

The Charleston Daily News.

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOLUME III...NO. 384 J

TELEGRAPHIC.

By Atlantic Telegraph.
The condition of the Empress CAROLINA is unchanged. MAXIMILIAN telegraphed his approval of the course taken by her physicians at Miramir, but says nothing of any intention on his part to leave Mexico.

ALEXANDRIA, October 25.—News has been received from the lower Greek States that a great battle took place in Candia on the 15th instant, between the Christians, 20,000 strong, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces, 30,000 strong. The latter are said to have been repulsed, and ISMAEL PASHA wounded.

The Elections.
BOZON, November 7.—The Republicans have elected ten Congressmen, which is a full delegation. Two colored men are elected to the Legislature, one in Charleston and one in Boston. Later and fuller returns do not alter the result as indicated in last night's dispatches.

St. Louis, November 7.—Gen. PRYOR is elected to Congress, in the First District, in place of HOBAN, the present member, which is a Republican gain. B. F. LOAN has been re-elected to Congress in the Seventh District.

Wilmington, Del., November 7.—The returns indicate heavy Republican losses. SANBURY is evidently elected Governor, and NICHOLSON to Congress.

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—In the 1st Congressional District, PALM, Republican, has 3000 majority over BROWN, Democrat. In the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Districts, Republicans are elected to Congress. In the 4th District, ELDREDGE, Democrat, has 3000 majority.

Baltimore, November 7.—Returns from the Western counties, comprising the 4th Congressional District, indicate the re-election of FRANK THOMAS by 2000 majority.

Washington, November 7.—The National Intelligencer has a Baltimore special, saying that the Conservatives to-day, notwithstanding all adverse circumstances, achieved a great success. The majority in the city is estimated at 1200. Both Conservative members of Congress are elected, and the entire Legislative ticket. The returns from the various counties are in favor of the Conservatives.

Wisconsin, November 7.—The Republicans have increased majorities throughout the State.

New York, November 7.—Competent judges place the Republican majority in this State at 5000. The Tribune claims more. The Republicans had three Congressmen in the inland counties, THOMAS, DARLING and HUNTER, but gained three in the river counties, viz.: VAN WYCK, in place of WILSON, in the Eleventh District; ROSS, in place of RADFORD, in the Tenth, and GOSWELL, in the place of ADAMS, in the Thirteenth. The Republican majority in this State is variously estimated at from 5000 to 15,000. Illinois has 30,000 Republican majority, Wisconsin 18,000, and Massachusetts 70,000. In New Jersey the Congressional Delegation stands four Republicans and one Democrat. STROVAUS was elected in the Third District. In Delaware a Democratic Governor and Democratic Congressmen are elected by 1000 majority, which is a gain of 500.

Further from the Elections.
NEW YORK, November 7.—FENTON's majority will probably reach 13,000. The Congressional representation will stand the same as in the present Congress.

Returns from Illinois indicate that the State has certainly gone Republican by upwards of 40,000 majority. The Republicans have carried every State that elected yesterday with increased majorities, except Maryland and Delaware, which will show considerable Conservative gains.

The Fenian Trials.
TORONTO, November 7.—The Fenian trials have been postponed until to-morrow on account of the absence of witnesses to attend the elections in the States. Col. LYON and Father McMANON, under sentence of death, have determined to make an appeal for a new trial.

Consecration in New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Bishop WILMERS has consecrated Bishop of Louisiana to-day in Christ Church.

Public Debt.
WASHINGTON, November 7.—The statement of the public debt for this month, compared with that of the 1st ult., shows that during the month of October the debt has been decreased to \$2,292,693,595.

The Mexican Legation.
WASHINGTON, November 7.—EDWARD E. PLUMB received his commission to-day as Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

New York Market.
NOON DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, November 7.—Flour dull. Wheat 30 to lower. Corn 34 1/2 better. Gold 47 1/2. Sterling 91. Cotton dull. Coupons of '81 114, of '82 110, of '83 117, of '84 117, New 110, 110, 110, 100. Treasuries 108. Series 110.

Evening Dispatch.
Gold 47. Coupons of '82 110, of '83 new issue 110, of '84 107 1/2. Treasuries, third series 108. Cotton dull at 33 1/2 for Uplands. Flour dull. Wheat 12 to lower. Pork heavy at 82 1/2. Lard quiet and firm. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Naval Stores dull. Turpentine 70 1/2. Rosin 35 1/2 to 36.

