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LETTERS should be addressed to THE DAILY NEWS, No. 18 Bayne Street, Charleston, S. C.

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FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton closed in New York lower. Sales 1900 bales at 19 1/2c for Middling Uplands. Gold closed firm at 140c.

It is said that \$50,000 would hardly cover the cost of building in progress in New York. The three hundred thousand watches sold in this country per annum, eighty thousand are American.

The Washington Evening Star was sold the other day for \$125,000—a good price for a small sized paper. Trinity Church spire, which is already one of the most prominent in New York, is to be raised ninety feet.

The salary of Horace Greeley (\$7500) as Editor-in-Chief of the Tribune is much the highest paid in New York. Passports are abolished in the North German Confederation, and the entire passport system will soon be obsolete.

A fire in Memphis, Sunday morning, destroyed the Bradley Block on the levee, and caused a loss of very near \$200,000. Jerome lost \$20,000 on the race of Kentucky geldings. The steamer "Hesperus" was wrecked on the coast of Florida.

Five convicts, sentenced for various crimes, escaped from the Georgia Penitentiary on the 24th inst. A reward is offered for each of them. The Mercury (Jacksonville, Fla.) says that there are a good many gentlemen in town prospecting, with a view to settling in Jacksonville.

The Gas Company of Havana threatens to stop the supply for lighting the streets, because the city owes it \$80,000, and won't pay the debt. The Washington Marine Insurance Company of New York has smashed—liabilities, \$658,048; assets, \$57,650. Other companies are reported shaky.

Of the political prisoners in the hands of the Mexican Government fifty-two are imprisoned mostly for short terms, and two hundred are released. We begin to hear from Alaska. The first steamer "Twenty thousand pounds of walrus tusk arrived in one vessel at San Francisco from Alaska."

A statue of Smith O'Brien has been made, and his admirers want it put up in Dublin, but the corporation have not yet decided whether or not to allow it. The Masons of Millidgeville are making arrangements to establish a Masonic School or College in that city, which they hope to have in operation by the first of January.

roof; that all the rooms on each floor shall connect by doors, from front to rear; that "every such dwelling shall have placed thereon an efficient fire-proof escape," and that "several other costly, but prudent, precautions shall be made before tenements are allowed to be legally occupied."

Silk culture, as wine-making, promises to be an important part of the business of California in the future. Silk worms have been bred in California regularly since 1860, and the weather being favorable, the increase has been rapid, and next year the total production will, it is expected, reach as high as 15,000,000 cocoons. It is said that the average of European cocoons, in quantity and quality, is considerably surpassed by the California cocoons.

The present population of Constantinople is said to be about one million, of whom about three hundred thousand are Christians—all the others Mohammedans of a good blood character. The Moslems generally occupy the old city—the old Byzantium; while the Christians occupy the larger part of Pera, and are scattered throughout other parts of the city. There is no longer any compelling principle that "birds of a feather flock together," and Moslems keep by themselves, and the Christians as far as circumstances admit.

General Pope has issued an order, which says: "It appearing, from representations made from many parts of the State of Georgia since the commencement of the election, that on account of delay occasioned in voting under the registration there is a probability that a large number of voters will be deprived of the opportunity of casting their votes within the three (3) days designated for that purpose, in order that there shall be ample time for all registered voters to cast their votes, the Boards of Registration are hereby directed to cause the polls to be kept open until six (6) o'clock P. M., of Saturday, November 2d."

IN OUR NEWS COLUMN to-day will be found a call for a Convention of the conservative citizens of South Carolina to meet in Columbia on the 6th instant. The call is wisely and temperately worded, and, although we have not overmuch confidence in the efficacy of such gatherings, the movement, especially in view of the changed political aspect of the North, can do no harm, and may accomplish some good. We wish it success.

"From a Royal Race He Come." Many a gorgeous mortal has sat on the throne of England. A dynasty that traces back its origin, through Stuart, Tudor, York and Lancaster, Plantagenet, Danes, Saxons, Jack-the-Giant-Killer, Woden, Harli-Canut, Heogist and Horas, Solomon, and Noah, to Old Father Adam, may demand an eternal royalty, and cry lustily for those privileges of people power that belong to the anointed head. There was a man who was stronger than his neighbors. He hit harder, or drank deeper, than the rest; and he became their leader, their head and arms, and King. There was a woman who had all the graces of the "Queen of Hearts," with none of her gluttony; all the beauty of Titania, with none of her love for long ears; all the intelligence of Cinderella, with none of her mania for staying out late at balls and parties, without the consent of her anxious parents; and this charming soul became the coronet, the robe, the Queen. And the jolly old soul lived, and wassailed; and their children, and grand children, lived and wassailed after them.

