The Charleston Daily News.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

A STORM ON THE ENGLISH COAST—TWO AMERICAN VESSELS LOST—THE FRENCH TO EVACUATE ITALY—LATEST FOREIGN MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—The weather has been very inclement during the past two days, and the telegraph to London has been prostrated. Numerous shipwrecks, attended with loss of life, have been reported. The Lydia Williams, hence for San Francisco, is ashore; crew saved. The Guardian Angel, hence for New York, is lost; only seven saved.

PARIS, December 2.—A few French cavalry will probably remain permanently at Rome; otherwise the French will evacuate the Papal territory completely. The Pope is strengthening his army.

LONDON, December 2.—Consols, ex dividends, 98 5-16; Bonds, 71¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton dull and declined ⅛; sales, 800 bales; Uplands, 7⅞; Orleans; 7⅞.

LONDON, December 2—*Noon.*—Consols 94 13-16. Bonds 71 5-16.

FRANKFORT, December 2—*Noon.*—Bonds 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—*Noon.*—Cotton quiet; sales 8000 bales. Uplands 7½; Orleans 7⅞. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, December 2—2 *P. M.*—Consols, ex-dividends, 93¼. Bonds 71¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—2 *P. M.*—Corn 43s. California Wheat 15. Lard 49. Common Rosin 7s. 6d. Others unaltered.

Our Washington Dispatches.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—HORACE GREELEY—THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE PROPOSE FURTHER LEGISLATION FOR THE SOUTH—GENERAL ORD'S REPORT ON HIS DISTRICT—HE CONSIDERS THE MILITARY NECESSARY, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Congress organized at 12 o'clock.

Greeley publishes a card declaring that as he has not been officially notified of his appointment to Austria, therefore he neither accepts nor declines; but he does not intend leaving his country pending the Presidential election.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to $2,211,000.

It is generally understood that the Commissioner of the Revenue, Rawlings, will soon resign.

The Reconstruction Committee had a meeting at Stevens' room; the majority held that further legislation was necessary before reconstruction could be completed.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice Chase, visited the President.

It is stated that Cornelius Wendell succeeds Clark as Superintendent of the printing at the Treasury.

The President will nominate S. S. Cox to Austria, *vice* Greeley declined.

The conclusion of General Ord's report says: "In a majority of the counties of this District there are few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office, unless supported by a military force afterward. The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to combine for the execution of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men, under the protection of the military. If the protection is withdrawn, the white men now controlling would withdraw with it, and some of the Southern people, now exasperated at what they deemed the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle towards them. So that the presence of a large military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedman in the right of suffrage.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—SENATE.—A memorial from the Alabama Convention to repeal the cotton tax was referred.

The resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature for a repeal of the cotton and tobacco tax was presented.

Twelve o'clock arriving, the commencement of the second session was announced, and a committee was appointed to inform the President.

A resolution was offered asking the Secretary of the Treasury under what law Edmond Cooper occupies the position of Assistant Secretary.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the Senate ajourned.

HOUSE.—In the House Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a personal explanation in defence of Mr. Churchill, concluding by remarking that the minority do not and cannot attribute his change of opinion to improper motives or pecuniary consideration.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire whether the House had the right to accept or reject the terms of a treaty like that acquiring Russian America.

Various petitions, resolutions, etc., requesting a repeal of the cotton tax was presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Averill, of Tennessee, denied giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

The Postoffice Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing railroad companies to carry letters referring to their own business outside of the mails.

The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of holding an annual session of the Admiralty Court at New Albany, Indiana.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Committee on Elections to pursue their investigation in the case of Wm. A. Barnum, charged with securing his election by bribery.

Twelve o'clock arriving, the second session was proclaimed, one hundred and forty-six members being present. A committee was appointed to inform the President. The committee subsequently reported that the President would communicate his Message at noon to-morrow.

The Committee on Elections reported favorably in the case of Mr. Golliday, of Kentucky. The consideration of the report was postponed until Wednesday, when the House adjourned.

