

The Charleston Daily News

VOLUME III...NO. 391.]

CHARLESTON, S. C. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By Atlantic Telegraph.
LONDON, November 13.—The Admiralty have resolved to keep a large force of gunboats in Chinese waters for the suppression of piracy.
The Jamaica Committee have unanimously resolved to indict Gov. EXLEY for murder.
It is said that the questions pending between the United States and FRANKLIN, TRENKLE & Co., have been amicably settled, whereby the vessels in dispute, now at Liverpool, and all other property, have been released. The English people and Government are inclined to settle the Alabama claims if a demand is made by the United States.
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
LONDON, November 14.—Cotton 90. Fines 69.
LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton heavy and irregular. Sales to-day 6000 bales.

Two More Fenians to be Hung.
TORONTO, November 15.—Two more Fenians were convicted yesterday, and sentenced to be hung December 13th.

Army of the Tennessee.
CINCINNATI, November 15.—The Society of the Army of Tennessee assembled this morning, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Gen. RAWLINS was elected President. The greater portion of the proceedings were occupied in discussing the proposed monument to Gen. McPHERSON.

The Baltimore Difficulty Finally Settled.
BALTIMORE, November 15.—Messrs. HINDS & WOODS, the old Board of Commissioners, have formally surrendered everything to the new Commissioners, who have fully entered on their duties at the Commissioners' Office, where they are receiving numerous applications for office.

Mexican News via San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Letters from General ALVAREZ and DIAZ to the 5th inst. state that four vessels of the French fleet had left that port (Acapulco). The garrison consists of 950 men. The news of the capture of Oaxaca by the Liberals is confirmed. Another account says that three vessels of the French fleet proceeded from Acapulco to Mazatlan to withdraw the French troops from the latter place and carry them to San Blas. Gen. ALVAREZ had fixed his headquarters three miles from Acapulco, which place he expected soon to capture, having received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by twelve American veteran gunners.

Georgia Legislature.
MILLEDGEVILLE, November 15.—The bill repealing the personal liability clause in the charter of the Augusta and Columbia Railroad was approved to-day, and is now a law.

Mobile Market.
MOBILE, November 15.—Cotton sales to-day 1300 bales. Middlings 31@32 cents. Good demand; market easy.

New York Market.
NOON DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, November 15.—Gold 44. Exchange nominal at 91 for 60 days. Cotton dull, and prices nominal at 34@35.

Evening Dispatch.
Cotton dull and declined @17 cent; 34@35. Flour quiet. Southern \$12.50@12.75. Corn dull, with a declining tendency; sales 151,000 bushels. Mixed Western \$1.31. Wheat dull; sales 41,000 bushels. Milwaukee \$2.45@2.47. Sugar and Naval Stores dull. Turpentine 75@77. Rosin \$5.12@5.10. Moss Pork \$21@22. Gold 44.

State Items.
SHOOTING SCENE.—The quiet monotony of our village was disturbed on yesterday by a report that a difficulty had occurred between Captain Wm. S. Ellorby and Mr. Robert Y. Hannagan, of this District, and several shots were exchanged by the parties, which resulted in the wounding of the former through the arm, near the shoulder, and also of the latter, place not stated. As we have no authentic information in regard to the matter, we forbear comment.—*Marion Crescent.*

Major Robert H. Graves, we suppose, is unanimously elected to the Legislature over his opponent, Mr. ———.

Burglary.—We learn that on Friday night last the store of Mr. W. L. Lee, at Leesville, on the Northwestern Railroad, in this District, was robbed of a large quantity of goods, amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars worth.—*Kingslee Star.*

New Mail Line.—Mr. Philip Klingler, of this village, has obtained the contract for carrying the mail from this place to Georgetown, and is now in the discharge of this duty.—*Ibid.*

Court.—The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this District adjourned on Wednesday night last at the close of the October. The time of the Court was employed principally in hearing cases of TROVER.—*Ibid.*

The Marion Star brags on the flourishing condition of that village.

