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deposits, subject to check at sight.

H. SASS,

between King and Meeting.

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OGAN & SEABROOK,

WILLIS & CHISOLM,

T. HUMPHREYS.

November 24

STEELE'S "HAT HALL."

Sign of the "Big Hat."

BY TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON.

FILIBUSTERS-AMERICANS ARRESTED IN SYRIA-

DECREASE IN EXPENSES. WASHINGTON, November 23.—Cuban filibusterism has not become sufficiently tangible to warrant a proclamation, but it is understood that the marshals and district attorneys have been ordered to be watchful.

The weather is delightful.

A party of Englishmen and two Americans have been arrested in Syria, charged with smuggling arms into the interior for the purpose of overthrowing the government. The prisoners claim that they were surveying a railroad, and that the arms were for the defence of their employees. The American Consul is active in behalf of the Americans, but the English Consul seems indifferent concerning the fate of his countrymen.

All the government offices will be closed on Thursday.

McCulloch's estimates for the coming fiscal year will show a decrease of from \$40,000,000

Condensed News by Telegraph. Mrs. Mary E. Hill, a wealthy lady of Philadelphia, was brutally murdered yesterday. Her brains were beaten out with a poker, and her body thrown from a second-story window. Her son-in-law was arrested on suspicion. General Waddy Thompson died yesterday

afternoon, at Tallahassee, Florida, aged 70. The New Orleans Tribune, owned, edited and published by colored men, reappeared yesterday after a suspension of six months. Its salutatory was conservative in tone, and the paper received favorable comments from the

The Tamaulipas revolution in Mexico is still unsuppressed. Escobedo has been disgracefully defeated, the government troops refusing to fight.

Chief Justice Chase arrived in Richmond yesterday, and will preside in the Circuit Court to-day.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION. Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

SEVENTH DAY-MONDAY, NOV'R 23, 1868.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Present-The Mayor, and Aldermen Potter, Cunningham, Dereef, Wall, Olney, Honour, Whilden, Voigt, Howard, McKinlay, Moore and

The Mayor announced that the board was ready to hear the examination of the managers who had been sent for.

who had been sent for.

Thomas J. Knauff, of the second precinct of Ward 5, deposed as to the organization of the board of that precinct: He said that no person was required to subscribe to an oath, and that an oath was only required from those who had not registered previously; he identified the return shown him, looking upon it as correct.

A. V. Kanapaux. chairman of managers of second precinct, Ward 6, deposed, that there was no regular organization, but a clerk was appointed and sworn in; he acted under verbal orders from Mr. Corbin, and never saw a writ of election or an order from the Governor directing the election; an oath was only required in cases of doubtful persons offering to register; the ballots. Ar beining counted, were thrown on the floor, and were gathered up when witness heard about a protest; witness identified the return shown him and believed it to be correct.

it to be correct.

In reply to Alderman Olney witness said:
On the second or third day of registration,
colored man with a red badge on his coat,
armed with a club, came to the precinct and
handed me a printed paper signed by the Sberiff, appointing him a special constable, telling
me that it was his authority; I replied that I
did not recognize his authority; on the day of
the election he and several others crowded
around the polls and interfered with voters; around the polls and interfered with voters; Mr. Marx E. Cohen came up in company with a colored voter, when this man snatched the vote from the hands of the latter; an excitement ensued; the man subsequently voted; there was a special policeman there; he wore a broad badge, with the words "special police" inscribed thereon; he also interfered; don't know his name; Mr. Martin told him that he was a nuisance.

In real to Mr. Rowen, witness said: I don't

Mr. Martin told him that he was a nuisance.

In reply to Mr. Bowen, witness said: I don't recollect the name of the voter who came up with Mr. Cohen; the badge I saw on the deputy constable was red; am certain it was not white; I did not see any letters on it; the man interfered with voted.

The Mayor then called R. Arnold, W. F. Carrend and W. F. Barnett, neither of whom

mand and W. F. Barnett, neither of whom answered, whereupon the clerk was ordered to send for those persons. The Mayor then stated that it would, per-

haps, be as well to proceed to examine the ballots under the resolution of Alderman Hon-our, adopted the day previous. He also stated that he had received a note from Alderman Geddings, informing him that he was unwell, and appointed Alderman Moore in his stead

on the committee.

The committee proceeded to the examination of the boxes, pending which the examination of managers was continued.

W. F. Barnett, manager first precinct, Ward 5, testified that his board organized and ap-5, testified that his board organized and ap-pointed a clerk. An oath was required from every man, but no one subscribed to an oath. The box was sealed up when the votes had been

Counted.