A divinity hedged in the head man and head woman, and no creature of meaner clay than the painted porcelain of court might even opeep over the hedge, and live. Head-man and head-woman did not walk or trot, or eat or drink, or breathe or cough, or live or die, as did their humble subjects. The hedge was high and thick; and ROYAL MANXIN was never seen but through a pair of peculiar spectacles, with one glass called "Custom," and another called "Tradition," which had the peculiar property of giving a glamour of gold and scarlet to the eyes of every viceroy.

But glasses, even spectacle glasses, will break; and the tallest, stiffest hedge will rot and fall. It was not pleasant to contemplate; but, after sixteen or seventeen hundred years had passed, a many-headed, argus-eyed, Peeping Tom broke through the fence, dashed the glasses from his eyes, and found, while the universe trembled, that Monsieur and Madame ROYAL MANXIN were but so many pounds of bone and muscle, and sinew, as was Peeping Tom himself.

The spell was broken, when the hedge gave way and the spectacles were shattered. Royalty was no longer an idea, a dream, or a legend; something ever grand, ever righteous, ever glorious, and almost Divine;—it was only a portly man, or fussy woman, who acted in most things like unto the rest of mankind, and frequently preferred plain hair and black bombazine, to diadems of precious metal and robes of astounding splendor. Then was Royalty talked about, laughed at, praised or hated, as Monsieur or Madame was hated or loved. Down toppled the majesty that did once environ them; and, although they were still the knobs of the stick of State, it was, rather that they might be handled and used the better, than that they might stand silently in a corner for ornamental purposes.

But the myriad Peepers would not halt in their prying march. They found out Royalty and all its little games;—watched its perversity and wrong-headedness, its acquisitiveness and big price;—and began to ask themselves what was the use of man-or-woman Royalty at all! Pure morals, spian-fiance, disinterested virtue, turned prying eyes aside, or veiled them with a tear. But the day of the stary breast and jewelled sceptre was past; and the gaze that was diverted from Royal Mamma was directed to Royal Son; the clay feet of the Golden Royal Calf were exposed to the light of day.

Liberia! Liberia! The Home of the Free. A day or two since there was published a glowing account of the colony of Liberia. It was written by a former slave to his old master, and his probity and disinterestedness were guaranteed. Every line was rich in hope and promise. There was plenty to eat, plenty of land, luxurious cotton, sugar cane twenty-five feet high, coffee growing wild, one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, deer, hogs, turkeys, all kinds of fruit, everything but population. The whole affair was overflowing with cheerfulness and confidence, and it bore the appearance of sincerity; but, as far as truth goes, the writer might as well have said that rooks pigs ran about the lanes, crying out, "come eat me." Our own information has been furnished by a gentleman now in this city who went out to Liberia in the "Golonada" in November last, and remained there eight months. Upon what he says reliance can be placed, and he has certainly given a different tone to the picture.

Immigrants, when they reach Liberia, are supported for six months, free of charge, and they seldom think of honest labor until the half year is gone. Then they try to get work, but there is no employment for them. Scores are dawdling about the streets and blubbering for something to eat, and if they do get a job they are paid just forty cents a day, in Liberia currency, which is worth about forty cents on the dollar. Mechanics, when employed, are paid from fifty to seventy-five cents Liberia currency, but there is no lumber on the coast and no use for labor.

The whole coast region is poor and barren, but the land in the interior, where no one but the natives can live, is by a wise provision of Nature, much more fertile. There are no such melow potatoes in Liberia as those known in Carolina. They do not like the new regime, and cannot be made to grow either large or pretty. Sugar cane does not grow a mile high, or even twenty-five feet high, but it does struggle up ten feet, and there is a legend that one has been seen fifteen and three quarter inches in length. Coffee does grow wild and produces from two to three berries per bush, but, in four years from time of planting, at least two quarts may be had from each tree.

