VOLUME V NO. 697.

BY TELEGRAPH. Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] COLLIERY EXPLOSION-GARIBALDI'S "ON TO AMERI-CA"-ITALY AND ROME-THE CRETAN EMBROGLIO-RIOT AT OXFORD-COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON, November 9 .- A colliery in Wales exploded, and it is feared that few of the three hun-

dred workmen escaped. It is said that Garibaldi, together with his sons and chiefs, will come to America.

Great distrust is felt about the relations between France Italy and Rome. The Papal troops refuse to release the captured insurgents, at the request of France.

The Sultan declines the advice of the great powers, and accepts the responsibility of the Candian question.

LONDON, November 11.-The Honduras railway loan for £1,000,000 has been introduced here. Admiral Farragut's fleet will make a long stay at

A Prussian deputy has been imprisoned for two

years for remarks in the Diet. Paris, November 12. - The Moniteur says that France, finding Italy resolved to do her duty, withdrew her troops from Rome to Civita Vecchia. The Swiss Federal Council has approved of tho

postal treaty with the United States.

ford and the troops were called out. LIVERPOOL, November 9-Evening. - Cotton quiet; sales, 10,000; Uplands, 8 11-16d.; Orleans,

London, November 12 .- A riot took place at Ox-

LIVERPOOL. November 11 -Noon.-Cotton open ed quiet; sales, 10,000; quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, November 11-2 P. M.-Cotton dull; Orleans, 9d. London, November 11-2 P. M .- Consols, 941.

five-twenties, 70 15-16. London, November 12-2 P. M.-Consols 942; five-twenties 70%.

LIVERPOOL, November 12-2 P. M.—Cotton dull; estimated sales 8000 baies; Uplands 8 11-16d., Orleans 9d. Corn 48 a 49s. Sugar 2s. 6d. Common Rosin 8s. 3d.; fine pale 12s. Tallow 24s. 6d. Tur-Manchester advices continue unfavorable. Goods

and yarns heavy with a declining tendency. Our Hava la Dispatches.

HAVANA, November 11.—Sugar firmer. Sterling 14\frac{1}{2} a 15; Federal currency 24\frac{1}{2} a 25.

November 12.—Sugar 8\frac{1}{2} a 8\frac{1}{2}. Sterling 14\frac{1}{2} a 15.

United States currency 24 a 25. Gold, long 21;

Our Washington Dispatches. ARREST OF PUGILISTS-THE SICK MAN-IMPEACH-

MENT-MAXIMICIAN-NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN MINNE-BOTA-COTTON CLAIMS-THE NEW TERRITORIAL AC-WASHINGTON, November 12 .- A prize fighting

party, over Long Bridge, was captured this morning by Schofield's soldiers. Schofield has determined to stop prize fighting in his District. The military were secreted in the woods, and surrounded the party before the alarm was given. None Thad Stevens's friends think that he canno

survive the Winter. The impeachers say that the persistence of the

President in his determination to withhold from the Senate the reasons for Stanton's removal from the War Office will be the gravest charge against him yet given. An Havans special says that Maximilian's body

would be lellvered to Admiral Tegethoff on the 6th The Republicans claim that negro suffrage has been carried in Minnesota, by a small majority. All of the Cabinet but Mr. Welles, whose condition is critical, were present at a meeting to-day. Columbia, was presented to the Fresident to-day

General Sherman is expected hourly. Some owners of cotton seized during the war, are about instituting legal proceedings against Secretary McCulloch, on the ground of his illegal rulings. It is ant:cipated that this action will lead to the ventilation of the whole matter.

There was a slight snow here to-day. The arrested pugilists have been turned over to the civil anthorities, and all released, as the law requires the reading of the Riot Act before arrest, which fortunately was omitted.

It is nearly accurately ascertained that the United States is in treaty for two islands in the West Indies, viz: St. Thomas and St. John, at a price estimated from four to six million dollars in gold. The transfer of the islands to this country is dependent on the consent of the people of the islands, and the question is to be presented to them during the present month. It is thought

Arrest of the Negro Lindsey-The Trial of Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, November 12 .- 1 he military auth ties to-day arrested Louis Lindsey, the colored delegate, for using language exiculated to array the blacks against the whites. He is to be tried by military commission.

Chief Justice Chase will arrive to-morrow morning, to preside with Judge Underwood at the adjourned Spring term of the United States Circuit Court, which commences to-morrow. The Fall term, at which Mr. Davis is to be tried, commences on the 25th, and his trial will certainly go on. From the venire, it appears the jury will be largely composed of blacks.

The Alabama Negro Convention. MONTGOMERY, November 12 .- In the Reconstruction Convention the whole day was consumed in considering the franchise question. The Majority Report, which embraces strong proscriptive features, will be adopted.

Louisiana Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—General Moor to-day appointed R. King Cutter, Jr., Judge of the Second District of Louisiana in the place of Judge Cazabat, resigned.

Marine Intelligence. HAVANA, November 12 .- The schooner Presto,

from Newport, was lost in the storm of the 5th. WILMINGTON, November 12.—The steamship Zodiac has cleared from this port for Charleston. Market Reports. NOON DISPATCH.

New York, November 12.-Flour active and firm. Wheat 1 a 2c. better. Corn quiet and steady. Pork dull, at \$20 81. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet, 184 a 19c. Freights quiet. Turpentine dull, 541. Rosin dull, common \$3 50. Stocks dull.

Money 6 a 7. Sterling, long, 109; a 109; short, 109 1. Gold 394. '62 coupons 1084. EVENING DISPATCH. Cotton declined; sales, 1800; Middling, 184 18\$c. Flour active : State, \$8 00 a 10 25 ; Southern, \$9 90 a 14 00. Wheat active; No. 1, \$2 34 a 2 37. Corn dull and declining; Western mixed, 874c.

Oats steady. Pork steady, \$21 81. Sugar firm. Other Groceries steady. Money steady. Naval Stores and Freights steady. Gold closed steady Baltimore, November 12-Evening.-Cotton dull at 18c. Flour very dull and nothing doing.