A half-dozen financial bills were presented. The action on Golliday's right to his seat indicates that the Kentuckians are to be excluded until after the vote on the impeachment.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 2.—Pesquire has been re-elected Governor of Sonora. The Conference is not restored. There is a strong movement in Durango in favor of an independent Republic. The Government troops were defeated, and all the Northwestern States were expected to join in the revolution. Martinez desires the Governorship of Cinola, and unless nominated by the Legislature, will seize the government. He heads the Republican army. The army lately dismissed will play an important part in favor of the best payers, as they are disgusted about their back pay.

The Brazillian mail reports that the allies attacked the Paraguayans, killing 1000 and capturing 200. The allies lost eighty.

Hancock Revokes Mower's Order.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The following was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Extract Paragraph II. of Special Orders No. 184, Current Series, from these Headquarters, by Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower, appointing R. King Cutler Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in place of A. Cornett, resigned, is hereby revoked. That office is, therefore, vacant.

By command of Major-General HANCOCK.

[Signed] W. J. MITCHELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, December 2.—The Convention adopted a resolution that when the Convention adjourn it shall adjourn subject to the call of E. W. Peck, President, or the Military Commander of this State or District; but if not reconvened within a year, it shall stand adjourned *sine die.* A resolution to adjourn on the 4th instant was rejected. The oath of office, as finally adopted, requires officers to swear that they are not disfranchised by the Constitution of Alabama or the Constitution and laws of the United States. That they will support the Constitution and the laws of the State and of the United States and the union of the States, etc.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Section IV of Wickliffe's Educational Ordinance, which was referred on Saturday, is as follows: No persons shall establish a private school unless licensed by the State, and all such schools shall be taxed as other professions. The Legislature shall make laws governing this entire subject, in accordance with the spirit of this resolution. Some member to-day offered a series of resolutions having in view the raising of funds to defray the exponses of the Convention, by direct taxation on real and personal property above the value of two hundred dollars, upon colleges or professions, and a poll tax.

Burning of a Ship in Savannah River—Foster Blodget Indicted for Perjury.

SAVANNAH, December 2.—The British ship Consul, at Tybee Roads, took fire at 11 P. M. last night. The crew exerted themselves to keep the fire under until this morning, when the engines from the city and two tugs went down, but failed to subdue it. She was run aground and scuttled, to save portions of her cargo. The upper part is still burning. The ship will be a total loss, and she is uninsured. The cargo, consisting of 2825 bales of Upland and 72 bales of Sea Island Cotton, is insured in Liverpool. The ship Screamer was in great danger at one time, but is now safe.

Foster Blodget is held by the United States Court to bail, for $10,000, for perjury. The securities given were E. Tweedy and E. T. Wade.

United States Volunteer Officers Mustered out in Virginia.

RICHMOND, December 2.—The volunteer officers on Bureau duty in Virginia, who will be mustered out January 1st, under Grant's order, are two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, five Majors, fourteen Captains, ten First Lieutenants, and fifteen Second Lieutenants. Five volunteers were mustered out last week.

The Republicans hold a caucus to-night. Judge Underwood's name is prominently mentioned for the chairmanship.

A Coloured Villain Receives his Reward.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—The negro who outraged Miss Baker, of Princeton, Indiana, was caught the same night, confessed, was stabbed, shot and beaten until dead, and then dragged through the streets.

Marine Reports.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Arrived, the Gulf Stream and Manhattan, from Charleston, and the Peneire, from Havre.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK, December 2—*Noon.*—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat, in buyers' favor. Corn dull. Oats firmer. Pork, firm and quiet, $21 12½ 21 25. Lard dull. Cotton dull, 15¾a16. Freights quiet. Turpentine, 55¼. Rosin quiet. Stocks dull and lower. Money easy. Gold, 37¼.

NEW YORK, December 2—*Evening.*—Cotton firmer; sales 2500 bales, 16c. Flour active and in favor of buyers, rates unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2a8c. Corn heavy and declined 2a3c. Mess Pork firm and quiet at $21 25. Groceries quiet. Naval Stores unchanged. Freights steady. Governments nominal. '62 Coupons, 107½; '67, 107¾. Gold closed heavy at 36¾.

BALTIMORE, December 2.—Cotton depressed. Sales of Middlings at 15c. Flour very dull. Wheat scarce but dull. Prime to choice red $2 50a2 55. Corn active; receipts large. New white $1 15 a $1 18. Oats dull at 64a72 cents. Rye dull. Bulk shoulders 9¼a9½; bacon shoulders 12a12½.

