## TELEGRAPHIC.

South Carolina Legislature.

SPECIAL TO THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMNIA. December 6 .- The House to-day oc mied four hours in a general discussion on the favorable Report of the Committee on Mr. AGENEE'S Bil on European Immigration. It l be resumed to-morrow at one o'clock. The nds of the Bill are very sanguine.

an election was held to-day for Solicitor of the llots, no candidate having a majority of votes. Mesers, T. D. WAGNER and G. W. WILLIAMS

ere appointed the proxies of the State for the raw and Coalfields Railroad. The Charleston Wharf Building Company

In the Senate the Report of the Judiciary Com ittee on the Bill for the relief of the Banks from iability by reason of the suspension of specie payments, was favorable.

There was some discussion on the Bill to pretect the property of married women from the debts of heir husbands, and to secure them separate

SOUTHAMPTON, December 5—Evening.—The samship Saxonia, from New York for this port,

onnon, December 5.—Assistant Secretary of Navy, Fox, is visiting the British Navy Yards, is received everywhere with a great deal of resy, and afforded every reasonable facility to

than the present.

December 5.—The ex-King of Han-advice cf the English Government, I the officers from their oath of alle-

LT. December 6. Dispatches received and easte that the insurgents had as convents, and that 2000 Turks had LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

NN, December 6—Noon.—Eries, 472; Illi-; Five-twenties, 702; Consols, 884. roon, December 6—Noon.—Cotton mar-te active. Sales will reach 13,000 bales. g Uplands 14d.

oot, December 5—Evening,—Mixed Corn 339s. 6d. Tallow dull and irregular. Pe-nominal at 1s. 6d. for refined. Cotten s steady. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Mid-

er from Liverpool, which was found to con-fify new rifles with bayonets attached, bullet-is, etc. A man named Tracy, in the employ firm to whom the case had been addressed,

naval authorities at Queenstown seized a len schooner from Cardiff, on suspicion that erro concealed among her cargo. She was ed, but no arms found.

considerable attention. A man, supposed to be an American Fenian agent, was arrested in Dublin on the 23d, immediately after cashing an American of the for £950 on the Hibernian Bank.

the 23d, immediately after cashing an American ir ft for £950 on the Hibernian Bank.

The Dublin police are all armed with six-chamered revolers.

Mr. Courses Buxton, M. P., having published two scandalous letters addressed to him by Lieumant Brand, who presided over the Jamaica courts-martial—denouncing him (Buxton) for his strictness in his proceedings in Jamaica, the Admiralty ordered copies of the letters to be sent to Commodore McClintock, in Jamaica, with instructions that if Lieutenant Brand is unable to deny the authenticity of the letters, he is to be suspended and sent to England, as having been guilty of conduct inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Earl Russell is among the distinguished English diplomats at present in Italy. He is shortly expected at Florence.

It is reported that a meeting of the North German Parliament has been fixed for February 1, and that the Governments allied with Prussian have been notified of the fact.

A Bill has been introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies regulating the Austrian and Prussian frontier.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette stays that the vessels which sail next month to bring troops are twelve steam transports, and eight

stys that the vessels which sail next month to thing troops are twelve steam transports, and eight frigates turned into temporary transports.

The Lo.don Times has no doubt that Maximilian has abdicated. It looks forward to the intervention of the Washington Government as the next step. It says that intervention will be popular instead of unpopular, and cheep instead of cosily, that they will hurt its enemies, and thus render civilization rescribes are menes, and thus render civilization rescribes.

as friends, that they will burt its enemies, and thus render civilization possible, and transform that community into a civilized state. They will have this advantage, too, that they will seem less like invaders than their predecessors, and that they will proserve the name and form of the Mexican Republic, and probably leave the native Mexicans as the ostensible rulers.

In Liverpool, on the 24th ult., the Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending Friday at 65,000 bales. The market had been firm and generally unchanged. Of the above sales speculators took 7000 bales, and exporters 15,000 bales. The sales on the day before reached 15,000 bales. The market closed with an upward tendency. Speculators and exporters took 6000 bales of yesterday's sales.

The following are the quotations: Orleans Fair, 1644.