William Oliver, clerk of the mavagers of the first precinct, Ward 5, testified that Mr. Renier acted as manager in the place of Mr. Arnold during the last day of registration. Witness did not know whether he was sworn.

W. F. Barnett was recalled and said he did not know that Banjer was sworn.

ot know that Renier was sworn.

James B. Patrick was recalled. He did not know what became of the box of his precent after the ballots had been counted. Did not know if the box shown him was the box or not know if the box shown him was the box or not. The committee charged with the examination of the boxes here made the following report: The committee appointed to examine the boxes that have been identified, respectfully

report their condition and contents as follows:
Box Ward No. 1—Contains ballots.
Box Ward No. 2—Contains ballots.
Box Ward No. 3, First Precinct—Contains ballots.
Box Ward No. 3; Second Precinct—Contains

Box Ward No. 3, Third Precinct—Not identi-

Box Ward No. 4, First Precinct-Contains Box Ward No. 4, Second Precinct-Contains

Box Ward No. 4, Third Precinct-Contains

Box Ward No. 5, First Precinc!-Contains

Box Ward No. 5, Second Precinct—Contains Box Ward No. 6, First Precinct-Contains

ballots.

Box Ward No. 6, Second Precinct—Not iden

ned. Box Ward No, 7—Not identified. Box Ward No. 8—Both boxes lock:d, and no

keys to open them.
(Signed) H. JUDGE MOORE,
(Signed) P. F. DEREEF.

R. E. DEREEF. WM. G. WHILDEN, The report was, on motion, adopted.

Alderman Potter then moved that the same committee who had examined the boxes that had been identified should also examine those that had not been identified, which was agreed

The result of the examination was as follows: One tin box locked, marked electors, contained papers relative to the Congressional election; one tin box, no mark, locked and seeled, contained ballets for the Municipal elections and enter signed. Kananany election and a paper signed Kanapaux, Martin and Glover; one tin box marked Julius Brown, unlocked and empty; one tin box not marked, unlocked and empty; one tin box not marked and empty, supposed to be the box mentioned by Mr. Winthrop in his testimony. Some time was consumed in discussion by the opposing coursel with a view of suggesting some plan by which a termination of the present investigation might be expedited, but their

be found, on examining the boxes, some discrepancy in the returns themselves, that they might not be made out according to the manner prescribed by law, he therefore offered the

might not be made out according to the manner prescribed by law, he therefore offered the
following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That this board now proceed to
compare the ballots and returns of such boxes
as have been identified, and that it be done in
the presence of the board, one box and one return being assigned to every two Aldermen,
and that they report the condition of the ballots and returns, first as far as those f r the
Mayor, and next as to the Aldermen.

Robert Howard, Jr., was recalled, and shown
a box, which he identified as one belonging to
Ward No. 3, Third Precinct.

In reply to questions by Mr. Barker, he
stated that all of the ballots of his precinct
were put back into the boxes, which were delivered into the hands of the clerk, with instructions that he should take them to the
Mayor's office, to which statement he was prepared to swear; Paul Willerson was the clerk. Mayor's office, to which statement he was prepared to swear; Paul Willerson was the clerk. Alderman Wall suggested that as it only lacked a quarter of an hour to the period of adjournment, it would not be proper for Council to commence action upon the last resolution, to which there should necessarily be no interruption, and moved that Council adjourn to 11 o''clock A. M. to-morrow, which was agreed to. Council then adjourned.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

the Alleged Outrages at the South-The Object of the Outcry-Fresh Pains and Penalties Proposed-The Radical Programme-Shall we have a National Constitutional Convention !

We make some interesting extracts from the politial gossip contained in the Washington (November 20) correspondence of the Balti-

As had been anticipated, the trumped-up charges of fresh outrages at the South and election frauds at the North were not made without special motive. They were apparently without special motive. They were apparently useless (in public estimation) after the close of the election, but the real, hidden objects of these attacks are rapidly becoming developed. I have already adverted to the purpose of Africanizing the border States, and of upsetting the elections in New York and Phila lelphia. It is now proposed to punish the people of Georgia an I Louisiana for their votes against the Radical party, and those of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas for failing to put themselves in a position to swell Grant's majority. "Let us have peace," in the Radical vocabulary, means let us have abject submission everywhere to the behests of the Radicals, under new and more stringent edicts prescribing new and severer punishments! Look at the programme as cautiously discosed by the chosen ne as cautiously disclosed by the chose Radical organ at this point:
"Very few members of Congress are in the

city, but it is easy to gather from those present, as well as from resident and visiting present, as well as from resident and visiting Republicans, that there are two subjects upon which there will be quick action and determined unity—the protection of life and property in the South, alike of the Union people as of the Union traveller, and the punishment and prevention of frauds upon the ballot-box."

