BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, November 24 .- The funeral of the rioters shot at Drogheda, Ireland, during the elections, was the occasion of a Fenian display in that city on Sunday. Great crowds lined the streets, and it was computed there were fully

8,000 men in the procession. The Fenian demonstrations at Dublin and Hyde Park in this city, which had been arranged for the occasion of this funeral, proved to be small and unimportant affairs.

SPAIN.

Madrid, November 24.—The provisional government has promulgated a decree rearranging the schedule of import duties, and making reductions on many articles. The changes are to go into effect on the first of January. All vessels are permitted to enter Spanish ports on paying tonnage dues of from fifty to one hundred and thirty reals per ton. The reductions of the tariff which were made by decree in Octobe. They were driven to trun in a light of the tariff which were made by decree in Octobe. They were driven to trun in a light of the schedule of import duties, and making reductions of the widely known editor of the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Grove Road. Yesterlay morning H. Rives Pollard, the widely known editor of the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Grove Road. Yesterlay morning H. Rives Pollard, the widely known editor of the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Grove Road. Yesterlay morning H. Rives Pollard, the widely known editor of the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Grove Road. Yesterlay morning H. Rives Pollard, the widely known editor of the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the Southern Opinion, a weekly newspaper published in Richmond, was, shot down in the S ernment has promulgated a decree rearranging of the tariff which were made by decree in October are revoked. Payment of the semi-annual interest on the public debt is provided for. It is officially announced that the elections for delegates to the Constitutional Cortes will be held January 15.

IRTLAND. DUBLIN, November 24 .- The corporate authorities of this city have petitioned the government for the pardon of the Fenian convicts. GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 24 .- All the great powers agree in condemning the course of Wallachia as false to the obligations of treaties.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT TO WEAR JOHNSON'S CAST-OFF FETIERS-LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN NOT TO BE ADMIT

Washington, November 26 .- The impres increases that Grant will be subjected to all the restrictions which have cramped Johnson. The admission of the Louisiana Congressmen chosen at the recent election, is highly improbable. The opposition to their admission is strengthened by unofficial statements of Colonel Keeler that General Bousseau concurs with the Radical leaders in the opinion that the negroes could not safely vote.

All the departments are closed. Seward and

Randall visited the President to-day. This morning's New York Tribune says: "General Rousseau's staff officer tell; the Associated Press, and the Associated Press tells us, that General Rousseau has behaved admirably in New Orleans. This authority may or may not be considered good for this particular statement, but for another made in the same connection it cannot be questioned. The staff officer informs us that the Louisiana Republicans did not vote at the late election because they believed that the rebels would make it unsafe for them to do so, and that General Rousseau concurred in their views."

lard's Card.

RICHMOND, VA., November 26.-Edward A. Pollard, brother of H. R. Pollard, who was killed on Tuesday, arrived here this afternoon. He publishes a card in the Evening State Journal. Alluding to the cheering of Grant by the crowd, the verdict of the coroner's jury, saying the death was caused by an unknown person, &c., he says: "Let these things stand Richmond. They shame not me, they shame not the dead; my heart is sufficient to hold him; no man can insult my tears; I come to claim but one thing—justice." After denouncing the cowardice of the deed, the eard concludes: "We then the company of the cowardice of the deed, the eard concludes." We then the control of the deed, the eard concludes the cowardice of the deed the cowardice of the deed; the cowardice of the deed the cowardice of the deed the cowardice of the deed the cowardice of the deed; the cowardice of the deed the coward cludes : "Let justice be done, let all true people reconsider; I am far from defending the article which has been referred to in my brother's paper; I deeply regret it. The murderer never inquired for the real author; he never asked any word of explanation; he never applied to have the article corrected; he took no one single measure which the brave man, no matter how wronged, always takes before he comes to the list resource, and he went where no one but the coward treads-on the path of the assassin."

EDWARD A POLLARD. Mr. Pollard says that the Southern Opinion shall not be published again.

The Election in Louislana-Altering the Result by Rejecting the Vote of Twelve of the murder. Parishes.

NEW OBLEANS, November 26 .- The vote pubreceived at the office of the Secretary of State. That vote has undergone the supervision of the State Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and the Judge of the Second Judicial District. They throw out the vote of twelve parishes for informality in the returns and make the result as follows: Grant 27.911. Seymour 41.358. Democratic Congressmen elected in all except the Second District. The majority of Hunt. Democrat. in this district, was 10,000, for both unexpired and full terms, but by the rejection of the vote of so many parishes in that district they give the full term to Shelton, white Radical, and the unexpired term to Menard, negro Radical.

Radical Attempt to Force a Defeated Constitution on the People of Missis-

lican Convention adjourned last night after preparing an address to be submitted to Coagress, asking that body to declare the defeated constitution ratified and the State officers elected. A number of prominent Republicans opposed this action, inasmuch as the commanding general had, five months ago, forwarded his official report to Congress, showing that the constitution had been defeated by a majority of the votes cast at that election.

Admiral Semmes in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 26, -Admiral Semmes lectured at the Marvland Institute last night. The audience was large and he was warmly

The day was universally observed. Wm. Price, Esq., an old citizen and member

of the bar, died to-day. Four fashionable weddings have occurred in

Baltimore within a week.

The Far-West.

Sr. Louis, November 26 .- Dispatches received from Denver City state that the city is infested with roughs driven from the Pacific Railroad towns by vigilance committees. One of two highwaymen had been killed and the other escaped. An alleged horse thief had been taken from Denver jail by twenty men

Condensed News by Telegraph. In the fight in New York on Wednesday, which resulted in the death of Felix Larkin, four persons were badly injured. Pistols, knives and clubs were used. Grant's official majority in Nebraska is 4290. The Cuban Revolution.