There is no capital in the colony, and the colored lords play "Big Injun" and have strict customs regulations, and protective tariffs. All trade is in the hands of the highly colored, and new comers are tricked and cajoled on every side. There are no horses in the colony, the cattle do not average over 150 pounds, and the only agricultural implement is the common hoe. This hoeing is not child's play, and negroes from the Southern States cannot endure the fearful tropical heat in the barren, sandy fields. Chills and fevers are as abundant as tar in North Carolina, and the food of the residents is more peculiar than that of the highly digestive Chinese. The natives live on snakes, cats, rats, snails, worms and every description of vermin, and have such an abhorrence of the gastronomic art that they prefer their dainties in a quick and raw condition. This imported Liberians cannot endure. They remember too well when on some big plantation they out at all creation, revelling, all the year round, in richest food and hominy. Imported Liberians eat out of his six months' provisions, and then live, or die, upon a scanty ration of rice and palm oil.

This is sober truth. Out of six hundred immigrants who went out in the "Golonada" two hundred and fifty are already dead, and the rest would gladly come back if they had fifty dollars to pay their passage. When immigrants arrive in the colony they are met and welcomed, and they have a shoal of friends until all the money is gone. Then comes the pinch. They pine away, starve, and groan at the day when they first heard the name of Liberia. A carpenter from Columbia, who went out in the "Golonada" could get no work. Gradually his money was spent, and, finally, he sold his own and wife's clothing to pay his passage back to the United States.

The colony produces nothing of consequence, and the whole return cargo of the "Golonada," on her last trip, was four barrels of sugar, two bags of coffee, one barrel of ginger and one box of sweetmeats. Liberia has but one advantage. Power is in the hands of the "Big Injuns," and the negroes have no part in politics. But, if the negroes here would do as their brothers are obliged to do in Liberia, if they would pitch politics to the winds and keep steadily at work, they could live better, and more comfortably, and more profitably in the Southern country than in any Liberia, real or imaginary, to which they had ever directed their hopes and aspirations.

THE LITERARY REVIEW.—SEPTEMBER, 1867.—From our valued friend RUSSELL, we have this last number of the Orthodox representative of the Quarterly Press of Great Britain. We have read it with unaccommodated pleasure. In spite of its acknowledged weight as a scientific journal, which it owes very much to the pen and the reputation of Sir DAVID BRISTOW, we have thought it had rather a tendency to a "deadly liveliness," for we would not for the world utter against it the charge of dullness—the only unbearable quality, according to Voltaire, of any book or writing. But the number before us is far removed from all liability to such an imputation. It commences, to be sure, with a pretty heavy article;—truly a piece of resistance, a profound treatise on "Moral Theories and Christian Ethics," by no means amusing reading, but really an interesting and comprehensive resumé of all that has been recently written in these inexhaustible topics. A very pleasing dissertation on English drawing-room verse, contains some pretty specimens of French verse, well worthy of preservation. A characteristic notice of GUSTAVE DORE and his works, ventilates freely the opinions of an ardent British; prejudices against his Gallic neighbors, which we had thought obsolete and dead, but which are shown here to be flourishing in "immortal youth" and vigour. In an admirable review of PIAZZI SMITH'S "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid," we find the first kind allusion to the "gallant Confederates," whom until now it has always bitterly maligned, and the first fling at the "cute Yankees," whom Piazzi saw "liquoring up" on the summit, "with little Confederate flags picked out on the soles of their boots, so that they might have the pleasure of trampling on the hated ensign of the South" everywhere.

THE DOORS of trade should be opened wide. Delusive ideas of protection and protective tariffs must be cast aside. Every interest of the South is in favor of "Universal Free Trade and No Protection." High tariffs are now bruising and stifling Southern commerce, and every man in the South should be a fearless advocate of Free Trade. If protection is killed, the backbone of Radicalism is broken, for Radicalism finds its greatest strength in the mill-owners and manufacturers of the Eastern States. The Great West already demands relief from proscriptive duties, and in this matter, the South and Northwest may advance hand in hand. As yet we have no political power, but we have a moral strength, which we can, and should, exert.

WHAT MUST BECOME of a party that is opposed in one quarter by the friends of specie payments, in another by the supporters of free trade, in a third by the enemies of all party, in a fourth by the advocates of the Southern States, and in a fifth by the advocates of personal and commercial liberty, security, and freedom? The business men of the North are answering with their ballots. Let them lift their voices higher yet, and they must be heard, even in the halls of Congress.

WANTED. A GERMAN OR COLORED SETTLED WOMAN, to wash and iron. Apply at No. 3 BROAD STREET, next to Military. No. 11. November 1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HORSE AND CART. For particulars apply at No. 43 CANNON STREET, next to Military, from 4 o'clock P. M. to 11 o'clock P. M. November 1.