This plainly threatens new legislation. The pretext is profoundly and palpably riduculous. The character of the legislation intended may be gathered from the following excerpt from the same sheet; it is evidently additional pains and renaties:

the same sheet; it is evidently additional pains and renalties:

"Let Democratic violence in the South go unchecked and uppunished, and at the next election the rebel uniforms of New Orleans and Georgia will have made their example so contagious that not a Union citizen can live, much less vote, in the South; and let Democratic fraud in the North go unchecked and unpunished, and at the next election the repeaters and roughs of New York City will not only carry New York State by their frauds, but will overflow, as before, into Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and submerge the legal majorities of all these States."

Such are the terms of reconciliation to be offered by Congress, which the South, and, indeed, the woole country, are invited to accept as a condition of "Letting us have Peace."

In the meantime thoughtful men are turning

In the meantime thoughtful men are turning their eyes toward every point to find a means of extricating the country from impending rain. I referred yesterday to the suggestion of an eminent Radical, that a National Constitutional Convention offered the swiftest, surest and only solution of our difficulties. Unexpectedly, I find him supported by a very promuent contleman on the other side. Hon. prominent gentleman on the other side. Hon. S. S. Nicholson, of Kentucky, has written and published a letter recommending such a movement, and suggesting an abridged enumeration of the numerous important questions
which have arisen, or which, actording to the
test of the practical working of the great government machine since it left the hands of its
makers, will arise hereafter to mar its successful action in accordance with its inspired theory, and then submits the following proposition and comments among others:
"If President Johnson, with the concurrence of either House, should recommend the
call of a convention for the accomplishment of
such objects as these, the requisite Legislament, and suggesting an abridged enumera

such objects as these, the requisite Legisla-tures would make the call, and the convention could be held and its action ratified before the end of the first session of the next Congress. Then, and not till then, a solid, permanent peace and prosperity would be restored to the nation, and the half of the army disbanded, nation, and the hair of the army disbanded, with an annual saving to the nation of from forty to sixty millions of dollars. The evil effects for the future or the bad war precedents would be materially if not entirely corrected by this sort of legalizing saving against their alleged invalidity, without any explicit con-demnation. The constitution would be remstated in its supremacy, with an implicit command from the nation that hereafter it should be obeyed; that all future action of government functionaries should be within and never outside its limits."

AND CORRUPTION-HOW MUCH MONEY IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED AMONG MEMBERS

When the Alaska purchase had been com pleted and the bill appropriating \$7,200,000 had passed Congress, there was much speculation passed Congress, there was much speculation over the country as to what portion of this purchase money had been used in feeing members of Congress and subsidizing the press. In the bustle of politics and under pressure of events these speculations coased, and both Alaska and the "lobby" were soon forgotten. A few weeks ago the subject was again revived has emysterious witspering around that cer-A few weeks ago the subject was again revived by a mysterious whispering around that certain parties had, by some means, either fair or foul, p sessed themselves of an accurate and detailed list of the several sums of money paid out here to secure the passage of the Alaska appropriation, and the names of the parties receiving the same. The payments, it was said, amounted to \$2,200 000, and that only few millions of dellers would be paid over to five millions of dollars would be paid over to the Russian Government. A single member of Congress was reported to have received for his share of the booty a quarter of a million, while each of the leading journa's of New York was put off with \$10,000. This report had its day and was also soon forgotten, bu the cable dispatch stating that the Barings had drawn a draft in favor of Russia for £1,-000,000 sterling in payment for Alaska, has re-vived the story, and this draft being the exact amount which it was alleged Russia would reamount which it was alleged Russia would re-coive, has given strong color to the charge that the other \$2,200,000 was distributed on this side of the Atlantic. It may be that a committee of Congress will be raised to inves-tigate these charges, and determine how much it cost the Russian Government to secure her money for the sale of her North American pos-

THE PRINTING BUREAU-A RUMORED SURREP-TITIOUS ISSUE OF BONDS.

