CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM THE PRO-CLAIMED COUNTIES.

A Powerful Letter to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson

[From the Baltimore Sun.] The following letter was received on Saturday by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to whom it was written. He has placed it in our hands, at the request of the writer, and tells us that he knows that he is a gentleman of high character, and that his statements may be confidently relied upon. Although Mr. Johnson is authorized to give the name of the writer, he deems it proper to withhold it from the fear that it might subject him to the tyranny which now prevails in many portions of his State. After referring to some matters of personal business, and stating that he is deeply interested in the proceedings now going on in his State, he writes as follows :

ROCK HILL, YORK DISTRICT, S. C., October 26, 1871.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore, Md.:

DEAR SIR: * * * One of my brothers has been arrested and thrown into the common that but have been arrested and state of the common that have been arrested and state of the common that have been arrested and state of the common that have been arrested and state of the common that have been stated stated stated and stated the common that have been arrested and stated sta been arrested and thrown into the common jail by the United States soldlers without charge or accusation, without form or warrant of law, without the shadow of right or justice. Before the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus protound quiet prevailed in this section of country; men were pursuing their business avocations in the most peaceful manneral transfer to the property was bearinging of preparity was bearinging. business avocations in the most peacethi man-ner, and a season of prosperity was beginning to dawn upon us; but now words are almost inadequate to describe the reign of terror that is existing among us. Bands of United States soldiers are riding the country, arresting citi-zens by the wholesale, tearing them from their homes in the night time, terrifying wotheir homes in the night time, terrifying women and children, hurrying the prisoners off to jall, and cramming them in dungeons and thy cells. These arrests are made without warrant. Men are ignorant of the offences tor which they are thrown in jall. No explanation is given the prisoner as to the cause of his arrest; no hearing is allowed him. The innocent and the guilty fare alike. The fury of the Radicals is levelled against the best of our cliizens. Old and young, gray-haired men incapable of committing outrages, mere boys innocent of crime, are arrested indiscriminately. In a time of profound peace, when innocent of crime, are arrested indiscriminately. In a time of profound peace, when farmers are engaged in gathering in their corn and cotton, we are declared to be in a state of war. We are suffering for crimes that have never been committed. We are punished for offences of which we are not guilty. We are warred upon by the United States Government on account of a rebellion which—God save the mark—has existence only in the imaginations of President Grant and the vile politicians who have poisoned his ears with false and malicious reports. There is no repoliticians who have poisoned his eath who false and malicious reports. There is no rebellion; there is no hostility to the United States Government; there is no resistance to lawful authority, either State or Federal; the reports of collisions between armed bands of Ku-Klux and Federal troops are utterly false, base and slanderous fabrications, uttered for a purpose.

cruelty, the inhuman barbarity of this The cruelty, the innuman barbarty of this most unrighteous war upon us is enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a Nero, and soften the heart of a Tiberius. Our transport of bildren are the greatest sufferers Nero, and soften the heart of a Tiberius. Our women and children are the greatest sufferers by this monstrous act of wanton oppression. They are pale with affright; they are distracted with grief and angulsh; those loved ones upon whom they lean for support are torn from them, and they are left detenceless and at the mercy of brutal, lawless negroes. And all this suffering is entailed upon our people that a few wicked politicians may continue in power and batten on the spoils of officerant's prociamation, alleging that the upper districts of South Carolina are in a state of rebellion, is the most stupendous lie that was ever promulgated to the world; the most infamous document that ever bore an official document that ever bore an official famous document that ever bore an omicia-peal. In its utter falsehood, its cool audacity, its aring assumption, its sublime mendacity and its damnable iniquity, it is without precedent or parallel in history. There is no document on record comparable to it. The cruel tyranny of the measure is only equalled by the arbitrary despoism which has been practiced upon a Palend or a Hungary a Creece or an Ireland. Poland or a Hungary, a Greece or an Ireland.
And the worse of it is there is no help for us.
When the President of a free country, in a time of profound peace, deliberately turns his "dogs of war" loose upon an unoffending, defenceless people, and the cold eye of the world

bears in it no sympathy for us, there is no help for us under the sun, and little hope. Pardon me for trespassing upon your time, and believe me to be, with the highest senti-ments of esteem and regard, your obedient

More Arrests-Depopulation and Fears

of Guerilla Warfare. The New York Herald has the following special dispatch from Newberry, S. C., of the 27th October:

Affairs in Laurens County are the same as in Minist in Laurens County are the same as in Newberry—there has never been a Ku-Kiux raid in the county. At the election last year there was a riot between the whites and negro militia, in which several were killed, but since then there have been no trouble whatever. A negro school house was recently burned, and both races charge each other with the incendi-arism. Cases of negro criminals having been arism. Cases of negro criminals having oven whipped are also reported, but no political outrages. The whites feel no confidence in the State officials, because of the partisan spirit they exhibit. For some months past, however, Laurens has been perfectly quiet. Radicals themselves admit that there has never been a single case of resistance to the enforce entactive States of Enderal Laws.

of either State or Federal laws.

The proclamation of martial law created much surprise, and the people are exceedingly indignant. United States cavalry continues to noignant. United States cavairy continues to scour the upper countles, arresting numerous persons. Thus far they have not met with any resistance. Some of the arrested contess to be onging to the Ku-Kiux, but deny that they any political object. The majority of prisers assert their innocence. Some Radicals mave voluntarily come forward and declared that they belong to the Ku-Kiux, which is believed to be for political effect at the North. It

that they belong to the Ku-Klux, which is be-lieved to be for political effect at the North. It is asserted that ex-Lieutenant Governor Ga-briel Cannon, of Spartanburg, has been arrest-ed. He is an old man, one of the most influ-ential citizens of South Carolina. Making all allowance for exaggeration, there is no doubt that the military are displaying great severity. Almost all the arrests are made in the night, and it is believed that two-thirds of the pris-oners are victims of perfury.

oners are victims of perjury.

Thus iar Spartanburg, Union and York counties have been the principal country of operation, but I learn that the black lists for the other counties are made out, and that arrests will begin in a few days. The excitement continues unshated but nothing excitement continues unshated but nothing like hostility has

will begin in a few days. The excitement continues unabated, but nothing like hostility has been yet exhibited.