Arrest of Ortega.
BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, Tuesday, Nov. 6.
Via NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.
The steamer *St. Mary*, from New Orleans, arrived at Brownsville on the afternoon of the 5th inst., having on board Gen. Jesus G. Ortega and his suite, consisting of the following: Gen. Ortega, Governor of Puebla; Gen. E. Huerta, Governor of Morelos; Col. J. Sogas, Col. Joaquin J. Ortega, Major Carlos O. tega, and Captain F. Guichig.

Immediately on their arrival they were arrested by the commanding officer of Brownsville, but will be permitted to return to New Orleans should they so desire. Upon being informed of his arrest, Gen. Ortega simply demanded a copy of the order, and submitted with dignity. The affair created no marked sensation here, as Gen. Sheridan's letter of October 23 had prepared the public mind for it. A courier from some party in Mexico, found in consultation with Ortega after the boat landed, has also been arrested.

Brownsville, Thursday, November 8.—A protest from Gen. Ortega and the members of his suite appears in the *Granville Courier* of this morning. The General first refers to the guarantees under which he came—guarantees which he claims, in their case, to admit his proper political character as a constitutional President of the Mexican Republic.

"THROUGH RATES"—WHAT THEY RESULT IN.

To the Editor of the Daily News:
Besides the large local trade which especially belongs to Charleston, and which will always insure her a fair business, there are large sections of country most favorably disposed to the port of Charleston, and everything being equal, would give a preference to this port. But these numerous communities are so advantageously situated as to other ports, that they have a choice of routes to the great commercial centers; and as, in all business matters, economy and dispatch are considerations of primary consequence, so, in this case, the country dealer and the farmer choose closely—first, the tariff of rates; then the length of time taken for the movement of his freight; and last, though not least, what are the facilities offered. If over one line his produce breaks bulk at every rail terminus, is subject to forwarding charges and commissions, and delayed in transit, he avoids this line and goes to some other, where these disadvantages are avoided.

"Through rates," then, are the result of competition, and are in the interests of shippers. By this means goods in transit are carried cheaply and expeditiously. Thus we have "through rates" from Charlotte to Charleston; from Atlanta and points beyond to Charleston; as also from all these interior points to New York, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, through Charleston.

The port of Charleston, then, has a large range of customers, so to speak. Some deal directly with her; others want accommodation, through her shipping, to more distant points. It should be the aim of Charleston to accommodate all, and by such a policy she enlarges her influence, increases her population, and adds to her commerce and wealth.

A "through rate," then, based upon fair terms, to all points, is simply an accommodation to shippers. If it business is brought to our port, and it is an error to suppose that, under such circumstances, it can be injurious to a city. Take the last three months' business in Charleston—by "through rates" thousands of bales of cotton have been brought here to our shipping, and these fleets of steamers and sailing vessels come back to our docks freighted with cargoes of general merchandise. All this gives employment in a thousand ways.

It is considered of great consequence by other seaports to secure this ebb and flow of produce and merchandise outward and inward, and it must be a source of great satisfaction for us all to know that, in the face of all sorts of disadvantages and difficulties with connecting roads in the interior, Charleston has had a full share of this business this fall, and the current still runs steadily in our favor. We now record the arrival of five or six steamships per week, while in one day we noticed lately arrivals of ten or twelve sailing packets.

But however improved our condition is, beyond what we had expected it would be at this time, ten times as much can be done if every interest of the city was at work to do it. There is no good reason why Portsmouth should have the monopoly of the goods in transit for points better within reach via Charleston; and this is a question which should be brought to the test by an effort on the part of both our steamships and railroads.

It is no exaggeration to say that, with a proper organization, Charleston can double her receipts of cotton and quadruple her tonnage of returning merchandise. A daily line of first-class steamers to New York and a large increase in the number to other ports, can be amply sustained. But to do this, such an organization should be effected as would be irresistible.

The field of action is almost, so to speak, without limit. Can we not turn these divergent streams into a strong current to Charleston?

PROGRESS.

Trade on the Plains.

