

**By Telegraph.**

Late from Mexico.

MONTGOMERY, November 5.—A gentleman who arrived last Thursday, communicated the following information. This is corroboratory of the capture of Matamoros by Cortinas, but the news from Mexico has been so conflicting that there is not much reliance to be placed in anything from that unfortunate country. Cortinas' army is now encamped around the city of Matamoros, possessing full sway over the region of country lying between that city and Monterey. The Imperial army is strewn along from Monterey to within a short distance of Matamoros. Both parties are within hailing distance of each other. Quietude to some extent prevails throughout Mexico. It is the general belief at Monterey that the Maximilian Government will be recognized by the United States immediately after Congress assembles.

**Mass Meeting.**

COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 6, 1865.

The colored citizens of Richland District are hereby notified that a MASS MEETING will take place, on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock, at the upper Methodist Church, (rear of Capt. A. R. Taylor's residence); the object of which is to take into consideration our representation in the State Convention, to be held in Charleston on the 20th instant.

- W. J. THOMAS,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WM. SIMONS, Sr.,
F. C. FLUDD,
R. REDEEN,
WM. SMITH,
SANCHO DAVIS,
ADDERSON RICHARDSON,
STEPNEY GOODWIN,
JOHN LEE.

Nov 7 2\*

C. A. CHISOLM. R. G. CHISOLM. H. L. CHISOLM.

**GHISOLM BROTHERS,**
SHIPPING AND GENERAL
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**Charleston, S. C.**

PROMPT attention given to the purchase, sale and shipment of COTTON, RICE, NAVAL STORES, LUMBER, COAL, &c. Merchandise forwarded to all parts of the country. Consignments solicited, on which liberal advances will be made.

REFERENCES.

- JOHN FRASER & CO., Charleston, S. C.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WILLIAM BRYCE & CO., New York.

Nov 8 1mo

**Notice.**
**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

ON and after MONDAY next, the STAGE will leave for Winstonsboro at 10 o'clock a. m. D. T. HARVEY.

Nov 5 5\*

**CHINA, GLASS**
**AND**
**Earthenware.**

THE subscriber has opened, at the corner of Gates and Plain streets, (nearly opposite the Shiver House,) a new and select assortment of articles in the above line, to which he invites the attention of house-keepers and others.

In addition to the above, he will in a few days open a general assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Nov 3 5

A Full and Fine Assortment of

**Groceries,**
**Wines,**
**Liquors, &c.**

AT

**CALNAN & KREUDER'S.**

Nov 5 3

Silver-plated and Britannia Goods!

AT STANLEY'S, (corner Gates and Plain streets, near Shiver House,) consisting of CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, WAITERS, TEA SETTS, CUPS, FORKS, SOUP LADLES, WATER DIPPERS, CANDLE-STICKS, Tea, Table and Dessert SPOONS, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, &c., Double Plate on White Metal. Warranted.

Nov 7 3

**For Sale,**

A NEAT and comfortable DWELLING, with six large rooms, good out-houses, five acres land, wood enough for one or two winters, 14 miles from the Court House at Greenville, S. C. For cash, this property will be sold extremely low.

Nov 5 3

C. J. ELFORD, Attorney, Greenville, S. C.

**J. F. EISENMANN,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

JUST received, a full assortment of FANCY GOODS, BLACK CLOTH, CASIMERES, &c. SUITS made to order in the latest style and at the shortest notice.

Nov 4 6\*

**E. E. JACKSON,**
**DRUGGIST & APOTHEGARY,**
**Bedell's Row.**

A FINE assortment of PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES. Nov 2 26

**The District Courts.**

The Convention, in framing the new Constitution, provided, in Section 1, Article III, that "the General Assembly shall, as soon as possible, establish, for each District in the State, an Inferior Court or Courts, to be styled the District Court, the Judge whereof shall be resident in the District, &c., which Court shall have jurisdiction of all civil causes wherein one or both the parties are persons of color; and of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color; and the General Assembly is empowered to extend the jurisdiction of the said Court to other subjects."

This is a new and novel court to be established, and one of vast importance. Its organization and jurisdiction should be most thoroughly considered, in every aspect, before adoption of any rules. Shall the said court have its jurisdiction, at first, extended to other subjects than those enumerated in the Constitution?