Epidence of the purely political character of the martial law accumulates cr all sides. The people speak with great bitterness of it as a deliberate attempt to place them wholly in the source of pergress and dispensable white nen. deliberate attempt to place them wholly in the power of negroes and disreputable white men. The exodus into Georgia and North Carolina continues, and unless a stop is put to the military operations this portion of the State will lose all its valuable citizens. Already there has been an almost complete suspension of business, while terror, anxisty and excitement prevail in the entire district. Apprehensions are expressed lest the young men who have been driven from their homes, or whose relatives have been arrested, become desperate tives have been arrested, become desperate and begin a guerilla warfare. The older citi-zens, it must be said, are exerting themselves zene, it must be said, are exerting themserves to prevent this, and are counselling quiet sub-mission to whatever the military may do; still it is true that everything is in a chaotic condi-tion and may end in bloodshed.

Georgia Threatened. A Washington morning paper, yesterday, semi-officially gives the following intimation that the infliction now visited upon South

Carolina is to be extended to Georgia : Intimations have been made to the President that certain portions of Georgia are suffering from the bold actions of bands of Ku-Kiux. Members of the outrage committee are of opinion that evidence has been produced which would warrant decisive steps to be taken by would warrant decisive steps to be taken by the administration in suppressing disorders in Georgia, and, therefore, efforts will be made to put down these disturbances. Although the resident has not been fully advised concern-ing the exact situation of affairs in that State in this connection, it is firmly believed among senators well posted in regard to the South

that when the facts come to be laid before the administration, it is not at all improbable that the writ of habeas corpus will be suspended in

ABOUT THE KU-KLUX.

[From the Columbia Union] The following information was brought by a

gentlemen from Yorkville, yesterday, of the situation of affairs there: Two hundred Ku Klux in all have made volintary confession of their connection with the Kian, and have surrendered themselves to the authorities, totally disgusted with their con-nection with it. Thirty-seven of this class came in Monday afternoon. These make their confessions of their connection with the nefari-

ous organization in writing. Three hundred, it is estimated, have fled to Three hundred, it is estimated, have need to escape the penalty of their crimes or to avoid arrest. Among this last number is General Avery, the Grand "Oyclopa," who is reported as being in Canada, at the present time. This is the report; our informant was not aware of the full amount of credit that should be at-

tached to it.

One hundred and two are confined in the jail at Yorkville. These are the men who have been arrested by the officers.

One person confined among this number was ascertained to have been innocent of the charge against him and promptly released.

The prisoners state that they have every confert to be avereded under the circumstants. comfort to be expected under the circumstances; that they are well treated, have plenty to ear, and that their friends are allowed to visit them, the reception hours being from ten till twelve o'clock each day.

Captain Ogden, United States Army, has impediate Ogden, to the lail.

mediate charge of the jail.

The preliminary examinations before the
United States commissioner will be made so
soon as the contessions can be gone through with. The latter embrace so numerous class that it has been found necessary to parole them to report on stated days, that their con-fessions may be taken down in full. This has been done in the cases thus far, and it is

stated will fornish some choice reading for some of their Democratic friends. The statement contained in the Columbia Phœnix, of Sunday, is denied in toto, as being talse from beginning to end, as no women have been arrested.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

An Interview with Supervising Architect Mullett.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has recently had a conversation with Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, on the subject of fire-proof buildings. In answer to a remark made by the correspondent, he said:
"Why, my friend, you don't know what you're talking about. You now know that there was not a fire-proof building in Chicago.

there was not a fire-proof building in Cnicago. I could have told you that beforehand."

"Why the Tribune office was regarded as fire-proof, and other marble and granite buildings were so regarded. I believe they only lacked iron shutters," I ventured to reply.

"Iron fiddlesticks," he answered snappishly. "I hope you don't think that a granite or marble building is fire-proof. Don't you know that granite, when subjected to a strong heat, crumbles like dry plaster. It is the best building stone in the world; it will resist time, and

that granite, when subjected to a strong heat, crumbles like dry plaster. It is the best building stone in the world; it will resist time, and damp, and rain, and everything else, but it won't resist fire. Marble is not much better, but it is some; marble will not burn up as soon as granite. Sandstone is about the same, with some few exceptional varieties. Now, a good many blessed idiots think that if a vault is built of granite it is fire and burglar-proof. Nothing of the sort. If I wanted to make a secure vault, I shouldn't make it of granite. A skilful burglar can get into a granite vault in no time. With a large blow-pipe and a small, sharp blaze well handled a burglar can crack a block of granite to pieces before you'd know it. When subjected to a severe heat it cracks and splits off in flakes, and you can crush it into sand with your fingers. Oh, no, a granite building is not fire-proof."

"Well, what sort of a building is fre-proof?"

"A granite building," he answered, without apparently noticing the question, "will stand heat a great while, so will marble a great while. But a wooden cupola, or steeple, or tower, must not be put on top of it, like that on the Chicago Courthouse. A man must be a tool to do a thing like that. I'd also like to know how a sensible man could be such a fool (the language is Mullett's) as to think the Chicago Tribune office was fire-proof

tower, must not be put on top of it, like that on the Chicago Courthouse. A man must be a fool to do a thing like that. I'd also like to know how a sensible man could be such a fool (the language is Mullett's) as to think the Chicago Tribune office was fire-proof when more than half the windows did not have iron shutters? It don't take fire long to crash through glass and sash. People ought to understand these things when building what snutters? It don't take hire long to chash through glass and sash. People ought to understand these things when building what they call fire-proof buildings; for a fire-proof building that isn't fire-proof is no better than one that isn't. Do you understand? Now I can't always do as I want to in the erection of public buildings. Sometimes I have to leave iron shutters off, and sometimes I have to put wood in places where stone or iron ought to be, but it isn't because I don't know better. Congress never thinks of these things. They think that if a building is made of granite or marble, that's all that is necessary. Iron shutters and all such things cost something. I make my estimates for a public building, but they are always cut down, so I have to cut down my plans. Now in this Chicago horror you see the effects. I'll bet you the proprietors of the Tribune will have iron blinds on their upper windows in their next building." per windows in their next building."