Leavenworth City, which was, ten years ago, a mere outpost in the Indian country, now has nearly 20,000 inhabitants, and is on the great Western route for traffic and travel across the plains. A letter from Fort Riley says:

Its principal business is freighting and outfitting wagons for emigrants, for Government, and for the army and other traders. The enormous amount of this business may be inferred from the following facts, which I gathered, after special inquiry, on the subject: Messrs. A. Caldwell & Co., Government freighters, "freighted" last year four making up twenty-four million pounds of merchandise. To each wagon were attached twelve head of cattle, making twenty-eight thousand head. All of this was exclusively for Government use, and destined for the various military posts in the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, and other more remote places. At least half a million dollars were spent last year in Leavenworth in repairing and mounting wagons alone. These wagons are of all nearly the same build, strongly made and adapted for wear and tear. It is said that when the Pacific Railroad has been completed Government will save at least two million of dollars a year, by the substitution of iron wheels for the wooden ones.

Immense numbers of wagons are also sold and loaded here for immigrants and traders. To these alone there were sold last year in Leavenworth four thousand wagons and one hundred thousand head of cattle. A single house, that of Governor ———, sold last year one hundred and thirty wagons, and one hundred and thirty head of cattle. A single house, that of Governor ———, sold last year one hundred and thirty wagons, and one hundred and thirty head of cattle.

RELAYS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The Captain and part of the crew of the American whaling ship *Antelope*, which was lost last October near Neotok Island, have arrived at St. John. The *Commercial Journal*, of that town, says:

The officers of the *Antelope* bring interesting information of discoveries made by Mr. C. P. Hall respecting the Franklin expedition. Mr. Hall has in his possession a gold watch and some silver spoons, and other relics, supposed to have belonged to the Franklin party. He also learned from the remains of some of Franklin's men were lying under a boat in Committee Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. The natives would not permit Mr. Hall to go on to examine them, but as they were not to be taken away, he is believed Mr. Hall will secure evidence and push his way to where the remains are situated.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New York papers contain the following items of Washington news through their correspondence, dated the 12th:

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.
The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local office at Tallahassee, Fla., showing that during October 23,446 acres of the public lands were disposed of in that State for actual settlement under the Homestead law, the homesteaded entries at Tallahassee being restricted by the law of 1866 to 80 acres each.

The tracts taken as above will add in Florida two hundred and fifty farms to those already settled. Returns received from the local office at St. Peter, Minn., show that during the past month the disposals of public land amounted to 3688 acres.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.
The United States revenue officers have recently made seizures of an immense quantity of sherry and other wines and silks and ribbons imported into New York for fraud upon the Government. One firm has paid \$32,000, another \$30,000, and a third offered \$40,000 as a compromise of the penalty. Heavy seizures have also been made in California and New Orleans. The whole amount of property thus seized is worth probably \$1,700,000.

THREE PARTIES IN CONGRESS.
There are parties in this city, who are neither radicals nor conservatives, who are clearly watching the course of events preceding the meeting of Congress. These gentlemen say that when Congress meets and the radicals will find the situation, they will not, as a body, support the movement of an attempt to impeach the President; that there will be three parties in Congress on this question—the out and out radicals, the radically democratic, and the moderates; and that the latter party will be able to manage the other two. These gentlemen are of opinion that there will be no necessity for impeachment. What they mean by this may be more than the mere words express.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.
The Government now holds in possession \$87,320,310 of gold, \$20,531,556 being represented by gold certificates. On the 1st inst. the public debt statement showed coin amounting to \$29,413,084 on hand; and notwithstanding that payments of interest in coin amounting to nearly \$24,000,000 have been made since that date, the amount now in the Treasury is but \$11,881,024.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$538,954. The receipts since the commencement of the present fiscal year (July 1) amount to \$135,732,191.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.
Mr. Rose, of Montreal, who is the conductor of Judge Johnson, of Albany, on the Commission to arrange indemnities arising under the settlement of the northwestern boundary between the United States and Great Britain, arrived here this evening.

