Charleston Daily News.

VOL. I....NO. 87. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamships City of London and New York.

Arrival of the C. S. Steamer Shenandoah.

EARL RUSSELL PRIME MINISTER.

COTTON ADVANCED 1-4d. TO 1-2d.

OIL SPRINGS DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND.

TROOPS ORDERED TO TEXAS.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.

Late English News.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamship *City of London* and steamship *New York*, with dates of the 9th, from Queenstown, have arrived.

The Confederate steamship *Shenandoah* has arrived in the Mersey, and was delivered over to the naval authorities. Capt. WADDELL, of the *Shenandoah*, states that the first information he received of the closing of the war, was on the 30th of August.

The London *Star* states that if the American Government should claim the *Shenandoah*, there would be no reason for refusing the request.

Earl RUSSELL has been appointed Premier, and Lord CLARENDON Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 8, Morning.—The Cotton market is flat and very irregular, although there is no quotable decline in American descriptions; other kinds generally from ⅛ to ¼d. lower.

Sales for the last two days have amounted to eight thousand bales—two thousand to speculators and exporters.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, November 9, Evening.—The sales of Cotton for the last ten days amounted to 25,000 bales, the market being firmer, and with an advance of ⅛ to ¼d.

Breadstuffs unsettled. Provisions firm, with an upward tendency. Bacon very dull. Lard irregular. Naval Stores dull and little demand.

LONDON, November 9.—Consols closed at 89⅛; 5-20's at 63⅜ to 64.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that oil springs have been discovered in England.

Troops Ordered to Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—All the regular United States Cavalry, excepting the 50th regiment Pennsylvania Troops, have been ordered to San Antonio.

Mobile Cotton Market.

[illegible]

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

[Morant Bay (Oct. 30) Corr. Jamaica Standard-]

As a mark that the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East is crushed out, I have to mention that the laborers in the river district, as well as those upon Coley and Hall Head estates, have turned out actively to work. There can be no doubt that the salutary examples which have been made of hundreds of these rebellious negroes, have driven terror into the minds of the many who are left alive, and forced them to return to their usual avocations. The estates are being visited for the purpose of identifying those who had been engaged in this bloody massacre, so that it is not unlikely that even among those who have turned out to work, there may be found many of the rebel negroes.

The Court-Martial, presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Brand, resumed its sittings on Saturday at about three o'clock. Eleven rebels were tried and condemned; among these were two women who took considerable share in the insurrection. *They were executed the same evening at about 5½ o'clock.* Several were catted and released. One, a notorious villain, after receiving one hundred lashes without a murmur, was set at liberty. On his way he met a man to whom he administered an oath that he would take up arms and join him against the authorities. He forced this man to accompany him, and while pursuing their journey onwards two loyal subjects appeared. The man whom he had made to swear allegiance to, called upon them in the Queen's name to take him into custody. This was immediately done, and the rebel of one hundred lashes was safely conducted here. He is now awaiting his trial. His chance of escape is little.

Many such characters have been catted and released, and the instance I have just recorded may be taken as a fair example of the character of some of these rebels, and of what we might even now receive here at their hands if we were not protected by the troops. The question is asked here by men and women "is there no place to which these rebels who have been catted, can be transported?" It is indeed heart-rending to see the state of alarm in which the peaceable and loyal subjects of Morant Bay are (especially the respectable ladies), caused by the very thought that some of these released rebels have it yet in their power to do secret injury. The authorities here are not to blame. Can you fill the Kingston Penitentiary to overflowing? Where would you put eight hundred or a thousand rebels? Then the only alternative is to scour their backs well and let them go, in the hope that the severe castigations which they receive (to quote from the worthy Provost Marshal) "will be a caution to them," and will make them "wiser and better men."

On Sunday, at about 2 P. M., the Wolverine came off the port, having in tow the schooner Oracle, reported to have been seized at Port Antonio, with General Lamothe and others, and a cargo of gunpowder on board. After waiting a short time she steamed off for Kingston. At about the same time the Lily made her appearance off the port, and an American schooner, apparently bound for the south side of the island, being in sight, she proceeded in that direction, it was thought, for the purpose of overhauling her, a report being current here that a large cargo of arms and ammunition was expected to have left New York for Kingston during the present month, in furtherance of the mammoth insurrection that was fixed in Kingston for December 26. I have heard nothing of her since.