"What difference will it make," I asked, "if

"What difference will it make, I asked, if granite is not fire-proof?"

"Granite is not fire-proof," he continued,
"but, as I said before, it will stand a good deal. It is probable that the courthouse would have stood had it not been for the wooden cupola and the open windows. The Tribune office would probably have stood it if it had iron shutters outside and inside on all the windows. Yet it is by no means certain, it the fire raged with the intensity that is de-

"What, then, is to be done," I asked, "if granite and marble and sandstone are not freproof? Is not the capital, the treasury, the patent office, the postoffice department, fire-

proof?"
"Why, bless your soul, no! Not one of them. But they are probably safe, for all that, because they stand away from other buildings—all except the postoffice. If we should have such a fire in Washington as that in Chicago, I should fear for the postoffice building. Why, my dear sir." he continued in a more snappish tone than ever, "do you know there is but one fire-proof government building in the country? That's the appraiser's stores in Philadelphia. The material is brick. Brick is Philadelphia. The material is brick. Brick is the only absolutely fire-proof building material I know of. They say the Seneca stone is fire-proof, and it has stood some wonderful tests, but none of the government buildings have been built of it. Of course, granite and marble are good enough, if buildings are apart from others. That's the trouble. Government buildings ought to have big grounds around them. Then there would be no danger. But I have great faith in iron shutters." But I have great faith in iron shutters."

ALSATIAN COTTON COMPLICATIONS.

The complications among the cotton manu facturers of Germany and France, arising from the annexation of Alsace and from the

from the annexation of Alsace and from the new commercial treaty, are interesting.

Before the recent war the number of spindles in France was 7,000,000, and in Germany 3,000,000. In 1868 there were 6,250,000 and the spindless in France and shout 2,335,000 in Germany 3,000,000. spindles in France and about 2,335,000 in Ge many. Of the 7,000,000 spindles in France before the war, 2,000,000 were in Alsace This transfer of 2,000,000 spindles into the This transfer of 2,000,000 spindles into the Zollverein, which already possessed 3,000,000 caused serious alarm among the German spinners, who feared that their market would be flooded with Mulhouse cotton fabrics. The removal of 2,000,000 spindles for the control of the c flooded with Mulhouse cotton labrics. The removal of 2,000,000 spindles from France, with a slightly diminished population, would, under protective duties, have been very profitable to the manufacturers of Rouen, Roubaix and Condee. The latter, however, now fear that under the commercial treaty other German cottons will be smuggled into France, and that so-called Alsatian goods will flood their own market. The smuggled into France, and that so-called Alsatian goods will flood their own market. The Mulhouse spinners, to quiet these fears, have united, and have agreed that all Alsatian fabrics shall be stamped, and that certificates of origin shall be attached, the united manafacturers being represented by a "syndicate." The spinners of Bouen still grumble, however. Monsieur Ponyer-Quertier, who acted an important part in arranging the treaty, and who Monsieur Ponyer-Quertier, who acted an important part in arranging the treaty, and who is secretary of the treasury, is himself the leading manufacturer of Rouen. It has been hinted, on this account, that his resignation would not be in the proporties.

THE WAR ON THE RING.

PROSECUTION OF THE PUBLIC PLUN-DERERS IN NEW YORK.

Charles O'Conor after Wm. M. Tweed. Mr. Charles O'Conor, the eminent New York lawyer, to whom the State's attorney general has delegated all his own official powers for the pursuit and punishment of the city "Ring," has been tendered a nomination to the State Assembly by the Reform Democracy, and in reply writes a remarkable letter, in which he pays the following tribute to the Tammany Sachem, Wm. M. Tweed:

The atrocious frauds now attracting univer sal notice were committed during the control of four persons over our local administration. The nature and measure of their guilt may, in deed, greatly vary in a moral point of view; but, nevertheless, those three of them who are still in possession of power are acting in are still in possession of power are acting in perfect concert for mutual protection. They have evidently no scruple about means, and they are capable of accomplishing, by united effort, nearly all the mischief attainable by the four, had their union remained unbroken. One of these three, the Grand Sachem of Tammany, has been rightly enough denominated by his friends their chief. The cant or classic designation of "Boss" or "Cæsar" is applied to him indifferently, according to the taste of the speaker, and each appropriately; for his bad pre-eminence is indisputable.

Since the secret abstraction of the vouchers, by which the precise details of the frauds com-

since the secret analysis of the frauds com-mitted might have been easily developed, no honest and intelligent citizen has doubted the guilt of this leader. Whether manifest proof erto been a matter of speculation with some but, in my judgment, the last lingering doub on this point must now be removed from every fair mind. The recent developments made in connection with the regular acts and accounts of the comptroller's office and the Broadway ank, in which the public moneys were depos-

Bank, in which the public moneys were deposited, must have had this effect.

The statutes which gave to this body of men its vast powers were procured from Legislatures in which their chief sat as a law-maker. tures in which their chief sat as a law-maker. It is boasted by some as a proof of his cleverness, indignantly asserted by others as manifesting his wickedness, and conceded by all, that these statutes were mainly procured by bribing our State legislators with moneys rifled from the public treasury. The precise cost of a vote in the horrible shambles where they were thus purchased is almost as well known as the prices current of merchandise. One senator's vote was, of course, as valuable as

the votes of four assemblymen.

In the face of these undeniable and publicly notorious facts, the chief before alluded to with an audacity absolutely more impressive than his precedent crimes, has presented himself as a candidate for senator from the first city district, his name appearing at the head and front of the local ticket put in nomination by the triumvirate. And we are assured by their friends that ulon the canvass he will appear to have received a greater majority than ever has at any former period ushered him into the sacred seat of a senator. Beyond any doubt the intent and power to realize this prophecy do both exist; for many, if not all of the other legislative districts of the city afterents of this chief, more many, if not all of the other legislative dis-tricts of the city adherents of this chief, more or less notorious as such, have been or will be put in nomination with like intent on the part of the corruptionists, and in many instances vith equal power and facility of controlling

results. Mr. O'Conor goes on to explain that he can render more effective service to his tellowcitizens by giving his labor to the prosecution of the suits against the "Bing" which he has already instituted in the name of the State, than by going to the Assembly, and declines the nomination. This has since been offered to Hon. Horatio Seymour.