HAVANA, November 26 .- The insurgents have attacked Manzanilla, and have been repulsed with heavy loss by the troops and assisted by the guns from a man-of-war in the harbor. All accounts from the insurrectionary districts continue favorable to the government.

THE POLLARD TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Murder-The Fatal Article-The Facts in the Case-Sketch of Pollard's Career.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday are filled with the details of the murder of Pollard, and of the excitement growing out of the tragic event. We copy the main particulars from the Dispatch:

associate editor, Mr. J. Marshall Hanna, left the house in the country at a little after nine o'clock. They were driven to town in a light vehicle, which conveyed them to the office of the Opinion, on the corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. Turning from Main into Fourteenth street the vehicle stopped, and the two gentlemen alighted. Mr. Pollard walked leisurely toward the Fourteenth-street entrance to the office, while Mr. Hanna remained behind to give some directions to the driver. Mr. Pollard had taken but a step or two, and Mr. Hanna had turned to join him, when a loud report was heard, and almost instantaneously Mr. Pollard fell flat upon his face, uttering only a groan of pain. He seemed to be dead. Mr. Hanna, expecting another shot, and looking around to see whence the first came, drew his pistol almost involuntarily. But the work of the unseen foe was completed. Several police officers and detectives who were standing not far off ran immediately to the spot, some to the assistance of the wounded man, and others to apprehend his assailant. The first, with the aid of by-standers, turned over the body and saw that the flame of life was still flickering. They litted the body and made their way up stairs, but before half a dozen steps were taken there was a convulsive shudder, an expression of agony overspread the face, and H. Rives Pollard was dead.

THE REMAINS LAID OUT. Upon a mattress in the editorial room the dead boly was said out. His fall upon the pavement had inflicted a severe and ghastly

wound upon the forehead, and at first it was thought that this was the wound that caused his death. In a moment, however, the coat and shirt were torn open, exposing an orifice in the right side of the neck, from which the warm blood was welling. One buckshot had lodged here, six were found in the right shoullodged here, six were found in the right shoulder, one passed through the heart, and two were picked out of other parts of the body. The face were the pallor of death itself, and was besprinkled with the dust that it had kissed. The lips were open just enough to reveal the clenched teeth, but the expression of pain had fled with the spirit of the man. AN ABREST.

Meantime in the street the excitement was intense. With swift wings the news had been spread through the city, and every foot was turned toward the scene of the tragedy, until the crowd was several hundred in number. Surmising that the shot had been fired from an upper window of the building opposite, the lower part of which is occupied by W. B. Isancs & Co., Detectives Craddock and Knox were, in a few moments, up stairs. The latter knocked at the first door he came to, and beat upon it again and again, but there was no response. Then he ran through the passage to another door, but it was locked. But there was a voice from within: "Is that you, Bob?" asked the person within, in clear, steady tones. "Yes." "All right, then," was the rejoinder; "but you'll have to break the door open. It is locked, and I havn't the key." The panels yielded to the sturdy blows from the detective's fists. With a crash they were broken, and through With a crash they were broken, and through the hole thus made Mr. Craddock sprang

ried to the lower colice station, to answer for the killing of H. Rives Pollard.

THE ROOM AND WHAT WAS FOUND THERE.

The ROOM AND WHAT WAS FOUND THERE.

The room is one occupied as a dormitory by Major Harry Clinton. It was almost as he had left it in the morning. On the table was a Derringer pistol; its fellow had been given up by Mr. Grant. But there was another weapon, which a detective's quick eye espied. It was a double-barrelled shot-gun, placed in the corner right by the window on Fourteenth-street. This window was raised about a foot, and sup-This window was raised about a foot, and sup-ported in that position by an old blacking brush. The sill was blackened by something like burned powder. The right-hand barrel of the shot-zun was without a load; the other had a liberal charge of buckshot.

The Dispatch then gives the evidence elicited at the inquest, which substantially confirms the above recital of the circumstances

THE FATAL ARTICLE.

The following is the article published in the lished as official some days since was the vote Southern Opinion, of Saturday last, November 21, which, it is alleged, was the cause of the attack upon Mr. Pollard : "AN ELOPEMENT (SO-CALLED) ON CLAY-STREET

-AN UPPER-TEN FAMILY CONCERNED - DREAD-FUL DENOUEEMENT.

"Ob no, we never mention 'em,"-Old Air. "The Indian summer has passed away, and of one of our first citizens (a nabob of Clay street), a gentleman who, suffice it to say, holds the very first position in the wealthy and fashions ble circles of the city. The daughter, the rebellant Helene of the family, is beautiful beyond description; but her beauty did not prevent her from falling desperately and irre-trievably in love with a young gentleman of semi-militaire connections, who, it appears, some months ago plighted his troth and accepted the tiny hand, grasping it within his

"Never to be parted; never for aye."