The court-martial, presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Brand, met at 12 o'clock to-day (Monday). Sixteen of the rebels were condemned to death, and one to be flogged—one hundred lashes. Late in the evening twelve were hanged. Among them is the notorious Cowell, of whom I wrote in my last dispatch. This fellow pretends to be a Baptist person, and often officiated in Paul Bogle's chapel at Stony Gut. He was in an extremely emaciated condition, and could hardly support himself. He called upon the people to take warning by him.

There is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration, whether the burial of so many people, packed as I heard a Blue Jacket say, "like sardines," in the town, is not likely to produce some serious epidemic here—already the effluvium of the dead bodies commence to taint the atmosphere. The [illegible], particularly, disagreeable effluvia arising from the graves in which these dead bodies are interred. [illegible] had an entire town, and it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated. This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of vital importance.

THURSDAY, October 31, 7:10 o'clock.—We have had a narrow escape of being buried in the bowels of the earth. Evidently we are pouring out his displeasure upon the land. We have just been visited by an unusually severe shock of earthquake. The undulations were from north to south, and lasted between five and six seconds. The house I [illegible] was shook like an aspen leaf, as if at each shake it would be torn from its foundation. The very ground rolled together, as if clinging to each other for protection. I do not remember having felt so severe a shock.

It may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to know that slightly over one thousand and fifty rebels have been hanged and shot in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East up to date; and it is not at all unlikely that ere the different courts-martial close their sittings, there will be far over two thousand who will have paid the penalty of their vile attempt to exterminate the white and colored races of this Island. It is now a quarter to three o'clock, and Henry Bogle, the son of the late Moses Bogle, together with his mother, Mrs. Moses Bogle, have just been brought in. The young rebel is so severely wounded that he had to ride, his feet being placed in hampers. No doubt these two notorious insurrectionists will meet the same doom that has ushered Paul Bogle into another world. At six o'clock this morning, the fifteen doomed to death were executed at the usual place. The rebel prisoners are not kept idle—their services are turned to account. They are engaged in cutting down the rank vegetation round and about the town—also at Headquarters, the Volunteers' quarters (Belle View), the Police Station, and other places where the [illegible] thereof.

The New Minister to Mexico.

The following speech of General JOHN A. LOGAN, recently appointed Minister to the *Republic* of Mexico, will be read with a great deal of interest, as giving semi-officially the views of the Government concerning the Mexican question:

My friend, General Kilpatrick, said something in reference to Mexico and foreign intervention. It is a question that we can very easily decide for ourselves. So far as I am concerned, I believe that Maximilian in holding Mexico to-day is part and parcel of the rebellion against the Government. (Cheers.) When the rebellion was first organized there was no thought of Maximilian entering Mexico. France did not dream of setting her foot upon the soil of North America or any where else. But when it assumed the proportions which it did—when Napoleon looked across the briny deep and saw the great struggle going on in this country—believing that we could not succeed, envying the peace and prosperity of this great people; having, with some of his neighbors the strongest objections to our form of government, and desiring that it should sever and crumble and fail, as they have so often said we are not capable of self-government, he first conceived the idea of taking possession of Mexico. If we had failed it would have proved their words true, and the world would have been rolled back a thousand years in its advancement in civilization and human liberty. Seeing this, and knowing this, they seized the opportunity and planted themselves on this soil, so that they might be the first to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and they expected to be the first to recognize them if they both succeeded against the Government of the United States. But they came a little too late. (Cheers and laughter.) The bottom went out of the rebellion sooner than they thought it would, and Maximilian saw himself standing there alone—(cheers and laughter)—and the old American eagle looking across with a keen eye at him and saying, "Maximilian, you must tremble in that state of yours, for not long shall you remain there." (Tremendous applause.) That was a part of the rebellion; it's a part of it to-day, and the Government of the United States has only to say to Maximilian, "Sir, you must pack up your duds and travel." (Laughter, ending in another tremendous outburst of cheering.) The Government has not suppressed the rebellion until it does this. ("That's so.") I, for one, don't propose to give that State to Maximilian; I, for one, am in favor of our Government saying to him, "You were induced by this rebellion to take possession of that country and to attempt to establish yourself there; I will not permit you to stay there; you must get out of that country and leave it to its people."' (Cheers.) I am in favor of this being done, and I hope that the next Congress, when assembled, will at least have the courage, by a resolution, to say to the President of the United States, and to the country, that Maximilian cannot remain there any longer. And when the United States of America notify him to leave you will say, "Little gentleman, get up and dust." (Loud laughter and cheering.) This is a duty that I believe our government owes to us, that it ought to perform, and the sooner it is performed the sooner, in my judgment, will the rebellion be at an end. And not only with reference to Maximilian, not only would I have him leave this continent, but I would say to all countries who have interfered with us while this war has been going on, that there is no nation that particularly wants to go to war with us now. (Laughter.) We have certainly won the respect of ourselves, and my impression is we have won the respect of all the Powers of all the earth besides. The way to settle these questions upon a just and proper basis is to make just and proper demands; to stand erect before the world, and demand our rights and submit to no wrongs. ("Good." "That's the talk," and cheers.) This we ought to do; this we must do. Unless we do so, the United States of America will certainly fall in their estimation, and in that of all the other Powers upon earth. We are not the people who desire to see ourselves placed before the world in such a light as it seems to me a failure in making these demands would place us.