Trying to Get Rid of Tweed.

A New York letter of Monday says: A New York letter of Monday says:
An effort is making by prominent and influential Democrats (not connected in any way with the committee of seventy) to persuade "Boss" Tweed to decline being a candidate for the State Senate in his district, on the ground that, situated as he is now, his election can do him no good, while the fact that he is a candi-

ing his seat in the Senate even if elected.

Tweed replies to these gentlemen that, come what may, he will remain a candidate. and he has no doubt the people will elect him As to not being permitted to take his seat in the Legislature, he says his advisers are looking too far ahead, and taking too many things for granted. He says he can prove his inno-cence, and that being the case, he has nothing to fear, and no concessions and no compro-

to fear, and no concessions and no compromises to make with anything or anybody.

As a result of this decision, there is good authority for saying that Mr. Tweed will be publicly repudiated at a Democratic meeting to be held in the Third Senatorial District, to be held in the course of the ensuing week. He is too heavy a load 'or any party to carry that expects to have the people on its side, but at the same time there is but too much reason to fear that, in spite of all these opposing influences, enough of "Ring men" and roughs will vote for him to re-elect him.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November I.
The area of high barometer in the Ohio Valley will probably move north and eastward, with brisk northerly winds, to-night for a short time from Virginia to New York, followed the control of th lowed by partially cloudy and clear weather on Thursday in the Middle States and on the on Thursday in the Middle States and on the lower lakes, and with southwesterly winds and rising temperature on the upper lakes. Northwesterly winds veering to southwest will continue on Lake Ontario on Thursday, and fresh northwest winds continue on the and fresh northwest whites continue and orest gale at some distance off shore. The low pressure on the coast of Maine will probably produce a severe storm in Nova Scotia. Cautionary signals are ordered from Chesapeake Bay to Maine for the evening.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Ford Pord With With With With Williams

ertis	Place of Observation.	ght of Baro-	rmometer	ind of	oe of Wind	eather	
r.	Augusta	29.89	76	w	Gentle.	Fair.	ľ
	Baitimore	29.82	60	NW	Brisk.	Clear.	
	Boston		60	SW	Brisk.	Cloudy.	П
8. 1	Buffalo, N. Y	29.90	45	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.	l
	Onarieston		77	SW	Light.	Fair.	1
	Cheyenne, W. T	29.30	62	S	Fresh.	Clear.	
	Uhicago	30.10		SW	Gentle.	Clear.	
l-	sincinnati	30.12	52	NW	Light.	Thr'ng.	
g	Cleveland	30.02	43	NW	dentle.	Cloudy.	1
e	Corinne, Utah	29.84	53	Calm.		Cloudy.	
16	Detroit	30.04	41	W	Gentle.	Cloudy.	
	Duluth. Minn	29.74		SW	Light.	Fair.	
of .	indianapolis	30.11	45	NW	Gentle.	Cloudy.	
r-	Key West, Fla	29.91	83	E	Gentle.	Clear.	
0	Knoxville, Tenn.	30.04	53	N	Brisk.	Cloudy.	1
r-	Lake City, Fla	29.87	83	sw	Fresh.	Cloudy.	1
2,	Memphis, Tenn	30.13	50	NE	Fresh.	Cloudy.	ij
ė.	Milwaukee, Wis,			SW	Fresh.	Fair.	ı
	Mobile	30.00		NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.	
e	Nashviile			N	Gentle.	Cloudy.	L
0,	New London, Ct.	29.58		NW	Bitsk.	Thring.	ı
1-	New Orleans		59		Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı
e	New York		58	NW	Brisk.	Cir'g up	
e	Omaha, Neb	29.89		W	Fresh.	Clear.	ı
e,	Oswego, N. Y	29.82		NW	Brisk.	cloudy.	ı
n,	Philadelphia	29.71		NW	Brisk.	Fair.	
re	Pittsburg, Pa	30.11		NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.	l
1-	Portland, Me	29.39		W	Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı
t-	Rochester, N. Y.	29.87		NW	Brisk.	Cloudy.	ı
	San Francisco	39.10	58	W		Fair.	ı
1-	Savannan	29 87		SW	Light.	Fair.	ı
)e	St. Louis	30.12	48		Gentle.	Fair.	ı
3-	St. Paul, Minn	24.8		sw	Fresh.	Clear.	
le	Toledo ()	30.05	45	W	Gentle.	el'g up.	ı
re	Washington, D C.	29.79	60	NW	Brisk.	Clear.	ı
n	Wilmington,N C.	29.84	76	SW	Brisk.	Fair.	1
28	Norfolk	29.74		NW	Gentle.	H.Rain.	1
H-	Lynchburg	29.82	67		Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı
	Leavenworth	30.16		>W	Gentle.	Clear.	ı
"	Cape Mav	29.68	62	W	Fresh.	Cl'g up.	1
г.	Mr Washington.	29 49	27	NW	Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı

Mt. Washington, 29 49 27 NW |Fresh. NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 O'Clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 O'Clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day. THE LATE EMPIRE.