"Nobody suspected a mesalliance, much less the father, until last Saturday night, when the daughter, who was the light of his household, fled to parts unknown, or at least only guessed, in company with one (a masculne) who should ere then have been proclaimed his son-in-law. "The runaway parties have been heard from, and it is now said that the lady proclaims hered." and it is now said that the lady proclaims her self a wife of some six months, and affianced is the choice of her after-life. and that her

What God bath joined together let no man put

"The gay young man who has whiskered away the angel is a gay Lothario named Horace Ford, of Goochland County, which county ought to be proud of him, as it doubtless is. Horace is an orphan, just plunging into his teens, and has lost both of his parents by death. Nuch proposity county is the second to Horace. death. Much property accrued to Horace in the shape of money, chattels, goods, &c., and having converted the whole into 'ready rhino,' Horace ventured to a swim in the sea of gay life and love. He met Miss Mary Grant-1

'Met, perchance, the usual way,'

talked delicious nonsense, won her heart, then half inclined to earnestness, threw it away. Ah me: "Then be sailed—

'Oh, he sailed-oh, he sailed,'

the same as Captain Kidd did. "Horace went to New Orleans, and not having been shipwrecked by the way, telegraphed or wrote his beloved. Thus it went on through the sultry month of August, the crimson period of October—when the forests change their garments—down to dull, chill Novem-

in an even current; but love never did, and never will, so they say. She responded, all unknown to the wealthy dad, and he replied. Thus affairs progressed until Horace an-nounced last week that be was off for Texas right away, and couldn't stop for trifles like an

"Then it was that the girl of the period made

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.

him—yes, she would follow him to the uttermost parts of the earth. Being of age, and no longer the slave of parental control, Miss Mary on Saturday night last, having habilimented herself becomingly, deserted the palatial mansion on Clay-street, and casting behind her wealth, society and friends, sought the office of a gentleman on Broad-street, whom she importuned to buy her a ticket to New York. This gentleman, who is the pink of propriety, refused, and Miss Mary sought elsewhere, and found the ready means.

"At all events she procured passage on the cars, and embarked on the half-past 8 o'clock train, which carried her northward at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, if not as

cars, and embarked on the Inarpass of casca train, which carried her northward at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, if not as speedily as her heart desired. On the train, between Richmond and Aquia creek, she was observed to weep bitterly by the conductor, to whom she related her tale of woe and distress. "Her departure created, of course, a hubbub in the mansion on Clay-street; and amid the wringing of hands and loud expressions of distress the telegraph was invoked, and parties sent in hot pursuit. It was swrmised that young Ford, instead of going off to Texas right away," as he announced, had put for New York—there to meet his Mary—and thither the detectives directed their steps.

"The upshot of the matter is, to make a long story short, that Miss Mary has been heard from; that she is now in-1 hiladelphin; and that, upon the whole, there is a very sorry family history connected with the case, which it is not within our province to reveal."

THE FACIS IN THE CASE. The Dispatch goes on to say :

We are informed that there was no elope-ment whatever; no gentleman in the case. The account given by members of the family of the

account given by members of the family of the affair upon which this article is supposed to be based is that Miss Grant wished to visit a young lady friend in Philadelphia, a daughter of her father's business correspondent in that city. Her parents withholding their permission, she made up her mind to go any way, and accordingly started on the steamer last Saturday week. The family made no attempt to go after her knowing very well where she was: day wees. The family made no actempt of go after her, knowing very well where she was; but on Monday Messrs. McDowell and Duncan, the business friends of Mr. Grant, telegraphed that the young lady was there, and had been taken suddenly ill. Young Mr. Grant and his mother went immediately to Philadelphia, and as soon as the was well exoupt to come home. as soon as she was well enough to come h which was on Friday, the whole party returned

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Henry Rives Pollard was still a young man, not more than thirty-five years of age. He was
the son of Major Richard Pollard, an officer in
the old United States navy. He was born in
alta Vista, Nelson County, Va., and was named
after Hon. William C. Rives, of Albemarle. He
passed a year or two at the Virginia Military
Institute, and thence went to the University of Virginia, but, as we are informed, did not grad-uate at either institution. He commenced life uate at either institution. He commenced life as a clerk in the Postoffice Department at Washington, but in a few months resigned in order to join a party going out West. These were surveyors, who were employed by the government on a mission to Kansas at about the time of the border war excitement. He remained with this party but a short time, but did not leave Kansas. He settled at Leavenworth, and here commenced his newspaper career as editor of the Leavenworth Herald. At about this time he received an appointment as American Consul at Bangkok, Siam, but declined it owing to his connections in this clined it owing to his connections in this

clined it owing to his connections in the country.

We next hear of him in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was employed by Dr. G. A. Moore, on the Southern Family Journal, a brilliant but short-lived literary weekly. He then went on the Baltimore Sun as news editor, a position which he held until the breaking out of the war. He then came to Richmond and obtained an appointment under John M. Daniel as news an appointment under John M. Daniel as news editor of the Examiner, then in the height of its popularity. His relations with Mr. Daniel were agreeable, and that gentleman was wont to express a favorable opinion of his journalistic talent. He was Mr. Daniel's second in his duel with Hon. E. C. Elmore, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury.

With Mr. Daniel Mr. Pollard remained until

the death of Mr. Daniel, two days before the evacuation of Richmond. Soon afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Charles H. Wynne, he conjunction with air charles it. Wynne, he started the Evening, which afterwards became the morning, Times. A misunderstanding, resulting in a law suit, led to the dissolution of their co-partnership. He then revived the Examiner, and being without means hims, another on the table. He was a little but smiling, and he said loud enough to eard without the room, "I only ask for ction. Here is my pistol; there is another o table." The weapons were taken by the tank of table. The weapons were taken by the tank on the lower rolice station, to answer for to the lower rolice station, to answer for liling of H Rives Pollard.