WILMINGTON, December 2.—Turpentine firm at 50c. Rosin quiet at $2 for common and $2 85 for No. 1. Cotton dull at 13½c for Middlings.

AUGUSTA, December 2.—Cotton quiet; sales 400 bales. Receipts, 580; Middlings 14.

SAVANNAH, December 2.—Cotton dull and declined; Middlings 14½; sales 1100 bales; receipts, 1000.

MOBILE, December 2.—Sales 1100 bales; closed weak; Middlings 14¼. Receipts, 2253.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Sugar in good demand; common, 9½c.; fully fair to prime, 13c. Molasses—receipts liberal, favors buyers; common, 40c.; prime to choice, 70a75c. Corn unchanged. Flour nominal, superfine, $8 75; treble, $12 75. Oats quiet and firm at 85c. Pork quiet and firm at $23. Bacon dull; shoulders, 11a12c.; clear sides, 15½a15¾c. Lard, prime, in tierces, held at 12¾c.; in kegs, 13c. Cotton declined; Middling Orleans, 15½c.; sales 8500 bales; receipts, 6014; exports, 2029. Sterling, 46½a51. Sight Exchange on New York ¼c. discount. Gold, 37.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—Superfine Flour $7 75. Wheat dull at $2 35. Corn—new, in the ear, 75. Bacon unchanged; old Mess $21 50.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The annual report of Secretary McCulloch will be laid before Congress to-day. The document, which is of considerable length, refers to the reports of the different Treasury bureaus, drawing from them facts and figures in support of the views advocated in his own report, and elaborating upon them at length. Mr. McCulloch alludes to his earlier reports, going back to the time of his nomination, and also to the reports of Secretary Chase and Secretary Fessenden in support of his views and his policy of continuing to contract at the rate of $4,000,000 per month as provided by law. He shows that there were months when he could have contracted the above amount, but refrained from doing so because he did not think it necessary or expedient. He takes strong ground against expansion, which, to use his own language, "would be ruin, and lead to repudiation." The views of Gen. Butler, Mr. Stevens, and others, are commented on, and the tendency and results of the different finance schemes, if carried out, are enlarged upon and contrasted. He interprets the law in reference to the five-twenties as binding the country to their payment in coin, principal and interest, and believes that if the policy looking to their redemption in currency shall be adopted, the effect will be disastrous. He states that he has sufficient gold in the Treasury to meet the demands on the Government, and keep the market in check. He gives his reasons for not selling more gold, and endeavoring to bring about resumption in that way. The speculators would to-morrow buy up all the gold he could offer, and could then easily control the market, and make the premium higher than ever it has been. He believes that the Tribune policy of resumption would lead to an immediate crash in business, which he hopes to avoid. He comments at length on the Internal Revenue Commissioners' report, and gives it as his opinion that if the Internal Revenue Department and the Treasury had sole control of the system the taxes would be fully collected and an end put to fraud and corruption.

THE EVIDENCE OF MISS ANNA SURRATT BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.—In the mass of evidence submitted with the impeachment reports of the Judiciary Committee, we find that of Miss Anna Surratt, given before the Committee on the 23th of last June. She was examined chiefly in regard to a satchel, containing a number of business letters of the family, taken from her house and returned to her by the War Department some time after the assassination trial. In this connection she said that there were no letters in the lot from Booth, and that she had never seen any letter written by him. To a question whether she had ever seen the President, to have any conversation with him, she answered in the negative, declaring that she did not want to see him either.

"THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON."—We wish somebody would give the public an impartial, accurate account of what took place during the war in the Old Capitol prison. Think of American citizens being snatched up and held in confinement one, two, and even three months, denied all communication with their friends, and charged extortionate prices for what they desired. And when the facts are investigated, no substantial charges are made out. Think of prisoners not being permitted to hold converse with their counsel unless in the presence of a detective. Think of men being persecuted by their jailor until, in sheer desperation, they commit suicide. We believe that if the people understood a tithe of the secrets of the Old Capitol prison we would have much less said about the enormities of Libby prison.—*Washington Express.*

