

## TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail one year, \$5; six months \$3; three months \$2.50. Sent in the city at ELEVEN CENTS A WEEK, payable to the carrier, or \$3 a year, paid in advance at the office. THE WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$4; six months \$2.50. Ten copies, to one address, \$15. SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper connected after the expiration of the time paid for. REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by Express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter. Address: RICHARDSON, DAWSON & CO., No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S.C.

## The Charleston News.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1871.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold at New York, yesterday, was quoted at 110 1/2.  
—Cotton at New York closed weak at 18 1/2 cents.  
—At Liverpool cotton closed strong, with an upward tendency; uplands fully 9 1/2; sales 15,000 bales.  
—About four hundred German immigrants have lately settled in Texas.  
—The Emperor William has presented two of the captured French guns to Field-Marshal Count Moltke, to be placed in front of his country seat, Creislan, in Silesia.  
—Tiffany & Co., of New York, have a necklace of pearls which was purchased from the ex-Empress of the French, by an agent sent to Chiselhurst for the purpose. She would sell no other of her jewels. The price asked is \$25,000.

—The trial of the notorious Mrs. Wharton, charged with the poisoning of General Ketchum and others, is definitely fixed to take place at Annapolis on the 4th of December next. It is generally considered that the array of legal ability on both sides is formidable, and yet it is understood that additional prominent counsel will be engaged to assist the prosecution.

—A cotton picker's velocipede has been invented in South Carolina, by means of which a man may sit on a cushion, under an umbrella, with his cotton basket carried to his hand, and gather his crop. When his basket is full, by a simple reversion he can transform it into a velocipede to a wheelbarrow, on which he can carry his cotton to the place of deposit without even the labor of lifting it to his shoulder. The same machine can be used for pulling peas.

—A great scarcity of gold and silver currency exists in London. According to the Pall Mall Gazette, applicants at some of the large banks who keep drawing accounts there are obliged to enter their names in a book kept for the purpose, which entitles them to a portion of the next available supply. The same scarcity is felt between the branches of the large London banks and the head offices. One large bank openly declares that the applications for gold currency from no fewer than twenty of its branches are so frequent, and upon such a scale, that they are with the greatest difficulty satisfied. Considering that the flow of specie to Germany has already compelled the Bank of France to issue small paper currency, it is not impossible that the Bank of England may soon have to do the same.

—The postmaster-general, in his forthcoming annual report, it is understood will recommend to Congress a system of postal telegraphy. If this bill is not carried another will be introduced looking to the adoption of telegraph communication at rates within the reach of poorer classes of the people, embracing the more practical features of this system not under the direct control of the government but under its supervision. Of the manner of carrying the mails over the postal routes, the complicated schemes embraced in the bill of B. Gratz Brown when in the Senate, and the less cumbersome bill introduced in the House by Mr. Washburne, now minister to France, are substantially abandoned. Their propositions included the idea of ownership of the telegraph line by the government; the proposed bill for the next Congress does not embrace this government ownership, but leaves it where it now is, to private citizens and companies.

—The latest news from Cuba gives an unusually revealing account of Spanish atrocities, which seem to increase in number with the steady progress of the revolution. The report of the massacre of the town council of Jiguani, by command of Valmaseda, is confirmed. Colonel Canizales had all the members of the municipal council brought before him, and told them to prepare to die, for they would all be shot in two hours, and without any accusation made against them, or even the face of a trial, they were all taken out and murdered. But the most astounding piece of barbarity was that perpetrated on Prefecto Lopez. He was sentenced to be garroted, and a large crowd assembled to witness his execution. When he sat down on the bench it was found to be so low to allow his neck to come up to the iron collar. At last, after the fifth attempt, the garrote was adjusted round his throat. The brutal instrument was so badly arranged that it broke on the first twist given to the screw by the executioner, and then the victim had to be lifted up, while with his head hanging in the collar the garrote was repaired. When Lopez sat down the seventh time, he strained his nerves for a supreme effort, and shouted "Death to Spain!" His neck was cut immediately broken, and two officers mounted a platform to take charge of the body; but in order to prove to the bloodthirsty volunteers that the victim was really dead, they lifted him from the bench several times, made the executioner give several more twists to the screw, and took the face of the corpse—vicious, with an undistinguishable mass of blood—fresh with his eyes protruding from his sockets—in their hands, turning it toward the people. A brutal yell followed, and the horrible exhibition came to a close.