Sale of the Empress Eugenie's Personal Effects. [Paris Correspondence of the London News.] In passing by the new galleries of the Louvre, facing the quay, I heard the tinkle of a bell, and the voice of a crier inviting the public to come in and buy what remained to esold of the Empress Eugenie's personal effects. Accepting the invitation, I entered the little court standing in the midst of the effects. Accepting the invitation, I entered the little court, standing in the midst of the Imperial stables. Another bell-ringer was at the door of the manege where M. Buchon used to give the Prince Imperial riding lessons. It is a long-vaulted chamber, with a sanded floor. Its even temperature was the reason why it was chosen for the equestrian practice of the boy whom prefets were bound to designate at public banquets "the hope of France." Though all the steeds have long since disappeared from the Louvre stables, a faint smell of horse-litter floated through the air. The manege was last used by Jules Ferry and and Bochefort, who were accustomed to take riding lessons in it during the slege. But on and Bochefort, who were accustomed to take riding lessons in it during the slege. But on the occasion to which I now particularly refer It was occupied by old-clothes sellers of both sexes, curiosity dealers, a few friends of the fallen dynasty, whose faces I had often seen grouped around the throne of the Salle des Etats, some dirty students, a reporter of the Gaulois, attracted, like myself, by the noise of the bell, and a sprinkling of those antiquated gentlemen in white galters who pass their lives in hovering about the book-stands on the parapet of the Quay Voltaire and crossing and recrossing the Pont des Arts. The auctioneer was a self-sufficient sort of common-place bourgeois. He did his best to be jocular at the expense of fallen greatness. In liquidatthe expense of fallen greatness. In liquida Imperial effects he was assisted by

ing the Imperial effects he was assisted by an old clerk, two men wearing thread-bare Imperial liveries, and a strong-voiced valuer, who, contrary to the traditions of Paris auctioneers, puffed the wares he wanted to vend. To some he attempted to give a historical value. Each article he seemed to think was worth its weight in gold, if only give a historical variet. Each article he seemed to think was worth its weight in gold, if only as a relic. The dresses, laces, shawls and mantles, had been disposed of on a previous day; and it was now the turn of the underciothing and "intimate house linen" to be liquidated. Pillow-cases of fine cambric—so fine that one worders how they supported the elaborate embroideries and deep real lace borders—were hotly contested for by a "petite dame," a shabby Jew of the Rue des Victoires, and a party of buyers belonging, I should say, to the Quartier Breda. The little lady carried off a dozentir "poses" one, she cried, tittering as she spoke, to press the pillow on which an Imperial head reposed. The cypher E happened to stand for her name, which she volunteered to tell one of the old friends of the fallen dynasty was Eulalie. As for the crown under it, mai foi, she was just as worthy to wear it as any one else. The old friend was not loth to cultivate the acquaintance of the sparkling fair one. He assented tance of the sparkling fair one. He assented to this proposition, and volunteered to hold a pillow-case which the auctioneer had allowed pillow-case which the auctioneer had allowed her to take. The toweling was endiess. Bundle after bundle of fine Saxony damask napkins, all with the E, the crown, the eagle, the busy Carlovingian bee, and a profusion of laurel wreaths, were handed round the vaulted room to be examined by bidders and then disposed of. Some breakfast table napery, the present of a king, now Emperor William, first reudatory, was bought by one of the former habitués of the Salle des Etats. He got it cheap. One of the old gentlemen, who happened to be deaf, was furious when he found that he might have had the lot at 130 trancs. I do not know why the brokers and students were so Jocose when an inside garment was held up by two dainty little sleeves and the

were so jocose when an inside garment was held up by two dainty little sleeves and the public asked to examine it as a fair specimen of the large bale from which it was drawn at hazard. American modesty cannot bring itself to name this garment any more than it can to speak of a shirt. If Paul de Cassagnac were as good as his oft-repeated oath, he would have run his sword cane through the proiane auctioneer's showman who held the article in question up to be scoffed at by the males and admired by the women. French hands turn out under clothing in a way none other can. Give a Bue de la Paix linger fine Irish linen, Valenciennes lace and a Lorraine embroiderer to execute her ideas, and she will get up a tros-

execute her ideas, and she will get up a tros-seau so natty, pretty and dainty that a Hotten-tot Venus would be tempted to exchange her his chateau at the said of his definite motive sunder clothing, and smile at the coarse remarks of peasants who were disputing for her night dresses. None of his aristocratic neighbors thought the worst of him. I confess that I felt shocked at what seemed to me a want of filial respect. But nobody could understand why body linen should not be put up to stand why body linen should not be put up to auction with other assets, and when the articles were held up to view, how could one expect that country louts would not make merry in their rough way about them? I make this digression to guard against English persons, sympathizing with the Imperial exiles, from feeling angry with M. Thiers for what may seem to them a profane action. When M. Thiers dies his shirts and hosiery will be disposed of hy auction without any ceremony by

Thiers dies his shifts and hosery will be dis-posed of by auction without any ceremony by his nearest of kin. There were peignoirs and dressing gowns, clearly furnished by Chapon, the famous ladies' outfitter in the Rue de la Paix, and all wonderfully elegant, but dusty and somewhat blue-moulded. The stockings of thread, silk moulded. The stockings of thread, silk and Shetland wool were of gossamer lightness. An infinity of bath and toilet sponges were knocked down at a hundred francs. They were all of the best quality. The little lady said she would have been the purchaser it the auctioneer had guaranteed that he was selling her something which had actually passed through the Empress' hands. As for the boots and slippers, they justified the euloglums passed by MM. Franc and Lockrey in their report on Parisian shoemakers. Then there were, the ladies thought, delicious things in the way of petticoats, flannel bustles, robes de were, the ladies thought, denotes they are the way of petiticoats, flannel busiles, robes de chambre, sorties de bain, and woollen wraps. Some baby's robes, which, according to the saleman's legend, belonged to the Prince Imperial's layette, were bought by a Russian lady.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

London, October 31. The royal family has held a council and asked Queen Victoria to consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to a Russian Prin of the Duke of Edinotrian to a Russian Fracess, and also to the establishment of a regency under the Prince of Wales. The Queen at once and indignantly refused to consent to the latter portion of the arrangement. Her Majesty subsequently refused to sign the public papers laid before her by the ministers. The Cabinet at its meeting discussed the questions of the property of the pr the Cabinet at its meeting discussed the ques-tion of a regency. A proposal was also made to obviate the difficulty which would be caused by the Queen's refusal to sign the pub-lic document by authorizing the Lord Chancel-ler to perform that duty for the present.

ARREST OF ADMIRAL FISK. Startling Revelations-A Palace or Sing Sing-A Polygamist Plot.