THE STUDENT DUELS AT HEIDELBERG.—The great battle ground at Heidelberg is in a beer house in the suburbs of the town, and across the Neckar. Here, for scores of years, German student valor has been exhibited. Outside the building is a beer garden, overhung with a trellis of grape vines. Inside, and in the second story, the friends of the respective champions gather before the appointed hour, where, drinking wine and beer and smoking, they wait patiently for the contemplated "satisfaction." The duel is in this wise: The two heroes take off their clothing, except their pantaloons, and put on coarse frocks. The attending surgeon winds several yards of padded cloth about their arms. Each one wears a thick stout muffler about his throat, also a protection for his eyes—a cloth cap with a wide leather visor, and, over all, an apron buckled behind. The weapons are long rapiers, with the points broken off, but with sharpened edges. Seconds are appointed to see fair play, and to stop the combatants in case of exhaustion. A round is fifteen minutes in length, and the great object of each is to cut the face, slice off an ear or nose, or divide a lip. They cut and cut, and hack and hack, and pound and pound, puffing and trembling with fear and excitement, until finally a cunning blow makes the coveted wound, the surgeon steps in and sews up what must forever be a scar, and thus "satisfaction" comes. These scars are badges of honor, which the young "Von" bears with him in after life.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Proceedings in the House of Lords—Opening Speech of the Queen—Discussion of the Issues of the Day.

[From the London Times, November 20.]

The third session of the Ninetoenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain commenced yesterday for the dispatch of business. The session was opened by commission, the Lord Chancellor reading the address from the throne as follows:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen: In again applying to you for your advice and assistance, I regret that I have found it necessary to call for your attendance at an unusual, and, probably, to many of you, an inconvenient season. The Sovereign of Abyssinia, in violation of all international law, continues to hold in captivity several of my subjects, some of whom have been especially accredited to him by myself, and his persistent disregard of friendly representations has left me no alternative but that of making a peremptory demand for the liberation of my subjects, and supporting it by an adequate force. I have accordingly directed an expedition to be sent for that purpose alone; and I confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of my Parliament in my endeavor at once to relieve their countrymen from an unjust imprisonment, and to vindicate the honor of my crown. I have directed that papers on the subject shall forthwith be laid before you. I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I see no reason to apprehend the disturbance of the general peace of Europe. A band of Italian volunteers, without authority from their own sovereign, having invaded the Papal territory, and threatened Rome itself the Emperor of the French felt himself called upon to dispatch an expedition for the protection of the Sovereign Pontiff and his dominions; that object having been accomplished, and the defeat and dispersion of the volunteer force having relieved the Papal territory from the danger of external invasion, I trust that his Imperial Majesty will find himself enabled, by an early withdrawal of his troops, to remove any possible ground of misunderstanding between his Majesty's Government and that of the King of Italy. The treasonable conspiracy, commonly known as Fenianism, baffled and repressed in Ireland, has assumed in England the form of organized violence and assassination. These outrages require to be rigorously put down; and I rely for their effective suppression upon the firm administration of the law, and the loyalty of the great mass of my subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will in due time be laid before you. They will be framed with a view to economy and to the necessary requirements of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: As a necessary sequel to the legislation of the last session, bills will be laid before you for amending the representation of the people in Scotland and Ireland. I have reason to believe that the commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the boundaries of existing boroughs, as well as of the proposed division of counties and newly-enfranchised boroughs, have made considerable progress in their inquiries, and no time will be lost after the receipt of their report in laying before you their recommendations for your consideration and decision. A bill will also be presented to you for the more effectual prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. The Public Schools bill, which has already been more than once submitted to Parliament, will again be laid before you. The general question of the education of the people requires your most serious attention, and I have no doubt you will approach the subject with a full appreciation both of its vital importance and its acknowledged difficulty. Measures will be submitted to you during the present session for amending and consolidating the various acts relating to the mercantile marine. The exemption which the country has now for some time enjoyed from the cattle plague affords a favorable opportunity for considering such permanent enactments as may relieve the home trade from vexatious restrictions and facilitate the introduction, under due regulation, of foreign cattle for home consumption. Measures for the amendment of the law, which have been deferred under the pressure of more urgent business, will be submitted for your consideration. Other questions apparently calling for legislative action have been referred to commissioners, whose reports, as they shall be received, shall, without delay, be laid before Parliament. It is my earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be so guided as to conduce to the general contentment and happiness of my people.