As the Congressional Committee on Re As the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment have at last worked their way into the Printing Burcau of the Treasury, it might be well for them to examine into a transaction which, although never before made public, exhibits the loose way in which matters have been conducted in the Treasury Department. About a year since, more or less, it was considered necessary to have the plates from which the \$1000 bonds were printed retouched by an engraver, and for this purpose these plates were sent to Philadelphia, where thy remained twelve days, although it was supposed the work of repair would not occupy as many hours. Where these plates were during their twelve cays' absence, or who had them in special keeping, is perhaps known in the Treasury oal keeping, is perhaps known in the Treasory building; but the behef of many is that during those twelve days eighty millions of bonds were printed, many of which have since found their way back here, and some of them have been redeemed, as is shown by the dupli-cate numbers.

net the scramble for the Interior Department, it is understood, will be a decided feature. The it is understood, will be a decided feature. The Secretary in charge of this portfolio has here to ore ranked fifth in the President's Cabinet, but his intimate relations with the great rail-road monopolies of the West will materially change his relative position. Millions of dol. change his relative position. Millions of dol-lars have been paid the several Pacific railroads change his relative position. Allilons of dollars have been paid the several Pacific railroads as a government bonus for work which has been done so temporari y that the whole road will require "reconstruction;" and many millions are yet to be drawn, under the several railroad acts, provided the interest of these roads be considered in the organization of the new Cabinet. These Western monopolies are said to favor Senator Conness as the successor of Judge Browning, and as Mr. Conness is a Pacific coast man, he may draw a "Cabinet" prizet. It is all important for the private interests of those concerned in the Pacific Railroad that the new secretary should sympathize with them in their gigantic undertakings and not allow their work to be too closely examined, but always be ready to respond to the demand for more "government bonds." THE PARAGUAYAN MUDDLE-THE TRUE STATE OF

FACTS.

The report that "decided and effective in structions have been given to our new Minister. General McMahon, and to Admiral Davis, to proceed with an adequate naval force to Asuncion to vindicate the national honor and Asuncion to vindicate the national hold and redress the wrong said to have been committed by President Lopez on American citizens," is the merest nonsense, in view of the fact that no one is authorized to issue any such interest. The President is as powerless to no one is authorized to issue any such instructions. The President is as powerless to redress the wrongs of our citizens in Paraguay as was Minister Washburn. Suppose an adequate naval force should appear before Ascuncion, could a single gun be fired without direct authority from Congress? The President has no power to declare or make war, as was lately decided in the case of the Alta Vela claimants. If an outrage be committed on American citizens by President Lopez, all that President Johnson can do is to report the facts to Congress and recommend pez, all that President Johnson can do is to report the facts to Congress and recommend such action as his judgment may approve. In this particular case the President is not in possession of the facts officially, but should the reports which have reached him be corroborated by official dispatches, there is authority for stating that a special message will be promptly sent to Congress recommending that he be authorized to demand ample redress, and to enforce that demand if necessary by the naval power of the country. Such are the facts of the case as obtained from a proper official source.

WHAT SPOON BUTLER SAYS.

How He Accounts for the Easy Triumph of the Republicans-The Democratic Party Sold Out-The Policy of the New Administration towards the South.

The following is an extract from a conversa tion with General B. F. Butler, reported in the New York Herald :

Reporter—Well, General, what do you think of the election?
Gen. Butler—It has turned out precisely as it was intended it should by the Democratic leaders from the beginning. It was what the horse jockeys would call a "thrown race;" for second its leaders as compaled y. So. no political party was ever so completely, so thoroughly sold out by the leaders as the De-

mocracy.

Reporter—How was that?

Gen. Butler—I will tell you. The rank and file and the Western Democracy were pledged against the national debt, and against its payment in gold and the high rates of interest. The chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Belmont, was the United States agent for foreign bankers. There is held abroad some six hundred millions of de lars of the United States bonds; payment in gold the United States bonds; payment in gold would make more than two hunfred milhons difference in value. The Democratic Convention was managed by Belmont in conjunction with other New York politicians. I have long knowr their tactics. It has always been of more consequence to them to save the City and State of New York than to save the City and State of New York than to save the general government election. If they must lose either they always prefer the latter. Therefore they determined against Chase, Hendricks and Hancock, fearing that with them the Democracy would win in the nation, and they morracy would win in the nation, and they took up Seymour in order to save the State of New York. They made no fight for Maine, the New York. They made no fight for Maine, the suited to children from strengthening their sult of which would have been the index of the contest, but sent Pendleton there, whose notions were distasteful, at least to the Republicans, from whom alone they could have mad gains. They had already placed a Western man on the ticket (Blair), who of all men is the most obnoxious to Western Democrats, he having been an Abolitonist and a violent Republican general in the Union army, although a man of acknowledged ability. They arranged their platform so as to revive all the issues of the war and thus overshadow entiro-ly all questions of finance and tixation, on which last issues they never got a hearing during the whole campaign. Of course this threw the vote of every true patriot and lover of his country against those who had ever been opposed to them during the war. While the contest—the only actual contest of the the contest—the only actual contest of the campaign—was going on in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, it will be observed Seymour did not take the stump, although in the two last named States less than 6000 votes would have changed the result. When these elections were found uncomfortably close, the New York World and the National Intelligent