It would seem that to adjudicate matters wherein persons of color are concerned, would give full occupation to any court, for a while at least, in their demoralized, and soon to be disorganized, condition. Colleton District has 19,000 blacks and but 9,000 whites; Beaufort, 19,000 blacks and 7,000 whites; Orangeburg, 10,000 blacks and 13,000 whites; Abbeville, 12,000 blacks and 11,000 whites; Richland, 6,000 blacks and 7,000 whites; Marlborough, 6,000 blacks and 5,000 whites, and Chester, 6,000 blacks and 7,000 whites. Such is about the proportion in the State, and any court will have full employment to adjudicate all the cases wherein blacks are concerned, however continuous their sessions. But it is difficult to see how the jurisdiction of this court can extend to other matters, if it is designed to have a less number of jurors than twelve. Section 7, Article IX, of the Constitution, provides that "the trial by jury, as heretofore used in this State, shall be forever inviolably preserved" in all other cases, except in those of negroes and debts "small and mean"—every party have the right to have his case tried by a jury of twelve of his peers; and the clause just cited "inviolably preserves" that right to any party to a suit who may so demand. One party or the other to every suit will so demand. Better then make the jurisdiction of the District Courts extend only to the adjudication of all causes wherein blacks are concerned.

What part in the trial of a cause shall the Judge take? In the trial of negroes, heretofore, in this State, a magistrate and five freeholders constituted the court, heard the cause in cases of crime, and the Court, acting as jurors, including the magistrate, decided the case. It was an anomalous proceeding. It would seem to be better for the Judge to decide points of law, admissibility of testimony, construe statutes, sum up before the jury the points and testimony made, then leave the jury to decide—in a word, take the same part as Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions do in cases tried before the Circuit Courts.

Should the Judges of said courts be allowed to practice law in the Superior Courts of the States? If the jurisdiction extends only to persons of color, then surely there can be no good reason to prevent the Judges of this Court from practicing in the Superior Courts; besides, if prohibited, no lawyer of any considerable practice would accept the office of Judge of the District Court, unless the salary is to be higher than the State ought to pay at this time; and no man should be put in this position except he has made the law his study—the competency of testimony often troubles eminent judges. What a farce to have a man not learned in the law to decide points of law and competency of testimony! Courts of Magistrates and Freeholders have long been a subject of ridicule with the bar. An eminent Judge of this State once said, after hearing an appeal from one of these courts, on the grounds of admitting improper testimony. "Of course the appeal must be sustained, for a Magistrate's Court generally decides wrong on legality of testimony." Volumes have been written on the single subject of evidence; and only those who have made the subject their duty can approximate doing justice as a Judge in deciding on its competency. A new court is to be established, all its rules and regulations to be arranged and construed, and its proceedings systemized. Men educated in the law are indispensable for this work, if done efficiently; if not well done, these courts will be a nuisance to the country, and mere puppets in the hands of skilful lawyers.

To what tribunals shall appeals be taken from the District Courts? The Judges of the Circuit Courts have more to do now than can be accomplished. The dockets in many Districts have not been cleared for more than ten years. It is a notorious fact, that in some Districts persons sued for debt on plain notes or bonds, and who have no real defence, have appearances entered, and pleas put in, so that the case can get on the issue docket, where they are not reached for adjudication for years. This delay of justice prevents many creditors from trying to collect their debts by law. If appeals are to be taken to the Circuit Courts from this court, the whole week allowed for a term would hardly suffice to hear the appeals in some Districts, especially if others than lawyers are to be Judges—for no case of importance would stop short of the appellate jurisdiction, where the bar has a contempt for the legal knowledge of the presiding Judge; besides, the cases could find their way up to the Courts of Appeals any way. It is deemed best, therefore, to make this last court the appellate jurisdiction in the first instance. That Court certainly has more time to consider appeals than the Circuit Judges—and fewer appeals would be taken, owing to the distance and expense.