EXPEDITED AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.
Prominent Southern men in Washington seem impressed with the belief that a general proclamation of amnesty will be issued between now and the meeting of Congress.

The Old Banks of New Orleans.
The *Picayune* has the following:

It is matter of congratulation to notice the satisfactory progress which is being made by most of our old banks. Six years ago, or previous to the war, the banks of New Orleans were pre-eminently distinguished by their solidity and judicious administration, and if some of them are still in adverse circumstances, it is not in consequence of official management, but entirely attributable to misfortunes which could neither be foreseen nor avoided. Without descending into minutiae, it may be observed that three of the Citizens' Bank, Bank of America, and the Southern Bank, have never reduced their capital—the latter having never suspended specie payments, even either as to the depositors or the public. The Citizens' Bank, they possess the same means, and we doubt not, the same qualifications and ability to transact as large and successful a business as they did before the war. But it is only necessary for us to refer our readers to the last statement published by the Board of Currency, and the detailed account of the respective positions of the above institutions.

The Canal Bank and the Mechanics and Traders' have reduced their capital stock; and as an evidence of the success of their policy, we would observe that their stock has improved within the twelve months they have been in operation to the extent of 20 or 35 per cent. The Bank of New Orleans has also reduced its stock, but has not been in operation long enough to test the effect of the experiment. The Union Bank, the Crescent City, and the Merchants', are in active liquidation, and if they succeed in the collection of their assets, it is expected they will resume business at an early day. The Louisiana State Bank has lately gone into operation, but whether it will do more than receive deposits, previous to the decision of its stockholders in December, is not ascertained. The Louisiana State Bank, the leading institution in the State, still remains in the back ground, but we entertain the hope that in a short time it will make such satisfactory arrangements as will relieve it from its present embarrassed position and restore its stock to the position it formerly occupied.

PANIC IN THE MEAT MARKET.—The New York World, of a late date, notes quite a panic in the meat market of that city in consequence of a decline in prices. It has a dispatch from Buffalo, which alleges that "the Western drovers, who have been holding large quantities, are heavy losers."

The extraordinary decline in pork and "hog products" during the past month, resulted on Monday in the failure of one large operator and one small "small fry." The decline in prices per pound has been from \$3 to \$4 25; prime lard from 14 cents to 15 cents per pound; pickled ham from 13 cents to 15 cents per pound; dressed ham from 13 cents to 15 cents per pound; and so on. Beef declined on Monday equal to one cent a pound to the consumer, making a loss of one cent a pound to the dealer. In the lowest prices above quoted are still high. In two second year of the war pork sold at \$15 per barrel. Speculators must stand for under.

TAKING SHEEP TO THE WEST.—The *Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer* says:

The taking of sheep from Ohio and Brooke Counties, in this State, and Washington County, Pa., to the West, and putting them on the market, has got to be a rather extensive and profitable business. We have known of several instances lately in which large profits have been realized. Most of the sheep thus put out have been to Ohio and Indiana. The process is to drive a hundred head of good average sheep, and find a farmer who is willing to take them on his farm, and pay him for them. The sheep are then put out to the farmer, and he pays the farmer a certain sum for their use. The sheep are then sold to the farmer, and he pays the farmer a certain sum for their use. The sheep are then sold to the farmer, and he pays the farmer a certain sum for their use.

The authorities at St. Louis called out 1000 special policemen to keep the peace during the election on Tuesday last. Not the slightest disturbance, however, occurred.

FROM EUROPE.

The Hamburg steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 31st of October, arrived at New York on Monday evening.

The following is the details of her news: Marshal O'Donnell is seriously ill in Paris. In an article upon the Mexican question the Madrid *Politica* regrets that Spain did not remain in Mexico with France and England, in order to establish a durable government in that country.