Wheat dall and tending down; prime to choice red, \$2 50 a 2 55. Corn dull; old white, \$1 30 a 182. Oats Juli, 70 a 72c. Provisions neglected. Louisville, November 12.—Superfine Flour \$8. Corn, new, in ear, 60 a 70c., shelled \$1. Mess Pork \$20 a 20 50. Lard 121c. Shoulders 121c. Sr. Louis, November 12. - Flour flat; superfin-

\$6.75. Corn dull at 90 a 92c. Provisions very duil Mess Pork \$21 25 a 21 50. Shoulders 123 a 13c Clear Sides 15% a 16c. Lard 13. CINCINNATI, November 12.-Flour dull. Corn unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess

Pork held at \$20, with sales of one lot at \$19. Bacon, improved demand but lower; Shoulders 113c.: Clear Sides 15c. Lard 11to. WILMINGTON, November 12.—Turpentine quiet

at 51. Rosin steady at \$2 65 for No. 2. Tar \$2 70. Cotton active at 164 a 164. Avousta, November 12.—Cetton opened firm, but closed easier; sales 632 bales. Receipts, 847; Middlings 16.

SAVANNAH, November 12.—Cotton quiet but steady, and not quotably lower; Middlings 171; sales 1258. Receipts, 2527.

MOBILE. November 12.—Market firm; Middling 63c.; sales 1500 bales; receipts 2446 bales. New Orleans, November 12.—Cotton—sales 2500 bales; prices declined; Middling Orleans 173 a 184c.; receipts 3049 bales. Sugar and Molasses dull and unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine \$9 50 a 10; choice \$14 a 15. Corn firm at \$1 40\frac{1}{2} a 1 50. Oats firm at \$0c. Pork nominally \$22 50. Bacon—retail Shoulders 144c.; Ribs 16c.; Clear Sides 18c. Lard, in tierces, 134 a 13\frac{1}{2}c.; in kegs, 14c. i Gold 138\frac{1}{2} a 139. Sterling 49 a 5\frac{1}{2}. New York Sight Exchange 4 premium. Exchange 4 premium.

History of the Yelverton Marriage Case.

One of the most remarkable trials which have THO NEGRO TROUBLES IN THE SOUTHERN STATESexcited the interest of the civilized world in this century was that now known as the "Yelverton Trial," but which, at its commencement in 1860, was entered upon the records of the Dublin Court of Common Pleas as "Thelwall "s. Yelverton." A few years ago the case was not only a prominent topic of public interest in Great Britain, but also attracted great attention in this country, where popular sympathy for Mrs. Yelverton, the real plaintiff in the case, was fully as strong, though not so violently demonstrated, as in the three

In the year 1860, the Hon. William Charles Yelverton, a Major of the Royal Artillery, was sued by John The'wall, of Hull, England, ostensibly for the recovery of expenses incurred in maintaining the Major's wife, Mrs. Teresa Yelverton. The defendant denied the justice of the account presented, claiming that no apartments were rented for his wife, no food, clothing, or other necessaries furnished her at plaintiff's expense, and no money advanced to her by plaintiff, as set forth in the bill of charges. He also denied that Teresa Yelverton was his wife. The examination developed the facts which we here state as briefly as possible:

Major Yelverton was the heir apparent to the peerage of Avonmore, and his wife, Teresa Longworth, was also of gentle lood. During the Crimean war she was one of a band of ladies who accompanied the Sisters of Charity on their mission of mercy to the army hospitals. For a long time she ministered to the wants of the sick and wounded. Amid the scenes of suffering and death which expressible as young-

wounded. Amid the scenes of suffering and death which surrounded her life while acting as a volun-tary nurse, she met Major Yelverton, who asked her to become his wife. She assented. He de-sired that the marriage should be a secret one, and performed by any priest whom he could find. and performed by any priest whom he could had.
This she would not agree to. He urged it upon
her, but she was firm in her resolve. No indusement could make her yield, as the idea of a secret
marriage was distasteful to her, and as she had
determined never to be married by any but a
priest of the religion she professed. On her return to Scotland he used every argument to con-vince her that a secret marriage was no breach of morality, and that a Catholic priest could marry them in Scotland. Finding her fixed in the morality, and that a Catholic priest could marry them in Scotland. Finding her fixed in the determination to take no step which should tend to injure her fame, he propounded to her the law of Scotland in regard to the solemnization of marriage, and showed her that in that country the services of a priest were not necessary—that mutual consent and promise in the presence of witnesses would make them legally man and wife. He read aloud the marriage ceremony from a Church of England Prayer Book, and proposed that then and there that they should declare themselves united in wedlock without asking for clerical aid. She looked upon this proposition with horror, and without delay hurried from Edinburgh to Wales. Every word of the service rang in her ears. He had told her that the mere reading of it in her hearing made her his wife, and she feared that between her duty as a Roman Catholic and as a subject of the Queen, living under the laws of the Scottish realm—having been married, however unwillingly, in accordance with law, and at the same time in a manner not recognized as lawful by her church—she was in a position of great danger. She knew not what course to take, but after serious thought she determined to obey the laws of the church, and refused to consider herself a wife. This refusal was met by Major Yelverton with the proposition that they should be united in secret by a

refused to consider herself a wife. This refusal was met by Major Yelverton with the proposition that they should be united in secret by a priest of her own faith, and having consented, they were married according to the laws of Ireland at Killowen, in August, 1857.

All these facts were proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and a verdiet was given in favor of the plaintiff, the court thus declaring that, according to the laws of Scotland, Tereas Yelverton was the lawful wife of the defendant in the case. In June, 1858, Major Yelverton left his wife, and within twenty-four hours married Mrs. Forbes, the widow of Prof. Forbes, the celebrated botanist. The Yelverton case now becomes a curious one, as serving to develope facts in regard to the marriage laws of Great Britain, the inconsistency and injustice of which strike the intelligent people of other coun-Great Britain, the inconsistency and injustice of which strike the intelligent people of other coun-tries with something greater than mere astonish-The Irish Courts had decided that Major and Mrs.