—The London Economist thinks we may assume for the present that money will not become dearer. Some sanguine persons are already beginning to compute the probability of its instantly becoming cheaper. But so long as matters remain as they now are, and while so much money is locked up at Berlin, it will be the duty of the Bank of England (especially looking to the probable demands upon London in November and December on French accounts) to accumulate an ample reserve, and not to reduce the rate until she is sure that she has accumulated enough and until there is every reasonable likelihood that the end she has aimed at is attained, and that she will not, in order to meet the impending German demand, have again to raise the rate of discount. When these conditions are satisfied, but not until then, will the Bank be justified in lowering its rate. But there is one change which would alter everything vitally. There is no reason for accumulating vast sums of gold at Berlin, as would be permitted on

easy terms, to return to its natural place in the money market, the value of money will immediately fall. But it must not be imagined that, even in that case, money will return to the point at which it stood before the late rapid rise. There are two causes which forbid it—first, we had two months ago a large amount of foreign money in London, which has now been taken from us; second, the internal trade of the country, as shown by the returns of the Clearing-house and of the railway traffic, is in a state of most rapid development. A greater demand for money is therefore operating on a less supply, and therefore the days of very cheap money are at an end. The London Money Market Review thinks it is satisfactory to observe that the tide has fairly turned, and, in the present state of the exchanges, the influx of gold will continue. Another noteworthy feature at the moment is, that, however much the resources of the Bank of England lately have been trenched upon, as regards the leading joint-stock banks the amount of unemployed money is extraordinarily large. The change in the tone of the money market is even more remarkable than that witnessed in the position of the Bank. Instead of stringency and precautionary borrowings, there is now a general eagerness to lend, with a view to take advantage of the present high rates. The demand is for bills, not for money; and, in consequence, the best three months paper can be negotiated at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent., or nearly 1 per cent. below the Bank's minimum. Moreover, bankers' bills having six months to run are likewise being taken as low as 4 per cent. in large quantities—that is to say, at the same rate as that which the banks are now allowing for deposits. Under these circumstances the probability of an early reduction in the Bank rate is evident.

## Systematic Deception.

The article of the New York Financial Chronicle upon the fiscal condition of South Carolina, printed in THE NEWS of yesterday, points out one of the many ways in which the Scott administration have deceived the general public and cheated the people of the State. It is independent and impartial evidence that the financial officers of the State Government have deliberately printed, and circulated, debt statements which were grossly and, we believe, systematically incorrect.

The Financial Chronicle, which appears to speak by authority, accounts for the increase of the State debt as follows:

Debt reported October, 1867.....\$5,407,215  
Paid due interest October, 1867..... 500,000  
Paid due interest to July, 1869..... 300,000  
Ellis receivable converted..... 500,000  
Bank notes converted..... 1,258,550  
Land commission bonds..... 700,000

Total debt.....\$8,665,765

Against this statement we now place the report of the public debt made by Governor Scott to Senator Scott of the Ku-Klux Committee, under date of September 20, 1871, viz:

Amount of bonded debt prior to the war.....\$4,046,540  
Amount of bonds issued by Provisional Government..... 1,023,473  
Bonds created by the Scott administration.....  
Bonds issued for redemption of Bills Receivable, act of August, 1868..... 500,000  
Bonds issued for payment of interest on public debt, act of August, 1868..... 1,000,000  
Bonds issued for funding bills of Bank of State, act of September, 1868..... 1,258,550  
Bonds issued for Relief of the Treasury, act of February, 1869..... 1,000,000  
Land Commission bonds, act March, 1869..... 200,000  
Land Commission bonds, act March, 1870..... 500,000