These are words spoken freely in the heat of a political address, but they are consistent, and embody the expression of a deep conviction.

General Logan is a man of genial manners, thoroughly gentlemanly though not highly polished, of sound judgment, good temper, courage, decision, and respect for law and superior authority. He is eminently the man for the place, and Mexico the place for the man.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers announce the arrival, in that city, of General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, on the 13th inst. The *Herald* says of him:

This is the first visit which this military personage has made to New York since the termination of hostilities and his resumption of the more peaceful avocations of civil life. We understand his present visit is in connection with the new National Express Company, of which he has recently been elected President.

Since his arrival here his leisure moments have been besieged by numerous applications for an interview with him—proceeding from Southern sojourners as well as residents of this city.

During an interview yesterday between a citizen of Georgia and the General, the question of reunion or submission arose, in the course of which the General said "they had submitted with no ill-feeling towards the North;" and further, "that they were compelled to do it." He said it had been frequently intimated at the North that the people of the South were still of the opinion that their allegiance was due first to their own State. "This," he said "is not the case. That question is settled. The people throughout the entire South regarded themselves as citizens of the United States. Yet I have no doubt," he remarked, "but there are some bitter men still in the South, who oppose the idea of reunion. What country is there where the Government has not its enemies? But the people have accepted without the slightest dissent. I have seen no dissatisfaction on the subject."

Speaking on the question of slavery he said, very warmly: "But for that institution, Virginia would have been a richer State than New York to-day."

The Southern gentleman above alluded to remarked to the General, in relation to his removal by Jeff. Davis from command of the rebel Army of Tennessee, that the entire South, the people and press, with the exception of the Alabama press and those of the Richmond government, took sides with him in the issue: and that in the State of Georgia his removal from command of the Army of Tennessee at that time was considered the greatest calamity which befell the rebel cause, with the exception of the death of Stonewall Jackson and Sidney Johnston. President Johnson, he said, is a great man. He had not been appreciated in his own section, but as Chief Magistrate of the nation his great abilities and power were developing.

It was remarked to the General that he looked exceedingly well.

"Yes," he replied, smilingly, "I have never been ill, having a sufficiency of fresh air and out-door exercise all my life."

A MEETING was held at Boston, on the 15th instant, to advocate and set forth the advantages of the Northern route for a Pacific Railroad. The meeting was addressed by ex-Gov. GORRY, of Oregon, and ex-Gov. FULLER, of Utah.

Ex-Governor Gorry presented many interesting facts respecting the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Twenty-five thousand tons of freight had already been transported as far up the Columbia as it was navigable. He advocated the Northern route for a Pacific Railroad, as the easiest to be built, and because it would open a country to trade almost inexhaustible.

Ex-Governor Fuller, of Utah, made a detailed exposition of the products and wealth of Canada, the Western States that would be affected by the proposed road, the riches of the Pacific States and of the Asiatic empires, as arguments for the Northern route. The mineral regions of Idaho, the agriculture of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, were fully depicted. The rapid growth in population of some of these regions was also noted. Montana, in 1862, had not a single white man—now it has 30,000.

Mr. Fuller gave many statistics of the Columbia River, which he said was larger than the Danube, and equal in size to the Ganges. The mouth of the Columbia was of a size equal to the bay of San Francisco. Its shallowest part was thirty-five feet in depth, while the deepest water in New York harbor is twenty-nine feet.