The discussion of the address then commenced. Lord Brownlow and Lord Hylton respectively moved and seconded an address in answer to the speech.

Lord Russell then proceeded to discuss the issues of the day. After alluding to the Abyssinian war, he dweit upon the Italian question, and, with respect to recent events, referred to an article in the Convention of September which he thought was likely to give rise to complications—namely, the article giving the Pope power to raise foreign troops. Serious difficulties might arise from this provision, and he considered all these interventions in the internal affairs of other countries injurious to the interests of Europe and inconsistent with the principles they professed.

Lord Houghton, referring to the relations existing between France and Italy, said he could have wished that the words in the speech with regard to the early withdrawal of the French troops had been omitted because they assumed that it would lead to a solution of the Italian question. With respect to a conference of the European powers, he hoped that before Her Majesty's Government disposed of that matter, whenever it should be referred to them, they would seriously consider that the Papal question was territorial as well as religious.

Lord Derby remarked that with respect to the Convention between France and Italy, Her Majesty's Government did not think it necessary to express any opinion whatever. Those countries alone were concerned with it; nor would the Government express any opinion with regard to the French expedition to Rome, though it was open to them to express a hope that all chance of a misunderstanding between these countries might be prevented by the withdrawal of those troops. The English Government had been invited to a conference to settle the question, but that invitation had neither been accepted nor declined, though the Government would be happy to relieve the Emperor from a difficulty in return for the cordial friendship and good will he had always exhibited toward Great Britain.

The motion of an address was then agred to, and an adjournment was had.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, after the motion relative to the customary address had been made, the Abyssinian question was discussed, Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli speaking on the question.

Mr. Horsman asked Lord Stanley to explain the character of the invitations sent out by France for a Congress on the affairs of Italy, and what answer had been given to it. Denying altogether that it was a matter to be settled between France and Italy—for the Emperor himself, in his speech to the Chambers, declared it to be a matter of European interest, and that it was necessary to settle a comprehensive basis for negotiations before the Congress met—he entered into an elaborate review of the "situation" in Italy, and urged Lord Stanley to accept the invitation on conditions which he specified, and which, he maintained, would lead to a satisfactory settlement.

Lord Stanley, while declining to enter into a general discussion of the Italian question at that moment, professed his readiness to tell the House all that the Government had done in reference to the occupation of Rome and the invitation to a conference. Not being bound by treaty obligation to pronounce any formal opinion on the occupation, the Government had refrained from any such act, though he had expressed to the French Government his belief that it would produce a very unfavorable impression in this country. But in the differences which had arisen between the Italian Government and the French Government our good offices had been asked by Italy and had been accepted. To the invitation to a conference addressed to us by the French Government, he had answered that the Government saw little chance of any satisfactory result following the conference, unless some definite plan of settlement were proposed beforehand, and unless it could be ascertained from previous negotiations that the plan would have a reasonable chance of acceptance. Sorry though he might be to lose a chance of removing this cause of disagreement, to go into a conference without some such previous agreement would have been a waste of time.

After some further discussion upon different topics referred to in the speech, the address was agreed to, and an adjournment was had.

Capital Likely to Move Towards the Southern States of the United States.

[*From the London Star Nov. 19.*]

We understand that John Everett, Esq., of All-hallows Chambers, is on a visit to the United States of America, to ascertain how the owners of plantations and other estates in the South can be assisted with capital to develope the resources of those provinces which at present are so depressed through the poverty of their owners. A scheme of this kind would especially be of advantage to the colored people, who, with freedom and enterprise and an earnest industrial spirit, want the aid of small sums to enable them to work out their own advancement. But this plan would be equally important to the wealthier growers of cotton, rice, &c.

Mr. Everett's chief object will be to see if absolute and available security can be given, and it so, it is obvious that immense sums now locked up in our own country might be invested, realizing two great objects—a good and safe return for British capital, and giving effectual aid to the industrial people of the South. We believe that at the present the poorer owners of lands there can only get assistance by paying about 2½ per cent. monthly, or at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. We shall therefore watch Mr. Everett's efforts in this direction with much interest, and shall rejoice if the issue should be successful.