The following are the quotations: Orleans Fair, 16dd.; Middling, 16dd.; Mobile Fair, 15dd.; Middling, 14dd.; Uplands Fair, 15dd.; Middling, 14dd. The stock of Cotton in port is ascertained to be 47,500 bales, of which 188,000 are American. The drives from Manchester are unfavorable, the Tranket there for goods and yarns being very dull

and nominal.

Bichardson, Spence & Co., and the usual authorities, quote Flour quiet and steady. Wheat buoyant at 13s. 3d. @15s. 9d. per cental, Winter Red Estern and Couthern Corn had advanced one willing, and was still tending upward. Mixed

Festern & Der quarter.
Figland, Athya & Co., and others, quote Beef serier. Pork fist. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard call and declined 6d. Butter firm. Tallow quiet.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The House Select committee to inquire into the New Orleans riots, and the murder of three Union soldiers in South

Carolina, will leave here next week for the scene of their investigations.

Congress will undoubtedly-pass the Bill providing that every Congress shall commence in December. The object is openly declared by the Radicals to be to have in effect a permanent Congress. There is to be no recess, but an adjournment over. In such case, according to this programme, there would be no recess, during which the President could make appointments requiring the confirmation of the Senate. According to the present law, no removal can be made during a session until the successor of the incumbent shall be confirmed.

Washington, December 7-1 o'clock A. M .- The to see the people of Mexico relieved from all for-eign intervention, to the end that they may re-sume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing republican government, or such other form of government as, being left in the enjoy-ment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt, in the exercise of their own free will, by their own act, without dictation from any foreign country, and of course without any dictation from the United States.

he United States.

He must enter into no stipulation with the rench commanders, or with Maximilian, or any ther party, which shall have a tendency to country.

might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States, without interfering with the jurisdictions of Mexico or violating the laws of neutrality, which would be useful in favoring the restoration of law, order, and republican government in that country.

Campbell is instructed to refer any important propositions on the subject of the reorganization and restoration of the republican government in Mexico that may arise, to the State Department, for the information of the President.

was tried for forgary, to ten years in the case with deep concern by the formula of the formula

the telegraph or mail may reasonably bring us a satisfactory resolution from the Emperor in reply to this note.

to this note.

You will assure the French Government that the United States, while they seek the relief of Mexico, desire nothing more earnestly than to preserve peace and friendship with France. Nor does the President allow himself to doubt that does the President allow himself to doubt that what has been determined in France, most inauspiciously, as we think, has been decided upon inadvertently, without full reflection upon the embarrassment it must produce here, and without any design to retain the French expeditionary forces in Mexico beyond the full period of eighteen months, originally stipulated for the complete expectation. vacuation.

# Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—IN THE SENATE, Mr. Trumbull reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee on the Bill of the House to repeal the amnesty power of the President, and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Hendrix objected,

day.
On motion of Mr. Pike, a select committee of three was ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of three U. S. soldiers in South Carolina in October, 1865, and of the reprieve and subsequent pardon of those convicted thereof.

Mr. Dawes introduced a Bill to fix the election of members for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868, and the same day each alternate year thereafter. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

nate year thereafter. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

After an extended discussion on an amendment ordering the elections in all the States on the 22d of February next, and after providing in the first section that Congress shall meet on the 4th of March, the House, at 3 coloca, adjourned till Monday, when the Bill will again come up.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, a select committee of three was apported to proceed to New Orleans, and institute an inquiry into the riots there in July and Ament last.

against the murderers.
On motion of Mr. Banks, the Foreign Affairs Committee was instructed to inquire into the measures necessary to secure the recognition, by other nationalities, of the principle of our Natural-

meeting of Congress, came up on the special or-ker. Schenck explained and advocated it.

TORONTO, December 6.—The authorities having received information of an intended raid on the old jail previous to the 13th, for the purpose of attempting the rescute of the Fenian prisoners, extra precantions have been adopted, and no visitors are admitted unless well known to the authorities.

The Grand Trunk Railway Battalion of Volunteers, composed entirely of employees of that road.

teers, composed entirely of employees of that road, mustered for drill in full uniform last evening, and presented a fine appearance. They have recently been supplied with arms, etc., and drill regularly

morning, says that Seward's letter respecting the Fenian prisoners has excited deep anger in England, and that the President's Message will not allay this feeling.