Mobile Market.
MOBILE, November 7.—Cotton.—Sales to-day 800 bales; Middlings 33. Market rather easier. Prices unchanged.

The Recorder's Court.
Messrs. Editors:—An article over the signature of "Economy," in your issue of the 5th inst., calls the attention of our City Fathers to the existence of the Recorder's Court, suggesting the abolition of the same, and transferring the business to the District Court. "Economy" rates the Judge's salary at \$2000 per annum. In this there is a mistake. The salary is only \$1000. This office, at present, may be considered a sinecure, and this amount saved to the Treasury will be sufficient to afford us an additional forty gas lights, which are much needed in several locations. At all events, if not for additional gas, it could be appropriated to other city necessities. These are times not only for economy but

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A DAY AMID THE RUINS.

(CONCLUDED.)

It is no difficult undertaking to visit and observe the ruins of Charleston in one day, but to write a readable description of even the principal ones in a space suitable for a morning's paper, is quite another matter. In the desire to save room one omits intentionally much matter that might be interesting, and in so doing is apt to forget to insert some facts which are essential to the completeness of the narrative. For this reason the last few paragraphs of our first article were not written to our satisfaction, and we now beg our readers to retrace their imaginary course for a square or so, in order that their ebriety may expatriate at somewhat more length on

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.
It was here that in December, 1860, was held the Convention of the People of South Carolina that decided the famous Ordinance of Secession. We shall never forget the scene when we first heard it announced that South Carolina was an independent State. The First Rifle Regiment was being paraded on the Schutzen Platz by its lauded commander, J. J. PERRIN, who was afterwards a Confederate Brigadier, and fell at Falling Waters. Colonel PERRIN formed his men in a hollow square and read them the ordinance, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Few of the men had any just comprehension of the result of the act for which they were hurrying, but their colonel did, for in a speech which he made to them on assuming command of the regiment a short time before, he had said that he wanted none but fighting men; that it was a mistake to suppose that the North would allow peaceable secession; that the war which was about to be inaugurated would extend from Virginia to Missouri, and would be of a magnitude to give every true patriot a place in the picture. The men had hurried to that also, and some had cried out that that was just what they wanted, but in honest truth there were precious few of them; according to the best of our recollection, who did not think that the Colonel was talking a great deal of nonsense.

But we are wandering far away from St. Andrew's Hall, which in its origin had nothing to do with the politics of this country, but was built by the St. Andrew's Society, an association of Scotch gentlemen and their descendants, who were distinguished by social interchange of thought and feeling, and by deeds of charity, to keep alive the memory and love of their fatherland.

It is one of the oldest and most respectable societies in the State, and despite the loss of their hall, and the other calamities of the war, the surviving members still continue to fulfill the noble purposes of the organization.

The portion of the Burnt District next in interest lies along Meeting street, between Queen and Market streets. Its interest, however, lies rather in the things that have been than in those that are—the only ruin of any size in the neighborhood being that of the

CIRCULAR CHURCH.
This is, perhaps, the most picturesque in the city. The lofty columns of its portico, and its circular walls that once supported a magnificent dome, resemble, in their decay, the Pantheon of Rome, while the vacant arches of the windows, while they diminish the resemblance, increase the actual beauty of the ruin. As in the case of St. Finbar's Cathedral, a commodious chapel in the rear shows that this is not the permanent ruin worked by time, but the effect of an accident that the spirit of the century will soon efface, and that we may expect hereafter to see a new church, more striking and more beautiful than the one that was destroyed. In this case the chapel has been erected from the material of the old church, which we regard as another evidence that the ruin is at some future day to be replaced by an entirely new building.