During Mr. Pollard's connection with the Examiner his difficulties with General Henning seu, Samuel James and one Fitchett occurred The facts in these cases have been sufficiently ventilated in the public press. In October, Thomas H. Wynne. The same month occur-red his affair with Frederick Hipkins in the streets of Baltimore. Hipkins, it will be re-membered, was maimed for hie. In the spring of 1867 he commenced a lecturing tour, with his essay on the "Chivatry of the South." Its delivery in Lynchburg was interdicted by Gen-eral Wilcox, but General Schofield withdrew the interdict. The lecture was delivered twice afterward, but did not seem to take; and this project was abandoned. On the 15th of June, 1867, Mr. Pollard started the Southern Opinion, as an exponent of excreme Southern views. He was its editor at the time of his death.

Mr. Pollard's mother was a sister of the late William C. Rives and of Judge Alexander Rives. One sister is the widow of Rear Admi-ral Charles H. Bell, United States Navy, who was drowned a few months ago in the China rat charles H. Bell, United States Navy, who was drowned a few months ago in the China Seas. Another is Mrs. Dr. Barker, of Macon, Ga.; and another is now residing in Lucirae, Switzerland. The elder brother, Elward A. Pollard, is the well-known historian and magazine-t, now resident in New York. The other is Mr. Richard Pollard, a well-known and highly respectable citizen of Lunchburg. Beat. ly respectable citizen of Lynchburg. Both have been informed by telegraph of their brother's death, and Mr. Edward A. Pollard will probably be in Richmond to-day. Mrs. Richard Pollard telegraphed yesterday that her husband was on a hunting excursion in

Bath county.

Of Mr. Pollard's capacity as a journalist there seems to be but one opinion. He was familiar with every department of the profession which he followed. Many who were in his employment speak of him in kind terms, though he was by no means a popular man. Of his private life this is not the place nor the time to speak. It is not the temper of charity to speak evil of the spirit just usuered into the presence of its God, and while the body in which its deeds of life were done is stark and cold, just touched by the finger of Death.

THE ACCUSED.

Everybody in Richmond knows James Grant, and there are not many young men more popu-lar. He is the eldest son of Mr. William H. far. He is the eldest son of Ar. William H. Grant, a well-known tobacco manufacturer, residing on Clay-street between Tenth and Eleventh. He is a stoutly-built young man—not unhandsome. He is best known as a musical amateur, having a bass voice universally admired. He was a cadet at Lexington when the war companied and enlisted as a member of war commenced, and cultisted as a member of the Caskie Rangers, of this city. For awhile he was a courier for General Jeb Stuart. He is now interested in the tobacco concern of which his father is the head.

which his father is the head.

After being arrested Mr. Grant was escorted to the lower police station and placed in the room of the Chief of Police. A number of his friends spent the day with him. He was in good sprits, and passed the time in smoking and lively conversation. He made no admissions whatever as to the shooting. It is understood that Judge Crump and Colonel Ould have been retirable his defense.

CELIBACY AND THE ROMAN PRIESTHOOD .- The Chicago Times comments upon the question of "Celibacy and the Roman Priesthood," and the alleged fact that at a meeting of bishops and cardinals at Rome the proposition was dis-cussed to reverse the dogma imposing celibacy upon the Ca-holic Church. Without commit ting itself to either side of the case further than remarking that celibacy best accords with the fact that "the church claims all the time. thought, and labor of its priests," the Times proceeds to assert in effect: That Catholicism makes twelve converts where it loses one by apostacy; that in the West it is united (com-pact), and that Protest intism is divided; and that at the West "it does not scatter its energies," but its "policy is concentration." This massive efficiency, the Times thinks, would be impeded by an abrogation of celibacy as to the priesthood, and it hopes the proposition will only be mortal to receive its quietts.

Mrs. Hill-Interesting Statements-Speculations as to the Cause of the

The murder of Mrs. M. E. Hill in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, creates great excitement in that city. The Inquirer, of yesterday has the following additional particulars:

The murder of Mrs. Hill is one of the most brutal and startling on record, and but little else was thought of or talked of yesterday throughout the length and breadth of the city. The wealth and social position of the parties connected with the tragedy: the fact that it occurred in one of the most respectable neigh-borhoods of the city, and on a quiet Sunday evening, the brutal character of the assault evening, the brutal character of the assault and concomitant circumstances, invest it with peculiar interest, scarcely inferior to any deliberate murder that ever took place in the "City of Brotherly Love." It is a well-settled belief that money was at the bottom of the dastardly act, and the grounds of that helief will be found by perusing the following additional circumstances connected with the murder:

THE THEORY OF THE MURDER.

An investigation into the surroundings of the sad occurrence leaves little room to doubt that Mrs. Hill came to her death in the followthat Mrs. Hill came to her death in the follow-ing manner, and the finger of suspicion is pointed at the victim's son-in-law, George S. Twitchell, Jr., as the perpetrator of the deed. The deceased was lying on the sofa, on her left side, evidently asleep, her head resting on the upper end of the pillow. Her murderer was sitting on the rocking chair, smoking a cigar which is evinced by the presence of was sitting on the rocking duar, smoking a cigar, which is evinced by the presence of ashes on the window sill. He raised the deadly weapon (a poker, which was found in the room, covered with blood and hair), and, with tremendous force, drove the tongue end into her right temple, causing a wound one and a half by two inches. Into this orifice, yesterday morning, the campining surgeon put two half by two inches. Into this crince, yester-day morning, the examining surgeon put two fingers their entire length. Then it was that the blood spattered all around, not only marking the surroundings, but also staining the clothing of the murderer. The victim awake but for an instant, and rolling around on her face, the blows were piled thick and fast on the back of the head. It was at this time the back of the head. It was at this time that the servant rang the bell, and the length of time she was waiting at the door shows that the murderer was nonplussed as to what should be done with the body. After cogitating for a time, he concluded to throw her from the window, which would set up a theory that she had fallen to the pavement. This was accordingly done. He then ran into his bed-room, threw off his vest and overshirt, and then pavement the hall then answered the bell.