How should proceedings as to prosecutions and defences be arranged in said Court for crimes; and what should be the whole machinery of the Court? The State will be compelled to have a prosecuting attorney, for crimes, in each of the District Courts; this is inevitable. Some form of indictment must be used, and the evidence drawn out by some one, or crime will go unpunished. The accused employs an attorney, who uses all his ingenuity in defending. Unless the State is similarly represented, she will stand but a poor chance to punish and prevent crimes. Then, again, what is to become of negroes charged with crimes, who are too poor and worthless to employ counsel for their defence? To every individual of this class counsel cannot be assigned, as in the higher courts, for it would in many Districts keep employed all the bar. The State must provide counsel for these also, if they are to have a full hearing before the courts. These courts, too, must have clerks—say the Clerks of the Superior Courts shall act as Clerks of these District Courts—it would suit well. They have offices amply large to preserve the proceedings, and keep them properly arranged—are familiar with making up dockets and keeping minutes of the courts, drawing and arranging juries, &c. The sheriff, too, should be the same who is Sheriff of the Circuit Court, and should keep similar books for cases of a similar nature as those kept for the higher courts. They, too, have offices and plenty of time to do all the duties required, either themselves or by their deputies. These officers would have to have pay for their services provided for otherwise than by costs, fines and fees—for in most cases parties in this court would never pay anything—being vagabonds. Then, what number of jurors should constitute a panel to try a case? In the Magistrate's Court for the trial of negroes, heretofore, five jurors and the magistrate made up the court; and in arranging the District Court, it is supposed that six jurors for the trial of a cause will be sufficient; have twenty-four jurors summoned for a term; two juries empanelled, of six each; allow a limited challenge, and let the majority of a panel render the verdict, which is only signed by the foreman, as in the Circuit Courts. A larger number of jurors would make it very expensive to the State, and exceedingly onerous on the people who have to act on a court which must sit so often.

All of these officers of the court—judges, clerks, sheriffs, jurors and attorneys, for prosecuting crimes and defending accused—must be paid by the State, and fines and forfeitures and costs paid into her treasury, when collected. Negroes' interests in crops could be forfeited by the court to pay fines and costs, and the sheriff could attend to receiving from employers the same, and sell as under executions. This and what amount could be collected otherwise, would, to some extent, reimburse the State Treasury.

How often, and at what times, should the District Court sit? It would seem that four terms each year, quarterly, to sit at each term until the business prepared is completed, would be sufficient. Let the judge in each District fix the times for the regular terms as he may think best, in order not to conflict with the Superior Courts, or embarrass the officers of both. The judge could, also, call extra sessions, if, in his opinion, it became, at any time, necessary. In civil courts, writs to be sued out to one term and served ten days before, and the cause heard at the next, or continued, for good cause shown. Six of the twenty-four jurors summoned, and not impeached, might act as general jurors, at each term, clothed with the same duties as those for the Superior Courts. All applications for bail, in capital charges, against negroes, be heard by the judges; in other cases, by the magistrates, as usual, who should act, in cases of negroes, for the District Court, as they now do for the Circuit Courts. The clerk should be ex officio commissioner of bail, in civil cases, for said court, with similar powers as now for the Circuit Court. In a word, all the practice of said court should conform, as nearly as possible, to that of the Court of Common Pleas—the officers of said court having, as to negroes, similar jurisdiction and powers as the officers of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions have over citizens.

It is further suggested, that the pay of the judge and other officers of the District Court should not be uniform in every District in the State, but should be graduated according to the number of negroes in each District—according to the work likely to be required; for instance, Pickens has but 2,500 negroes, while Colleton has 19,000—of course, the judge for Pickens should not be paid as much as the one for Colleton; Lexington has 3,700, while Marlborough has 6,000—there could be no justice in paying the local judges of said Districts equal sums, while the one has but little more than half the persons within his jurisdiction than the other. Say, pay judges in Districts of over 10,000 negroes, twelve hundred dollars; of from 7 to 10,000, one thousand dollars; 4 to 7,000, eight hundred dollars, and of under 4,000, six hundred dollars—graduate other officers in same proportion. Thus it will be perceived that the plan here sketched proposes to conform the proceedings of these courts, as near as possible, to those of the Circuit Courts. If any thing like this should be adopted, it would be a source of considerable expense to the State. But where a court, having exclusive original jurisdiction over nearly half of the inhabitants of the State, now turned loose in almost a state of barbarism, is to be organized, and their only restraint, expense must be incurred for the safety of our people. Let us not dwarf it to the level of a Magistrate's and Freeholders' Court, which in many Districts do not adjudicate a dozen cases in a year against slaves, their owners generally settling difficulties without the face of such a court. Besides, it must not be forgotten that this court will also have jurisdiction over citizens in cases where negroes are parties, by the terms of the Constitution, and should have the right and privilege of being tried by courts of character, and where they can obtain adjudication of their rights according to law, from the testimony brought out according to the law of evidence. Give us, then, courts which will conduct business according to law; courts which will command respect, and not such abortions as these Military Provost Courts which we have just had, where no laws or precedents were respected as to the admissibility of testimony and cases involving thousands decided with swift hand.