A CARD.

OFF BOARD STEAMER GENERAL HOOKER,
GEORGETOWN, S. C., November 18, 1865.

The undersigned, passengers on the steamer *General Hooker* on her present trip from Charleston to Georgetown, beg leave to take this method of returning their sincere acknowledgments to Capt. J. F. LONG, and the officers under his command, for their skillful management of the steamer on the occasion of the collision, which occurred in Charleston Harbor this day, between his vessel and the steamship *Gulf Stream*.

The fearless and cool deportment manifested by Capt. LONG, under the perilous circumstances in which we were at one time placed, and the dense "fog" existing at the time of the collision, entitles him to our warmest thanks; and we take this occasion of commending him to the traveling public as a careful and reliable officer.

We are fully satisfied in our minds that every exertion was used on the part of Capt. LONG and his officers to prevent a collision. Every officer was at his post, and every one displayed the utmost coolness and decision.

J. HARLESTON READ.	J. COLLINS.
T. G. BARKER.	T. D. McDOWELL.
R. G. WHITE, M. D.	A. D. LUBS.
T. ALSTON, M. D.	J. N. KONAHENS
ROBT. B. BAKER.	JOSEPH SAMPSON.
W. G. JOHNSTON.	W. S. PURSE.
S. P. BLANCHARD.	P. SENNATT.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

General Stephen Elliott, Jr., for Congress.

This gallant and accomplished gentleman is to-day a candidate before the people for their suffrages.

There is no valid reason why they should vote against him.

There are many reasons why their ballots should be cast for him.

1st. Because he has given in his own person the highest proof of his devotion to the interests and honor of the State.

2d. Because in character, ability and talent he is thoroughly competent to discharge with *fidelity* and *credit* the duties of the position.

3d. Because he is entirely reliable, and no confidence reposed in him can be misplaced.

4th. Because *his pardon* has restored him to all the rights of a loyal citizen, and his course in the Legislature proves him to have fully accepted the results of the war.

His case recommends itself to the judgment of the people, and they will not regard his devotion to State in her hour of trial as a cause for his condemnation.

VALOR, TRUTH AND FIDELITY.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Why you should Vote for your Old Friend, William Aiken.

1st. Because he is your old friend. You have tried him and never found him wanting. He is the same man every day in the year—as much the friend of the poor man the day after the election as the day before; and, like his father, he has ever been the poor man's friend—in deed as well as word. Never puffed up by wealth, in the time of his greatest prosperity, he has always been humble, and it has cost him nothing "to condescend to men of low estate." He has never done an unkind thing or said an unkind word of any man, in all his long life, in this community.

2d. Because he is an [illegible] of President JOHNSON—and [illegible] the Government truly and faithfully, in his speech, delivered in Charleston as early as the 22d of April last, on his taking the Chair at a meeting of the citizens. Mr. AIKEN said:

"At this critical juncture of our national affairs, our thoughts are naturally turned to the Vice President—now President of the United States—Andrew Johnson. When the people of Charleston did me the honor of making me their representative in Congress, I met there Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. I now take pleasure in stating that I soon became acquainted with him, and found him a most intelligent man. He soon impressed me in the House, by his *oratory* and *his arguments* in debate, as one of the *most talented men there;* and it is no little praise to say so, when such a man as Stephens sat on the same floor, and other prominent persons from the different States of the Union."

And then the Governor added, with prophetic forecast:

"I HAVE THE MOST ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN HIS ABILITY TO ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT TRUE AND FAITHFULLY, HAVING THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR COUNTRY AS HIS TRUE GUIDE."

3d. Because he has an unexceptionable record, and can probably, alone, of all the candidates, be admitted to a seat in Congress. He held no office, sought no distinction, but did his duty when called upon, in the humblest capacity, faithfully. What is wanted now, is a man who will be admitted; and he is, certainly, of all the candidates, that man. There can be no objection to him. And he has always been so popular in Washington that there would be no disposition to keep him out. His good sense, good temper, and uniform kindness, whilst they made him the most popular of men in Congress, made him, at the same time, one of the most influential. He could carry measures when other men failed. He was so popular, it will be remembered, that he came within one vote of being elected Democratic Speaker. BANKS beat him only one vote. He was selected to run as the Democratic candidate—as the most popular man they had. He was popular with all parties. He is popular now—with the country—so popular that Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN thought the President might give him a seat in the Cabinet.