An Havana special says that Maximilian's body sulf be lellvered to Admiral Tegethoff on the 6th. The Republicans claim that negro suffrage has en carried in Minnesota, by a small majority. All of the Cabinet but Mr. Welles, whose condiniscritical, were present at a meeting to-day. Senor Murillo, Minister from the Republic of lumbia, was presented to the Fresident to-day. barbarity, has nover been practiced, and scarcely ever heard of, even by astute lawyers. It is a relic of the buried past—an obsolete thing; but, following the usual course of British legislators, the law-makers of modern times have made new laws without repealing old enes; and the ancient statute of "putting to silence" is still on the book to the disgrace of a nation which has given birth to the greatest jurists known to the world. This is the statute which has kept Mrs, Yelverton in the anomalous position of a wife not married—a woman married, but without the rights of a wife. Under this law she does not dare to call herself the wife of Major Yelverton. Should she persist in so doing, the law gives him the right to take her property, and it also imposes a fine upon her. The following is an extract from the prayer addressed (the ancient form) to the Sc. ttish Court by Major Yelverton:

by Major Yelverton: to silence there anent, and be fined £50 for every time she shall persist in calling herself Mrs. Yelverton. ** Furthermore, that, as he has suffered great pain and uneasiness from such persistency, she may be fined £1000 as sciatium to his wounded feelings."

As it is impossible to give in the columns of a paper anything like a connected history of this case, it may be well to remark here that the resuscitation of a forgotten statute has had an effect

case, it may be well to remark here that the resuscitation of a forgotten statute has had an effect
not designed by the honorable Major. He has not
succeeded in putting his wife to silence, but has
most effectually silenced himself. It has driven
him into exile, forced him to change the name
which he would not allow his wife to use, and has
forever excluded him from the society of respectable people who know him. He has been mobbed
in Dublin, Edinburg and London, obliged to leave
the army, blackballed from his Clab, burnt in
effigy, placarded in infamy, and published in every
paper in Europe and America as disreputable and
cowardly.

cowardly.

The Yelverton case has thus far resulted in no good to anybody concerned in it. It has rained Major Yelverton, and rendered his wife poor, beside draining the resources of many friends of both. Since its first appearance in a Dublin Court it has employed twenty-six judges, and two hundred lawyers. It has been tried eighteen times, has consumed six years, and has cost about expanded.

On the other hand it has been the means of On the other hand it has been the means of opening the eyes of English statesmen to the great injustice of forcing statutes which should have been repealed generations a to. It has provoked discussion in regard to these obsolete laws, and the repeal of the "Putting to Silence" act, which will soon be effected, may be set down to its credit. That other barbarous law called the "Penal or Catholic act" will also be grassed. By this act the marriage of a Protestant and a Catholic is classed as a crime, and the parties are heavily fined their property is confiscated, and their marriage is rendered nuil and void. The case has also brought out a female orator—the first and

vily finea their property is confiscated, and their marriage is rendered nuil and void. The case has also brought out a female orator—the first and only one who has ever spoten before the House of Lord. On the lagt trial, Mrs. Yelverton pleaded her own cause in a speech which, before any body of intelligent men, governed by sensible laws, would have gained for her every right of which she had been dispossessed.

The papers in the Yelverton case weigh about three tons, and would fill a good sized room. A verbatim report of the whole trial would fill dozens of folio volumes, and more than one readable book could be made up from the incidents of the different trials. When the legality of the marriage was decided by the Irish Court, there were thousands of people surrounding the Four-Courts. The building was crowded. Every available inch of space was occupied. The Hon. Major was cowering in an obscure corner, dreading the entrance of the jury. When the verdict was rendered, such a shout was raised as hes never been heard at a trial before or since. The wretched defendant tried to escape through the Judge's room, but His Honor closed the Joon. He was then taken through the sky-light, out upon the roof, thence over the roofs of neighboring buildings, and down into the street, where he was put into a carriage and hurried to the docks. The miserable man was then placed on board a vessel, and hurried to France.

DIRECT TRADE.—Gen. H. C. Wayne, of Brunswick, Georgia, writes to a Floridian correspondent that he has been, since the war, engaged in the lumber trade with Europe; that he has sent, the past two seasons, over fifty cargoes to the different ports of Great Britain and the Continent; that ent ports of Great Britain and the Continent; that his vessels—British, Danish Norweigian and Swedish—come home in ballast, and that, consequently he has been solicited by correspondents in England and France to open direct trade with the South. He expects this year to load thirty vessels for Europe, and says the answer he shall give his foreign triends depends on the encouragement he may hope to receive, and that if it is sufficient, he will open a house this fall at Savannah. The parties abroad, who have made the proposition for direct trade with the South, are of high standing and possess an ple me_ns of carrying out what they propose. The main feature of the enterprise, however, says General Wayne, "is the facility with ever, says General Wayne, "is the facility with which immigrants from Europe may be introduced directly into the South—the only way of peopling the South with an industrious and respectable population from abroad, for we cannot in this respect complete with the West and New York."

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SHIPPERS .- It is of the atmost importance to shippers of cotton that the following rules should be fully understood. Much time may be saved and atmoyance may be avoided hosely:

First. A permit from the Revenue Collector must second. Each bale must be tagged, and the number of the tag must correspond with number

on the permit.

Third. The following words must be written in red ink across the face of the permit, viz: "This permit authorizes the transportation of such bales of cotton only as bear metallic tags lettered and numbered as herein described." numbered as nerein described."

Fourth. When the tax is not paid, cotton may be shipped without a regular permit, by assigning it to the Revenue Collector at the point of destination, but it must be accompanied by a permit that states that the tax has not been paid. Things in Washington.