A dispatch from Vienna, of October 29, details the facts connected with the attempt made on the life of the Emperor of Austria in Prague, announced in our cable dispatch. It says:

"On the evening of the day before yesterday a man since discovered to be a journeyman tailor, was arrested in Prague upon strong suspicion of intent to assassinate the Emperor Francis Joseph. At the moment when the Emperor, who had just left the Bohemian theatre, was stepping into his carriage on the evening in question, this man was seen to point a pistol at his Majesty. The act was observed by Captain Palmer, an English gentleman, who instantly seized the man's uplifted hand, prevented the accomplishment of his probable design, and immediately afterward Captain Palmer handed the man over to the police. The pistol was found to be loaded with ball."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, of the 27th of October, says:

Along with other distinguished visitors at present residing at the Clyde Hotel, both well and the widow and daughter of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America.

The London *Standard*, of October 29, says: Of all the parts Mr. Gladstone has played, that of guest at the Vatican excites the most extraordinary interest. The visit of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Pope is an incident worthy of being commemorated by a cartoon. He, who has been away specimens of rust from the dungeons of Naples, who has been the language of John; he, who would have confronted Hildebrand himself for the sake of "flesh and blood;" he, who is no longer for Church and State in his country, but in a more than imperial manner, is right him all manner of gratification, antiquarian, personal, aesthetic and critical, from the journey. But we wish, also, that ill-natured people would not assign to it a motive. Mr. Gladstone is a member of Parliament, an ex-minister, a liberal of liberals, the author of the indictment against the kingdom of Naples, the conqueror of Garibaldi's sudden exit from England, the questioner of Church rights, and the recipient of universal religious honors, and even a reason why he should not admire, and even adore, the splendid salvage of antiquity laid up, for some future epoch of barbarism to disperse in the high halls of the Papacy?

The European consuls at Amoy, China, have (September 5) held an indignation meeting relative to the recent embargo on rice. Nineteen boxes of bullion, the property of the Agra Bank, have been seized in China, on board the mail steamer, under a warrant from Shanghai. The British Consul has written to the Consul, denying the right of the Chinese authorities to enforce the late customs' regulations, on the ground of their being inconsistent with the terms of the treaty of Tientsin.

Eminent Frenchmen.
Of several eminent Frenchmen, a correspondent who has visited the Chamber of Deputies, writes as follows: "Thiers bore his threescore and ten, lightly, notwithstanding his chequered and laborious life, full of accident, vicissitudes and turmoils. As he is smiling, as placid, as nonchalant as any old German, and for you might choose, who had lived a life of indolence and wine-bibing, as in his Schloss among the forests. His great square, expressive face, marked with many wrinkles, yet evidently well fed, his bright, steady eyes, his hair, his speech, his bearing, his air, his manners, his whole gray, the graceful countenance, his site or rises to address the Chamber, the prompt energy and vim which bursts from him when the matter comes for an effective blow—these are the national features of Thiers, as he appears as one of the great men of the Chamber, more brilliant, more constantly on the alert, is more frequent and more bitter in declamations, and in all things re-echoes the voice of a restless and ever wakeful spirit. He has a fine face, worthy, longer, and tanner than that of Thiers, with black eyes, gray hair, and beard almost white. He is feared more by the Imperialists than any of his colleagues, and his opposition bench, and is, indeed, their recognized leader. Bismarck is a sober, thoughtful looking man, with gray moustaches and side with his head inclined downward—as if he still mourned the unfortunate and unwilling share he took in the revolution of 1848. Giardina is, on the other hand, a man of a more cheerful and lively aspect. As a looker for which the American visitor, "smart" is best adapted. He wears eye-glasses, moves promptly, and is evidently shares that nervousness of temperament which is so marked in his friend Victor. In the whole, the remarkable group, and they seem knit together in purpose as one man. Orleanists—as Thiers—and Republicans—as Favre—stand side by side as an opposition—ostensibly dynastic—to the present regime."