Total issue of bonds and stocks.....\$9,528,564

There is a wide difference between the two statements. The issues on account of the Bills of the Bank of the State, the Bills Receivable and the Land Commission are found in both reports, but the amount of debt, October, 1867, (\$5,407,215), as given by the Financial Chronicle, (and by the Comptroller-General), does not agree with the amount (\$5,070,013) reported by Governor Scott, being the aggregate of the anti-war debt and the bonds issued by the Provisional Government. Passing over this, we find that the Financial Chronicle charges \$500,000 for past due interest of 1867, and \$300,000 for past due interest to July, 1869, making a total of \$800,000. Against this we place Governor Scott's own official declaration, in his message to the General Assembly in November, 1868, that "the interest 'due on the entire debt July 1, 1868,' was \$355,204, and 'the interest due January 1, 1869,' was \$159,214, making a total of \$514,418, or about \$300,000 less than the amount set down by the Financial Chronicle. We now get on the track of bigger game. The Financial Chronicle does not include in its statement the \$1,000,000 of Interest bonds or the \$1,000,000 of bonds for the Relief of the Treasury which Governor Scott reports as issued, and the reason of the omission is explained by our contemporary in the following paragraph:

"In the statements submitted to us, from which we have collated the foregoing particulars, we see two other items added to those we have given. The aggregates, however, are not stated, and we are assured that they will not exceed three and a half millions, making the aggregate debt of the State about twelve millions. This is the amount at which we are informed it will be stated in the forthcoming report."

"The two items which we omitted are as follows: Last year an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the Governor to raise \$1,000,000 in cash for the payment of interest past due. The amount of bonds was not fixed, but merely the aggregate of cash to be raised. The same power was given in a bill passed in 1869 for the 'relief of the treasury,' the sum of money to be raised under this act being also fixed at \$1,000,000 in cash."

According, then, to the semi-official admissions of the Financial Chronicle:

1. The aggregate debt of the State is about \$12,000,000 instead of \$9,500,000 as reported by Governor Scott last September.  
2. The addition of the \$5,500,000 of Sterling Funding bonds (known to be hypothecated in New York) swells the admitted debt to \$15,500,000.  
3. While Governor Scott officially reports that the bonds issued (Act of August, 1868), for the payment of interest on the public debt, and (Act of February, 1869), for the relief of the treasury amount to only \$2,000,000, it is positively stated by the Financial Chronicle that these bonds amount, at least, to \$3,000,000 or \$3,500,000. And

Governor Scott is not the solitary deceiver. The Comptroller-General in his official reports, and in his report to the Taxpayers' Convention, gives the amount of the Interest bonds and Relief bonds as being only \$2,000,000.

A reference to the Act of August, 1868, "to authorize a State loan to pay interest on 'the public debt,'" shows that the Governor is authorized "to borrow, on the credit of 'the State of South Carolina, on coupon bonds, within twelve months from the passage of this Act, a sum not exceeding one million dollars, or as much thereof as he may deem necessary to pay interest on the 'public debt.'" Now Governor Scott himself estimated that the entire interest on the public debt, due and falling due up to January, 1869, the time when, under the Act just mentioned, the payment of interest should begin, was only \$514,418. To meet this he was authorized to issue one million dollars of bonds. This was the plain intention of the Act. Governor Scott holds that he was authorized to issue as many bonds as might be sold for \$1,000,000 in cash, and for all that we know he may have printed and issued three or four million dollars of bonds under this one Act. The Act of February, 1869, to authorize a loan for the Relief of the Treasury is similar in character to that of February, 1869. It authorizes the Governor to borrow, "on the credit of the 'State of South Carolina, on coupon bonds,' a sum not exceeding one million dollars, and that the bonds 'may be used as collateral security for loans by the Financial Agent of the State in the city of New York,' in accordance with the directions of the 'Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, General and Treasurer of this State, who may also authorize the said Financial Agent 'to sell said bonds at the highest market price, but not less than for a sum to be fixed by them; and they are further authorized 'to pay such sums of money as may be necessary to effect the purposes of this Act, 'out of any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated.'" Under this Act, as well as under the Act of August, 1868, Governor Scott may have printed and pawned several million dollars of bonds, may have sold them for a song, and may have allowed Mr. Kington half a million for his share of the labor. It is no exaggeration to say that, under two Acts plainly intended to authorize an issue of \$2,000,000 of bonds, Governor Scott and his colleagues may have issued all the twenty or thirty millions which are said to have been printed. There was, indeed, no other limit to the issue than such as might be found in the "honor and integrity" of the financial officers of the State. What that is worth the people know too well. They can see for themselves that the financial prospect grows darker and darker. They must see that, to acknowledge, or pay, claims of the character of those which are attempted to be thrust upon them, would be to connive at fraud and set a premium on successful knavery. They must see that there is only one course to pursue, whatever the cost, viz., to refuse to recognize, or pay, any claim which is not proved to be legal, and to stop the supplies. To withhold the taxes is to hold the Ring for at least two months in the jaws of ruin.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.—The Commencement of the ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this institution has been postponed until Wednesday, November 15, 1871.