New York World and the National Intelligen-cer, one owned and the other purchased by the Democracy, entirely demoralized the party by the impossible proposition to change the can-didates. It thus being made sure that the Democrats had no chance of carrying the gon-eral election, Seymour immediately took the stump to save New York, Mr. Belmont issued an address, and the played for result was ob-tained. New York was saved to her politicians, and the value of the bonds of Belmont's foreign

clients was enhanced.

Reporter—In view of these facts, General, what do you think Grant's course will be to-

ward the Democrats?
General Butler—These same men are now patting General Grant on the shoulder, and endeavoring to win him to their purposes, but General Grant is bound by every principle of honor that holds men in their action to carry honor that holds men in their action to carry out the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and to give suffrage to the negro and fully protect him in its enjoyment. The very fact that Louisiana has gone against him by 55,000 majority, whole parishes not giving him a single vote under the reign of terror which existed there, where thousands of Republican votes were thrown before, will impel him and the Republican party to do this. The New York and Belmont Democrats will get some comfort from the financial policy to which the new administhe financial policy to which the new administration is pledged. I look to see the action of the new administration radical upon all points raised and settled by the war, but conservative

General Butler-I cannot doubt that in every such case prompt and vigorous measures will be taken to correct the cycl as well in overruling what has been done as in preventing such occurrences in the future. We are obliged to give every State a republican form of government, and that government is neither republi-

Alderman Whilden said that, as there might be found, on examining the boxes, some discrepancy in the returns themselves, that they might not be made out according to the manner prescribed by law, he therefore offered its collection received by law, he therefore offered its collection received. The cabinet making—the scramble for the Interior Department, and one may have a headache or a cold without the other being affected, but any fever, or other serious disease, affects both equally. Their bodies are separate from the small of the back up, each having a perfectly formed bust and head, two arms, &c., and each every construction of the serious disease, affects both equally. has two legs, but there is only one trunk. Both are remarkably intelligent, reading and writing with ease, while their manners are really refined. In quite a lengthy conversation, they did not make a single grammatical error, and did not make a single grammatical error, and their language was unusually select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they roblied that they had been carefully taught by their former mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in which village they were born. They are now fitteen years old, and more than ordinary bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel. They both sing very sweetly, one having a They both sing very sweetly, one baving a soprano, and the other a contralto voice, and soprano, and the other a contract votes that blended we have rarely heard two voices that blended so perfect in a duet. Among their other ac-complishments is that of dancing, and the complishments is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manner to execute a waltz is truly wonderful. When standing at ease the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat upon the floer, but rest upon the toes. In walking, however, they step with all their feet alike, though they can hold up two feet and walk with perfect ease with the other two. In speaking of them as one, they are called Millie-Chrissie, but in addressing them separately, one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called ing them separately, one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called Millie, and she on the right Chrissie; though Chrissie, in addressing her other half, calls her "Sister." There is a striking resembles as "Sister." There is a striking resemblance be-tween their faces, and the conformation of their heads is much the same—Chrissie being perhaps a shade brighter than her sister, and rather more talkative. Before seeing these strange girls we had fancied that we would ex-perience a feeling of repulsion, but the first glance at their bright, cheerful faces dispelled that idea effectually.

THE GORILLA.

His Physique as Compared with that of Inn-Interesting Facts.

A lecture recently delivered in New York, by Dr. Lemercier on, "The Gorilla," contained an In this way, billous remittent fever, chills and elaborate and interesting comparison of the gorilla with man.

gorilla with man.