CONFEDERATE GENERALS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A New Orleans paper says:

Besides our regular resident Generals, late of the Confederate service, now in our city, to-wit: Gen. Beauregard, Longstreet, Hood, Buckner, D. W. Adams, and Hayes—there are several more of rank and service, on visit to our city. Gen. D. H. Maury, who commanded at Mobile when it was captured; Gen. Marmaduke of Missouri, who was greatly distinguished in the campaigns in that State and in Arkansas; Gen. John S. Williams, Kentucky, who won the last cavalry fight gained by the Confederates, known as the Saltville battle, Gen. Rosser, who was regarded as one of the best cavalry commanders in the army of Virginia. These gentlemen are all now engaged in a purpose to restore their fortunes, and by their example, to encourage and influence, to direct their late followers and companions in the same way to reconstitute the army of their section. At a dinner given on by one of our citizens a day or two ago, the remarkable spectacle was exhibited of four Bishops of the Episcopal Church sitting on the same side of the table, sandwiched by five late Confederate Generals.

Large quantities of war material continue to arrive in Canada, and the whole military force at Montreal was reviewed on Monday. Twelve thousand pounds sterling have been subscribed in Manchester, England, for the relief of the Labrador fishermen, and Queen Victoria had written a letter enclosing £300, and expressing deep sympathy for the destitute people. It is understood in Quebec that the Government will supply all necessary relief to the Canadian fishermen, and in particular, relative to the course to be pursued by the confederate delegation in England, will, it is said, be made public soon after their departure.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.
CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.
From this date, until further notice, the "Way" Mails for the Northwestern Railroad route will close at 11 A. M. (except on Sundays, at 10 A. M.).

Mails for Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, by Northwestern Railroad route, Express train, at 9 P. M. Mails for Augusta and Columbia, and the connections of the South Carolina Railroad, will close at 7 A. M. For Georgetown, by "Kingstree," Sunday at 10 A. M. Wednesday and Friday at 11 A. M.

STANLEY G. TROTT, P. M.

J. E. DAPRAY, DENTIST.
NO. 5 LIBERTY STREET, SOUTH SIDE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

September 18

OBITUARY.

IN MEMORY OF MR. JOHN JOHNSON (deceased), who departed this life on the 14th of October, 1866, aged sixty-two years, a devoted husband, and a kind friend, and lived a most pious life; but, as the will of a severe and short illness, but was perfectly resigned to the will of the Lord in his last moments. He was a man believing in God, though he died, yet still he lives, and has everlasting life.

Dearest Father, thou hast left us, And yet thou art deeply felt, But 'tis God that has bereft us— He can all our sorrows heal. No more shall I see you; Farewell, my only Father.

Mrs. J. P., his Daughter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Legislature at its next session for a CHARTER for the CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
November 16

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE at the ensuing session of the General Assembly of this State for an Act of Incorporation of THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOTTERY AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of aiding planters and promoting the agricultural interests of the State.
November 16

NOTICE.—THE BREMEN BANK EVER- HARD DELUS, from Bremen, having entered this day, under the Five Days' Act, all goods not permitted will be sent to the public stores at the expiration of that time.
November 16

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED not to credit any of the crew of the Bremen bark EVER-HARD DELUS, as any such debts will not be recognized by the captain or consignees.
November 16

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.
September 10

NOTICE TO THE SECOND LIEN, FIRST MORTGAGE, BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY.—By a resolution of a meeting of the holders and owners of a majority of the whole amount of these bonds, all holders of the same have the opportunity to approve the action of said Bondholders, by which protection is contemplated, as far as practicable, to their interest.

Every Bondholder, whether he took part in the preliminary proceedings or not, may become a party to the present movement by signing the proper papers, on or before Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of J. REID BOYLSTON, Esq., corner of Meeting and Hayne streets, Chairman of the Committee.

J. REID BOYLSTON, JAMES H. TAYLOR, JOHN S. RYAN, AL EX. ISAACS, G. O. ROBINSON, E. W. MARSHALL, D. D. LAZARUS, J. L. TOBIAS, Committee.

November 14

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT IN CHANCERY—OFFICE OF THE REGISTER IN EQUITY.—NAPOLION N. COSTE, et al, vs. EDWARD A. BOLLES, GEORGE HALL and WIFE, and OTHERS.—BILL FOR PARTITION.—It appearing to my satisfaction that GEORGE HALL and MARY ANN, his wife, CHARLES P. BOLLES and GEORGE E. RING, Jr., defendants in this case, 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 complainant's Solicitor, ordered that the said defendants, GEORGE HALL and MARY ANN, his wife, CHARLES P. BOLLES and GEORGE E. RING, Jr., do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, within three months from the publication of this order, or an order pro confesso will be granted and entered against them.