WANTED. A COOK AND WASHING. Good references required. Apply at No. 9 MEETING STREET, next to Military, from 4 o'clock P. M. to 11 o'clock P. M. November 1.

WANTED. SALESMEN IN EVERY COUNTY. For an article in great demand: 8500 BOTTLES of "WINE OF THE SOUTH," for sale in all parts of the State. Apply to B. S. MAC DONALD, Louisville, Ky. October 31.

WANTED. A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF \$10,000. To be invested in a business in this city. Address E. J. H. City Postoffice. October 31.

WANTED. A SITUATION BY A COMPELLED SERVANT. A colored man, who has been in the service of a gentleman in this city, and who has been well recommended. Address S. H. M. Daily News Office. October 31.

WANTED. A GERMAN LAD, AN APPRENTICE. For a situation in a shop. Address No. 3 BROAD STREET, between 8 and 10 A. M. October 14.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT JACKETS. And how they Lived, Fought, and Died for Dixie. Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy. Send for Circulars. Address W. B. BROTHERS & CO., Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. October 21.

TO RENT. A FARM TO RENT ON CHARLESTON NEAR. The RESERVED PORTION of a large FARM on Cooper River, 4 1/2 miles from the city, comprising about Ten Acres of highly cultivated and profitable land, suitable for planting rice, sugar cane, and other crops. Dwelling in the State, suitable for a large and respectable family, with every requisite outbuilding, including a carriage house, stable, and a well. It enjoys an extensive view of the ocean and Charleston Harbor, and is situated in front of the dwelling, which affords a charming family residence until the middle of May. With an apply of fire wood for the family. Rent \$300 per annum. Apply to THE FARMER, No. 100 Cannon Street, Charleston, S. C. November 1.

TO RENT. THE PLANTATION ON EDISTO ISLAND. Known as the Headquarters, or Seaboard Plantation, containing about 1000 acres of land, with a Dwelling House with 16 rooms, a large stable, and a carriage house, and a well. It is situated in front of the dwelling, which affords a charming family residence until the middle of May. With an apply of fire wood for the family. Rent \$300 per annum. Apply to THE FARMER, No. 100 Cannon Street, Charleston, S. C. November 1.

MEETINGS. EAGLE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY. YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ATTEND A regular monthly meeting of your Company at your Hall (Friday Evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. in this (Friday) Evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order, A. MARION OGDEN, Secretary, November 1.

MARION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY. ATTEND THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of your Company at your Hall (Friday Evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. in this (Friday) Evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order, G. A. CALDER, Secretary, M. F. E. Co. November 1.

GERMAN SCHUTZEN CLUB. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING WILL BE held this Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Linstead's Hall, corner of King and Calhoun streets. THEO. COODES, Secretary, November 1.

HOMESTEAD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THIS ASSOCIATION will be held this Evening, November 1st, at half past 7 o'clock, at Lincoln Hall, next to Military. The Treasurer will be at his office, No. 137 Meeting Street, during the day, to receive the Oct. Instalment, and also at the Hall in the evening. By order, JOSEPH WILDEN, Secretary and Treasurer, November 1.

AMUSEMENTS. ABENDUNTERHALTUNG DES CHARLESTONER TURNVEREINS. EINE ABENDUNTERHALTUNG WIRD MONTAG, den 4ten November, stattfinden. Anfang 8 Uhr. ENTHALT—1. DIE COMITTEE, November 1.

LADIES' FAIR. FOR THE BUILDING OF AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FLORENCE, S. C. THE LADIES WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THIS CHURCH have determined to hold a FAIR, on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of November at the MASONIC HALL. Arrangements are being made to have a CONCERT or HALL on the last two nights. Doors open at 10 o'clock each day, and 7 o'clock each evening. Admission free. Any donation or contribution will be thankfully received. October 29.

LOTTERIES. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY (ON THE HAVANA PLAN) FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE, MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Managers. Great Scheme. CLASS V. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$50,000!

1 Prize of \$50,000, 39 Prizes of \$1,000, 1 Prize of \$3,000, 63 Prizes of \$500, 1 Prize of \$7,000, 133 Prizes of \$100, 315 Approximation Prizes, amounting to \$92,950. 788 PRIZES—\$330,650 IN PRIZES TO BE DISTRIBUTED! To be drawn at Covington, Kentucky, NOVEMBER 15th, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE GROCERY COMMISSION AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage. Being authorized to close up the affairs of the late firm, those indebted will make payment to J. B. LANEAUX, November 1, 1867. J. B. LANEAUX, J. B. LANEAUX, J. A. LALAUE, November 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE CARRIAGE AND DRUG BUSINESS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage. Being authorized to close up the affairs of the late firm, those indebted will make payment to J. B. LANEAUX, November 1, 1867. J. B. LANEAUX, J. B. LANEAUX, J. A. LALAUE, November 1, 1867.