NEW YORK, November 1. James Fisk, Jr., was formally arrested last evening on the suit of Josephine Mansfield, on a civil action to recover fifty thousand dollars of Mans ield's which Fisk used, but failed to account for. He gave bail in thirty-five thousand dollars. A letter from Mansfield to Fisk unbride him for his prefide, to her and says. and dollars A letter from Mansfield to Fisk upbraids him for his perildy to her, and says it is a shame to compel her, who grew up with him from nothing to the now great Erle Impressario, to vindicate herselt in the courts. She refers to his scheme revealed to her four years ago of stealing the Erle books, and of staying with him in Jersey City, and how, when he was buying the New York Legisla ture, he said it would result in either a Fisk palace in New York, or a stone palace at Sing Sing, and requested her, if it was the latter, to take a cottage outside the prison. She is to take a cottage outside the prison. She is willing to have the affair arbitrated by Wm. M. Evarts, but says if his power over the courts is still supreme, and Tammany is still able to protect him, the reward may still be

NEW YORK AGAIN ALARMED.

NEW YORK, November 1. The board of health has declared Charleston and Key West infected ports, and vessels thence will be quarantined until after the 8th of November.

THE RUNAWAY GOVERNOR.

BULLOCK'S PRETEXTS FOR HIS RES-

Infamous Standers Against the People of Georgia-The Last Official Act of the Absconding Governor.

The Augusta Chronicle of yesterday says: "The latest on dit that obtains currency with reference to our absconding Governor, makes him to have confessed his crimes against the State in the presence of his private secretaries, and then, formally, as Governor, and as the last act of his official life, granted to Rufus B. Bullock a full official parcon." Accompanying the formal resignation, which Bullock left behind him, was the following infamous

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., October 23, 1871.
To my Political Friends and the People of Georgia

gia: I have this day received information, the truth of which I cannot doubt, that the politi-cal conspirators who seek the overthrow, not only of the reconstructed government of only of the reconstructed government of Georgia, but of the United States, have secured the piedges of a sufficient number of the incoming members of the lower house of the General Assembly to vote, without previous investigation, for articles of impeachment against me immediately after they have as-sembled and organized on Wednesday, the first day of November next; and that having adopted such articles in the House, a sufficient number of Republican senators will be unseated to insure conviction upon the articles so presented. I also learn that the judge of the Supreme Court, who is personally and po-litically bitterly hostile to me, has informed his friends that this programme has been per-fected, and that he has been selected to pre-side over the Senate during the trial; and that the senator representing General Toombs's dis trict is to be elected president of the Senate and immediately announce himself as, and claim to be. Governor during the pending im-peachment and thereafter for the balance of my unexpired term.
Upon this state of facts I have decided to re-

eign the office of Governor, to take effect before the meeting and qualification of the new mem-bers of the new body, and thereby defeat the nefarious schemes of these desperate political conspirators.

By this course I shall protect my political

friends in the Senate from the expulsion that has been foreordained in order to secure my impeachment, and, at the same time, save the State from the disasters that would be sure to follow in the wake of success on the part of the unrepentant rebel leaders, who, though comparatively few in numbers, move the masses by the irresistible pressure of sectional

masses by the irresistible pressure of sectional hate and social proscription.

I have maintained my official position against the assaults of these people upon the course of equal rights and Republican government, just as long as it is possible for me to be of service, and now, for the purpose of again defeating this latest onslaught of these destroyers. I have resigned this office into the hands of that noble and unswerving friend of right and justice, the Hon. Benjamin Conley, who, under the constitution, by reason of heing president of the Senate, becomes Govbeing president of the Senate, becomes Gov-ernor during the unexpired part of my term, or until a successor is elected by the people. No charge has yet been brought against him. pecause he has not heretotore been suppose to be an obstacle in the way of the conspira-tor's success. If assaults are now made upon

tor's success. If assaults are now made upon him, the country will understand the purpose for which they are made.

As for myself, being divested of official position, the charges of every character which these people are sure to make and proclaim against me can be brought before the courts, and I shall never shrink from any judicial inquiry that is divested of political bias and and prejudice. May I be pardoned for a word of warning to the men who fought for the Union?

Six months ago in Georgia the mass of the Six months ago in Georgia the mass of the

Six months ago in Georgia the mass of the people were acquiescing in the results of the war, and were willing to accept those results as being finalities, but under the later public teaching of certain old leaders who need not be named, the whole situation has changed, and leading gentlemen, even in the Democratic party, who dared to speak in favor of acquiescence and peace, have been assailed and denounced, and the people so intimidated that they dare not follow the advice.

The conspirators fear, above all else, the relection of General Grant. Their institious

election of General Grant. Their insidious efforts to mislead him as to the true situation in the South having utterly falled, they now in the South having utterly failed, they now fear that some persistent and irresistible maintenance of the right under civil adminis-tration which so brilliantly marked General Grant's military advances in the overthrow of the rebellion may defeat their revolutionary

I am now fully persuaded and satisfied that I am now fully persuaded and satisfied that these men propose to control the government and reverse the political results of the past few years by peaceful means, if they can, or by foul means, if they dare. Failing in this, another attempt at separation will be made. If evidence of this were wanting we need but point to the public and private utterances of those who were foremost in secession and rebellion, and now denounce and ignore the fundamental law—the Constitution of the United States.

United States.

Will the country heed and take care before it is too late to prevent another war, with its frightful consequences?
If my action in this emergency had been

If my action in this emergency had been postponed until after the meeting of the incoming body of legislators, the executive branch of our State government would have been absorbed by the conspirators in the legislative branch, and there would have been no check upon the wholesale repeal and destruction of all the great measures of reform and progress that we have labored so hard to establish. The free school system would be abolished, the colored citizen denied every right guaranteed to him, and the whole work of internal improvement carried on by Northern capital would be swept away. The growing spirit of lawlessness and proscription for ing spirit of lawlessness and proscription for opinion's sake is daily rendering the property and lives of Union men and Republicans more and more unsafe, and I fear the worst consequences of the executive office should be filled by one not only in sympathy with those who urge on and inflame this teeling, but who is moved and actuated by them. With no one in the executive office to call upon the General Government for protection, its friends and upporters would be handed over without mer-

cy to the assaults of their enemies.

For these reasons I have determined on this step, believing that much which has already been accomplished can be preserved through the wise and firm check upon revolutionary measures that will be given by Governor Conley in control of the executive branch of the government, and that thereby the good of the whole people of Georgia will be promoted; and I shall cheerfully give to Governor Conley all the information and assistance within my power that he may desire.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

PROJECTS OF THE COTTON BOND. HOLDERS.