Next to the Circular Church on the south are the foundations of four walls, enclosing a large oblong space, which are all that now remain of

INSTITUTE HALL.
In our boyish days the industrial fairs, for which it was built, were its greatest features; but the floral fair for the benefit of the Calhoun Monument Association, which was held there, was a magnificent success, and the most beautiful thing of the kind that we ever saw. College commencements, Ethiopian minstrels, concerts, panoramas, jugglers' exhibitions, and public meetings of various kinds, are among the scenes conjured up by memory as having transpired in that hall; but the impressions which they created were indistinct, uncertain and vanishing, like those made by dissolving views. There are two scenes, however, of later life, belonging to the Institute Hall, that stand before our mind's eye in bold relief. The first is a session of the Democratic Convention of 1860. It was an assemblage of marked men, and many of the faces, especially those of South Carolinians, were familiar to us; but there were three or four figures that struck us at the time as distinguished from the rest, and which, we think, we would know again wherever we saw them. These were CALLED CURTIS, of Massachusetts, President of the Convention, whose commanding figure, stern face and calm demeanor, were the personification of dignity; BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, from the same State, whom we remember as being bald on the crown of his head, fat and puffy, but ill-shaped, and having thick sensual features; CLARK, of Missouri, thin and somewhat effeminate; and GWINN, then or afterwards Senator from California, both athletic representative Western men, and a very large man with tremendously long hair and beard, who was pointed out to us as Col. CHAS. MAY, the cavalry officer who distinguished himself in the Mexican war. These, with some dozen or more others, were all on the floor at once, trying to get the ear of the Convention, when the hammer of the Speaker and his calm, clear voice, "The member from Missouri has the floor!" at once restored order and brought the rest of the crowd to their seats. The other scene which we allude to was the signing of the Ordinance of Secession. This has been so often described that we will only mention the intense enthusiasm which seemed to be felt by every individual of the vast concourse of spectators. Old men and boys, fashionably dressed ladies and blushing school girls, the minister with his white cravat, and the citizen soldier in his gaudy uniform, all with one consent, applauded with heart, soul, hands, feet, hats and handkerchiefs, as one by one each member of the Convention performed the solemn act of putting his hand to the deed of revolution. Just around the corner from the Circular Church, on the north side of Cumberland street, once stood

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
It was a large church, with a chapel underneath for the use of the colored people. It had no steeple or portico, and very much resembled Trinity Church in New York. It was one of the best

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attended churches in the city, having a large congregation of both blacks and whites, and having been presided over at different times by some of the most eloquent, Methodist divines in the State. Returning to Meeting street, a walk of half a square will bring you to the site of the

THEATRE.
Until recently the steps stood to mark the spot, but about a fortnight ago they were taken away, and a high board fence was erected, which, covered with the huge illustrated posters of DAN CASTLE'S Circus, now hides the site of the Theatre. We went occasionally to see plays in our early youth, and even now we can call to mind the broad grin of Manager STOKES when he had just done his funniest in some comic part, and the sweet smile of his little wife when she had donned the pantaloons to become the page of a queen. The greatest sensation that we ever saw in the Theatre was occasioned by Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNA, not on account of her acting, though that was generally acknowledged to be good, but rather on account of her having married Dr. HAYNA, a member of one of the best families of Charleston. The best actress we ever saw perform on its boards was Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWAT, whom we saw in the leading characters of the "Gambler" and "Romeo and Juliet." The very best acting that we ever witnessed there was by EDWIN BOON the younger, as "Richard III." and the heartiest laugh we ever had was at GEORGE MASSIE, as Mr. "Tooloo." The worst acting we cannot pretend to recollect, for for it was, alas! too common. But we regret sincerely that the Charleston Theatre, with its brilliant stars and its dull stock companies, is no more, and we regret still more deeply that there seems at present no chance of another taking its place.

CONCLUSION.
Here ended our Day Amid the Ruins, and we have done with that gloomy subject for the present. There are, doubtless, other ruins worthy of mention, and many things that might have been said about those which we have mentioned that we have left unsaid; but we are not writing a book on the subject of the ruins, but only a transient article to while away a passing hour, and we beg all parties to judge us by what we have done, and what we intended to do, and not by our shortcomings of what we might have done if we had been as wise as SOLOMON, as learned as BAACON, and as smart as one of HAZEN'S artists.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.—The National Intelligencer says: "To show what cause of alarm the Southern people have from the supremacy of the Radical party, it is sufficient to refer to the alarming threats put forth by that party, or by some prominent influences in it—threats as follows:

1. Disfranchisement of the rebel whites.
2. Putting all power in the hands of the blacks and a few loyal whites.
3. Organizing and arming the colored people.
4. Keeping up bodies of loyal troops at the expense of particular localities; as proposed by Southern loyalists in their addresses.
5. Condemnation more or less extensive. Gen. Butler told the soldiers they could start from Arlington and go South, confiscating.
6. Hanging the principal rebels.
7. Ignoring the existing State organizations, and appointing Military Governors.
8. Annulling the pardons granted by the President.
9. Exclusion of every person South who had ever taken an oath to support the Constitution, whether compromised by the rebellion or not, from all offices, civil, military or naval."