Though not quite so tall as the average man, the gorilla is far more powerful than Heenan, having, according to Du Chaillu, the strength of eight able-bodied men. Only two of these creatures have been dissected in Europe, one by Professor Duvernoy, and the other by Dr. Auzoux. No live gorilla has been brought to Europe or America. The differences between Europe or America. The differences between man and the gorilla are very striking. The latter cannot stand upright, owing to the structure of his spinal column; his arms are longer, and his legs are shorter than those of the human species; in walking he commonly uses the backs of his hands, placing them flat upon the ground; he has thirteen pairs of ribs, and the female fourteen, whereas man has but ten; he has several muscles which are not found in man; he has "barypies" under his arms, conhas several muscles which are not found in man; he has "bagpipes" under his arms, connecting with his windpipe and glottis, and by compressing these with his arms he can make a noise more terrible than the uproar of a thousand ragmen, and which can be heard, according to the testimony of M. Du Chaillu, at a distance of three miles and more. His hand is greatly inferior to the human hand, and, besides, there exists a multitude of minor differences in other cyrans. But what places and, besides, there exists a multitude of minor differences in other organs. But what places man far above the gorilla is the vast superiority of the human brain and head. The gorilla has a better developed head than the lion, and when young his cranium has a great resemblance to that of a child. But afterward, though there is an immense growth of the bone, there is no expansion of the cavity of the skull, and consecutive none of the brain. The lecturer expressed himself at considerable length on this point, and in such a manner as to make it evident that he was no believer in the hypothesis point, and in such a manner as to make it evident that he was no believer in the hypothesis of Darwin. All animals have been made to meet the wants of their material life, and are wonderfully contrived for those purposes. The gorilla has been made a savage inhabitant of the forest, and is adapted for rapidly ascending trees. His chest and muscles are marvellous, and if the animal had had the wisdom and cunning of man, the African race would long since have been swept from their native soil. In connection with the gorilla's chest, Dr. Le-

lungs by gymnastic exercises. CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD .- The proceedings of the recent meeting of stock-holders, including the reports of the presi-dent and superintendent, are before our read-ers. It does not appear that the road is doing a very profitable business, but it is gratifying to find it in good condition, with a reasonable to find it in good condition, with a reasonable prospect of greater success during the next year. This road has been peculiarly exempt from accident, or failure to comply with the requisitions of its schedule, and as its very efficient president remarks, "the community owes much to this company" in the facilities it has furnished to trade and travel and the promptness of their service, though "the stockholders have never received one dollar of interest on their capital." We hope there is a better time coming for both the community and the stockholders.—Cheraw Democrat.

ASTOUNDING RAILROAD SPECULATIONS. some weeks past the directors of the Eric Railway Company have been secretly issuing millions upon millions of dollars' worth of new stock, and selling it for whatever price they stock, and setting to whater price they could get. A number of other stock gamblers have been buying this stock, with a view to obtain the control of the company, and make their own men directors in place of the present board. As, however, the new issues kept coming on the market, the price of the shares kept sinking lower and lower, until on Friday last they touched \$35 each. The buying party, in the meanwhile, many of them being Englishmen, had sent their purchased stock to England as fast as they could; but their friends there, when they found out that there was no limit to the quantity manufactured by the printing press, got alarmed and telegraphed to their knews are to sell at any prince shipping. their brokers here to sell at any price, shipping the stock back at s.me time by the steamer. The brokers ou this side, thinking to turn an honest penny, and knowing that they would receive plenty of the stock in ten days, the receive plenty of the stock in ten days, the period required by the steamer to cross the Atlantic, undertook to sell ahead, borrowing, in the meanwhile, to make their deliveries. But suddenly the speculators who had been selling the new stock, having plenty of money, turned about and bought up all the stock actually here; and as the steamer cannot arrive with the stock from Eugland for a week to come, they have compelled the foolish brokers, come, they have compelled the foolish brokers who have made sales at 40 and thereabouts, to buy in at 55 and 60 to meet their contracts. nance.

Reporter—What do you think, General, will be done by Congress in relation to those States where there have been disorders in the late elections?

General Butler—I cannot doubt that in every

"WICKEDEST." -- The word "wickedest" is be and that government is neither republication form or fact where every elector cannot discuss his political opinions and east his vote unawed and uncontrolled either by violence, intimidation, threats or purchase. The employment of negroes on the condition that they will abstain from voting if their masters so desired, are as much purchases of men as were the purchases from the auction block at the wears before. No member of Congress elected in any district where such means were used will ever be admitted to his seat by my consent, or any electoral vote from such districts counted.

Double-Hended Colored Girls.

Double-Hended Colored Girls.

Double-Hended Colored Girls.