GROCERY AND MISCELLANEOUS. JEROME P. CHASE, FLORENCE, S. C. GENERAL DEALER IN CORN AND RICE, Family Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin and Ironware, Groceries and Canned Goods, &c. &c. Put up his goods to the citizens of Charleston and Marion District for the patronage heretofore extended him, and begs to offer them at a low and appropriately selected assortment, at prices that are fixed, in consideration of the present depression of the cotton market, at the lowest possible rate. Taxes paid and advances made on all consignments of goods. Orders for Groceries, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, and Mocha, Hough, Hideson, and Langdon, Baltimore, November 1.

DOUBLE EXTRA SOUTHERN FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, &c. RECEIVED PER REGULAR ARRIVALS. 50 HALF BARREL BAGS DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILIAR FLOUR. 25 LY FLOUR. 25 BUCKWHEAT. Double Extra Family Flour, for Pastry purposes. 10 barrels New Hulled Buckwheat. 2 barrels Graham Flour. 10 barrels Choice Self-Raising Buckwheat, in 6 B packages. A supply of Pioneer, Prater & Merrill's and Durkee's Yeast Powder. For sale by G. W. CLARK & CO., No. 228 King Street, Charleston, S. C. October 30.

DRIED FIGS, RAISINS, &c., RECEIVED PER STEAMER MONIEKA &c. 1 CASE NEW ELEMED DRIED FIGS. 100 boxes choice Raisins. 1 barrel Peppercorn. 1 barrel Dried Apples. 1 barrel Dried Peaches. 1 barrel Cranberries. 1 barrel Peach Blow Potatoes. 1 barrel Choice Raisins, Jersey Boats, White Beans and Split Peas. New Raisins, Citron, Pecan Nuts, Filberts and Almonds. GUBERMAN & MARTIN. For sale by G. W. CLARK & CO., No. 228 King Street, 3d door above Market Street, Charleston, S. C. October 30.

HENRY COBIA & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 Vendue Range, OFFER FOR SALE. 25 HEDS CHOICE C. H. SIDES. 20 HEDS choice Shoulders. 40 choice prime Hams. 100 lbs Lard. 50 Choice Mince Pork. 20 Choice Sugar, various grades. 20 Choice Molasses. 20 Choice Syrup. Coffee, Candies, Starch, &c. 300 culls. 100 half culls. 100 Heavy Gunny Cloth. October 30.

FINANCIAL. PHILIP H. KEGLER, BANKER, NO. 10 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. CHECKS FOR SALE ON NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND BOSTON. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—BILLS DRAWN ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE. GOLD, SILVER, SECURITIES, B.N.K. NOTES &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. October 29.

BONDS, STOCKS, COUPONS, AND BANK BILLS. THE ABOVE BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES, by ANDREW M. MORELAND, Broker, No. 8 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. September 20.

RAILROADS. FURTHER EXTENSION OF SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD. ON AND AFTER SATURDAY THE 2d PROXIMO, the line of this Road will be completed, and extended to Coosawhatchee. Passengers will be received at all the different stations on the Road, and delivered at Coosawhatchee, where there is a permanent and substantial bridge over the river, and a good wagon road leading to Gillisville, Grahamville, Fortsville and the adjacent country. The train will arrive at Coosawhatchee on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week on 12 o'clock Monday, and leave for Charleston at 10 o'clock P. M. same day. Fare to Charleston \$6.00. J. NO. S. RYAN, General Superintendent, October 28.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. SHACKLEFORD & KELLY, FACTORS, NO. 1 BOYCE'S WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C. W. W. SHACKLEFORD, WM. ALLEN KELLY, July 12.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. BOYCE & CO.'S WHARF, CHARLESTON. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, RICE OR NAVAL STORES, to Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and to Northern ports. October 29.

R. M. MARSHALL & BROTHER, AUCTIONEERS, Real Estate Agents, Brokers, No. 43 BROAD STREET. REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION; LOANS NEGOTIATED; PROVISIONS OF HORSES, FURNITURE, &c., every Friday. JOHN & THEO. GETTY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STEAMSHIP AGENTS, NO. 48 EAST BAY. WILLIAM H. GILLILAND & SON, Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE NO. 31 BAYNE STREET. WILKES & CHISOLM, FACTORS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) OF COTTON, RICE, SUGAR, NAVAL STORES, &c. W. H. WILKES & CHISOLM, No. 48 EAST BAY, Charleston, S. C. October 25.