The London Standard, of October 10, publishes a letter from a correspondent, who signs himself W. M., urging the Confederate cotton bondholders to send in their claims for prosecution before the Washington commission. The letter closes as follows :

Whenever an arrangement is made for these cotton bonds, the United States will have a very powerful body of British subjects, who now hold aloof, to invest in their securities, and a suggestion has been thrown out which will be well received in the United States, viz. will be well received in the United States, viz., that, in lieu of claiming cotton at 6d. per pound, the principal and interest of the bonds should be capitalized, and a stock bearing 4 per cent. in gold should be issued. This would be the means of enabling the United States to introduce their 4 and 4½ per cent. gold bonds in England, into which their 5-20 bonds might ultimately be converted, and thus an enormous amount of interest be saved to the United unount of interest be saved to the United

ONE MORE EXPLOSION.

BALTIMORE, November 1. A boiler in the Calverton Sugar Refinery ex-ploded, killing one and scalding a number of THE RELIEF OF CHICAGO.

How the Work is Managed-Interesting

Details. The management of the relief contribution having been made over by the mayor to the Chicago Relief and Ald Society, and the city subdivided by them into eight districts, the work of distribution promises to go ahead with as few blunders as possible. The Tribune

The committee on shelter have on their hands about as much as a dozen men in the office can attend to. If the family consists of only three persons, an order is given on any umber dealer, who will honor the order of the lumber dealer, who will honor the order of the committee, for lumber for a house twelve by sixteen feet, with amounts of lumber specified. Should the family be larger, the house is to be fifteen by twenty feet, for which a correspondingly large amount of wood is ordered. The committee have prepared diagrams, and, as the pieces are cut in readiness for use, the applicant has only to set to work and build. The report of the committee on employment should be an index to the condition of the sufpro quo for the bounty they receive. But their report is not encouraging. When an applicant for relief comes for food and clothing, the question as to whether he or she is willing to work is immediately put. The reply is in-variably in the affirmative; but the situations do not suit. Mr. Wirt Dexter yesterday showed to our reporter a call for eight hundred men to work on the St. Mary's Falls' canal, at two dollars per diem, which hundreds had al-ready refused to accept.

The committee on sick, sanitary and hospi-

tal measures is composed of Drs. Johnson, Rauch, Ash and McVicker, and their duties are pressing, arduous and unenviable; but they have yet made rapid progress towards systematizing their resources. The city has been divided into three grand divisions, with districts and sub-districts. Physicians have been appointed to visit charity patients and decide whether or not they deserve medical aid. Dispensaries have been established in various parts of the city, and more will shortly

be opened.

Mr. Alfred Spink has a large room in Stan-nard Hall, and is nearly buried in business.

Twenty-five assistants are equally buried with work. Every bill presented must go through their hands, and receive the indors ment of the auditing committee. The amount received in clothing, provisions acd fuel is al-ready immense, but no authentic record appears to have been kept. About \$2,000,000 have been received in money, \$400,000 in drafts and money, and the balance in open drafts and money, and the balance in open credits. This committee has charge of the finances of the society.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 1 It was stated to-day by a high executive officer that it was probable the Ku-Klux prisoners, with the exception of some of the most prominent of them, would be admitted to

Emery, who gave way for Stokes, has been reappointed supervisor of revenue for Ten-Grant offers his interest in the Seneca Stone

Company for sale.

The debt statement shows a decrease during the month of nearly nine millions of dollars. The gold in the treasury amounts to ninety-nine millions, and the currency to ten and a quarter millions.

Colonel Robb, collector of customs at Savan

Colonel Robb, collector of customs at Savannah, has gone home with high assurances that he will not be molested.

A military order, issued to-day, transfers North Carolina from the Department of the East to the Department of the South. The Indian territory north of Texas and south of Kansas is added to the Department of Texas, under the command of General Auger; and the Department of Texas is added to the Military Division of the Missouri. The Department of the Platte is discontinued, and the perritory embraced is attached to the Department. ment of the Flatte is discontinuous, and the territory embraced is attached to the Department of Missouri. Louislana, Arkansas, Missouri and the Gulf posts, as far eastward as, and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, constitute a new command, called the Department of the Gulf, under the command of Colonal Emory of the 5th Cayalry. onel Emory, of the 5th Cavalry.

THE ALABAMA STATE FAIR.

The State Fair is to-day a decided success, notwithstanding the bad weather of yesterday and last night. The articles exhibited are numerous, and show the great progress of the State in manufactures. The great races are et to come off. The most noted running trotting horses of the South and West are present to contend Thursday, Friday and Sat-

A RAILROAD KING FOR PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, November 1. The Dally Enquirer, a leading organ of the Democratic party of Ohlo, contains this morning an editorial expressing its preference for Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, as the De-mocratic candidate for the Presidency. The

t considerable length. THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

article discusses Mr. Scott's fitness for the office

MATAMORAS, October 27. A courier brings news from the capital to the 23d. All was quiet. Diaz not in the field. All the Governors had offered Juarez their congratulations and support to suppress the Mon-terey pronunciamentists. The Juarists deny capitulation of Saltillo. The revolutionists id the communications between Monterey

THE METAIRIE RACES.

and the border.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1 The races will commence on December 5th.
There will be three races each day, and ten
thousand dollars in prizes and stakes; also
two hurdle races and one steeple chase dur-

ing the meeting. AN AFFRAY IN MARION.

[From the Marion Crescent.]

We learn that a difficulty occurred near Lit-tle Reedy Creek, in the upper part of the coun-ty, between Messrs. James Ikner and Joseph Lane, both whites. Mr. Ikner, who, by the way, lost an arm during the war, was struck in the forehead and stunned. It is said that the blow was given with a heavy stick, though another account says that no such weapon was used. Mr. Ikner is, however, very severely injured. Wine is said to have been the cause of the disagreement. the causes of the disagreement.