The New Orleans Picayune thus describes a wonderful natural curiosity, to be seen in that edity:

We paid a visit on Friday to that most wonderful of Nature's freaks, the double-leaded colored girl, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, the two girls in one. For convections and being apparently upon the most interest of his catality with each other, and being apparently upon the most interest of his catality. Yellow, and have a started about the "wickedest bill-personal natures which figure in shop windows. We have all read about the "wickedest bill-personal natures which figure in shop windows. We have all read about the "wickedest bill-personal natures which figure in shop windows. We have all read about the "wickedest pair and thought we discovered some semblance of the hangman's knot in the very neatty folded silk, but are not certain that the inventor had any such brilliantly appropriate idea. The "wickedest hant in New York" was first offered in an uptorate we as the propriate was first offered in an uptorate was desired. The "wickedest hant in New York" was first offered in an uptorate was desired. The "wickedest pair of pairs in the future of the hangman were the purchases of men as were the purchases of men as were the purchases of the interest of the factory. The wickedest pair of pairs in the future of the factory at the first o coming more and more popular -- so popular, in fact, that it bids fair to supplant the usual

funeral Motices.

AT The Relatives, Friends and Ac. quaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John Redmond, and of Mrs. Ann Fleming and family, are respectfully in vited to attend the Funeral Services of Airs. JOHN REDMOND, at No. 66 St. Philip-street, at Three o'clock This Afternoon. 1* November 24

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, are notified to receive their Goods This Day, at Adger's Wharf. Storing commences at sunset

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. 1

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against giving Credit to any of the crew of the British ship N. Mosher, as such debts will not No. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK be paid by Messrs. STREET BROTHERS & CO., H. MOSHER, Master. or myself.

IS SICKNESS AVOIDABLE ?-THOU-

SANDS toss on sick beds to-day, who might have been well and hearty had they taken due precautions for th preservation of that most precious of earthly bless ings, a sound mind in a sound body. Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, is avoid able. When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that mischief is brewing. These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disre garded. It they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe bilion attack, or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the intimation were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered, and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, the only thing to be done is to regulate and restore, and the best regulating and estorative preparation ever used for the prevention of sickness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually pre ceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidot at once harmless, agreeable and invigorating. Mos assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to; which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something wo rse. The close of the fall is usually accompanied by un healthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is therefore a season when invigoration is partiou larly needed.

BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & OHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffe streets, and get a better article for the same money than at any other establishment in the city. November 14

BE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS ARE ow ready at No. 70 HASEL-STREET, at the office of Dr. HERVEY M. CLECKLEY, for the cure of all inveterate chronic affections, which have resisted the treatment of all medication.

Gentlemen will be accommodated during office hours, from 7 to 10 A. M., from 2 to 4, and 7 to 10 P. M. Ladies at any other hour, when they will find an experienced Lady to attend them. Br. CLECKLEY will be glad to see any of his pro

fessional brethren (who are favorable to medical progression), and will take pleasure in exhibiting the operation of the baths. Certificates of remarkable cures could be furnish-

ed, but it is not requisite. BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriass-

a guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila-September22 delphia, Pa. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable,

nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1yr

Sine Arts. GREAT ATTRACTION AT

QUINBYS & CO.'S PHOTOGRAPH AND A FINE ART GALLERY.

NOW ON EXHIBITION THE LARGEST AND finest Collection of CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS ever seen in Charleston. They are perfect copies of celebrated Works of Art, both ancient and modern. Among the collection may be found SALVATOR ROSA'S HEAD OF CHRIST, Correggo's Magdalene, A. Delacroix's Tide Going Out, A. Delacroix's Tide Coming In, Turner's Venice, Jackson's English Scenery, Rowbottom's Euglish Scenery, Baxter's English and Irish Scenery, Views on the Rhine, The Juner's ut The Westerhorn. Marine Views, and Jungfraud, The Wetterhorn, Marine Views, and many others. The public are respectfully invited to call and ecc these beautiful Works of Art. They are offered for sale at New York prices.

PORCELAIN PICTURES.

Great reduction in the price of PORCELAIN PIC-TURES. Recent improvements in producing these pictures enable us to now offer them at nearly one-half the former prices, and far superior. Call and

OUR CARTES DE VISITE AND OTHER PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS ARE UNSUR-PASSED.

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OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHARLESTON, FORT SUMTER AND MAGNOLIA

CEMETRRY At Reduced Prices.

A fine collection of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE MOUN-TAINS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER.

These are the first and only Phetographs ever taken in that locality.

QUINBY & CO., No. 261 RING-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

gotels. NICKERSON HOUSE,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAVING ASSUMED THE MANAGEMENT OF his House, respectfully solicits a share of public pa rounge Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel November 13

WM. A. WHIGHT,

GILMOR HOUSE, MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, KIRKLAND & CO., Proprietors.

April 27

Shipping. hats and Caps.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE BRITISH SHIP N. MOSHER,

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE BRITISH SHIP "SCOIS-WOOD," YEARON Master, is now loading for the above port, and having a portion of her cargo en aged, will meet with dis-

atch.

