

THE DAILY NEWS.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Gold at New York closed yesterday strong at 86.

At New York cotton closed very firm, but less active; sales 2500 bales at 25c.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm; uplands 10 1/2, Orleans 11 1/2; sales 12,000 bales.

Shooting buffaloes from car windows is a favorite sport on the Union Pacific.

General Butler recently died at the New York Manhattan Club, the aristocratic social headquarters of Democracy on Fifth avenue.

The Texas Herald describes the friendly Indians who are assisting the troops to fight the savages on the Western border as "Red Boys in Blue."

To the long list of candidates for the United States senatorship from Pennsylvania, the name of Edwin M. Stanton has recently been added.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, sailed in the steamer Iowa, on Sunday, for Glasgow, on the way to Paris, where the cord which was so long united them is to be severed.

Olé Bull, the famous violinist, was among the passengers on the America, recently destroyed by fire on the Ohio River, and escaped only with his violin and the clothes on his back.

Russia, wishing to keep the people contented and happy, has determined to erect ten theatres in the workmen's quarters of St. Petersburg. It is thought that they will prove a good commercial speculation in the end.

On the day of Baron James de Rothschild's funeral, his widow gave orders that every beggar who came to the door should receive a gold piece of twenty francs, and that in pursuance of this order no less than sixty thousand dollars was given away in the course of the day.

A Chattanooga paper states that a French gentleman, named Bryant, has purchased land on Missionary Ridge, with the intention of establishing there a colony of French vine-growers. The site is said to be admirably adapted to the purpose.

General Howard has written a letter to the Secretary of War requesting that an examination and report be made of the administration of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, from the 12th day of May, 1865, to the 31st day of December, 1868, when the bureau proper will close by limitation.

A life insurance company of Hartford, receiving no returns of funds from their agent at Atlanta, Ga., sent for him, and committed him to jail upon his arrival at Hartford last week. The amount due is about \$5000, and he claims that he has never received it from the subjects.

Sperm oil has been gradually abandoned by the Lighthouse Board, and lard oil has been substituted. Kerosene and other forms of petroleum are not used, on account of the danger arising from their inflammable character, and the explosiveness of their vapor when mixed with atmospheric air.

An effort will be made to have a law enacted exempting Virginia, Texas and Mississippi from the provisions of the law discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau after January 1st—the object being to continue its operation in the States named until Congress shall deem them fit subjects for reconstruction.

Mr. Stevens' old seat in the House has been regularly assigned to General Butler. The latter occupied it by surffiance all of last session. Mr. Stevens always occupied a seat near the speaker's desk, but it is said that Mr. Stevens on his deathbed requested that Mr. Butler might retain the seat, and his wishes have been respected.

An equal suffrage meeting was recently held in Cincinnati, at which fifty persons—twenty-five of each sex—were present. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the principle that, in a republican government, the right to vote should not be restricted to any class, color or sex. An association was formed for the promotion of universal suffrage and equal rights.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Spain, it is reported, intend to call a general council at Toledo, to deliberate on the new situation in which the church is placed by the revolution, and by the proposed proclamation of the principles of religious liberty. It is proposed that each bishop should afterwards communicate to their clergy, in a sort of provincial synod, the details on which may be arrived at.

The commander-in-chief of the insurgents in Cuba is Don Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, a lawyer, a sugar planter, and a large land owner. He is said to be worth \$700,000. In the island of Porto Rico, the leader is Dr. R. E. Betances. Among the two thousand prisoners now in the Spanish jails, as insurgents, it is asserted there are to be found some of the first men in the island of Cuba, physicians, lawyers, priests, professors, wealthy planters and merchants.

The National Board of Trade resumed its session in Cincinnati on Monday, and continued its discussion of the financial question. On Tuesday the report of the committee on the subject of taxation on cotton was referred to the Executive Council. Several propositions emanating from commercial organizations were appropriately referred, and then, after a vote of thanks to the Mayor and City Council, the Press, and the President and Secretary of the Convention, the body adjourned.