GENERAL GRANT'S EQUIVOCAL POSITION-THE NE-GRO MILITIA ORGANIZATION IN THE DISTRICT-APPREHENDED NEGRO DIFVICULTIES IN RICHMOND. The Washington correspondent of the Raltimore Gazette writes under date of November 10: It seems to be conceded that so far as the ten unrepresented States are concerned, the threatened negro insurrection cannot be prevented by any power which has been left the Executive by the infamous Reconstruction Acts—that is, if they are to be executed according to their terms. I learn that, short of setting them aside altogether, the power of the President, in his opinion, is restricted to the removal of the satraps, and that General Grant feels only authorized to remove the subordinates—not to direct their action. Thus, the terrible emergency is left to be met by men whose conduct heretofore has shown unmistakable hostility to the substantial people of the South, whose lives are threatened. It is much to be feared that such men as Pope would be more likely to foment than allay negro aggressions, therefore unfit, if disposed, to prevent the apprehended catas-

ment than allay negro aggressions, therefore unfit, if disposed, to prevent the apprehended catastrophy.

The position of General Grant, in connection with the next Presidency, is becoming hourly more disgraceful to himself and perplexing to the Radicals. How could it have been known and stated "weeks ago," except upon authority, that a certain named set of petty politicians would, with his assent, in the contingency of defeat in the October and November elections, bring him forward without the formality of a Convention, and proclaim his Radical proclivities? This prediction has been verified. Yet undoubted facts are now transpiring which show conclusively that he is affecting moderation, and authorizing denials of the power of this junto to foreshadow his views, or to commit him in any way. Nevertheless these men are not at all estopped by such disclaimers, from persisting that they speak his real sentiments and are privy to his intentions. I know very well that the conversation between the General at the Georgia editor, as reported, was somewhat colored, and also that that between him and an excabinet Minister as contained in a dispatch to the Boston Post, was grossly caricatured, but I have unquestioned reasons to be convinced that he did in both of these interviews declare that no one on earth had authority from him to declare his political status or to announce his purposes respecting the Presidency! Yet one of the conspicuous individuals who did assume this authority, publicly and recently, will shortly be an immate of his house, and now enjoys his unreserved confidence, and another is his Chief of Staff and trusted confidence, and another is his Chief of Staff and trusted confidence, and another is his Chief of Staff and trusted confidence. I referred in a recent letter to the game played in 1848, and intimated that it should not be permitted 1848, and intimated that it should not be peranteed to be again essayed with success. It has, withal, been so far deviated from on this occasion that, instead of a persistent avowal of neutrality, the purpose seems, by double dealing, to gain a temporary advantage merely, and to draw the public mind from the late disastrous defeats of the Radi-

There is not the slightest doubt entertained by There is not the slightest doubt entertained by well informed men here that eventually General Grant will be willing to agree to any platform the Radicals may prescribe. But there is an increasing impression that his devious course has damaged his prospects in that direction by lessening his availability. If "Democrats," therefore, disagree as to his status, it is to be attributed to his unique political tactics, and to the necessities of the Radicals to substitute the duplicity of the politician for the incensousness of the soldier—a politician for the ingenuousness of the soldier—a role—I am sure the General has neither the capacity nor the patience to pursue with success. Is your neighbor of the American answered?

I learn that the military force here has been largely increased. The negroes threaten resistance in the event of the order of the President for

the suppression of the order of the President for the suppression of their military organizations being carried into effect. In Richmond, I learn, an outbreak is imminent. A telegram of yester-day's date says: "An excited Republican meeting was held at the headquarters of the blacks last was held at the headquarters of the blacks last night, and a committee was appointed to wait on General Schofield to request him to order the city election. Lewis Lindsey, a colored delegate elect to the Convention, made a speech. Alluding to the discharge of negroes for voting the Radical ticket, he said: 'Before any of his children should suffer for food, the streets of Richmond should run knee deep in blood. He thanked God that the negroes had learned to use the sword and gun.' All the efforts of the more peaceful negroes to stoy these demonstrations were wildly hooted down. The citizens here are apprehensive of trouble. Wardwell and other white Radicals left the meeting." Upon this dispatch, the Chronicle of this city

concealed that they are a very natural result of the proscriptive policy recently urged by the Richmond press. When men become desperate through hanger, they are always a dangerous element in he community-a fact of which we have had an the community—a fact of which we have not and the illustration within the past few days in several of the manufacturing towns of England—and the people of Virginia cannot expect to try the experiment of starving nearly half of their population into submission to the wishes of the remainder without exposing themselves to fearful perils."

The Negro in the Pennsylvania Courts.

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC CARRIERS TO SEPARATE PAS SENGERS, PROVIDED THERE IS NO DISCRIMINATION

The case of a colored woman who was ousted Henry Evans. With the change of proprietors, from her seat on the West Chester Railroad in there was a change in the politics of the paper. The case of a colored woman who was oust Pennsylvania, on account of her color, was taken up on appeal, and has been decided by the State Supreme Court. Judge Agnew delivered the deci-

general importance:

It is admitted no one can be excluded from carriage by a public carrier on account of color, religious belief, political relations or prejudices. But the defendants asked the Court to sav if the seat which the plaintiff was directed to take was in all respects a comfortable, safe and convenient soat, nor interior in any respect to the one she was directed to leave, she could not recover. The case, therefore involves no assertion of the inferiority of the negro to the white passenger. The simple the negro to the white passenger. The simp question is, whether the public carrier may, in the exercise of his private right of property, separate passengers by any other well-defined characteristic than that of sex.

The right of the carrier to separate the passengers by the carrier to separate the passengers are the passengers.

gers is founded on two grounds—his right to privote property as a means of conveyance and the public interest. The private means he uses belong wholly to himself, and imply the right of conlong wholly to himself, and imply the right of control for the protection of his own interest as well as the performance of his public duty. It is not an unreasonable regulation to seat passengers so as to preserve order and decorum and prevent contact and collision. If the grounds of regulation be reasonable, courts of justice cannot interfere with a carrier's right of private property. The right of a passenger is only that of being carried safely and with a due regard to his comfort and convenience, which are promoted by a sound and well-regulated separation of passengers.

Who would maintain that either at an inn or on a vessel it is a reasonable regulation to compel the passengers, black and white, to room or bed together? If a right of private property implies no right of control, who shall decide a contest between passengers for seats and berths?