For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Boyce's wharf.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE

⅓ per c nt. For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin ac-

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain A. B. GRAY, will leave North Atlantic Wharf on Saturday, 28th inst., at Three o'clook P.M. For Freight apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,

November 23 BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON (DEL.), CINCINNATI (O.), ST. LOUIS (MO.), AND OTHER NORTH WESTERN CITIES.

B. Honsey Commander, will sail for the Movember, at Three o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1. Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freight to all points in connection promptly and at low rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
November 23 mwth3 Union Wharve

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE
DUCED RATES!

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, a
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 9th, 18th
and 24th of every month (except when these dates
fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzamillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.

Steamship CHINA, leaves San Francisco. feChina and Japan, December 3.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go
direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult,
Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage liekets or lutther information apply
at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf,
foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.
March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN LINE, SAILING
SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U.
S. Mails, consisting of the following
steamers:

No. 15 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH
CHARLESTON EN ROUTETO FLORIDA, AIKEN
And other places, should not fai
to lay in their supplies of PROVISIONN, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES,
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHISRIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Luncheous.

FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.

November 24 FOR ST. AUGUST NE, FLORIDA.

November 24

Atlantic Wharf.

FOR PALATKA, FLOR: DA.

VIA SAVANNAB, F-ERANDINA AND JACKSON
VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

DIOTATOR, Captain Chas WILLEY,
will sail from Charleston ever Tuesday Evening, at
Eaght o'clock, tor the above points.

The first-cass steamer CITY POINT, Captain WM.

T McNelly, will sail from Churleston every Friday
Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the C-ntral Hailroad at savannah
for Mobile and Ne. Orleans, and with the Florida
Raifroad at Fernandina for Cedar Kes at which
point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers will connect with the "Oclawata"
steamers at Palatka.

All freight a yaule on the wharf.
Goods not removed at surser will be stored at risk
and expense of owners.

For Freight of Passage engagement, apply to

J. D. AIKEN & CU., 25 cm.

November 21

ONE TRIP A WEEK.

ONE TRIP & WEEK. CHARLESTON AND SAVAN VARI STEAM PACKET LINE,

VIA BEAUFOR F. HILTON HEAD AND BLUKFTON
STEAMER PLOT BOY. Cap. W. A. VADER,
STEAMER FAN, IE. Cap. FENN PROR
ONL OF THE ABOYS SIS AN ERS
Morning, at 7 o'clock, and savannab ever Thursday
Morning, at 7 o'clock
For Freight or pursage, spiron
June 59 Account country. Thursday
Account country. Thursday
Account country. Thursday

TOWAGE SERVICE.

Moshes hasster, having two-thirds of the above port.

For Freight engagements, apply to November 24 STREET BROTHERS & CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHABLESTON, BERRY Commander, will leave Adstant, at One o'clock.

Insurance can be obtained by these Steamers at leave and stant, at One o'clock.

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).

The Steamer MANHATTAN will follow on Saturday, the 28th, at — o'clock. 2 November 23

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain Crowell, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Thur.day,
November 28, at Two o'clock P. M.
Bills Lading must be presented before Six o'clock
on Wednesday evening.
November 24

RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship FALCON, JESSE
D. Honsey Commander, will sail for

romptly and at low rates.
Through Bills Lading given on Cotton to Boston.
Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domestics and General Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, 32 per cent.
The steamship CARROLL will follow on regular

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPT'S

end for a catalogue. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, Between Wentworth and Beaufain, Charleston, S. C. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street, lew York. October 28

THE STEAMER "DIGTATOR,"
THE STEAMER "DIGTATOR,"
Captain Charles Willey, will touch
at this point ever, Wednesday, leaving savannah at
Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there
on Saturday Afternoon, arriving beck at Savannah
on Sunday Morning.

J. D. Alken & CO.,
Nyember 24

Agents.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT, Captom tain Wm. T. McNelty will easil from Charleston for St. Augustine, on Friday Evening at eight o'clock, touching at savanush, Fernandima, Jacksonville and Palatia.

For freight or passage, apply ou board or to J. D. Al KEN & CO., Agents, November 24

Atlantic Wharf.

VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON

Southwest corner Meeting and Market-streets.

November 7

Remodels.

The First-class powers in now in case to provide the first-class. Powers in now in case to provide the first-class. Powers in now in case to provide the first-class. The first-class of any tentile to a dison three-stocker. The first-class dison to 10 to 1