The Bank of Montreal is about to withdraw its agency from Chicago.

## New York Money Market.

New York, December 6.—The Evening Post has the following: The drain of greenbacks to the South continues. The National Banks have been notified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that they are no longer required to pay a license tax on more than their chartered capital. The internal deliberation of green beginning the second of the tax on more than their chartered capital. The increasing dullness of general business awakens the most profound concern. This results from over-excitement, heavy taxes, and the apprehension of a speedy return to specie payments. Stock market dull and languid. Governments lower. Railroads feverish, with no disposition to buy. Loan market inactive and easy at 6@7. There is rather more produce paper offering, but there is a disposition to discriminate against any but the very best.

New York, December 6.—Gold 139j; Exchange 91@91; sight 104; hves, coupons '62, 1084; '64, 1064; '65, 1071; new, 1381; tens, 100; sevens, 1st series, 1054; second series, 1051; Missouri's of '65, 921. Money 6@7 and active. Loans exceptional at 6. Stocks dull and could control of the second series, 1051; Missouri's of '65, 921. Money 6@7 and active. Loans exceptional at 6. Stocks dull and could control of the second series of the second second series of the second second series of the second series of the second second series of the second seco

EVENING DISPATCH.

low 75; Old 85. Oats dull and decoming, use of saley—Spring \$1.10; Fall \$1.60. Whiskey—No sales. Mess Pork \$20.50. Lard dull; nothing doing. Hogs lower, \$5.25@6.10.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Sales 810 hogsheads of tobacco at full rates. Cotton, 31c. for Middling. Superfine Flour, \$9@10. Wheat, \$2.60.270. New corn in bulk, 55c.; old, 85@90c. Oats, 54. Hogs, targets.

1 opened at 76 and closed at 75c. Oats 40tc. Barley \$1.10@1.15. Mess Pork \$17.50; cash \$17.25@17.50. Lard 12c. Dressed hogs 5 to 20c. lower; sales at \$6.25@6.50. Receipts of Flour, 358 barrels; Wheat 26.581 bushels; Corn, 12,700 bushels; Oats, 8700 bushels; live hogs, 963. Shipments of Flour, 13,968 barrels; of Wheat, 14,491 bushels; Corn, 4562 bushels; Oats, 1500 bushels; hogs, 1292. MILWAUKIE, December 6.—Flour lower and active; Sales of Superfine Winter \$11@12.

# BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Gen. Sickles' Report. Gen. Sickles has make a long report to the War

Department, which concludes with the following

In conclusion, the following general observations are suggested by a review of the operations and the condition of affairs during the year in this de-

the amnesty power of the Fresh Hendrix objected, and it goes over.

Mr. Wade called up the bill of the last session, to regulate the selection of Grand and Petit Juries in the Territory of Utah, which was ordered to be printed with amendments.

Mr. Holland gave notice that on Monday he would call up the Bankrupt Bill.

It was ordered, on motion of Mr. Sumner, that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that be would call up, next week, a joint resolution of disband and prohibit militia organizations in the Tebel States, adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the Postoffice Committee was instructed in the postoffice Department the same jurisdiction and control over the various telegraph lines now in operations to the constructed, that is now in the control over the various telegraph lines now in operation of the territory by detachments garrisoning posts, embracing one or more counties, has restored order, afforded security in the more counties, has restored order, afforded security in the present and property, and encouraged the resumption of agricultural, industrial and commercial employments. For the necessary garrisons of the detachments required to make the post organization efficient throughout the department, three battalions of infantry and three squadrens of cavalry, with four companies of artillery for the fortical employments. Notwithstanding the gravity of some exceptional occurrences incident to the close of a long war, tranquility and order have been restored under martial law, contemporaneously with successive concessions of jurisdiction to civil authority, and the gradual reduction of the army to a peace establishment.

In certain localities disturbed by bands of outless many of them fugitives from justice in these

exercised over postoffices and postroads, and to laws, many of them fugitives from justice in these report by Bill or otherwise.

The Bill for the regulation and removals from office came up, and was postponed until next Monday. the peace of neighborhoods, the exercise of the power of arrest and punishment under martial law is the only reliable security for life and property. The civil authorities fail to suppress these organizations and punish the outrages committed. Magistrates, constables, jurors and witnesses, residing far from a garrison, are intimidated by threats of retaliation from enforcing the ordinary legal remedies against these bandits and guerillas.