We learn by a Washington special to the St. Louis Republic, that while the Administration heartily endorses Gen. SHERIDAN'S letter, recognizing the JUAREZ Government in Mexico, and has not called him to Washington because he wrote it, there is, nevertheless, an objection in the diplomatic quarters to MAXIMILIAN'S being referred to as a buccaner. The New York Times' Washington special says the Administration does not entirely approve of the vigorous language of Gen. SHERIDAN'S order, so far as it applies to MAXIMILIAN and his French relations. Thus far all the intercourse with France on this subject has been of the most amiable nature. There is no intention now to desire to interrupt that at present. Everything promises to be accomplished without any bad feeling whatever, unless it be on the part of those bandits whom Gen. SHERIDAN very properly calls buccaners.

The beginning of the new year will witness the inauguration of unbroken steam communication around the globe, to be thenceforth prosecuted regularly. The steamship *Henry Clay* will sail on the 11th of December for the Isthmus; will connect there with the *Golden City* for San Francisco; and from San Francisco, on the first day of January, the steamship *Colorado* will sail for Yokohama, in Japan, and Hong Kong, in China. If, arrived at the latter port, the passenger still wishes to journey westward, he can proceed by the boats of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Bombay, and onward through the Red Sea to the Isthmus of Suez, which, crossed by rail, conducts to the British line of Mediterranean steamers, touching at Malta and Gibraltar, and arrive in England, where he can take passage.

We learn that the Georgia Railroad Company has decided on a dividend of three-and-a-half per cent. payable on November 15th. This is a good indication of the successful management of President KIRK and Superintendent COLE. The bonds of this road sell at par, which is the case with no other Southern road that we know of. Our planting friends should think twice before sacrificing their stock at its present price.

Gen. D. H. HILL, in a late number of "The Land We Love," says:

We had two particular friends in the old United States Army; the one born north of the Susquehanna, the other south of it. Both adhered to the United States Government. The Northern man took the field and fought us obstinately; the Southern man fought us as a teacher. After the war we wrote to the latter a brief business letter, which he refused to answer. The former, learning that we had fallen into the hands of the "Blessed Bureau" and other benevolent institutions, sent us a kind invitation to bring the wife and little boys to spend the summer months with him. It is easy in this case to answer the question, "which now of these two, do you think that your neighbor unto him which fell among thieves?"

The Quinman Banner mentions an affair which took place in that town on Tuesday last, in which Mr. William Wade shot Mr. J. A. Hardee in the thigh and cut Mr. Lyman Hall in the left breast. The wounds of both parties are severe, but not considered dangerous. Mr. Wade escaped with sundry thumps and bruises.

The Georgia Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the past six months.

The Augusta Press reports the river as standing four feet eleven inches at the bridge, and no boats up from Savannah.

Ben Butler in the Charleston Convention.
ALEXANDER F. PRATT, who in 1860 was a prominent Douglas Democrat in Wisconsin, says that BUTLER, though instructed to vote for the nomination of DOUGLAS at Charleston, voted persistently for JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"At that time," continues Mr. Pratt, "Secession was openly advocated, and was as plain to us in the distance as it is now to all in the background. Six or eight well drilled and well armed and equipped companies were then daily parading the streets of that city. Only one by one were our Northern delegates led into the private rooms of St. Andrew's Hall by Butler and others, when they were met by such men as SHIELD, MASON and others, who had their millions in gold to purchase the nomination of a Southern man. How much Butler received we neither know nor care; but, as we said before, the last speech we ever heard from Butler, and it probably will remain the last, unless we may have the good fortune to hear him speak from the gallows at a public meeting held one evening here and the Southern delegates had seceded from our convention. We obtained admittance that evening, through a friend from Alabama, and for nearly an hour listened to a speech from Butler upon secession."