Why the Creator made one black and the other white is known not, but the fact is apparent and the races distinct. Conceding equality with natures as perfect, and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, and imparted to them features of character intended to imply that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries He has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and the social amalgamation which Who would maintain that either at an inn or intermarriage and the social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races is clearly divine. The separation of the white and black races on the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent.

The right of each to be free from social contac is as clear as their right to be free from intermarriage, therefore, clare a right to maintain separate relations as is reasonably practicable, but in a spirit of kind-ness and charity, with due regard to equality and rights.

From an opinion delivered in 1837, by the late Judge Gibeon, i: appears that the slatus of the ne-gro never fell within the term "froemen," and that the emancipation act of 1833 did not elevate him to a citizenship in the State. In 1838, the people of the Commonwealth, by an express amendment of their Constitution, drew the line directly active the white citizen and the black inhabitants of the State. It is clear, therefore that under its Constitution the white and black that under its Constitution the white and blace man stand in separate relations. Never has there been an intermixture of the two races, socially, politically, civiliy or religiously. Following these grounds, we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal and customary difference

was that inatural, legal and customary melecules between the black and the white passengers in a public conveyance, the subject of a sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort and preserve the peace. The defendants were, therefore, entitled to an affirmative answer to the points re-

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SOUTHERN RE-LIEF.—The law of the last Congress to relieve the suffering in the South was signed by the President on the 30th of last March, and orders to cease operations thereunder were issued by the bureau on the 25th of August. Relief was therefore afforded to the people of the South, without regard to color, race or sex, for a period of about five months. The greater part of the reports of the agents are in. The distribution of funds to various States was in round figures as follows: Virginia, \$12,350; North Carolina, \$32,500; South Carolina, \$104,700; Georgia, \$125,100; Alabama, \$6,900; Florids, 1,000 on the 30th of last March, and orders to ceas North Carolina, \$32,500; South Carolina, \$104,700; Georgia, \$125,100; Alabama, 86,900; Florida, 1,000; Mississippi, \$35,000; Louissana, \$21,100; Tennessee, \$10,000, and Arkansas, \$12,000, making a total of about \$441,650. At the last reports small portions of this money were yet on hand, but it is believed that every dollar of it will be required to settle the outstanding bills. The various reports lead to the conclusion that between seventy-five and eighty thousand different persons were relieved, some of whom were supported for weeks, and others probably for months. More than half these persons were whites. The supplies furnished were mainly corn and pork; the returns made to the bureau, with a moderate estimate for the few missal, the other received high praises, promotion insal, the other received high praises, promotion insal, the other received high praises, promotion is and provided and while the first consor was on the point of dismissal, the other received high praises, promotion is a constant.

Negro Supremacy-A Voice from the Country.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., Nov. 9, 1867. To the Editors of the Charleston Daily News: The freed people are in the majority in this Disdates for the Constitutional Convention. Many of our credulous citizens were duped with the promises of leading negroes, and with the idea that the superior intelligence of white men would ensure the selection of some of them by the negroes. Vain hope! The said Convention met, in front of the Court House, and the aspirants were called on for their principles. Several speeches were made, chiefly by blacks, who lucidly, as one of them said, "gave the character of the situation of the condition." One of the speakers, however, brought down the crowd, and at once secured the nomination to himself. He was a dirty, aged and notorious negro, Jim Brutus, by name, who based his claims on the recital of the great amount of thieving, harboring thieves and runaways, and the amount of punishment he received for rascality when a slave, added to the promise of farms to all and the putting the whites, as he said, into the Hell in which negroes had so long been. This negro, with another named Calvin, the right hand man of the negro idol, Whitimore, were unanimously nominated, amid a great and triumphant shout. And they will be elected to assist delegations of about the same calibre from other parts of the State to make for us organic laws of the State.

comes from the small rays of light peeping out from the late Northern elections? To vote is useless. 20,000 majority cannot be affected. Virginia has taught us that even a majority of whites cannot overcome the thoroughly organized League Associations. In the language, then, of the Journal of Commerce, speaking of the late Georgia elections, the most eloquent speech or move we can make is "the silent appeal of despair-non-action."

Pleasant Greetings to the Charleston Daily

The following kindly paragraphs, taken from some of our late exchanges in this and other States, show the generous reception which the DAILY NEWS is everywhere meeting: [From the Washington (D. C.) Star.]

[From the Washington (D. C.) Star.]

Messrs. B. R. Riordan, Francis W. Dawson, and
Henry Evans, have purchased the Charleston (S.
C.) NEWS. Mr. Riordan was formerly of this city,
and is known as a first-class journalist, as well as
a most estimable gentleman. The NEWS, in the
hands of Mr. Riordan and his accomplished associates, will enter upon its new career with every
prospect of success. [From the Richmond Dispatch.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.—F. W. Dawson, Esq., and Mr. Riordan have become the proprietors and editors of the Charleston News. Mr. Dawson was for some time one of the editorial corps of the Dispatch, and we can therefore bear testimony to his abilities as a writer and his fitness for the po-sition he is to occupy. Mr. Riordan is also a well-known newspaper man. They will, we believe, make a paper which Charleston will liberally sup-port. We extend to them the right hand of fel-(From the Petersburg (Va.) Index.)

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.—This well established journal has pussed into the hands of Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co. afr. Riordan has had connection with the Courier and stands deservedly onnection with the Confer and stands deserved bigh in the profession. Captain Dawson, formerly of General Longstreet's staff, and subsequent to the war an employee of the Richmond Dispatch, is a facile and vigorous writer.

[From the Wilmington Post.]

We have heretofore unintentionally omitted to notice the recent change in the proprietorship of the Charleston Dalla News, one of the best papers on our exchange list. The present proprietors are Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co., all good newspaper men, who deserve an extended patronage. [From the Lancaster Ledger.] THE CHABLESTON NEWS .- This able paper has virtually encourages the negroes as follows:

"Such expressions as he (Lindsey) is alleged to lately undgergone a comple change in its propriction of the complete complete the complete change in the collection of the coll The entire business has been Messrs, Riordan, Dawson & Co. and Dawson both have the advantage of editorial experience, and it is fair to assume that the paper will lose none of its attractions from having passed into their hands. We wish them abundant success.