THE SERVANT GIRL'S STATEMENT.

The name of the servant girl is Sarah Campbell, and her statement is to the effect that she had been visiting a friend, and returned to Mrs. Hill's house about nine o'clock on Sunday were some about nine occas on samay evening, where she rang the bell for a long time before the door was opened. Mr. Twitchell performed that office, and seeing who it was, said: "Sarah, is that you? I wonder where mother is?" She responded to this that she did not know, and thanked him for letting her in. She then entered the kitchen, and after ratting coal on the fire went through the washher in. She then entered the kitchen, and after putting coal on the fire went through the wash-house into the side-yard, where she was horrified by seeing the dead body of Mrs. Hill lying. Crying out for Mr. Twitchell, he came out and said: "Let's carry her in." The body was taken into the kitchen, when he called for water with which to wash her. Her head presented a frightful spectacle, being covered with blood, and after that was partially removed fearful and nelly gashes and wounds were reblood, and after that was partially removed fearful and ugly gashes and wounds were revealed. He said: "She's dead." Sarah ran into the street and met Policeman Howard on the pavement, to whom she stated what she had seen. That officer entered the house, and was informed that the deceased had fallen from the window in the back apartment of the dining-room, and directly under which she was lying. Having his suspicions fully aroused, officer Howard placed Mr. Twitchell under arrest, and his wife (the murdered under arrest, and his wife (the murdered woman's daughter) also. Word of the occur-rence was then sent to the Eighth Ward rence was then sent to the Eighth Ward station house, and a detail of men was immediately sent to the scene, and word telegraphed to the Central Station. Detective Warnock, then being on duty, repaired to the house, and, after conversing with the alleged murderer and wife and examining the place, directed Twitchell to be taken to the station, and confined Mrs. Twitchell to her room, under guard of the officers. When Sarah first saw Mr. Twitchell she noticed that he had on his boots, pantaloons and coat, but no vest or boots, pantaloons and coat, but no vest or overshirt. When the policoman took him into custody he conducted him to his sleeping apartment, where he arrayed himself with shirt and vest. It was then noticed that the fron of his coat and sleeve, and his pantaloons boots, and the bosom of his overshirt, were all besmeared with blood. After being taken to the station this clothing was taken of, and a change sent for. On talking with the police, Mr. Twitchell admitted that there were strong circumstances against him, but he believed he

could clear himself and wife. STATEMENT OF MRS. TWITCHELL. The wife of the alleged marderer, Mrs. Twit chell, was closely questioned at the central sta-tion, whither she had been brought by the offi-cers, and she stated that her mother, Mr. Twitchell and herself had been conversing in Twifchell and herself had been conversing in the dining room, and at about half-past eight o'clock she retired to bed, leaving deceased and Mr. Twitchell in that room. That she disrosed and retired to bed, where she read for some time. In a little while her mother came in and talked for a short time, and then left. As she passed out of the door Mr. Twitchell passed in, bidding Mrs. Hill good-night. He then got into bed, and both went to sleep. She was awakened, not knowing the time, by a violent ringing at the bell. She started out of

was awarened, not knowing the titler of out of bed, but was stop; ed by her husband, who remarked that he would go down. He accordingly got up, partially dressed himself, and went down. She also states that her mother had down. She also states that her hother had about five thousand dollars in eash and a five hundred dollar note. Mrs. Hili's agent paid her a considerable sum of maney on Saturday, but none of it had been found up to last eve-

SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE MURDER. As alluded to above, the desire of pecuniary gain is believed to be at the root of the distressing tragedy. Mrs. Twitchell is the daughter of Mrs. Hill by a former husband named Price, and is about thirty-five years of age. Her father was a poor man, and on his death, Price, and is about thirty-five years of age. Her father was a poor man, and on his death, some years ago, her mother married Mr. Hill, a wealthy gentleman. Mr. Hill died, and left his property in such a way that his widow could reap the entire benefit of it up to the time of her death, on which event it would revert to his family. This would leave the daughter without a dollar. She married Twitchell, Jr. They then lived with Mrs. Hill, No. 319 South Ninth-street, until about three months ago, when they removed to the house at Tenth and Pine streets. Mrs. Hill having the means at her disposal. Mrs. Hill having the means at her disposa desired to purchase the property, and directed her son-in-law to negotiate for it. The transaction culminated in the purchase of the dwelling, and the deeds drawn up and the money paid over. A few days since the fact that the deeds were in the name of Mrs. Twit chell, and not in the name of Mrs. Hill, came to light. The latter consulted counsel, who had advised a suit for the purpose of recovering the property. A criminal prosecution was also talked of, and it is now believed that these facts having come to the knowlege of the daughter and son-in-law, they concerted a scheme of d ing away with the old lady, who was the only obstacle in the way of their retaining possession of their ill-gutten property. Mr. Twitchell is engaged in business in Camden, and he is still confined in the eighth ward statien-house. Mrs. Twitchell remains in custody.

THE MACHINE FOR MISSIONARIES .- As every body knows, there is but one sewing machine sufficiently simple and reliable for the use of missionaries; and this is the Willeox & Gibbs. So long ago as 1861, the Roy. A. T. Pratt missionary of the American Board, writing to Mr. Willeox, says: "I have now had one of your machines for six months, and am ready to thank you for introducing them to the public. It is the only machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to intro-

-Feed is said to be so scarce in some sections of Ohio that farmers are selling off their stock at remarkably low figures. Five thou sand two handred and fifty sheep were sold a Cleveland last week for \$272 50, or five cents per head, the seller retaining the hides, and the purchaser slaughtering the animals. STONEWALL JACKSON.