George E. Trescott, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.

Office City Treasurer, No. 157 East Bay, 1871.—By Resolution of Council the City Treasurer is authorized to receive the balance of CORPORATION TAX for 1871 until the 30th instant, without additional expense.

S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

United States District Court.—By an order of the Honorable GEO. S. BRYAN, United States District Judge, the Session of the District Court and the hearing of all petitions and motions in Bankruptcy, or in the general business of the District Court is further postponed until the 20th of November next.

On Marriage.—Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous time or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 18 Bond street, New York.

Office of County Treasurer, FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 6th, 1871.—The Books of the Treasurer of Charleston County will be opened on the 20th day of November, 1871, for the receipt of TAXES due the State and County for the year 1871.

The penalty of twenty per cent. provided by law will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1872.

The rate of taxation for the year 1871 is as follows:

State Tax per centum.....7 mills.  
County Tax per centum.....3 mills.  
Poll Tax per capita.....\$ 1.00

WM. GURNEY, Treasurer Charleston County.

COLLETON COUNTY—STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, 1871.—COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COURTHOUSE, WALTERS BORO', S. C.—Notice is hereby given that this office will be open for the receipt of STATE AND COUNTY TAXES for the year 1871, on the 15th day of November, 1871.

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The Treasurer will visit the following named places in the county to facilitate the collection of Taxes, and on the days named below the office in Waterboro' will be closed:

George's Station.....December 5th and 6th  
Ridgelyville.....December 7th  
Summerville.....December 8th and 9th  
Adam's Run.....December 10th  
Smoke's Cross Roads.....December 14th  
Bell's Cross Roads.....December 15th and 16th

JAMES W. GRAVE, Treasurer Colleton County.

Boarding.—PRIVATE BOARD CAN be obtained on reasonable terms on application at No. 146 Queen street, north side, three doors west of Franklin street. nov15-wm

GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS. Apply at No. 48 Broad street. DAY BOARDING accommodated also. nov15-wm

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 12 Wentworth street. DAY BOARDING also furnished. nov15

Business Cards.

A. B. MULLIGAN, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, ACCOMMODATION WHARF, sep27-dac CHARLESTON, S. C.

R. B. CARPENTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 12 BROAD STREET, Charleston, S. C., Will Practice in the State and Federal Courts feb21

WITTE BROTHERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 6 ACCOMMODATION WHARF, CHAS. R. LESTON, S. C. Will make liberal advances on consignments to them or to their friends in New York and Liverpool. Will also pay strict attention to the filling of all orders for Plantation and Family Supplies. GEO. W. WITTE, ARMIN F. WITTE, sep1-mwms

WE LIVE AND LEARN, DYE AND FORGET ALL. THE SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE, NO. 359 KING STREET, Dyes and Cleans, by means of steam, Gentle men's Ladies' and Children's Clothes. Fine Lace and Lace Curtains cleaned and done up with the Best of Manufacturers' Finish; Lace and Cape Shawls and Kid Gloves cleaned and Dyed. Goods received and returned by Express. jun22-lyr L. BILLER, Proprietor.

Advertisements taken at publishers' lowest cash rates for ALL PAPERS in the United States. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL. dec5-mw

Agencies.

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## Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods unloaded for at sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk.