(From the Newberry (S. C.) Herald. THE CHARLESTON DALLY NEWS.—Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co., having purchased the material, good will and interest of the above journal from its late proprietors, Messrs. McMillan & Morton, will guide it upon another era of fortune. Messrs. Riordan and Dawson are well known to communities of our State as able journalists.

(From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.) The Charleston DAILY NEWS, in its issue of the 28th ult., announced that the paper had passed from the hands of its former proprietors into those of Messrs. B. R. Riordan, F. W. Dawson and It is now all that every true Southerner can desire.
[From the Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer.]

The Charleston DAILY NEWS has changed hands Supreme Court. Judge Agnew delivered the decision of the Court, which reverses the decision of the lower Courts. The following are the most interesting points which establish a principle of general importance:

It is admitted no one can be excluded from carriage by a public carrier on account of color, religious belief, political relations or prejudices. But gant writer. We wish these gentlemen a pros-(From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.)

> The Charleston Daily News has passed from the hands of Messrs. McMillan & Morton into those of Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co. Although not old residents of Charleston, Messrs. Riordan b Dawson have lived there long enough to estab-lish, through the State, a high reputation as gentlemen, writers, journalists. We beg leave to express to them our unfeigned wishes for their success in this new undertaking,

> THE COTTON TAX .- An Augusta correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial savs:

The Cotton Tax.—An Angusta correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"A few facts, concerning a grand sheme which has for its object the recovery of all tax that has been paid upon cotton, have come to my knowledge within the last few days, which no doubt will be of considerable interest to the public, from the fact that there is a great principle and an immence amount of money involved. Herschel V. Johnson of this fistate, is one of the principal parties congerned, and is in company with other prominent politicians and lawyers.

"One of the influential friends alluded to by Mr. Johnson, in the circular which he is scattering over the North, is Charles O'Connor, of New York. They already have about 5,000,000 of these claims for the Taunding of taxes paid upon cotton by parties in this State alone, while their colleagues in Alahama have upwards of 20,000,000, and confidently expect to have 80,000,000, collected together by the time Congress convenes, when they will present the matter, with all of its merits, and offer a bonus of 30,000,000, to carry it through. In the event of success, they will return 40,000,000 to the tax payers and retain the other 10,000,000 for services rendered. Should this scheme prove successful, the result can readily be foreseen, and the entire amount of revenue which had been accrued from that source will have to be refunded. The erop of cotton raised this year is larger, no doubt, than any yield since 1861, and that fact, with the increased foreign production, has so reduced the price (it only being worth 124c, to day) that many planters say they will be utterly unable to meet their obligations, and seem to anticipate nothing short of bankruptcy and financial ruin, as, in almost every instance, their crops have been pledged to the commission houses for the payment of advances made early in the season, upon estimates greatly in excess of the present prices."

HABO ON MRS. LINCOLN.—The Northern papers

HARD ON MRS. LINCOLN.—The Northern papers continue to tell strange and ugly stories about the "disconsolate relict of our martyred President." The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives the last, as follows:

We are at last beginning to get some light upon one of the dark transactions of the administration of Honest Old Abe. We know now what became of a portion, at least, of the eighty large boxes of goods that were sent by Mrs. Lincoln from the White House to Chicago, some weeks after Mr. Lincoln's death. While this enterprising wildow was supposed to be mourning the death of her husband, she was, in fact, despoiling the White House of its portable property. By fabricating and circulating the report that she was about to become a mother, the enterprising relict managed to retain possession of the Presidential mansion for many weeks, while she was packing up and appropriating to her own use all the portable valuables the house contained, including the sets of gold forks, gold spoons, gold table service, silver plates, sets of china, bed linen, etc., which belong to the house and not to the occupant. HARD ON MRS. LINCOLN. - The Northern papers

plates, sets of china, bed mea, etc., which could to the house and not to the occupant.

Many of these rich and expensive articles, such as gold and silver plate, were no doubt privately sold long ago. Others have been sold to pawnsold long ago, whose One pawnbroker at Chicago, whose len balls hang over No. 89 Wells street, three golden balls hang over No. 89 Wells street, has paid Mrs. Lincoln no less than thirteen hundred dollars for goods of various descriptions. This, at pawnbroker's rates, represents personal property of the value of \$5200. Among the articles sold by Mrs. Lincoln, to this accommodating gentleman, was several sets of rare and expensive china, which were once, no doubt, the pride of Miss Harriet Lane, but which that lady left without raigh or regret.

bureau, with a moderate estimate for the few districts not yet in, give an aggreate of about 850, 000 pounds of pork and 120,000 bushels of corn.

-Sixteen hundred executions for State taxes are in the hands of the Sheriff of Fairfield Dis--The Greenville Mountaineer says religiou

The freed people are in the majority in this District, and are fully aware of their power. To-day at both the Methodist and Baptist Churches in they held a Convention here, to nominate canditation, and the interest manifested is steadily

-The trial, by military commission, of the parties charged with complicity in throwing the cars of the South Caralina Railroad from the track, about a month ago, was to have commenced at Columbia yesterday morning.

-The many friends of the unfortunate men, Radeliffe and Daly, confined by military com-mission at Fort Macon, for a simple exhibition of muscle upon the persons of Armstrong and Thomp-son, have, says the Columbia Chronicle, been elated for the past day or two by a rumor of the prospect of their early release from confinement.