4th. Because it is the last chance of showing your kindness to your old friend. He will never be a candidate again for any political office. He came out now because he thought, from the peculiar part he took in the revolution, he would probably be able to do you a great service. He could open the door of Congress, and help you to all your civil rights, when gentlemen distinguished in the revolution, like his competitors, could not so certainly serve you in this way. Like General HAMILTON, they could better serve you at a future day, when their prominence in the revolution would not be a valid objection. Vote for him, then, for the love you bear him—for the love you bear the State, and as you would give it civil government—as you would support the President, and make him feel your sympathy, by sending him an old friend to help him in his trouble. Crown gray hairs with thy last honor, and he will repay you a thousand-fold in the blessings he will win for you and your children.

THE London *Times*, of October 31, gives a summary of the statistics of the rinderpest in England. It says:

"At length we have got some statistics of the cattle plague, and a ghastly look they wear. Upward of 14,000 animals are known to have been attacked by the plague since its first appearance, and of these nearly 12,000 have died. To be sure, more than 5000 of these victims were killed to save carriage, but they swell the total loss of stock. As to the recoveries, there are registered just 707, which would be only 5 per cent. on the whole attacks; but then the proportion can, of course, only be measured by the number of cases in which cure was attempted. The metropolitan district appears to have suffered most, as might naturally be expected, though perhaps the tale is swelled in this case by the greater completeness of the reports. Then come the south-eastern counties, and then the eastern—which, however, according to the classification adopted, include only Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk—and then Scotland. These four districts account for upward of 12,000 causes out of the 14,000, leaving only some 2000 casualties for all the rest of England and Wales. In fact, there are whole groups of counties where but a score or two of cattle have been lost."

Detroit ladies, we regret to observe, have been detected smuggling whisky in their crinoline.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 18, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.]

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, dated Washington, November 9th, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, General Orders, No. 161, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of South Carolina.

Existing Orders will remain in force until otherwise announced. D. E. SICKLES, Major-General.

OFFICIAL: W. L. M. BURGER, A. A. General.
November 20 3

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 18, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 86.]

THOSE TRADERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO PAY THE Military Tax for the month of October, are notified that they will be required to pay the same by Wednesday, the 22d inst.

The Provost Marshal will close any establishment failing to comply with this order.

By order of W. T. BENNETT,
Brev't Brig.-Gen. Comd'g Post and 1st Sub-District.
CEO. S. BURGER,
Capt. 54th N. Y. V. V. and A. A. A. G.
November 20 3

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DIST. MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 18, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85.]

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 118, Headquarters Military District of Charleston, Commanding Officers of Detachments of the Ashley, Cooper and Wando Rivers, are required to station guards on those rivers, in order to prevent boats from landing at the Plantations, and engaging in illegitimate traffic with the colored people; and parties so engaged will be arrested and sent to this City for trial, and a guard placed over the vessel and goods, and the fact reported immediately to these Headquarters.

By order of W. T. BENNETT,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Commanding Post, and 1st Sub. Dist.
GEORGE S. BURGER,
Capt. 54th N. Y. V. V., and A. A. A. General.
November 20 3

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, D. S. CA.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., November 12, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC.

QUARANTINE WILL CONTINUE TO BE AS RIGIDLY enforced as formerly by the Military authority, at the port of Charleston, S. C. The utmost vigilance will be exercised by the quarantine officer, and every precaution taken to guard against the introduction of Cholera, as has been exercised to guard against the introduction of Yellow Fever; and with the strict measures which will be enforced by the quarantine, and the early and wise sanitary precautions which must be put into execution in the city, it is hoped that we will be rewarded with the same success.

Instructions are already in force for the strict enforcement of quarantine regulations at Georgetown and Hilton Head, S. C. A. P. DALRYMPLE,
Surgeon U. S. V. Acting Medical Director,
November 20 4 Department of South Carolina.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND CLERK OF COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS.

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, That an election of four Members of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, for this State, shall be held, and the same is hereby ordered to be held, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-second day of November next; to be conducted by the same Managers and in the same manner as the last election for members of the General Assembly; and the person having the greatest number of votes in any Congressional District, shall be the representative of that District in the Congress of the United States.

2. That the said Managers of Elections throughout the State shall give public notice of such elections, and on the day indicated shall open separate polls, at their respective precincts, for each of said elections, and shall conduct the same in all respects in accordance with the laws and usages of this State.