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**J. SULZBACHER & CO.**

(FORMERLY FOOT & SULZBACHER.)

**WHOLESALE and RETAIL MERCHANTS.**

BEG to inform the citizens of Columbia and the people of the neighboring country, that they are now receiving, and have received, a great variety of

**Dry Goods**
**AND**
**GROCERIES**

Of all descriptions, suitable to all seasons and all manner of persons. They have, among many other articles, fresh supplies of the following:

- GROCERIES.
COFFEE, TEAS, (Green and Black.)
SUGAR, (white and brown.)
MOLASSES, (New Orleans.)
CHEESE, MACKEREL.
CLARET WINE.
CANDLES, Sperm, Tallow and Adam's tine.
Crackers, Wine, Soda, Sugar, Boston.
Candies, Almonds.
Brazil, Walnut and other Nuts.
S. aps, Toilet, Castile, Fancy, Common.
With every variety of Grocery.
Copperas, Soda, Blue Stone, &c.
Spices—Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c.
Shoe Blacking, Brushes, Curry Combs.
Horse Brushes, &c.
Knives and Forks, Matches.
Starch, Mustard.

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

Best SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO. Spanish and American CIGARS. Of Tobacco for chewing, the best Anderson's, Solace and Honey Dew; all varieties.

**DRY GOODS**

**For Ladies.**

- A fine variety, to which the attention of the ladies is particularly requested. We have a fine assortment of
Bleached and Brown HOMESPUN.
MOUSSELIN DES LAINES.
English and American PRINTS.
Cambric, twilled and plain.
Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Longcloth.
Calicoes, Worsteds, Coburg, &c., suitable for fall and winter.
Alpacas, black and colored.
Combs and Brushes, Tooth Brushes.
Perfumes of every variety.
Chalk Pearl Powder.
Ladies' Shoes, Boots and Ties of all descriptions and the latest fashions.
Tuck Combs, Hair Nets, Waterfalls—all of the very last styles and patterns.
Collars, Wristbands, Ribbons.
Hosiery of all descriptions.
English and American Gloves of the prettiest style.
Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, Thimbles.
Needles, Thread, spool, silk and cotton.
Hooks and Eyes, Veils.
Ladies' Bill and Letter Paper, ruled.
Skirt Braid of all colors.
Lastings, Whalebone.
Belts and Belt Buckles and Ribbons.
Pearl and other Buttons, fancy, dress and common.
Scissors, Pins.
Hair Pins, wire and gutta percha.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Round Combs, Wadding, Table-cloths.
Ginghams, Lace and Trimmings.
Working Cotton, Velvet Ribbon, Elastic do.

**Gentlemen's Variet's.**

- Coats, (dress and frock.) Pants, Vests.
Shirts of all descriptions, over and under.
Flannel and Fancy Shirts.
Drawers, lamb's wool and cotton.
Hats, Stockings, Socks, Gloves—a great variety.
Collars, linen and paper.
Wristbands, Playing Cards.
Fine Tooth and Pocket Combs.
Buttons, for coat, pants, vests; Buckles for do.; Tooth Brushes.
Boots and Shoes of all styles and the best qualities.
Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, silk and cotton; Neck-ties of the latest styles.
Pocket Books.
Fancy Pipes—American Meerschaum.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, linen, silk and cotton; Hats; Pen and Pocket Knives.
Razors and Razor Strops.
Suspenders of all styles.
Tobacco, French and English style.
Shirt Bosoms, Boy's Shoes.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

- Best Kerosene Oil, Watch Keys, Taylor's Twist, Glass Chimnies, best Ink, Gun Caps, Tobacco Bags, Shoe Laces, Slate Pencils, Umbrellas, Children's Gloves and Hose, Violin and Guitar Strings, Letter Paper and Envelopes and a vast variety of other articles, desirable to both sexes, which we have not the space to enumerate. Apply at the old stand, in Assembly street, to

Sept 11 SULZBACHER & CO.