Further Particulars of the Murder of His Alleged Proposal for a Night Attack with Bowie Knives-The Foun-

> A writer over the signature of "A Virginian," in the Savannah Morning News, comes to the rescue of Mr. Pollard as a bistorian in the matter of Stonewall Jackson's proposed night attack upon the Federal army with Bowie knives and in a state of nudity. The correspondent's statement, however, varies very materially from that of Mr. Poll ard, and in fact changes the whole nature of the transaction into one entirely legitimate and consistent with the rules of civilized warfar . He

The occasion referred to was immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. On the 11th of December, 1862, the Federals occupying the northern bank of the Rappahanneck River, upon the southern side of which Fredericksburg is situated, opened fire upon the town with one hundred and forty-nine vices of chillers. the town with one hundred and forty-nine pieces of artillery. A majority of the inhabitants left town when the bombardment commenced. Early in the morning the enemy, under cover of their fire, attempted to swing a pontoon bridge laden with soldiers across the river. A few well directed shots from our artillery broke the bridge, and the boats floated down the river, the men to be drowned or to be killed by the deadly rifles of Barksdale's Mississippians. At night another and successful Mississippians. At night another and successful attempt to cross was made below the city at Deep Run, and in a few moments thereafter the town was occupied by the enemy. The 12th town was occupied by the chemy. The 12th was spent in making preparations for the battle on the 13th, the result of which is too well known to be detailed here; suffice it to say, that by dark on that day the enemys troops, to the number of sixty thousand, torn, bleeding and thoroughly disorganized, were crowded in town. While thus situated, the Confederate chiefs held a council of war. As has been frequently asserted, and never, until lately, contradicted, General Lee stated that he thought the enemy would make another attack, not believing that they had suffered so severely and were so broken up as was afterward ascertained. To this opinion General Jackson disagreed, and suggested that the artillery of the first and scond corps, his and Longsized's, should be collected upon the hills directly in front of the town, and a heavy fire be opened upon it, and that the men of his corps be stripped to the waist to distinguish them from the enemy, and under the cover of our artillery fire force their way into the town and bayonet all who were not similarly attired. His corps was on the right and Longstreet's on the left. The men of the latter corps were not to be stripped nor to participate in the attack, but were to protect the artillery and prevent the enemy from escaping up the river and crossing at the fords, which doubtless they would have attempted had an attack been made, for there was only one pontoon at the town, which would not have afforded egress for one fifth of the multitude, and the bridges at Deep Run would

have been secured and all communication with them and the town cut off at the first dash made by our troops.

It has been asserted by officers high in au-It has been asserted by officers high in authority that the suggestion above mentioned was made and adopted, and that Jackson especially stipulated that his troops should not be allowed to fire, but should only use the bayonet. It is a well-authenticated fact that an attack upon the town was contemplated by our chief, and in furtherance of the plan the will law was placed upon the heights in faint artillery was placed upon the heights in front of the breastworks behind which they had fought during the day's battle, with instruc-tions to await a signal and then to open fire

tions to await a signal and then to open are upon the town, and continue the fire until further orders, or until the yells of our troops would show that they were in town—in a position to be endangered by our fire.

The infantry of the first corps were posted to defend the artillery (it was afterward told by men of the second corps that they had received orders to strip to their waist-), but the signal for the bombardment was never given and orders came to retire within the breastworks, as the proposed attack had been given up by as the proposed attack had been given up by Gen. Lee, who feared that the numerous inhabitants remaining in the town would suffer alike with the enemy.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

His Property-Private Habits-Refusal to Receive Presents, &c.

The National Intelligencer, referring to the story going the rounds of the press that the personal property of the late Hon. Thaddens Stevens was barely sufficient to pay his debts, and that his furnace property was worth about \$60,000, which, with his house at Lancaster, valued at \$15,000, constituted the bulk of his real estate, remarks that such a statement is more poetic than true. The Intelligencer then proceeds to commend the private life and habits of the deceased, and adds :

He owed nobody at the date of his decease, and he had in the bank of Lancaster, as we are informed by Mr. Boughter, his personal friend, about twenty thousand dollars. He had little or nothing in public securities. His plain and simple mansion at Lancaster cannot be valued at above half a dozen thousand dollars. The sum and substance of his means were in his furnace at Gettysburg. Though it in former days, as he was accustomed to say, was an absorbent of his income professionally, yet in later ones it has been profitable, the ore bed being superior, and the me hod of blasting being by charcoal Hence the Confederate force did him much damage in its raid, not so much in the value of what was actually destroyed as in the destruction of work at the furnace at a period of great demand for superior sorts of from for machine purposes. A few thousand dollars probably covered the actual losses in property 1 dicted by the raid in question.