3. That immediately after closing the polls the Managers shall appoint one of their number to carry such returns, with a list of the voters, and the ballots by them taken, and report the same to the general meeting of the Managers of the District; which general meeting shall be held at the Court House of the District on the day following the election, except that the Managers for the Election Districts of Berkley and Beaufort shall hold their general meeting at the City of Charleston and the Village of Gillisonville respectively, on the second day following the election.

4. That the Managers, when so assembled in general meeting, shall keep an account, in writing, of the number of votes which each person so voted for shall have, and shall also transmit to his Excellency the Provisional Governor, with the ballots, a duplicate of the said account.

5. That the said Managers shall, immediately after said meeting, transmit the ballots by them respectively to him, to Columbia, safely and securely enclosed in paper, sealed and appropriately endorsed, by a messenger, to be by them appointed for that purpose, who shall be by them sworn to deliver, and who shall deliver the same, with the seals unbroken, to the Secretary of State at Columbia, who shall deliver them to his Excellency the Provisional Governor.

6. That His Excellency the Provisional Governor is requested to cause the said returns to be publicly opened, examined and counted in his presence at Columbia, by three or more Commissioners, to be by him, and under his hand and seal, appointed for that purpose, and to ascertain the number of votes given at the said election for any person, and what four persons shall have respectively the greatest number of votes in the several Congressional Districts, and to deposit the original poll of each of said Districts in the office of the Secretary of State; and after having ascertained that four persons are elected, as before directed, he is requested to give notice, by proclamation, that those persons have been duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

7. That the messengers herein provided shall be entitled to receive out of the Treasury of the State a compensation equal to five dollars per diem, and twenty cents per mile going to and returning from Columbia; and the number of days and miles to be ascertained by the Secretary of State, who shall certify pay-bills therefor.

In accordance with the above, the Managers of Elections for Charleston District will proceed to open the Polls, at their different precincts, for a Member of Congress; and, by resolutions of the General Assembly, also, at the same time and places, for the election of a Clerk of the Common Pleas and General Sessions for Charleston District. Polls open between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Ward No. 1—At the City Hall.
Ward No. 2—At the Court House.
Ward No. 3—First Poll—At the Market.
Ward No. 3—Second Poll — Palmetto Engine-house, Anson-street.
Ward No. 4—First Poll — Hope Fire Engine-house, Archdale-street.
Ward No. 4—Second Poll — Engine-house corner of George and College streets.
Ward No. 5—Eagle Engine-house, Meeting-street.
Ward No. 6—Washington Engine-house, Vanderhorst-street.
Ward No. 7—Engine-house in Columbus-street.
Ward No. 8—Wiley's Wagon-yard, King-street.

MANAGERS.

WARD NO. 1.
CHARLES LOVE, Chairman.
V. J. TOBIAS. | C. WILLIMAN.
WARD NO. 2.
J. LEGARE YATES. | T. A. WHITNEY.
M. BOLGER.
WARD NO. 3—FIRST POLL.
J. D. MILLER. | THOS. P. O'NEILL.
A. J. TIMMONS.
WARD NO. 3—SECOND POLL.
JAMES GILLILAND. | S. L. MOOWEN.
P. P. LOCKE.
WARD NO 4—FIRST POLL.
W. J. AXSON. | A. W. DUFFUS.
S. WEBB.
WARD NO. 4—SECOND POLL.
J. L. PATTERSON. | A. J. BURKE.
L. V. MARTIN.
WARD NO. 5.
P. C. GUERRY. | D. C. GIBSON.
E. C. RICKLEY.
WARD NO. 6.
GEO. S. HACKER. | M. T. BARTLETT.
T. L. WEBB.
WARD NO. 7.
E. C. THARIN. | J. H. SYMMES.
T. A. CONDY.
WARD NO 8.
W. P. RUSSELL. | W. W. RILEY.
T. E. TORLEY.

CHARLES LOVE,
Chairman.
November 15

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for a renewal and extension of the Charter of the MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY COMPANY.
October 30

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

IN SUMS TO SUIT.
MARSHALL, BEACH & CO.,
November 22 4 No. 24 Broad street.

Sterling Exchange on England

BOUGHT BY
MARSHALL, BEACH & CO.,
November 22 4 No. 24 Broad street.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES ADGER & CO.,
November 22 1 No. 46 East Bay.

