mackerel; raisins, citron, currants and all the other ingredients for a mince-pie; besides an almost endless variety of other articles. And last, but not least, a good stock of "creature comforts."

SOMETHING GOOD, AND WHERE TO GET IT.—Mr. T. M. Pollock has opened an excellent restaurant in connection with his saloon, where, as he asserts, (and we really cannot contradict him,) he can satisfy almost every one, having secured one of the best of cooks—not from France, but one of genuine African descent. His establishment is fitted up in good style, and is convenient to the business part of the city—being nearly opposite the market. We would advise all of Theodore's friends to give him a call, and to bear in mind the old adage, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

- J. C. Lyons—New Store, New Goods. Meeting of Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. T. M. Pollock—Restaurant. Lavin & Peixotto—Handsome Furniture. Dr. King—Drugs, Medicines, &c. Richard O'Brien—Groceries, &c. —Flour, Potatoes, &c. D. B. DeSaussure—Estray Mare. John N. Herndon—Election of Teacher. E. H. Moise & Co.—Kerosene Oil, &c. Fisher & Heinitsh—Drugs, Medicines, &c.

General Howard addressed a large assemblage at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 11th instant. He assured them that plantation lands would not be divided among them, and that the freedom they enjoyed was the privilege to work for their living and support.

George G. Freeman, formerly a Major in the Confederate army, is reported elected to Congress from the Second Congressional District of Alabama. General Battle has been elected in the Third District over three competitors.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times is said to get £3,000 a year—\$15,000. He writes about a column a day, and gets paid at the rate of about \$50 a column.

Mr. C. P. Clinch, Special Deputy Collector, has been appointed temporarily to fill the position made vacant by the death of Hon. Preston King, Collector of New York.

The Fenian excitement in Toronto is disappearing, and a general feeling against recruiting prevails.

The friends of Dr. A. N. TALLEY nominate him as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election in April next. Nov 2 \*

Atlanta Medical College.

THE Course of Lectures in this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, and continue four months—the Faculty having changed the time for the session from summer to the winter months.

JOHN G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.

For Congress.

Dr. R. C. GRIFFIN, of Edgefield, is announced as a candidate for CONGRESS from the Third Congressional District, composed of the Districts of Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Richland and Orangeburg. Oct 28 7 \*

For Congress.

The friends of Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN announce him as a Candidate for the United States Congress from the Third Congressional District, embracing the Districts of Orangeburg, Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Lexington, Richland and Fairfield.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A LARGE CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, about 16 1/2 hands high; branded on left shoulder "U. S.;" drags her hind legs; is in foal. A suitable reward will be given upon restoration. Nov 22 2 D. B. DESAUSURE.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Unionville Female High School will elect a PRINCIPAL on SATURDAY, the 16th of December next. References required. Address JOHN N. HERNDON, Chairman, Nov 22 46 Unionville, S. C. Charleston Courier publish six times tri-weekly, and send bill to this office.

Kerosene Oil! Kerosene Oil!

100 GALS. clear Odorless KEROSENE OIL. ALSO. 1 gross UNION LAMPS. Just received and for sale by E. H. MOISE & CO., Pickens street, one door below Plain, Nov 22 1\* Opp. Nickerson's Hotel.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, &c.

DR. KING has just received from Charleston, and will continue to receive, fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.; Golden Medal Cognac Brandy, Wolf's old Bourbon Whiskey and Cream Ale, for medicinal purposes; Charles' London Cordial Gin, so highly recommended by Dr. Valentine Mott, the acknowledged head of the medical profession; Perfumeries, Fancy and Toilet Soaps, pure Kerosene Oil, (in cans,) Stearine Candles, Union Lamps, Spanish Segars and Savory Tobacco, Cough Candles, Flavoring Extracts, &c. Particular attention given to the compounding and filling prescriptions. At the corner Plain and Pickens streets—first corner West of Nickerson's Hotel, Columbia, S. C. Nov 22 2\* J. T. MACARTY, Drugst.