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. nov15

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crews of the following vessels, viz: banks LUCY, AGRA, GRASMEER, or VINCO, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Masters or Consignees. HENRY CARD. nov15

THE CHARLESTON CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND—OFFICIAL RAFFLED NUMBERS.

CLASS NO. 202—MORNING. 75-27-34-32-72-15-69-78-1-45-25-74. As witness our hand at Columbia this 14th day of November, 1871.

FENN PEOE, JAMES GILLILAND, S.W. Commissioners.

J. R. SOLOMONS, M. D., DENTIST, Has returned to the city. oct30

SHAVING SALOON.—MR. J. H. WEICHERMAN will superintend the business lately conducted by Mr. LOMBARD, and will be pleased to see his friends and the patrons of the establishment, at the Old Stand, in Market street, where no pains will be spared to please.

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## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Managers.....ALICE DUNING (LINDARD). Director.....WM. HORACE LINDARD.

FOR FOUR EVENINGS ONLY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, November 20, 21, 22, 23.

First appearance of the highly popular Comedian, Mimic and Vocalist, and great original "Cupid Jones," Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINDARD, MISS ALICE DUNING (LINDARD), and their superb Comedy and Opera Company, in a series of MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the performance.

Mr. Lindard's world famed sketches, including a portrait of the late ROBERT E. LEE, received with great applause, and called for encore throughout the South with the wild demonstrations of delight.

Full particulars in future advertisements, circulars to the performance. Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office FRIDAY MORNING. nov15 E. E. KIDDER, Business Manager.

Wants.

WANTED, A LAD IN A FACTOR'S office. Address in writing, with references, "Factor," News office. nov15

WANTED, A GOOD OYSTERMAN, who knows his business. A. HAMMER, SCHMIDT, No. 107 East Bay. nov15

WANTED, A GOOD MALE COOK AND a CHAMBERMAID, white or colored. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 8 Lib. erty street. nov15

WANTED, A WHITE WOMAN TO COOK (with Stove) and do general housework in a family in the country. Liberal wages offered. References required. Apply by letter to W. Kingville P. O., S. C. nov15-wms

WANTED PURCHASERS OF TICKETS in the Land and Immigration Association of Messrs. BUTLER, CHAMBERLAIN, CLAY & CO. Tickets now ready will be glad to see my friends at the office of Mr. EDWARD M. MORELAND, No. 22 Broad street. EDWARD COFFIN, sub-Agent. may29

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT COOK for a small family. Apply at this office. nov15

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A SEWING MACHINE, see first the HOME SUTTER, the cheapest and best, at BISSILL, No. 61 Bisset street, opposite Express Office. Price \$25 to \$37. sep15

WANTED, BY A STEADY, INTELLIGENT and energetic man, a colored man, of mature years, a place as porter in a business house. Satisfactory references given. Address "PORTER," office of THE NEWS. oct2

\$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID, Male or Female Agents.—Horse and carriage furnished for the UNIVERSAL CURE, combination Tonic, Bunion Hole Cutter and other articles. Circulars free. Address Novelty Company, Saco, Me. nov15

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE UNIVERSAL TWINE AND THREAD CUTTER; also time, travel, and rest. Send for circulars, showing every detail. Samples mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address GEORGE DAVIS, No. 590 Broadway, New York. oct15-3mms

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a native of Florida, a situation as salesman or clerk in a house in Charleston, or elsewhere. Known throughout East Florida, and can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address J. S. J. News office. oct15

WANTED, BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and trustworthy colored man, a situation, either as coachman, groom or porter. Has had experience and can furnish the very best recommendations. A note addressed to "COACHMAN," at the office of THE NEWS, will secure prompt attention. jul28

WANTED, BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and steady young man (a Charlestonian, and single) a situation in any capacity. Would prefer office work in a Commission House, or general out-door clerk, and would not object to leave the city. Best of references furnished. Address Accountant, Key Box No. 60, Charleston Postoffice. nov15

WANTED, A PRACTICAL PRINTER and Compositor; to take charge of a Unitarian Church, and to be well recommended can obtain a situation, or an interest in the paper, by addressing Harry News, Conwayboro, S. C. The paper is well recommended, for competency and of good moral character. nov15

To Rent.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT in a choice neighborhood