GROCERY AND MISCELLANEOUS. DUNDEE BAGGING. 20 BALES PURE HEMP, JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP CHATEAUX. IN STOCK: 50 bales "EWAN," superior quality—1 1/2, 1 3/4, 1 1/2, to the yard. For sale low, to close consignments, by W. C. BEER & CO., Corner Vanderhorst's Wharf and East Bay, November 1.

SALT ALFALF. 2000 BLEACHED PATENT SEAMLESS SACKS. 1000 LIVERPOOL SALT. Landing this day from British Brig "The Queen." For sale low taken from the Wharf. RAVENEL & CO., October 29.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP. 20 BARRELS BARBADOS MOLASSES. For sale low, to close consignments, by W. C. BEER & CO., No. 145 and 145 East Bay, October 9.

LONDON PORTER. DIRECT IMPORTATION FOR SALE BY RUSLEY & CROFTON, No. 145 and 145 East Bay, October 9.

CORN, SHINGLES, BRICKS, &c. 15000 BUSHEL CORN. 10000 BUSHEL SHINGLES. 50,000 CAROLINA BRICKS. A lot of Spiced Raisins, Raisins and Peaches. For sale by SHACKLEFORD & KELLY, No. 1 Boyce's Wharf, Charleston, S. C. October 30.

GUNNY CLOTH. THE BEST AND HEAVIEST IN THE CITY IS TO BE FOUND AT GEO. W. CLARK & CO.'S, No. 199 East Bay, September 19.

WHISKEYS, WINES & LIQUORS. 1000 BBL. WHISKEYS, OF DIFFERENT GRADES, 500 BBL. WINES, OF DIFFERENT GRADES, 100 cases Schindler Schnapps. 100 cases Brandy, Cognac, Jamaica Rum, Port Wine, Madeira Wine, &c. For sale by GEO. W. CLARK & CO., No. 199 East Bay, September 19.

SALT SYRUP, &c. 1500 SACKS SALT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO suit purchasers, at less than market rates. 100 Bales of Choice Cotton. 1000 bags Sugar. 100 boxes Starch. 100 boxes Soap. 100 boxes Tobacco, &c. For sale by GEO. W. CLARK & CO., No. 199 East Bay, September 19.

BALING ROPE. 100 COILS MANILLA ROPE. 200 Coils Hemp Rope. Just received and for sale cheap for cash, by GEO. W. CLARK & CO., No. 199 East Bay, September 19.

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD! 10000 BAKES ARMY BREAD. For sale by GEO. W. CLARK & CO., No. 199 East Bay, September 19.

CHARLESTON.

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A fire in Memphis, Sunday morning, destroyed the Bradley Block on the levee, and caused a loss of very near \$200,000. Jerome lost \$20,000 on the race of Kentucky geldings. The steamer "Hesperus" was wrecked on the coast of Florida.

Five convicts, sentenced for various crimes, escaped from the Georgia Penitentiary on the 24th inst. A reward is offered for each of them. The Mercury (Jacksonville, Fla.) says that there are a good many gentlemen in town prospecting, with a view to settling in Jacksonville.

The Gas Company of Havana threatens to stop the supply for lighting the streets, because the city owes it \$80,000, and won't pay the debt. The Washington Marine Insurance Company of New York has smashed—liabilities, \$658,048; assets, \$57,650. Other companies are reported shaky.

Of the political prisoners in the hands of the Mexican Government fifty-two are imprisoned mostly for short terms, and two hundred are released. We begin to hear from Alaska. The first steamer "Twenty thousand pounds of walrus tusk arrived in one vessel at San Francisco from Alaska."

A statue of Smith O'Brien has been made, and his admirers want it put up in Dublin, but the corporation have not yet decided whether or not to allow it. The Masons of Millidgeville are making arrangements to establish a Masonic School or College in that city, which they hope to have in operation by the first of January.

CHARLESTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton closed in New York lower. Sales 1900 bales at 19 1/2c for Middling Uplands. Gold closed firm at 140c.

It is said that \$50,000 would hardly cover the cost of building in progress in New York. The three hundred thousand watches sold in this country per annum, eighty thousand are American.

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