"In this speech Butler assured them that we, the Douglas Democrats, were 'freedom's,' 'true and pure' Democracy of the North; that in case of a collision of arms between the North and South, that the genuine Democracy would be found defending the rights of the South; and when they lifted upon Fort Sumter, they had as much faith in the belief that Butler was as they had in their powder's igniting when they applied the fire to it."

And now the faithless and infamous wretch would hang those who relied on him and his allies at the North to make secession peaceful.

The Mechanic Interests in Tennessee.
The following in reference to the mechanical interests of Tennessee, we take from the Nashville Union and American:

At the last session of our Legislature a charter was granted to the "Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Nashville," in the capital of \$300,000, in amount \$100 each. Since then a large portion of the stock has been taken, and the company organization is nearly completed. Its business is to manufacture pig iron, stoves, hollow-ware, and general foundry and machine work. It has already acquired the valuable property known as the College Hill Foundry, and also the well known "Worley Furnace," in Dick's corner, forty-seven miles from Nashville, on the Nashville and North-western Railroad. The latter property has four thousand acres of cleared timbered land, white and black oak. The ore banks are but three hundred yards from the furnace, the ore being brown hematite, and from appearances, inexhaustible.

This company will be ready to go into full operation in a few weeks, and will employ four or five hundred men. It will draw all their supplies from this city, causing a circulation of from seven to ten thousand dollars per week.

The company will be able to transport pig iron from the furnace to this city at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton. Its advantages in the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware are so great, and so well adapted to be purchased here on more favorable terms than in Cincinnati or elsewhere. This trade alone amounts in this city to not less than \$200,000 per annum—which exemplifies the importance of the enterprise in this city and surrounding country.

Cotton Manufacture in the South.
In many sections of the Southern country, the subject of manufacturing our great staple is attracting the attention of enterprising men. We trust the interest in regard to it will increase, and that before a great while the whirl of the spindle may be heard on every hand.

A correspondent of the Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion thus speaks of the steps which the capitalists of Central Mississippi are taking to build cotton factories in their portion of the State. These, with the cotton factories at Carrollton, Jackson, Vesson, Meridian and Woodville, will give Mississippi a pretty good start in the way of manufacturing its own raw staple. The correspondent, writing from Louisville, Winston county, Mississippi, says:

The capitalists of this county, like others throughout the South, are turning their attention to manufacturing at home our great staple, instead of sending it north to be manufactured by the most enterprising and our own raw to be at the most fabulous prices. Several planters of the neighborhood of New Prospect, in this county, are concerned in the new company, which is making steps to rebuild the Penitentiary (Mississippi) Mills, burned during the war; while Colonel John W. Perkins, of Portlandville (formerly Buckhorn), in this county, is now actively engaged in building the "Portlandville Cotton Factory," which will be a mill of seven hundred and fifty spindles—working some fifty hands. The buildings are all up, and amply sufficient for three times the amount of machinery already procured, and three times the present number of hands. The location is one of the finest in the State, on the Macon and Louisville road, twelve and a half miles from Louisville, where Col. Perkins is very desirous of procuring a partner with \$30,000 or \$10,000 cash capital. It is a fine opening for a good investment. His present postoffice is in Marshallville, Mississippi.

Louisiana News.
The Harrisonburg News Era says little cotton has been shipped since as yet, because there are few bales to ship, and the farmers are trying to get the very last load before they stop to do anything else. The weather for a short time past, has been favorable for picking, and as it is a difficult matter to get the freedom to work steadily, it is good policy to gather in what little has been made before the other work is done, though we have no doubt our merchants are anxious to see the bales coming in.

A hurricane can do fearful things on land as well as on sea. The Monroe Telegraph of the 23th inst. describes one which lately occurred in North Louisiana, passing the Sunday previous over a portion of Jackson and Union parishes:

The storm seems to have had no particular course, but about in an easterly direction, it struck the hurricane that usually visit this region. Its destructive force seems not to have been diminished but augmented by its peculiarity. The first intelligence we had of its destructive appearance was from Mr. Herndon, the telegraphic operator at this place, who informed us that he had word that three miles of the line, west of this, had been blown down. We next heard that that portion of the Claiborne Road submerged in these three miles was impassable, not only for vehicles, but also for horsemen; that the trees were not torn up by roots, but were snapped abruptly off by the storm's fit maddest fury; gins and screws, residences, houses, etc., had been blown down; one negro killed, and several other casualties reported. Yesterday we met Mr. John Neilson, of Jackson, who passed near the scene of the hurricane, as near as any open road would allow. He represents the scene of the disaster as frightful. Mr. John Woodard, with a neighbor and his neighbor's little daughter, were just driving up to Douglas when the storm was observed coming on. On quickening his horse he barely had time to reach a house with the little girl, when the storm, coming to the assistance of his companion, who was in the work in the house, seized the buggy and blew it off, over and over like a hat, leaving it a complete wreck. Logs that lay laid covered up by dirt in the fields were rudely torn from their beds and made to roll along the surface of the earth as a lad would trundle his hoop. Mr. Washington Pipes had his house blown down and some of his family injured.

A carriage house was blown down and a buggy

that stood in it hoisted twenty feet and deposited on the top of the trunk of a tree which had been broken off twenty feet above the ground. Mr. John Stout's cotton pen, containing 7000 pounds of seed cotton, was upset by the wind, and the contents, the fruits of a year's hard labor, in a few minutes scattered through the trees and over the woods and fields in every direction. Mr. Vining's cotton pen and the pens of several other citizens were served in a manner similarly disheartening.

The particulars given above relate mostly to a portion of the hurricane's path, a few miles in length, probably some five or six. We sympathize deeply with the sufferers, and shall be prepared to hear that their more fortunate neighbors have contributed from their stores to supply some of the wants caused by this sorrowful disaster.

The Monroe Intelligencer, of the 24th, says: "On Sunday we were visited by one of the severest rain storms which has occurred for a long time. During the evening the clouds dispersed, and a sharp north wind blew which continued through the night, and on Monday morning the thermometer fell to nearly freezing point, which continued through the morning, with the most beautiful weather we ever saw. Many persons have been frost for the last two days; none freeze earlier than we, but our eyes have failed. Winter is later setting in than usual, and we predict a mild one. Four years ago to-day was the coldest day of the winter; we had ice of a sufficient strength for skating, and this season we have not even had frost."

It also says of "Star money" that it knows of persons buying it in New Orleans at heavy discount, and bringing it here to circulate through the country at par; this is wrong.

The La Crosse Democrat does not believe that JOHN WILKES BOOTH is dead. It says: "The papers are now having much to say about Booth, whether he be dead or not. John Wilkes Booth was alive on the 18th day of July, 1866. The man who was killed was not Booth, but another person, murdered in order to obtain the reward offered for his capture. Time will unravel the ball of mystery now connected with this affair, and show up the beauties of Stanton's detective system. Again we repeat, earnestly and certainly, that John Wilkes Booth never was taken to Washington, either wounded or dead, and that he was alive in July of this year."

Geo. A. BARBER, of Detroit, Michigan, challenges any printer in the world to a trial of speed in composition during ten hours, or for six days of ten hours each, for \$2000 to \$3000 each—solid straight matter—the match to come off three months after the acceptance of the challenge.

But the Bayou Sara Ledger claims to have a printer who can beat Mr. Barber, and we have no doubt of it whatever. If what the Ledger says of its printer is true, this, however, we are somewhat disposed to question; but in order that his capacity as a printer may be more fully advertised, we copy the Ledger's account of his extraordinary proficiency:

"For the information of Mr. Barber, as well as the public, we would state that our devil (so-called) says of what the Ledger says of its printer is true. This, however, we are somewhat disposed to question; but in order that his capacity as a printer may be more fully advertised, we copy the Ledger's account of his extraordinary proficiency:

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CELESTIAL.
DIED, at Rockville, Md., August, after a brief illness, in the 23rd year of her age, CARRIE HENDERSON BENTZ. Young and beautiful, her presence never failed to communicate pleasure to the hearts of all who saw her; yet there were few who could see her face and not feel a pang foreboding of her early death. Affectionate in disposition, rendering a cheerful and willing obedience to every command; gentle and sensitive, she endeavored to do all around her, but particularly to those loving ones who looked upon her as the light and ornament of their earthly home. Bearing her many trials with patience and fortitude, young as she was, her life was a bright example of Christianity and piety, assuring those who knew her best that her soul was a devoted follower of him who had said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Death had no terrors for her. Reluctant to leave those she loved, most on earth, she yet rejoiced that she would be united to those who loved her, and that she would be able to see her father and mother in the Kingdom of Heaven. Death had no terrors for her. She was taken away in the morning of her youth and beauty to bloom forever in the Paradise of God.