SUIT FOR TWO MILLION DOLLARS AGAINST SECRETARY BOUTWELL.—The New York Sun has the following: "On Friday evening Secretary Boutwell was arrested on the suit of B. Clifford Galvin, as he was about to deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall. Bartholomew Clifford Galvin is an Irishman, a graduate of Trinity College, and received a financial education. He is a lawyer and member of the Canadian bar." Mr. Galvin, according to the Sun, claims to have given Mr. Boutwell, in the summer of 1869, a sketch of what has since been put in practice by that gentleman as his "financial policy;" also that before giving the secretary said sketch, Galvin claimed to be paid for it; by accepting it and acting upon it, he insists that the secretary is bound to pay its value, which, as above stated, he lays at \$2,000,000.

-The chairman of the Chicago Relief Aid Society makes a intrher appeal for aid for the sufferers. He says that they are now caring for over forty thousand people, with a very small stock of vegetables on hand, and very little coming in.

DE ON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects

of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cure1. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. Inneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND quaintances of Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. G. RED-MAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funcral Services of the former, at St. John's Chapei,

Special Notices.

OFFICE CITY TREASURER, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 2D, 1871 .- Persons having claims against the City Council for bills contracted under the late administration, are requested to present the same, at this office, withnov2-3 City Treasurer.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY STREETS .- Cable Telegrams will be received and forwarded with dispatch on favorable terms. A. J. BALDWIN.

General Superintendent S. and A. Telegraph Co.

NOTICE -OFFICE COUNTY COMdissioners, fire-proof Building, CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 18T, 1871.-All persons having claims against this County, from Sovember 1st, 1870, to present date, will please

resent same, at this office, forthwith. F. C. MILLER,

A CARD.-MR. R. WHITE, No. 88 Hasel street, furnished a Metallic Case for the remains of our dear father, also hearse and carriages. It gives us pleasure to say that we are such gratified with Mr. White's delicate and perfect mode of encasing the body, as well as all

his other arrangements and moderate charges.

M. J. TOBIN AND BROTHERS. COLLETON COUNTY-STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, 1871 .- COUNTY TREAS-URER'S OFFICE, COURTHOUSE, WALTER-BORO', S. C .- Notice is hereby given that this office, will be open for the receipt of STATE AND COUNTY TAXES for the year 1871, on the 15th day f November, 1871.

Taxes not paid on or before the 15th day of January, 1872, will be liable to a penalty of twenty

All Taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of March, 1872, will be liable to be collected by distress, or otherwise. All Real and Personal Property is charged with seven (7) mills on the dollar for State purposes, and three (3) mills on the dolar for county purposes.

The Treasurer will visit the following named places in the county to facilitate the collection of Taxes, and on the days named below the office in Walterboro' will be closed: George's Station December 5th and 6th

Ridgeville......December 7th

mmerville...... December 8th and 9th . Adam's Run..... December 11th Smoke's Oross Roads.... December 14th Bell's Cross Roads..... December 15th and 16th JAMES W. GRACE.

nov1-18 Treasurer Colleton County. J. R. SOLOMONS, M. D.,

DENTIST, Has returned to the city.

NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that neither they nor any tion or association of any kind with Mr. E. E. BEDFORD, No. 275 King street, Charleston, S. C., BEDFORD in any way is entirely without authori-W. S. CORWIN & CO.

NOTICE.-A LATE CARD OF W. CORWIN & CO. having notified the public that hey were in no way connected with the undersigned in business, and not responsible for any use of their name, in order the more effectually to advertise the same, the undersigned hereby announces that he has had no business relations with the said firm since April, 1870, except of being their debter for the stock then purchased,

oct26

and since paid for. EVERT E. BEDFORD. Successor to W. S. Corwin & Co.

NOTICE.-WE HAVE ESTAB-

LISHED a branch of our house in Savannah un-

ler the name of HOWARDS & SMITH, Cotton and Rice Brokers, and will carefully attend to any business entrusted to us. S. L. HOWARD & CO. nov1 OFFICE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, HARLESTON, OCTOBER 27, 1871.—At a regular

weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of

this Association, held this day, the following resclution was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the continued demands upon the Howard Association make it necessary for us to appeal directly to the public for funds. Our immediate necessities are pressing, and we feel assured that it is only necessary to make our wants known to receive prompt relief.

From the minutes. GEO. S. PELZER, M. D., Secretary.

JAMES H. TAYLOR, President. THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL RAFFLED

NUMBERS. CLASS No. 191-Morning. 51-38-7-64--21-23-72-52-74-50-60-29 As witness our hand at Columbia this 1st day of

Tovember, 1871. FENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND, Sworn Commiss A SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY

emedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint and all Bowel Affections may be had n JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood inredients known to the Medical Faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon; while the reputation it has attained as a Standard Household Remedy should induce all, at this season of the year, to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all Druggists. GOOD-RICH, WINEMAN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

NOTICE TO PLANTERS.-IN rder to accommodate my planting friends who may wish to use the COMPOUND ACID PHOS PHATE for composting with Cotton Seed, prepared at Rikersville by the Pacific Guano Company, under the personal supervision of Dr. ST. JULIEN RAVENEL, and which has given such general satisfaction, I am willing to deliver NOW, charging no interest until the 1st of March nextat that time to be paid in cash, or on time, at the price and terms I am then selling at. J. N. ROBSON.

No. 63 East Bay and Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf oct5-thstulmonec

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON. OCTOBER 251 1871 .- The WINTER TERM of this College will commence on WEDNESDAY next. November 1. Candidates for admission in the Freshman or the Sophomore Class will present themselves at the President's room at 10 o'clock F. A. PORCHER, A. M. Secretary Faculty.

oct28-12 DE UNITED STATES DISTRICT OURT .- By an Order of the Hon. GEO. S. BRYAN, United States District Judge, the hearing of all petitions and motions in Bankruptcy, or of the general business of the District Court is postpened until the first Monday of November next. DANL. HORLBECK, Clerk.

гер30 SHAVING SALOON .- MR. J. H. WEICHMAN will superintend the business lately conducted by Mr. LOMBARDO, and will be pleased to see his friends and the patrons of the establishment, at the Old Stand, in Market street, where no pains will be spared to please.