**Cotton Wanted.**

THE highest prices paid for COTTON and for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Farmers and country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and see. Sept 11 SULZBACHER & CO.

**Auction Sales.**

**By Durbec & Walter.**
**THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) November 8,** we will sell, at our store, at 94 o'clock. The following articles:
Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Benches, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, Clothing, Jewelry, &c.
ALSO,
A good Milch Cow and Calf.
1 fine Revolver and an Iron Safe.
Nov 8

**Handsome Furniture, Crockery, &c.**
**BY JAMES G. GIBBS.**
C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.

WILL be sold, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, November 8, at 10 o'clock, at the residence in Assembly street, two doors below Senate.
A variety of handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of:
Mahogany Sofas, Divans.
Spring-seat Chairs, Marble-top Tables.
Handsome Mirror, Etegere.
Velvet Rockers, French Vases.
Marble-top Bureaus and Washstands.
Mahogany Wardrobe, Gilt-edged China.
Books, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Nov 8 2

**Horses and Mules at Public Sale.**
**By Jacob Levin, Auctioneer.**

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, November 8, at 10 o'clock, at the College Campus, by order of Edgaa McMullen, Assistant Treasury Agent U. S. Government, I will sell,
A large and desirable collection of HORSES and MULES.
Farmers and others desiring to replenish their stock, will have an opportunity to do so, as the sale will be without reserve.
Terms cash. Nov 8

**Furniture, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, &c**
**By JAMES G. GIBBS.**
C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.

WILL be sold, at the corner of Senate and Marion streets, (due notice of the time of sale will be given.)
A large variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of all kinds, consisting of:
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture.
Crockery, French China and Glassware.
Mattings, Mattresses.
Cooking Stove, with Fixtures complete.
ALSO,
1 Milch Cow.
Conditions cash. Articles to be removed day of sale.
The unexpired lease of HOUSE to the 1st June, 1866.
The whole can be treated for at private sale previous to day of sale. Nov 8

**MOLASSES.**

**LAYER RAISINS.**
**RACE GINGER, ALLSPICE.**
**CLOVES and NUTMEGS.**
Cans FRUIT—Peaches and Pears.
Cans LOBSTERS, one and two pounds.
Castile and Colgate's Pale and Brown SOAPS.
ALSO,
Cases fine Old Sherry, Port and Madeira WINES.
STAR GIN—a superior article.
**ST. DOMINGO BITTERS,** the celebrated tonic. Just received and for sale by
**SPECK & POLLOCK,**
Plain street, 2d door from Assembly.
Nov 5

**G. DIERCKS,**

**Watchmaker and Jeweller,**

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to repair
**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**
Of every description, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Apply at his residence—up-stairs—Assembly street, West side, one door from Pendleton street.

All orders left at the store of MELVIN M. COHEN will receive the promptest attention. Nov 5 1mo

**T. W. Radcliffe,**

AT THE
**SIGN OF THE DRUM,**



(Formerly at the Corner of Richardson and Plain Streets; now at the Corner of Pendleton and Assembly streets—his dwelling.)

OFFERS every article in his line, viz:
**WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, CARTRIDGES** for Smith's and Wesson's Pistols; KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS; Spectacles—to suit all ages; Gold Pens—the best assortment ever brought to this place; Fishing Tackle, new and fresh—selected by myself; Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Walking Canes and everything usually kept in our line of business.

I will also receive from abroad every article of MERCHANDIZE that may be consigned to me, for which I will make monthly or quarterly returns—soliciting a share of patronage.
**Watches and Clocks** carefully repaired by experienced workmen. Jewelry repaired. Rings made to order. Engraving neatly executed.

The highest rates paid for old Gold and Silver, and all of the above goods named will be sold at the lowest prices. Nov 5

**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.**

P. B. GLASS has established, in connection with the Book and Stationery business, a general COMMISSION AGENCY for the purchase and sale of Merchandise of every description, Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate, &c.
Careful attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Office, at present, on Plain street, near Nickerson's Hotel. Nov 1