The material prosperity of these States, injured almost irrevarably by the war, seems likely to be restored through emancipation. Although some time must elapse before their productions will be equal in quantity to the product before the war, the increased value of the staples raised will soon make up the equivalent. Capital, enterprise and

of February next, and after providing in the first section that Congress shall meet on the 4th of March, the House, at 3 c'cleck, adjourned till Monday, when the Bill will again come up.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, a select committee of these will be provided increased facilities for culture, manufacture and trade. Remarkable success had angust last.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the necessity of the House, and the counting of the electoral votes.

On motion of Mr. Kasson, the same committee.

was instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing martial law to be proclaimed in those counties in the rebel States where Union men had been murdered and the laws not enforced against the murderers.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the Forcign Affairs

There are good reasons for the belief that the formly encouraged, and the troops have always supported the civil authority in the execution of the laws and in the preservation of order whenever the employment of armed forces has been necessary and proper. The lawful enrolment of the militia has not been prevented; but while the would be incident to the operations of outside military organizations not under my command. I invite attention to the following extract from the militia law of South Carolina, passed December 21, 1865, and which does not differ essentially, I understand, from the legislation of adjacent

in the militia shall have power, when occasion shall require to assemble, arm and raise any number of men belonging to their respective corps; and, if need be, to give notice and call to their aid and, if need be, to give notice and call to their aid the officers and men of any adjacent corps to disperse, suppress, kill and destroy, take or subdue any pirate, see rover or other enemy, who shall in a nostile manner hurt, or attempt to hurt, any of the inhabitants of this State, or their persons or possessions, or any company of freedmen or others who shall be lurking in any suspected place where they may do mischief."

The employment of any armed force in the manner authorized by this statute would be sure to provoke serious collisions between the two races, and more especially until the distrist and alienation out of which such enactments have their or:

co-operation and concord. (Copy report to Adju-tant-General of the Army, 29th September, 1866,

tant-General of the Army, 29th September, 1886, appendix 16.)
The armed bands called "regulators" have no formal sanction from any authority, and are only countens aced by ill-disposed persons. These bands hire committed repeated acts of hostility against the United States forces, and many depredations and outrages upon the persons and property of peaceable citizens. The instructions and orders given in such cases have been to capture and punish such offenders summarily as guerillas, pursuant to General Order No. 90, War Department, May 11, 1865.

In certain counters, such as Newberry, Edgefield

committed, and arrested a number of the parties, some of them prominent citizens, who had har-bored and given aid and comfort to the worst of-

South Carolina, copy reports of i-de-camp, and of Col. Deversaux,

Recently a meeting of one of these associations was made the occasion for an address delivered by General Wade Hampton, in which he is reported to have commented upon the Government and the armies of the United States, and especially upon the operations of Generals Sherman and Shoridan, in a manner well calculated to incite discontent and hostility against the authorities of the United States. I have directed an inquiry into the matter, in order that the association of rebel soldiers may be suppressed, and General Hampton admonished to observe the terms of his parole, if, upon investigation, it shall appear to have been disregarded in this instance.

Major-General Commanding.

# Major-General Commanding.

From Washington.

Washington, December 4.—A remarkable feature at the banquet given by the managers of the Congressional ovation, last night, was the intemperate gressional ovation, last night, was the intemperate tone of the orators, among whom were Riram Walbridge (a quondam Democrat of the strictest sect), who presided, Thad. Stevens and Hon. Henry Wilson. The recent conversion of the latter does not appear to have moderated his malice towards the South, nor to have appreciably enlarged his Christian charity towards his fellowmen, except those of a particular hay. men, except those of a particular hue. Manifestly he yet makes a wide distinction between people of different 'color and race," of the equality of which, theoretically, he is constantly prating. But the great event of the evening, beyond doubt, was the flood of historical lore elucited by the speech of a Mr. Stewart of your city who I moderated in Mr. Stewart, of your city, who, I understand intends to contest the seat of Mr. Phelps in the Fortieth Congress. Stevens after, in most audacious terms, advising the black soldiers of the army to mutiny in a certain contingency, compared the President to Cronwall