THE WESTERN FIRES.—We have already spoken of the great fires in Southern Illinois. The counties which have suffered the most severely are Alexander, Pulaski and Union. Fire has also broken out in Southwestern Missouri. The Cairo (Ill.) Democrat says: "The damage sustained already cannot be estimated. Everywhere the farmers are busy fighting back the fire. Our city is enveloped in smoke. The navigation of our rivers is rendered difficult and perilous, and eyes and lungs are sensibly affected." There are always prarie and wood fires in Southern Illinois at this time of the year; but they have been on a far grander scale this year than ever before.

MARRIED.

PENNAL—CARSON—At Homefield, Sumter District, on the 27th November, by the Rev. L. F. GUERRY, R. E. PENNAL, of this city, to Miss MARY W., youngest daughter of ELISHA CARSON, Esq. No cards.

BURKE—EASTERLING—On the evening of the 28th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. J. EDWARDS, J. E BURKE, of Charleston, to EMILY L., eldest daughter of Thos. W. EASTERLING, Esq., of St. John's Berkeley.

DEAS—WIGFALL.—On Thursday, November 28th, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. W. B. W. HOWE, HENRY DEAS, Jr., to FANNIE M. P., only daughter of the late HENRY WIGFALL, all of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at Pier No. 1 Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on Wharf at Consignees' risk. MORDECAI & CO., Agents.
December 3 1

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER CHAMPION are notified that she is discharging cargo *This Day* at Adger's South Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. STREET BROTHERS & CO., Consignees.
December 3

☞ CHASE HALL.—CAPTAIN N. G. PARKER will Lecture at Chase Hall *This Evening*, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of MERUT MOORE, CAROLL GREEN and JAMES GAINS. Let all attend, as this is deserving charity. MARLO COCHRAN, Chairman of Committee.
December 3 1*

☞ IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 2, 1867.—Ordered: That notice be given to all concerned, that in addition to hearings of matter of course brought up from day to-day, a WEEKLY SESSION, for the more speedy administration of justice, will be held on every *Wednesday*, at 11 o'clock A. M., under the provisions contained in the District Court Act of September, 1866, Sections 7 and 8.

The Magistrates are requested to make WEEKLY RETURNS to the Clerk, of the commitments made by them. A compliance with this request will tend materially to reduce the business of the Quarterly Sessions, and will also exhibit a willingness promptly to respond to, or anticipate, the complaints so frequently made, as well to the Judge of this Court, as to the military authorities, of alleged frivolous commitments, &c.

By order of Judge LOGAN.

JACOB WILLIMAN,
Deputy Clerk District Court.
December 2 3

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—DANIEL H. SILCOX vs. JOSEPH F. BRAUN.—IN THE COMMON PLEAS, ATTACHMENT.—Whereas the Plaintiff did, on the 26th day of February, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of the State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of said declaration might be served:

It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 27th day February, which will be in the year of our Lord 1868; otherwise final and absolute judgment will be given and awarded against him. J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. C. P.
Clerk's Office, Charleston District.
March 2 june 3. sept 3, dec 3

☞ OFFICE CITY CIVIL ENGINEER—CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.—STREET ALIGNMENTS AND THE BURNT DISTRICTS.—The following extracts from Ordinance and Resolution adopted by City Council, is published for the information of all owners of property and builders:

SEC. IV. No owner or builder of any house or structure in the City, shall dig or lay the foundation thereof in front of any street, lane, alley or court, or shall erect any wall or fence fronting as aforesaid, before he shall have applied to the City surveyor, who shall lay off and mark out the true front line or boundary of such street, lane, alley, or court, and give a certificate thereof to the owner or builder, for which services the City Surveyor shall be paid, by the said owner or builder, the sum affixed thereto in the table of fees contained in this Ordinance.

SEC. V. If any person shall commence any foundation, building, wall, or fence upon any lot or piece of ground adjoining the line of any street, lane, alley or court within the city, not having made application to the City Surveyor, and before the line of street shall have been laid off and marked out by the City Surveyor in the manner above directed, or contrary to the line so laid off and marked out, every such person, as well employer, as master-builder, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; and, moreover, all buildings and work done or put up without such application to the City surveyor, or contrary to the line of street which shall be laid off and marked out by him, shall be demolished by order of the City Council at the charge and expense of the person herein offending, as aforesaid.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman H. Gerdts, January 2, 1866, and unanimously adopted by the City Council.