A BLOODY DUEL-DEATH OF TWO NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS.—One who took part in the affiair gives the Titusville Herald the following account of the way in which society was rid of two desperadoes of local celebrity:

radoes of local celebrity:

Julesburg appears to have become the resort of numerous "hard cases" from the oil region, as well as other sections of the country, and among them was the notorious Tom Quirk, of Petroleum Centre. He escaped from the Alleghany Penitentiary, and after reaching Julesburg and setting his stakes for business, he visited Chicago, and procured eight jezebels, with whom he returned to Julesburg and established a concert saloon, or in other terms, a "Free and Easy." Among the members of this interesting household was a woman known as Margaret Snyder, who became attached to a Julesburg hotel keeper named Chanfrau, formerly of Pithole. The woman deserted Quirk, or Clark, as he was there called, and went over to Chanfrau's. Quirk called upon the latter, and declared that he must give her up or reimburse him Oh! does not ruin stare us in the face, unless help clared that he must give her up or reimburse him (Quirk) for having paid her fare from Chicago. This Chanfrau consented to do, but upon the following day, when Quirk demanded the money Chanfrau refused to pay. Quirk then declared that he would fight him for the amount. Chanfrau realised that the letter man and he that he would fight him for the amount. Chanfrau replied that Quirk was the better man, and he would only fight him with revolvers at fourteen paces (fifty-one feet.) The bargain was at once closed. A man named James Hayes formely of West Hickory, was selected as Quirk's second, and another named McCarty from Salt Lake City, performed the same service for Chanfrau, while Tom Dillon was elected referce. The parties immediately went to the suburbs of the town, where the distance was measured off. The principals then went to their positions, and each was allowed to take deliberate aim. Dillon then dropped the handkerchief, both men fired, and both fell simultaneously. Chanfrau was instantly killed, being shot through the head. Quirk was shot thorugh the body, and lived only twenty-four hours.

CHARLES DICKENS AS A READER.-Now that Mr. Dickens is certainly coming to this country to give public readings, it may be of interest to know by anticipation, what to expect in the way of peculiarities of style and conduct from the great English humorist. It is said that when Mr. Dickens reads he seems wholly forgetful of his

to him. A book lies before him and he turns over the leaves, but he rarely looks at the pages. He knows them by heart. At first it strikes you his voice is artiflicial. There is a theatrical tone in it which prepares you for a disappointment; but in the case of nine lectures out of ten, this impression goes off, and the laugh or the tear defy the atrongest will. Mr. Dickens extremely dislikes, while reading, the noise of people entering or leaving, and printed slips are usually placed at the door begging that silence may be maintained. What he may do in the United States is not known, but in England he does not address a syllable to the audience. On ontering he goes straight to his the audience. On ontering he goes straight to his desk, and commences forthwith."

-Francis Joseph doesn't like Eugenie, and took occasion to give her a spiteful cut on that tender subject, her costume, at the time of the Salzburg meeting. The toilet worn by the Empress Eugenie was of the most approved and fashionable make, half mourning, of the most delicate tint of grey ornamented with jet, out of compliment to the memory of Maximilan—a visiting morning costume, out of compliment to the hour—a short petticoat, reaching just below the ankle, surmount-ed by a shorter one of the same material, half-high ight-fitting boots of blac kid, with sparkling jet tassels, and a long cane in her hand, according to the fashion adopted at the French Court on all oc-casions of travelling or villegiatura. The whole aspect of the wearer was charming, light and stylish in the highest degree. The Empress Eliza-beth, on the contrary, were long sweeping skirts, with a total absence of all ornament. A rich veil with a total absence of all ornament. A rich veil of black lace, artistically arranged, with a coronet of jot, fell from a small bonnet over the neck, and on either side of her face—the whole toilet, by its severe simplicity, affording a striking contrast to that of her Imperial visitor. But just as she was entering the carriage, where the Empress Eugenie was already scated, his Majosty, Francis Joseph, touched her wrist and exclaimed, rather abruptly, "Take care, madame, your feet are visible." The words happening to catch the car of the Imperial lady to whom they were not addressed, caused her to color slightly, but, of course, no other outward to color slightly, but, of course, no other outward sign of comprehension of their meaning was made

—It seems that Senator Wade, of Ohio, was on a committee of the two Houses appointed to inves-tigate the pecuniary condition in which President Lincoln's family was left, and report a bill, if necessary, for their relief. In conversation during the present week, Mr. Wade emphatically contra-dicted the statement of Mrs. Lincoln that Mr. Lincoln had left little or no property behind him. "We looked into the matter," says Senator Wade, "very carefully. The Illinois men wanted us to give her one thousand dollars, and we agreed to do so, if it appeared that she really needed it. We sent for the administrator of the estate, and he testified that Mr. Lincoln left seventy-five thousand dollars in Government bonds, or something testified that Mr. Lincoln left seventy-five thousand dollars in Government bonds, or something like that, besides some little productive property in Springfield, Ill.,—in all, about one hundred thousand dollars. We thought, then, that twenty-five thousand dollars would be enough—the same as was paid to the widow of General Harrison. Mrs. Lincoln was very well off, and didn't need even what she got. She took a hundred boxes of something or other—I don't know what—away with her, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings swore there were fifteen other boxes that she wanted to carry off, and he had to interfere to prevent her. At any rate, she cleaned out the White House. I don't know but what she was going to run a big hotel with all she carried off."

THE COOLIE QUESTION .- The libel filed by the United States District Attorney at New Orleans against the Brig William Robertson, Captain Reed, from Havana, seized by the United States marshal for the alleged violation of the act of Congress "prohibiting the coolie trade," has been withdrawn, by order of Solicitor Jordan, of the United States Treasury, the District Attorney having ascertained Treasury, the District Attorney having ascertained that the coolies on this vessel cama to Louisians of their own free will, and not in violation of law. Thus a bar to the introduction of the coolies into the South for the useful purpose of agriculture seems to have been effectually removed under the requirements of the law. The captain of a vessel, under the law, has to have a certificate from the United States Consul at the port of departure, attesting the fact of the voluntary emigration.