Mr. Stewart (who is already dubbed "the Hon. J. J. Stewart' by the Chronicle), in responding to the toast, "The Recent Elections," compared "the usurpations of Andrew Johnson to those of Charles I, and of Louis XVI, and warned him to beware of their fate." These comparisons show something of an "irrepressible conflict" between something of an "irrepressible conflict" between the historical reminiscences of these distinguished statesmen. As to Charles the First, I own there is room for debate, but it is very doubtful whether he ever attempted the exercise of any prerogative not exercised and fully accorded to five Kings and Queens of the Tudor family, and by James the First, his immediate predecessor. But what will the public think of this discovery of the "usurpations" of Louis XVI.? Verily, the "Hon. J. J. Stewart" has unwittingly made a most suggestive comparison, and one which, if the country would ponder upon, in connection with the reign of that ler upon, in connection with the reign of that ponder upon, in connection with the reign of toat unfortunate monarch, and the "reign of terror" that succeeded his "fate," might be of incalculable value at this time, when we are on the brink of a revolution equaling in its horrors the condition of France from 1789 to the fall of Robespierre.

## THE NEW DISTRICT OF BERKELEY.

BERRELEY DISTRICT, 5th December. To the Editor of the Daily News:

I take the liberty of calling your attention to a ommunication which appeared in the Mercury of Monday, headed, "Berkeley a Judicial District, with Summerville as its Court Town." In looking at the map of South Carolina it will be seen that each District has its Court House located as nearly as possible in the centre. The object of this I onceive to be that the distance may be equally divided between those living at the extreme ends. Summerville, instead of being in or near the centre, is on the western border, the line dividing Berkeley from Colleton running through the town. It is thus far from being an eligible location. True, it is on the South Carolina Railroad; but consult the map again, and see how much of the "great artery" runs through Berkeley District, and what advantage it is to the great majority of its resi-On the other hand, the Northeastern Railroad

passes nearly through the centre of the District, and there are several beautiful locations on that road on which to erect a Court House. Pineville is too far up, being near the northern boundary of the District, and seven or eight miles from the nearest station on the railroad (St. Stephen's). Pinopolis is more central, but it is between four and five miles from the nearest station (Monck's Corner), and nearly a mile further from the Monek's Corner road; but there is at Gaillard's Station, or within one and a half miles of it and the Monek's Corner road, a flourishing little village called the "Barrowes," and situate on one of the finest ridges in the low country. It is not only the most contral location, but the most convenient in the District. A fine road leads from Gaillard's Station to it, and from themee diverges in every direction. It can be easily reached by those living on the eastern side of Cooper River by crossing at Strawberry Ferry; a good road leads direct to the village. During the occupation of this portion of the country by United States troops, the Barrowes was headquarters; selected for its healthy location close proximity to railroad and public roads, and the cooper River. It continued also to be the headquarters of the several Freedmen's Bureau Agents until that branch of the service was dispensed with.

The Barrowes is the most popular location for the Court House. It is central and convenient, and land can be got sufficient on which to build a city. It is true there are no hotels or public places, but there are several 'saw-mills very near, and if the Court House; is placed there hotels are other the court house is nearly the court House, and other Monck's Corner road; but there is at Gail-

y. It is true there are no notels or public places, there are several 'saw-mills very near, and if a Court House is placed there, hotels and other titutions will speedily follow; and, as far as intigence is concerned, there are few places which boast of a more intelligent community than

can boast of a more intelligent community that of the Barrowes and vicinity.

There can be no objection to having Summer-ville attached to Berkeley District, but a great many to its being made the Court Town. The residented esire it as near as possible in the CENTRE.

# OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, December 4.

In my last I informed your readers that the senation-loving community of this great city had begun to grow weary of the contemplation of the scenes of the political drama that has been before the country for so long a period, and of which the possible to divine whether the play would prove to be a tragedy, a comedy or a farce. Yesterday, however, the large audience grew somewhat interested, not to say excited, in anticipation of the President's Message, which, it was very properly political tide, and show us which way the current would flow. When the extra editions of the different papers came out in the afternoon it was quite amusing to see the rush, and to note with fore the busy and happy newsboys had succeeded in "making change." The message has been read disguising the fact that the contest between the Executive and Congress will be war—war to the knife—a conflict in which the power is all on the side of the latter—on the side of an unscrupulou body of fanatics, who will use it to oppress the South to the utmost extent of their usurped power. It is the general impression here among all parties that the repeal of the Act of July 17, 1862, whereby the President was authorized to extend pardon to persons who had been engaged in the "rebellion," may be regarded as the key-note to the policy of Congress, and that it will be specifily followed by kindred acts, still more and more limiting the power of the Executive. It is much feared, too, that, by extreme measures, they may force the President to take a stand that may so precipitate matters as to end in what is to the people here a matter of much more vital importance to their act that the contest between the ed, too, that, by extreme measures, they may force the President to take a stand that may so precipitate matters as to end in what is to the people here a matter of much more vital importance to their interests than the rights or wrongs of the Souther a panic in the money market, and a depreciation in the currency, that may end in a financial crash. This is where the political shoe pinches most—and it is to the effects that may be produced by this pinching of the pocket-nerve that the South must look for aid in the hour of her greatest trouble. Should Congress dare to impeach the President, gold will rise so rapidly that, "singeing its pate against the burning zone," it will make greenbacks like a wart. This is a consummation most devontly not to be wished by the moneyed men of the North, and therefore may we of the South, who are not moneyed men, look for a helping hand in the day of our distress. Such are "Moultries" views on the political situation, and such, I think, the views of the masses here. The drama has assumed a new phase, and at present it looks as though ere its termination it will partake more of the nature of tragedy than of melo-drama, comedy or farce.

There is a perfect manis here on the subject of

There is a perfect mania here on the subject of laying down railroad tracks in crowded thoroughfares, where it is worse than madness to lay them.

These objectionable tracks are laid with such These objectionable tracks are laid with such mysterious and remarkable rapidity that we may expect at any moment of the day to see a track down and cars running thereon, in a locality where but yesterday we saw no signs thereof. On last Thursday, whilst people were engaged in the discussing their Thanksgiving dinners, and in their wine drinking and turkey devounings, a party of dinnerless workmen were silently and mysteriously engaged in breaking up the pavement on Pearl-street, preparatory to laying a track. The mysterious workmen were set upon by a squad of policemen, who broke up the party instead of the pavement, and compelled them to make tracks of

policemen, who broke up the party instead of the pavement, and compelled them to make tracks of a different kind. The workmen were in the employ of the New York and Westchester Railroad Company, which claims to have a charter allowing them to lay the track; but the owners of property in the vicinity have issued an injunction, and the work has been suspended.

Decrees of divorce in this city have grown to be things of such frequent occurrence that the holy bonds of matrimony must, ere long, loss all of their poetry, and be regarded as a species of business contract that can be broken with ease and impunity. How can we believe that marriages are made in heaven when we see them so often dissolved on earth? In every sitting of the Supreme Court here there are numbers of these decrees granted to parties who have learned, by bitter experience, that two souls with but a single thought, do not always work well in double harness. By ten decrees

granted yesterday, four of these souls were disunited and sent out into this breathing world to do business, each on its individual account.

One of the most fiendish outrages that has ever been recorded, even in the annals of crime in this vast metropolis, was committed on Sunday night, by a party of ruffians, upon the persons of three poor, unprotected sewing girls, who, long after midnight, sat in a half-furnished chamber where, by the din light of a flickering penny candle they

As soon as a new novel makes its appearance it is dramatized and produced at once at one of the many theatres. Collins "Armadalo" is now being performed at the Broadway.

The weather here is most extraordinary for this season, and is still quite as moderate as it was in Charleston when I left there. There is no doubt, however, that the winter of our discontent will soon be upon us, and then I shall tell, you of sleighrides and skating in the Central Park.

MOUITRIE. MOULTRIE.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Aiken, S. C., on the morning of the 28th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ZILPHER BENSON, in the 67th year of her age. SPECIAL NOTICES.