Swift went thy way, sweet spirit, to the skies;
The land thou sokest, fair before thee lies.
We hast thou borne the cross; here lay it down,
Stretch forth thy hand, there to receive thy crown.
September 11th, 1866.

THE VULCANITE BASE,

HARD RUBBER.

HAVING ALMOST ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED ALL OTHER METHODS for the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am prepared to do work for the public by this process, as well as by any other method known to the profession.

To those requiring Artificial Teeth, the VULCANITE BASE offers the following great recommendations, viz:

STRENGTH,
LIGHTNESS,
ADAPTABILITY,
CLEANLINESS.

The thinness for the extraction of small teeth, or roots of teeth, as are still retained prior to the insertion of Artificial Teeth, deterring as it does so many, I would here state that I will extract all such teeth FREE of COERCE AND PAIN by the Narcotic Spray process, the efficacy of which I have the assertion of any number of patients for whom I have operated with it; besides inserting new sets of Artificial Teeth at as moderate rates as they can be had of any operator in the city.

THEODORE F. CHUPPIN, Dentist,
Office No. 276 King-street, opposite Hazel.
mthmo

CANARIES,

JUST RECEIVED FROM CHAS. REMOUE & BRO., Importers and Dealers of Birds and Animals,
FIVE HUNDRED GERMAN CANARIES,
TOGETHER WITH A LOT OF GOLDFINCHES, BULLFINCHES, PARROTS, &c.

FANCY CAGES.

Bird Fansies please call early, as they will remain but a short time in the City.
Apply at NO. 60 MEETING STREET, November 7. 8. NEXT MILES HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN T. MARSHALL, DECEASED.—FINAL NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late JOHN T. MARSHALL, deceased, will present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to B. MCALL, at No. 61 Broad street. BUTH MARSHALL, Executor.

RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE MEMBERS OF the several Churches in this City, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend a BAPTIST OF THE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, which will take place in the river near Daniel's Island, on next Sunday, the 11th instant. There will be a steambot dispatched to convey all persons over and back in good time, leaving Yennings' Wharf, at the end of Calhoun-street, as follows:—First boat at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely; second boat at 9, and third and last boat at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRANCIS—Grown persons, 50 cents; for good returns; Children, 30 cents to go and return. There will be a general collection taken up at the same time for the benefit of the Calvary Baptist Church of this city. Done by order of the Calvary Baptist Church. REV. C. SMALLS, Pastor. T. A. DAVIS, C. Clerk.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE BRITISH bank B. F. SHAW, J. M. CASH Master, must be presented at our Office at or before 11 o'clock Monday, on Friday, 9th inst., or they will be dobarred payment. J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Consignees.

ESTIMATES FOR REPAIRS WANTED.—Sealed Estimates for repairing the Spanish brig JOVYN JOSE, of Bilbao, FRAUDA, Master, according to the recommendation of Fort Wardens's Survey (which can be seen at this office), will be received at the Spanish Consulate, No. 48 Broad-street, until 12 o'clock on Friday, 9th instant, at which time they will be opened. The repairs are to be done with dispatch, and the materials used to be to the satisfaction of the Captain. The party whose proposals will be accepted must be prepared to give a bond for one-fourth of amount of his estimate, conditioned for the faithful execution of the work, the same to be forfeited in favor of the vessel in case of non-compliance, and cancelled when the survey of the Fort Wardens will declare the vessel in a fit and seaworthy condition. Estimates will be received either for the whole repair, or for the Hull, Mast and Spars, and Rigging and Sails, separately. F. J. ENARD, Consignee.

ST. PHILIP'S STREET SCHOOL.—AN ELECTION FOR TEACHERS of the St. Philip's Street School will be held on the 18th inst. All applications must be left with the undersigned at the Normal School, on or before the 10th inst. By order of the Board. E. MONTAGUE GRIMME, (Secretary C. F. Schools.

ESTIMATES FOR REPAIRS WANTED.—Se