So me time ago Mr. C. H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper that bears his name, gave \$100,000 to endow the Old School Presbyterian Theological seminary, at Chicago, to be paid in annual sums of \$25,000. He has made three payments, amounting to \$75,000, but declines to pay the remaining \$25,000, on the pretext that "the concern has been run less as a theological seminary than as a manufactory of political preachers of the Jacobin persuasion."

At the National Board of Trade, now in session at Cincinnati, the secretary of the Board of Trade of Boston read an article on the decline in American shipping and the remedy. It was asserted that since 1851 the tonnage of the United States has been constantly and rapidly decreasing, and that the aggregate decrease in the six years from 1851 to 1857 was 1,671,198 tons, or about thirty per cent. The remedies proposed contemplate a return to specie payments, the remission of duties and taxes on the articles used in the construction and outfit of vessels, and government encouragement in the shape of subsidies.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes under date of the 7th instant: "The extreme Ritualism practiced by

Rev. Dr. Ewer, at Christ Church, Fifth Avenue, is of a very progressive character, so much so as to promise to leave St. Albans far in the rear. The newest feature is the introduction of a vesper service, with processions of men and boys dressed in surplices, the latter being brightly illuminated with tall candles, just as are the altars of the Roman Catholic churches. In the course of the week the reverend gentleman is to preach another discourse, to show that "Protestantism is a failure."

An English paper says: "Since their emancipation the Jews have, at each general election, increased in their candidature for parliamentary honors. At the present crisis no fewer than nine gentlemen of the above persuasion have been nominated, namely: Baron Rothschild, for the City of London; Baron Meyer Rothschild, for Hythe; Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, for Aylesbury; Mr. Alexander Solomonson, for Greenwich; Sir Francis Goldsmid, for Reading; Mr. G. Jessel, Q. C., for Dover; Mr. Serjeant Simon, for Cowesbury; Julian Goldsmid, for Mid Surrey, and Mr. B. Worms, for Sandwich. Seven out of the nine (all Liberals) have been returned and two (retreated)—Baron Rothschild, for the City of London, and Mr. Worms, who stood on the conservative side."

There are but two ways of securing the rebuilding of the road. One is for the State to seize the road and complete it herself, or sell it to others who would do so. The other is for the State to move its first lien out of the way of the five hundred thousand dollars which are required for its reconstruction.

It would be a very difficult matter for the State to obtain possession of the road. The present owners have already fallen from the high estate of bondholders to the poor position of stockholders. They have sacrificed a great deal to put the road in an unembarrassed condition, but they will not give up their property without a fight. The case would be fought through every court in the land, and in the meanwhile the property would be going down to zero. And if the State won the day, what would she do? Would she build the road herself? If so, she would be treated as all States are when they undertake to perform the work of individuals. Would she sell the road? If so, a conclave of bondholders might buy it in, strip it of all that was valuable, ruin the whole concern, and, when they had filled their purses out of the road, turn round upon the State and claim the payment in full of the bond. Only one thing is certain: The State would have to pay \$500,000 and secured interest, and get next to nothing in return. Even if the State sold the road for half a million in State bonds she would be a heavy loser, for the market value of the State bonds would be only about \$350,000, and the State would have to pay, dollar for dollar, at least \$800,000.

CHARLESTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

The Last Words of President Johnson.

The last words of President Johnson are likely to have but little weight with Congress or the people at large; not so much on account of the intrinsic weakness of the arguments as because Mr. Johnson's lease of limited power and brief authority is fast drawing to a close. An American President in these happy days is nothing when his successor is elected. It may happen that a virtuous, calm and peaceful administration will cause the retiring President to be respected, regretted and loved; but even then the pall of public indifference awaits him when he resigns the Presidential chair. Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi! is now the popular cry, and it is doubtful whether four years of high office and gratified ambition compensate for the life time of obscurity which assuredly follows.