In the last part of Mr. Stevens' life he re-

marked that he would take \$150,000 for his Get-tysburg property, but Dr. Noble Young, of this city (his physician), who is familiar with it and the locality, estimates its prospective value, in good hands, at double that figure. The works were carried on in Mr. Stevens' name, and of course, they did not make the returns that they would had he been a practical ironmaster. Mr. Stevens' library is very lar e and varie Mr. Stevens' horary is very int', c. and varied in its character. It is worth several thousand dollars. He was, we learn, thoroughly read in the old stamp of works in history and literature, and also in the modern ones of superior character. He received, while in Congress, great numbers of newspapers, of both sides in politics, most of which he read, as it respects the relief to the sides of their editorials. Herein this intellectual giant

differed from a crowd of inferior persons in Congress and elsewhere in public position, who so often profess contempt of newspapers and newspaper correspondents, yet who owe very much of their prominence more to the mis-placed partiality of such than to any marked merits of their own. In the latter-day public career of Mr. Stevens his labors were immense, and as his physical powers were declining, he was obliged to be recedingly circumspect in respect to his habexceedintly discussives to respect to his had-its and efforts. He was through life a tempe-rate man in the strict sense of the term, indul-ging only in a glass of wine or other drink as a form of hospitality or courtesy upon the oc-casion of the visit of old and valued friends, or possibly of some superior political function-ary. He therefore received with undisguised ary. He therefore received with undisguised dislike the prescription some three years before his death of the use of stimulants. He was abstemious as to diet, cating but two meals a day, and retiring very early and rising late. He held that much sleeping or lying in late. He held that much sleeping or lying in bed, even if not sleeping, was a great natural restorer of exhausted nature. This is in consistence with the modern scientific idea that three or four hours' close mental abor calls for twice the repose that does the same expenditure of time in hand work, the call being far greater upon nerve power and other sources

Breakfasting at eight o'clock, Mr. Stevens Breakfasting at eight o'clock, Mr. Stovens would at once proceed to dispose of his mail, which was, of course, very large. Most letters he would throw into the waste basket upon sight of the names of the writers. When once questioned as to the propriety of so doing, he answered that he knew the contents by the names. It was Talleyrand who said that 'most letters answered themselves." The few letters that Mr. Stevens wrote were comprised in a half dozen lines. The most important took that stamp. Until the last of his life, he but little utilized the labors of others in carrying

Mr. Stevens was opposed to the receipt of the most common presents, such as canes, &c., in compliment of public services. On a certain occasion, a sealed package came to him which he appeared contained more as a reward for occasion, a sealed package came to him which he suspected contained money as a reward for some public service. While engaged for a moment in another apartment, the package was opened incautiously by an attendant. It contained a great number of one thousand dollar bills. Mr. Stevens, in causing a resealing of the package, and its immediate return to the source from whence it came, expressed great regret that it should have been opened, because he intended to return it intact, suspecting the contents, yet not wishing to know for a certainty of what in its presentation he felt to be a wound. Another package of \$5000 was returned with stinging retort. That he had very many like offers in money and stocks is returned with stinging letott. That were yeary many like offers in money and stocks is likely, and that they were habitually refused is sure, since that his estate is of the most moderate value.

BURNING OF THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM-EXCITING AND THRILLING SCENES.-The Colum bus (Ohio) Statesman gives full particulars of the burning of the Lunatic Asylum in that city

a few nights ago. We copy the following: The major portion of the inmates had not retired when the fire broke out, but in the ward where the fire originated were some of the most mischievous, and some sick ones. All efforts to induce those to leave their rooms were unavailing, and the few citizens who had reached the place, and the attendants, were obliged, at the risk of their own lives, to rush obliged, at the risk of their own lives, to rush in and drag them from the horrible fate that awaited them. The roar of the flames, and rolling clouds of smoke, now black as night and again lit with a lurid glare; the cries, screams, shouts, laughter and dancing of the demonted women, whose madness seemed increased by the wild and exciting scenes around them, made up a picture terrible to look upon. By-and-by came word that some were dying in their rooms, sufficiently in the smoke, and their rooms, suffocated in the smoke, and others raving and struggling to free themselves from their confinement. Then some of our heroic citizens rushed into the flames and heroic citizens rushed into the flames and dragged forth the dead and the dying. Some were dead when reached; others died shortly after coming to the fresh air. One poor creature, a beautiful girl of about eighteen, whose arms were confined because of her mischievous propensities, on being brought out called piteously for her mother, and died with the prayer on her lips that she might be allowed to lay her head upon her mother's breast, "it pains me so," she said. There were six of the female patients who died of suffocation and inhalation of the flames.

Married.

THOMASON—CAPERS.—In Camden, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. C. H. PRITCHARD, Rev. C. THOMASON, of the South Carelina Conference, to Miss MARY WRAGG, second daughter of the late Samuel W. Capers.

YATES—WINCEY.—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. W. HARRISON WILLIAMS, OLIVER O'H. YATE 1 to FLORENCE L., youngest daughter of John Wincey, Esq., both of this city. No cards.

Juneral Motices.

quaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES WHITE of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. WHITE, of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. KANA-PAUX, and their respective families, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral services of the former, at St. Patrick's Church, This Afternoon, st Three o'cleck, without further invitation.

Gbituarn.

STEEDMAN.—Fell asleep, on the morning of the 24th November, inst, INA, aged four years, the beloved daughter of WM. KELSEY STEEDMAN and EM-

loved daughter of WM. RELSET STEEDERS.

MA JULIA, his wife.

Her Joyous and gentle nature was the sunshine of her home; the tendrils of her pure young love embraced the hearts of all about her; but He who has beautified human nature w. glorious immortality, carrying the same above all heavens, above the seal of angels, boyo 1: the cherubims and seraphims, placing it on the right hand of our Heavenly Father, willed that she should not be left in this bleak world, but be transplanted into His heavenly choir.

W.

Special Motices.

A CARD.-THERE BEING A REPORT in circulation to the effect that I voted for Pillsbury, JAMES WALSH.