CLOTHING. WE HAVE MARKED DOWN

Our Entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

Prices of Woolens in the Northern markets MARKED DOWN our entire Stock. TO SUCH FIGURES AS WILL GIVE PURCHASERS an opportunity that is rarely offered to procure

N CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECLINE IN THE

GOOD CLOTHING,

AND INVITE ALL TO INSPECT THE GOODS AND Prices. Below is a list of a few of the articles in our

300 Pants sold at \$6 to \$12, now Lot fine French Coating Sacks sold at \$20, now 15 00 Lot Fry., h Bockhacker Sacks sold at \$28, now.... 20 00

ONE PRICE.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

270 KING, CORNER OF HASEL STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

OBITUARY. DIED, on the 15th of October, CORNELIA MAR-SHALL, third daughter of the late Hon. Theodore Gaillard, of South Carolina.

and Mrs. L. C. HENDRICKS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter at Four o'clock P.'M. this inst., at Trinity Church, Hasel street.

ga The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintnces of Mrs. WILLIAM St. MARK, and of Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS ST. MARK, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Service of Mrs. BENET ST. MARK, daughter of the former, at St. Mark Chapel, Elizabeth street, at Three o'clock precisely. 1* November 13

SHIPPING.

FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF, S. C., BUCKINGHAM POINT, AND ALL INTER-MEDITE LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER.

THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER

MARION, CAPT. J. T. FOSTER, S NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AT ACCOMMODA-TION WHARF, and will leave on Thursday Night,

All Freight to be prepaid on the wharf.
For Freight engagements apply apply to .
JOHN FERGUSON,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AS IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-ED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CARO-CO. BANKRUPTS .- IN BANKRUPTCY .- To Whom may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of HUDGINS, OWENS & CO., of Charleston, in the District of Charles ton, and State of South Carolina, who have been adjudg ed Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

At Charleston, this twelfth day of November, 1867. LOUIS McLAIN, w3

PRAYER MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN .-A Prayer Meeting for young men will be held This Eve-ning in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Associaon, No. - King street, commencing at half-past 'clock. All young men of the city and strangers are ordially and earnestly invited to attend and participat in the exercis W. W. PEMBERTON.

MO IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE NITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.-IN THE MATTER OF J. HERMAN VON HOLTON, BANKRUPT .- IN BANKRUPTCY .- To whom "No applause moves him to leave an abstracted mood. He is the interpreter of a drama, and the room full of ladies and gentlemen has no existence to him. A book lies before him and he turns over been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated this 5th day of November, A. D. 1867.

LOUIS McLAIN, Assignee

ANOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAVING LAIMS against the Estate of JAMES PHINNEY, deceased, late of this city, Printer, are requested to render them io, legally attested; and those indebted to the said Estate will make payment to the subscriber. BUFUS C. BARKLEY.

November 2

BY ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY .- PRIZES ASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds GOLD AND SILVER. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.

Administrator of James Phinney, deceased.

No. 16 Wall street, New York. ST NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Asule River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direc WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashloy River; by which procaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instan

taneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the fil effects of Bac Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street, New York.

BY BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10

WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum. WHEATON'S OIN'I MENT cures Old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Disea Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All druggists sell it

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD,-An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiclogical Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief.

Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON.

BE A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HE city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in quiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plaini old them that she used the CIRCA-SIAN BALM, an asidered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per-sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its ombination, as Nature herself is simple, yet ansurpass ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also hear ing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and completion By its directaction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

ceipt of an order, by W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same,

** NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOM ons, loss of semen, spermator hear, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and im ecility, find r sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS HOorgy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six boxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINI-COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AD TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEU

RALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neural gia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No affecting the entire system, are completely and perma utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most deli-cate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1 and two postage stamps. Sold TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 120

Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat, Requires immediate attention, and should be checked Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Thront Diseases, Troches e used with always good success

Singers and Public Speakers use them to OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be of fered. Solid Everywhere.

October 28 mwf#mo PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FINE fast sailing coppered ship MARY OGDEN, W. E. Coldrey, Master, is now ready for cargo. For Freight engage ments apply to W. B. SMITH & CO., Napier's Range.

FOR BALTIMORE. THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP



FALCON,

E. C. REED, COMMANDER.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
November 12 3 Union Wharves

FOR PHILADELPHIA.



ALLIANCE.

JAMES R. KELLY, MASTPA, WILL SAIL AS ABOVE ON SATULDAY, THE 16TH V instant, at — o'clock.
For engagements apply to H. F. BAKER & CO.,
No. 20 Cumberland Street.
November 5 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 16



MONEKA

CAPT. SHACKFORD, an odi a WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF ON Thursday, November 14, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOHN & THEO. GETTY.

November 11

No. 48 East Ray. FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR EVERY SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP . Jani out worthis

SARAGOSSA, WILL LEAVE VANDERHORST'S WHARF ON Saturday, November 16th. For freight or passage, apply to November 11 RAVENEL & CO.



THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL AS CHAMPION, Saturday, November 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. JAMES ADGER, Tuesday, November 12, at 4 o'clock MANHATTAN, Saturday, November 16, at 10 o'clock MANHATTAN, Schwady, November 19, at 12 o'clock M.
A. M.
CHARLESTON, Tuesday, November 19, at 12 o'clock M.
CHAMPION, Saturday, November 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES ADGER, Tuesday, November 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.
MANHATTAN, Saturday, November 30, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Outward Freight engagements made with COURTE
NAY & TRENHOLM, corner Adger's Wharf and Eas

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA.

JACKSON VILLE, AND ALL THE LAND-INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. VIA SAVANNAH.



ICTATOR CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Rall-road at Savannah, for Macoon, Mobile and New Orleans. All Freight must be paid here by shippers.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents.

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LAND-INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.



C.TY POINT, (1110 Tons Burthen.) CAPTAIN S. ADKINS,

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARP WILL LEAVE MIDDLE APLANTIC WHARF every Friday Night, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans. All Freight must be paid here by the shippers. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or at the ofence of Corner of Vanderhorst's Wharf and East Bey.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE.

> VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. WEEKLY. VIA BLUFFTON.



October 1

STEAMER PILOT BOY CAPT. W. T. MCNELTY

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS WILL LEAVE Charleston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock; and Savannah every tonday, Wendesday and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Touching at Blufflon on Morday, trip from Charles 19, and Wednesday, trip from Savannah.