Mr. Johnson has had an eventful and chequered career. An example himself of the much-vaunted fact that in this country the highest positions may be reached by men of humble birth who have the faculties and energy to command and secure success, he has risen, step by step, to be senator, Vice-President and President. With him the conservative influences of assured authority have had their wonted effect, and he may fully boast that when he became the master of the White House he threw far from him the arts and wiles of the demagogue, and became the firm and constant champion of the law and the constitution. Of the Southern States President Johnson has been the steady and unflinching friend. We have at times believed his policy unwise. We have felt that our earnest advocate has done us serious harm; but we honor the motives of the man, and do not forget that the same majority which stripped him of his constitutional rights, destroyed the liberties of the South, and made of ten sovereign States ten military despotisms. Had Mr. Johnson been content to swim with the tide, he might now have been our President elect. But he chose the difficult path of duty and principle, and has been persecuted and maligned even to the bitter end. Whatever the difference of opinion as to Mr. Johnson's personal merits, there can be none in regard to the childish conduct of Congress in refusing to allow his last message to be read, and in refusing to extend him a common official courtesy. This act was unbecoming the dignity of a legislative body. It was a foolish exhibition of partisan spleen, which will not be forgotten.

The recommendations of Mr. Johnson in relation to the Reconstruction acts, the finances, the Indian troubles, and the position of the United States towards foreign nations, need not be discussed, for they will not weigh one tithe in controlling the policy of Congress. And if it were necessary to examine them here, little credit would be given to a statesman who at this moment indulges in a bombastical eulogy of republican institutions, or a fanciful who believes that an annuity of six dollars in gold for sixteen years, for each one hundred dollar United States bond would satisfy the owner who now receives six dollars per cent. per annum in gold, and is entitled, in addition to the payment in gold, to one hundred dollars of principal. These are but two points. There are others no less open to unfavorable criticism.

We regard the presentation by Mr. Johnson of his message as the last public act of his official life, and he doubtless intended that this elaborate statement of his policy should be his vindication of posterity. If this was his purpose he has missed his aim; for posterity, which may remember the epigram of a life, has no time to give to a volume of florid rhetoric and personal explanation.

The State Guarantee of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Bonds.

The State, in guaranteeing bonds to the amount of \$505,000 issued by the old Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, and assumed by the present Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, had as her security a statutory mortgage upon the whole property of the company. The act authorizing the guarantee shows a simple mortgage to the State in the event of her becoming liable for that guarantee. In the act the State expressly reserves to herself "the right to enact such laws" in the future as may be expedient and necessary for the protection of her interests, the State having thus the power to take any steps required to prevent her lien from being impaired or destroyed. It has now become imperative that she should assert herself of her right, and take such action as the case requires.

We have already shown that every day that the road remains in its present unfinished condition the property is growing less valuable, and that the liability of the State for the interest of the guaranteed bonds is daily swelling in amount. If the

road is not finished speedily, the State will find herself liable, in 1877, for the principal and interest of the bonds of the company then falling due, while the assets, which were to be her security, will have become worthless. We cannot afford to play ducks and drakes with half millions, although State bonds are going to par or thereabouts, and the Legislature should give its earnest attention to economizing every dollar in this as in all other public questions.

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Schiedam Schnapps. OFFICE OF UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 23 Beaver-Street, New York, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1868. To the People of the Southern States: WHEN THE PURE MEDICINAL RESTORATIVE, NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN AS WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE WORLD under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with stronger possible safeguards against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to imitate it difficult and dangerous. He submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. In preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as a restorative, and could be placed on the ordinary list of medicines, and all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medicinal purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the article, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other preparations against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, and a copyright, a fac-simile of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and the name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the cork was sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the drug character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, to have had stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and his private seal, as well as the name and trade mark, have been copied, and worse than all, phrased, his circulars copied, and the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally injured; with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian Juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently peddled off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of most of the parties who may be engaged in the sale of such imitations. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison and experience in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation has emerged triumphant. He, therefore, feels that he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counteract these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all that they are represented to be. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