SE NOTICE FOR CHARTER OF A RAIL-ROAD.—Application will be made to the Legislatures

OF A RAILROAD, to run from some point near Saltkehatchie (on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad) to Millen, in the State of Georgia. December 6 ESTATE NOTICE .-- ALL PERSONS

having claims against the Estate of the late JOSEPH L-HOWARD will present them, duly attested, and all perons indebted thereto will make payment to

Qualified Execu MESSRS. EDITORS.—PLEASE ANNOUNCE HIBAM B. OLNEY, Esq., as a candidate for Alderman of Ward No. 6—E. WILLIS, Esq., having resigned. CITIZENS OF WARD NO. 6.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE EDWARD WILLIS, Esq., as a Candidate for Alderman

MR. EDITOR:-PLEASE ANNOUNCE ADAM B. GLOVER as a Candidate for Alderman of Ward No. 6. MANY TAX PAYERS. AT MESSES. EDITORS : PLEASE ANNOUNCE

Mr. B. BODDIN a Candidate for Alderman, of Ward No. 4, in place of WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM, and oblige MANY MECHANICS AND WORKING MEN. November 23

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

IRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA. - RITTENHOUSE SAUT & CO. vs. KREUDER & BEHR.—Pursuant to an GILCHRIST, for plaintiffs, WILLIAM BEHR, one of the efendants to this cause, being absent from and without fendants do plead, answer or demur hereto within three tiffs may proceed to judgment against the def who has been duly served with the process of the Court. DANIEL HORLBECK, C. C. C. U. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DIS-FRICT—IN CHANCERY—OFFICE OF THE REGISTER WARD A. BOLLES, GEORGE HALL AND WIFE, AND OTHERS-BILL FOR PARTITION .-- It appearing to his wife, CHARLES P. BOLLES and GEORGE E. RING, Bolles and George E. Ring, Jr., do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, within three months from the publication of this order, or an order pro confesso will be granted and entered against them.

JAS. L. GANTT. Register in Equity, Charleston District. November 2 flamo3mo

## OFFICE OF THE MASTER IN CHAN-CERY, CHARLESTON, S. C., October 3, 1866 .- In the matter of the "Application of the SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY, by EVAN EDWARDS, their Treasurer, to me in under the information in the nature of a Bill to perpetuate testimony,' and prove the past existence, losg and contents of certain bonds, mortgages and securi-

On motion of Messrs. HAYNE & SON, Solicitors of said Society, notice is hereby given to the following named parties, as well as to all others in interest, to appear before Master JAMES TUPPER, on the fourth day of January, 1867, and cross-examine the evidence that may be produced, and introduce evidence in reply, to wit:-THE EXECUTORS OF ELIAS O. BALL, deces MARY E. GRAY and CAROLINE F. GRAY: W. H. TAY. LOR, Esq.; THE EXECUTORS OF THOS. N. GADSDEN; deceased: Dr. EDMU. D RAVENEL, HENRY B. TOOM-ER, Esq., and Prof. FRANCIS S. HOLMES; JOHN T. SLOAN, Esq., President of Blue Ridge Railroad Compa. ny; I. W. HAYNE, Esq., Attorney General, in behalf of State of South Carolina; R. L. SINGLETARY, Esq., President of Cha. Lon and Savannah Railroad Compa , President of Laurens Railroad Com-JAMES TUPPER.

October 4 oct4 nov4 dec 4 jan 4 Master in Equity. AST NOTICE .- PURSUANT TO THE PRO-VISICNS of the Act of Arsembly incorporating the PLANTERS' AND FARMERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION. the books of subscription will be opened by the under signed, at the Store of R. W. GALE & CO., No. 45 Went-

worth street, To-Morrow, 12th of November, and will re The shares are five hundred in number, and \$500 each An instalment of five dollars per share will be required.

MARION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

pon making subscription.

R. W. GALE
GEO. O. ROBINSON.
CHAS. E. ROBINSON.
WM. H. RELLAMY. upon making subscription.

THE MARION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY OF THIS City have, in accordance with the sentiments of the citizens generally, determined to procure a STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND APPARATUS, of the most approved patterns. They therefore soliciit the liberal aid of their fellow-citizens to enable them to pay for the same. The Company refer to their services for the past twenty-seven years in the Fire Department in aid of this appeal.

A Committee, consisting of W. BONAN and A. HAM-HATON, will call upon the citizens for their contribu tions. HENRY L. GALDER.