WANTED.

BANK NOTES, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Also, BONDS AND COUPONS.
Apply to L. GAMBRILL, Banker,
October 24 1mo No. 7 Broad-street.

WANTED.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, GEORGIA RAILROAD and Banking Company Notes, City of Augusta Bonds. Apply to CONNER & WILSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
November 13 No. 5 Broad-street.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
PAID FOR
GOLD,
SILVER and
EXCHANGE,
AT
P. H. KEGLER'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
CORNER OF KING AND HASEL-STREETS.
October 25 wfm

GOLD, SILVER
AND
SIGHT DRAFTS,
ON
NewYork, Philadelphia & Boston.

For sale by P. H. KEGLER, Banker,
Corner of King and Hasel-streets.
Also collections made on all the cities in the United States, Canada, Nassau, &c., &c. November 15

NOTICE.

ALBERT ELFE RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE citizens of Charleston that he has returned to the city, and resumed his former business. He can be found at his old residence, No. 23 LYNCH STREET. Thankful for past favors, he will be happy to receive a continuance from his old friends and the public.
November 20 6*

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REOPENED THE WELL known BAKERY No. 60 Tradd-street. Families wishing a good article of well-baked Loaf Bread are requested to leave their orders at Bakery.

He has procured competent cart drivers, and will deliver Bread to any part of the city.
November 22 1mo J. C. MARSHALL.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WIDE AND NARROW GROOVE AND TONGUE FLOORING AND LINING
Rough Boards
Joist, Scantlings, &c.
Nails, Doors
Sashes and Blinds.
W. B. REEVES,
Wharf foot Market-street.
November 22 1mo*

A CARD.

SIGNOR ALEXANDRO GAMBATI TAKES GREAT pleasure in informing his friends and the public at large, that he is now permanently located in Charleston, and is prepared to resume his profession. Applications for VOCAL INSTRUCTIONS, or for instructions on the CORNET-A-PISTON or PIANO, if left at the Bookstore of Mr. JOHN M. GREER, corner of King and Beaufain streets, or at his residence, in King street, west side, four doors above Spring, will meet with prompt attention. 12 November 16

MUSICAL NOTICE.

MRS. F. M. HARPER (DAUGHTER AND PUPIL OF the late Prof. M. S. REEVES), offers her services to the citizens of Charleston as Teacher of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Residence No. 26 Society-street, opposite the High School.

Refers to Gen. JAMES SIMONS, Dr. WM. T. WRAGG, T. GRANGE SIMONS, and Dr. W. M. FITCH.
November 14

GRANITEVILLE GOODS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE VARIOUS STYLES of Goods manufactured by the above Company. On hand, ¾, ⅞, 4-4 and Drills, for sale by piece or package. TAFT & HOWLAND.
November 16

HOUSE CARPENTERING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of CARPENTER'S WORK, and will guarantee to give perfect satisfaction in all the branches of his trade.

JOHN L. McDERMOTT,
No. 22 Queen-street, near State.
☞ Refers to JOHN KENSIFICK and others.
November 7 1mo*

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

SAMPLE ROOMS, EAST BAY, COR. ADGER'S WHARF. STEAMBOAT, RESTAURANT, HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE keepers, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All wares sold at New York cash prices.
November 17 POND & DUNCAN, Agents.

Sashes, Blinds, Saws, Cotton GINS, ETC.

WE ARE PREPARED, UNDER RECENT ARRANGEMENTS, to furnish at prices beyond competition, as follows:

SASHES, BLINDS AND DOORS (on orders)
Saw Mills, of all descriptions, Portable, &c.
Planing Mills
Tongue and Groove Machines
Circular Saws
Scroll Saws
Engines
Stills, Gins
Corn Shellers.

And all kinds of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, upon specifications. Descriptions given at our office.

TROUT & AMSBURY,
November 7 Cor. East Bay and Market-streets.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL STABLES.

P. LEE, Proprietor,
NO. 49 SOCIETY-STREET, NEAR KING.

THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE he has received, he begs to inform the public that he has extended his business, and is now prepared to furnish them with good Carriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses. He also provides some very fine and comfortable Coaches for railroad and steamboat calls. Funerals supplied with good Hearses and Carriages. Also sick and lame horses attended to.
November 11 1mo*

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P. O. Box 241. No. 108 Market-street.
Advertisers will do well to call. September 12