DAVID L. MOIT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York. 26 FINCH-STREET, N. Y., November 21, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Dear Sir:—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits. The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contains no poisonous or harmful substance, and that it is perfectly pure and adapted for medicinal purposes. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of Holland Gin, heretofore so much to be dreaded by the medical profession, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours, (Signed,) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir:—I have submitted to chemical analysis a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, which you took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and found, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious or deleterious substances. I have also had the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully, FRED. F. MAXER, Chemist.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir:—The want of pure Wines and Liqueurs for medicinal purposes has long been felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed to the use of adulterated articles. Dr. Hume, Trevisan, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rare in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in great measure, to the inferior quality of the spirits sold. We have tested the several articles imported and sold in your city, and which you will find under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country, and from your long experience as a foreign importer of your Bottled Wines and Liqueurs should in view of the same demand. We would recommend you to appoint some of the city as agents for the sale of your Bottled Wines and Liqueurs, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes. We remain, your obedient servants, VALENTINE MOIT, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York. Wm. J. C. GARDNER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, New York. LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 77 Broadway. J. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 70 Broadway. J. H. WOODRUFF, M. D., No. 37 Broadway. JOHN O'NEILL, M. D., No. 230 Fourth Street. E. B. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Medicine, University Medical College, New York. J. G. COLLEGE, No. 21 N. 11th Street, and others.

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Meetings. MARION LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F. THE REGULAR MEETING OF THIS LODGE will be held this evening, at seven o'clock, at O'Connell Hall, corner King and Liberty streets. W. M. Grand Master will be present. M. members are requested to attend. R. C. STARR, Secretary pro tem. December 11. LA CANTIER LODGE, No. 36, A. F. M. THE REGULAR ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of this Lodge will be held this (Friday) evening, 11th, at half past seven o'clock. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. Arrangements accordingly. By order W. M. JAMES S. RHODES, Secretary. December 11. STONEMASON FINE-ELITE LODGE, No. 1, A. F. M. YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ATTEND an Extra Meeting of your Company, this evening, at Market Hall, at seven o'clock. The order of business is as follows: Matters of importance will be brought up for consideration. By order W. M. G. MILLER, Secretary. December 11.

Wanted. WANTED TO HIRE, TWO GOOD BRICKLAYERS, to go in the country. Apply in BASEMENT OF THE STATE BANK, corner of Broad and Bay streets. December 11. WANTED, A SETTLED WORKMAN TO do general housework for a small family. Address P. H. K., News Office. December 7. AGENTS WANTED.—\$75 TO \$200 PER month, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made, by selling the latest and most COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, price \$18. For circulars and terms, address C. DOWSE & CO., No. 320 South Third-street, Philadelphia, Pa. December 7. WANTED.—I WANT A MAN TO TAKE the AGENCY for Lloyd's Great Double Revolving MAPS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, with the 4000 colored Map of the United States on the back, issued today, and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent reverses, by which every map can be thrown front. Each Map is 22 by 61 inches large, with ribbon binding, and double-faced rollers; cost \$100,000 and three years' labor. Price \$5; worth \$50. A small capital will do as well with a \$500000 as a large one with \$100000. Send for circular, terms, &c. Twenty new maps under way. J. T. LLOYD, Postoffice Box 112, Atlanta, Ga. November 19. WANTED, BOARD, FOR A FEMALE MAN, with three children and nurse. Will require two rooms, and plain, but substantial, table. Address, stating terms, "M. S.," Box No. 365, Charleston, S. C. November 3. WANTED, SUBSCRIBERS FOR ALL THE LEADING MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS, at publisher's rates. CHARLES C. ROBERT, No. 161 King-street. April 21. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—SERVANTS can be obtained by application to the "UNION HOME," No. 47 1/2 King-street. Servants can also find places by application to the office of the undersigned, at the corner of Church and Calhoun streets. June 19. WANTED, EVERYBODY TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—CHARLES C. ROBERT, Select Library of New Books contains all of the latest publications. No. 161 KING-STREET. April 21. WANTED, BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED to write for the press, employment on one or two papers, or as a copyist, or as a WRITER OF SKETCHES, POETRY, &c. Address Miss K. E. W., Postoffice, Charleston, S. C. October 8.