Resolved That public notice be given, that if any person intends to erect a building in the burnt districts, he shall first apply to City Council and ascertain whether or not the City intends to widen said streets.

LOUIS J. BARBOT,
November 30 City Civil Engineer.

☞ A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action 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 receipt 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.
March 30 1yr

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS IN chemical experiments has resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all Druggists.

S. A. CHEVALIER, M.D., New York
For sale by DOWIE & MOISE,
Wholesale Agents for South Carolina,
October 15 tuths 2mo No. 151 Meeting street.

☞ MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.

We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 cents per bottle.

Offices—No. 215 Fulton Street, New York; No. 205 High Holborn, London, England; No. 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. DOWIE & MOISE, Agents,
August 27 tuths3mo Charleston, S. C.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a wise than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated attributes of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under the sun are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

December 2 6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID to give any credit to Mrs. E. B. VERONEE, in my name, as I will not be responsible for any of her debts so contracted from and after this date.
December 3 3* E. B. VERONEE.

☞ NOTICE.—NO DEBTS CONTRACTED BY crew of British bark YUMURI will be paid by Captain or Consignee of vessel. 3 December 2

☞ NOTICE.—NO DEBTS CONTRACTED BY crew of the British Bark TECUMSEH will be paid by Captain or Consignee of vessel. 3 December 2

☞ NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER BREMEN bark "GAUSS," from Bremen, are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Days Act, and will discharge cargo at Atlantic Wharf. All goods not permitted, at the expiration of that time, will be sent to Public Stores. GEORGE A. HOPLEY & CO.
November 30 3*

☞ CONSIGNEES NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per British Bark YUMURI are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Day Act, and all Goods not permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to Public Stores. RAVENEL & CO.
November 26

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River, by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.
Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.
February 7

☞ ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED.

The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall street,
October 19 1yr New York.

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
September 20 3mos

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and *perfect Dye*—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad 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 Barclay street, New York.

☞ BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.
December 10 1yr

☞ NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOMY attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, 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 MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
September 19

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters Second Military District,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 9, 1867.

[CIRCULAR.]

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of the Commanding Officers of Posts in carrying out the requirements of General Orders No. 92, current series, from these Headquarters:

In any case embraced within the first sub-division of Paragraph I of said Order, the rate of taxation fixed by law, and prevailing at the time the *transaction was made and completed, or the property, or the right, was parted with,* which is the subject of taxation, shall constitute the basis for correcting such excessive taxation; and upon being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding—it being the design of that part of said Paragraph I to protect persons making business operations from unforeseen imposition of taxes in excess of the rates prevailing when such operations were consummated.

In any cases arising under the second sub-division of Paragraph I. of said Order, the rate of taxation imposed on the property or person of a resident of the State shall be the basis for correcting such tax as affecting the property or person of a non-resident; and upon being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding.

In all cases where the collection of any tax is suspended under the first or second sub-divisions of Paragraph I. of said Order, the Order suspending the same shall be limited to preventing the collection of any excess of such tax over and above the amount properly taxable in accordance with the provision of said Order as explained by this circular.

Commanding Officers of Posts are authorized to make such orders as may be requisite for carrying into operation the clauses of said Order in conforming with the foregoing provisions, and all civil officers at the respective Posts are required to comply therewith.

By command of Brevet Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: O. M. MITCHELL, Aid-de-Camp.
November 25

Headquarters Second Military District,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 21, 1867.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 105.]

Post Commanders may admit to bail persons not subject to the Articles of War, held in arrest by military authority, charged with offences not capital, upon security as provided in the following paragraph:

Security shall consist: 1st, of a cash deposit of the amount for which bond is required as bail by the State law in like cases; or, 2d, of a bond in like sum, running to the Post Commander, conditioned for compliance with all orders, with surety, who must be a freeholder and must justify in twice the amount of the penalty, and must, under seal, authorize any officer so ordered by the Post Commander, in case of default, and non-payment by the surety on demand, to summarily seize and sell sufficient of