JAS. L. GANTT, Register in Equity, Charleston District. Rmo

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE PRO-VISIONS of the Act of Assembly incorporating the PLANTERS' AND FARMERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, the books of subscription will be opened by the undersigned, at the Store of R. W. GALE & CO., No. 45 Westworth street, To- *Morrow*, 12th of November, and will remain open until further notice.

The shares are five hundred in number, and \$500 each. An instalment of five dollars per share will be required upon making subscription.
R. W. GALE, GEORGE O. ROBINSON, CHAS. E. ROBINSON, WM. H. BELLAMY.

November 12

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE "CHARLESTON MERCURY" will be resumed on MONDAY next, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 133 MEETING STREET, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel.

Advertisements for the first issue will please forward them to the office as soon as possible. R. B. RHETT, Jr.

November 15

HATS \$2, \$2.50, \$3.

GENTLEMEN'S SOFT BLACK HATS \$3, \$2.50; FLAT Rims, Curled Rims and Derby Crowns; Gentlemen's Travelling, Visiting and Business Caps; Boy's Felt Hats \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50; Cloth Caps 60 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2; Men's Blue Cloth Caps, with Covers, \$2, \$2.50; Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats \$4.

STEELE'S "HAT HALL," No. 313 King-street.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST OPENED ONE of the largest and finest assortment of Boys', Youths' and Gents' HATS and CAPS in this city, consisting of the VERY LATEST STYLES, to which they respectfully invite attention. Our motto, "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES." Call and judge for yourselves.

WILLIAMS & CO., 29 Broad street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, LIQUOR DEALERS, DISTILLERS, DRUGGISTS, GLASS AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

ESSENTIAL OILS, EXTRACTS AND ESSENCE FOR flavoring and improving Brandies, Whiskies, Rums, Wines, Oldor, &c., &c. Age and Body Preparations for Neutralizing and Mollifying Whiskies and Spirits, Extracts of Holland and London Gins, Colorings, Gum and Sugar Syrups, and Fruit Juices. Dr. Kuehler's German Tonic on Fermented Liquors, with 1000 Receipts and Directions.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OXIDES, ORES, &c. For Soap Manufacturers.—Sulphate of Soda, Soluble Glass or Liquid Quartz, in Dry Crystal, Liquid or Jelly Form; Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Palm and Coconut Oil, Soapstone and China Clay.

All orders sent to me will have prompt attention, and every information required will be cheerfully given by JOSEPH W. FRECHTENGARTNER, No. 55 Cedar-street, New York.

Deutscher Ball

Montag, den 19. Nov. 1866.

in unfurte Halle 093 King-Str.

neue meine Freunde freundlichst eingeladen find. Bitte gute Musik und Gefühlsdramen zu geben. Aufbruch! Aufbruch!

BARGAINS!

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.

PLAIN AND STRIPED LUSTRES, MOHAIRS, formerly selling at 50, 60 and 65 cents a yard, we will now offer, for the next ten days, in order to reduce stock, at 37½ cents.

J. R. READ & CO.

November 16

WATCHES

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, &c.

ALLAN & SIDDON'S,

NO. 307 KING-ST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL

attention to their handsome assortment of GOODS, CONSISTING OF:

FINE WATCHES, in Gold and Silver cases, with the best quality movements of English, Swiss, and American manufacture. CLOCKS of French, Swiss, and American make, variety of patterns. An elegant assortment of JEWELRY, in sets, half sets, &c. RINGS in great variety. STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS. SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE. Beside many useful and ornamental articles suitable for presents.

The proprietors being practical workmen, the purchases may rely on the quality of their goods being what they are represented.

Special attention given to repairing WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. Old GOLD and SILVER bought