Co Rent. TO RENT, A NEAT TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY HOUSE, corner John-street. Apply at No. 116 King. November 18. TO RENT, THAT FINE THREE-AND-A-HALF STORY BRICK RESIDENCE in Anson-street, one door south of Laurens. For particulars, apply at No. 302 King-street, or at THIS OFFICE. December 9. TO RENT, OFFICES IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, corner Calhoun and Meeting streets. Apply at OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Fire-proof Building. TO RENT, THAT NEW TREMONT BUILDING, Nos. 67 and 69 State-street, one door north of Cumberland. Will be rented either one or two stories. Apply to E. SHELLEY, at No. 137 State-street. December 5. TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. October 24. TO RENT, A FINE GROCERY STAND, with fixtures complete, corner King and Church streets. Terms moderate. Apply at BERNARD O'NEILL'S, No. 189 East Bay. November 18. For Sale. LANDS.—DESIRABLE PLANTATIONS and small farm LANDS for sale within the surroundings of Charleston, S. C. 300 acres of PINE LAND at \$2 per acre, with all improvements. Improved CITY PROPERTY for sale at prices from \$400 and upwards. RICHMOND & CO., No. 11 Broad-street, Charleston, S. C. December 11. A LITTLE FARM, of 100 and 125 acres, each, the suburbs of delightful Valley of Mount Pleasant, opposite the city, five minutes' walk of Stearns' building. Apply to A. C. MCGILLIVRAY, Real Estate Agent, No. 29 Broad-street. December 7. FOR SALE, A PLANTATION, ELEVEN miles from Charleston, on the Northeastern Railroad, containing eighty acres of rice and one hundred and twenty acres of upland, with all necessary outbuildings, together with all necessary farm utensils for immediate cultivation. Terms cash. Apply to the undersigned, corner of East Bay and Queen-street, Charleston, S. C., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. December 7.

Partnership Notice.—WE, the undersigned, having formed a partnership, to date from December 1st, 1868, under the name of UDOLPHO WOLFE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public. Office No. 23 East Bay, corner of Calhoun and Meeting streets. December 11. ALFRED H. MAGILL, ROBERT J. HOLLIS.

Lost and Found. STRAYED OR STOLEN, SUNDAY OR Monday night, a Black and Tan TERRIER. A reward will be given for his recovery on application at No. 60 HALL-STREET, between Anson and East Bay streets. December 8. LOST A YELLOW AND WHITE SETTER, THE EAR OF WHICH IS CUT OFF, with a collar with a city badge. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to No. 48 Broad, or No. 7 FINE-ELITE-STREET. November 29. LOST, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, a Leather Bag, containing a watch, with chain attached. Finder will please leave the same at THIS OFFICE, where a reward will be given if returned. November 25.

Retainments. DR. J. S. M. TULL has REMOVED his office and residence to the SOUTHEAST CORNER OF KING AND JOHN STREETS. November 2.

Confectionery, &c. KINGSNAP'S CANDY FACTORY, No. 279 KING-STREET. CANDY PUT UP IN ASSORTED BOXES OF 25, 50 and 100 packages, suitable for Country Trade. Our hands can rely upon our Candies being perfectly free from any adulteration. TERRA ALBA AND MARBLE DUST. Also, constantly on hand, a full supply of FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY CANDIES. No. 279 KING-ST