November 27

AT CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP TAMES ADGER, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the wnarf at sunset will be stored at

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

SOLE TRADER'S NOTICE.-I. HAN-NAH GOLDSTEIN, wife of JACOB GOLDSTEIN formerly Dry Good : Merchant, do hereby give notice of my intention to trade as a Sole Trader in one month from date. HANNAH GOLDS FEIN. November 20

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

November 14 EF ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS ARE now 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. Dr. CLECKLEY will be glad to see any of his professional brethren (who are favorable to medical progression), and will take pleasure in exhibiting the operation of the baths.

Certificates of remarkable cures could be furnished, but it is not requisite.

BE 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 tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigo 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

IS SICKNESS AVOIDABLE ?-THOU-SANDS toss on sick beds to-day, who might have been well and hearty had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings, a sound mind in a sound body. Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, is avoidable. When the body is languid, the spirits depressed and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that misc lief is brewing. These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe bilious 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 restorative preparation ever used for the prevention of sickness is HOST TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, bilious remittent fever, chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually precede 1 by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the uppleasant feel Las reterred to; which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the fall is usually accompanied by un healthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is the elore a season when invigoration is particu-November 23

Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE FAST SAILING AMERICAN
Ship OWE 10, R. I. Post Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, is now loading at Atlantic Wharf.

portion of ing at At antic Wharf.

For further engagements, apply to

W. B. SMITH & CO.,

fow Napier's Range.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE BRITISH SHIP N. MOSHER, Mosher Master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched for the above port.

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

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE BRITISH SHIP "SCOTS-WOOD." YEAMON Master, is now loading for the above port, and having a portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with dis-

patch.
For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Somewher 16 Boyce's wharf.

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO., AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT Screw Steamship CARROLL, L. M. Huncins Commander, will sail for Baltimore on Wednesday, 2d December, at half-past Eight o'clook A. M., from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freight to all points in connection promptly 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, % per cent. to or from Baltimore or Philadelphia.

The steamship SEA GULL will follow on regular day.

day.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Umon Wharves. FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain A. B. Grax, will leave North Atlantic Wharf on Saturday, 28th inst., at Three o'clock P. M.

For Freight apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY.
North Atlantic Wharf.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

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

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF BOSTON-CITY OF BOSTON-Alternate Morday,

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Monday, at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River. New York

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.

1st Cabin to London. 105

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1st Cabin to Paris... 115

1st Cabin to Paris... 115

Steerage to Paris... 4

Passage by the Monday steumers—First Cabin \$90

gold; Steerage \$30; payable in U. S. currency.

Rates of passage from New York to Hallfax; Cabin \$20. Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hauburg.

Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Steering passage from Liverpool and Queenstown:
40 currency, Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Compact JOHN G, DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA "ID JAPAN. CALIFORNIA, CHINA D JAPAN.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGF GREATLY RE

DUCED P ES!

SIEAL RS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, a
and 24th of every month (except when these date
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 Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia nship CHINA, leaves San Francisco, fo

Steamship CHINA, leaves San Fraucisco, for Chiva and Japan, December 3.

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

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and atteudance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TUCKET OFFICE, on the what foot of Canal-street, North River. New York.

March 14 1yr F. R. BABY, Agent.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN And other places, should not fai to lay in their supplies of PROVIS-IONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES KIES, WINES, CHAMPA
KIES, WINES, UANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c
Pates of Wild Game and Decilion

Send for a catalogue.

WM. S CORWIN & CO. No. 275 King-street,
Between Westworth and Beaufain,
Charleston, S. C.

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th stree New York. October28 THE STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
Captain CHARLES WILLEY, will touch
at this point every Weinesday, leaving Savannah at
Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there
on Saturday Afternoon, arriving back ar savannah
an Sunday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
November 24

Agents.

FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLURIDA THE STEAMER CITY POINT, Cap-tain WM. T. McNelty, will sail rom Charleston for St. Augustine, on Friday Evenng at eight o'clock, touching at Savannah, Fer

For freight or pa-sage, apply on board or to
J. D. AlKEN & CO., Agents,
November 24

4

Atlantic Wbarf.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.
VIA SAVANNAH, FIRNANDINA AND JACESON VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMEE
DICTATOR, Captain Chas. WILLEY, will sail from Charleston every Tuesday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.
The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain WM.
TMONELTY, will all from Charleston every Friday. The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain WM.
T MONELTY, will all from Charleston every Friday
Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida
Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which
point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola, Key West and Havana.
Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.
Both steamers will connect with the "Oclawata"
steamers at Palatka.
All freight pysable on the wharf.

eamers at Palatka. All freight pryable on the wharf. Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at rish

Goods not removed at subset will be stored at He and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to J. D. AIKEN & CO., agents, South Atlantic Wharf.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Staterooms November 21

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON

ONE OF THE ABOVE STRAMERS
will leave Charleston every Tuesday
Morning, at 7 o'clock, and Savannah ever Thursday
Morning, at 7 o'clock.
FOR Dynamics forming, at 7 o'clock.

for Freight or passage, apply to

JCHN FERGUSON,

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TOWAGE SERVICE. TOWAGE SERVICE.

THE FIRST-CLASS TOWBOAT
in complete preparation to TOW VESSELS of any
tonnage to a drom Charleston Bar.

The proceller RELIEF, Capt. J. J. ELYNN, in complete order, will take Towage engagements within
the Harbor, or to places on Ashley and Cooper
Rivers, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FERGUSON.

JOHN FERGUSON, October 27 tuf Imo Accommodation Wharf TMPORTERS OF

> TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, &c., And Dealers in CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.



Goods delivered to all parts of the City. October 24