VOLUME XI .--- NUMBER 1852.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

BONDS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

A Lovely Row between Scott, Cardozo, Neagle and Parker-Why the Comptroller's and Treasurer's Reports were not Forthcoming-The Ex-Committee of the Taxpayers' Convention, &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Thursday, November 30. The rogues are falling out, and if there be no chance, as yet, for honest tien to get their due; it is at least likely that she time is at hand when the people will have the benefit of the full developments of the prodigious and indisputable rascallty of the Ring.

A further hypothecation of bonds has been unearthed, and the internal war in the Ring waxes more furious than ever.

Scott refuses to accept the resignation of Cardozo as Secretary of State, and Cardozo refuses to yield to Treasurer Parker the possession of certain bonds now in his hands under the seal of the State, and which have been hypothecated for twenty-five cents on the dollar, unless ordered to do so by the Supreme Court. C. D. Melton is Cardozo's counsel. This hitch, it now leaks out, is the real cause of the delay in the appearance of the reports of Treasurer Parker and Comptroller Neagle. The executive committee of the Taxpayers' Convention is in session this evening. Chesnut, Aldrich, Wallace, Goodwyn, Bonham and

This has been a dies non in the United States Court and the General Assembly.

NOTES AND DETAILS BY MAIL.

A Cold Shoulder to the Governor's Message-Mr. Neagle's Apology-Signs of a Division in the Camp-The Squabbles in the House.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 29. Both houses of the Legislature got to work again promptly at noon to-day, and, in each, the first crop of vetoes was received from the Governor. In the Senate, after the usual pre-Hminary formalities, the following letter from Comptroller-General Neagle was read, and on motion of Senator Arnim, referred to the committee on finance :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER-GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28, 1871.
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

GMTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that the trasurer of the State has not sent to this office his monthly report for the month of October, nor his annual report for the fiscal year ending October Sist, 1-71; and I am, therefore, unable to lay before the General assembly of the State my annual report of the financial transactions of her public officers, as required by law.

I also regret to inform you that the financial agent of the State has falled to make quarterly reports to this office, as required by the act of Assembly, approved March 25th, 1899; and I deem it but just to myself to state that I have notified the said agent of the requirements of the law on this subject very frequently during the past year, but all without receiving any response whatever. I have also given notice to his Excellency the Gorennor of the failure of the financial agent to make the reports due, and have asked him to lay the matter before the financial board, that they might take such action as they deemed proper.

Mr. Whitemore gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the repeal of an act enfitted "An act to create a debt of the State of South Carolina to be known as the sterling funded debt, the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be exclusively used in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing public debt of said State."

Mr. Swalls introduced his two bills, notice

republication of certain statutes of the state, and was set down for consideration next Tuesday, and the third was a veto of the resolution authorizing a special tax in Mariboro' County, the consideration of which was indefinitely nectoods.

Mr. Owens then announced, whith a lew eulogistic remarks, the death of Major Joseph A. Green, senator from Orangeburg County, and offered a series of resolutions of condelence, which were seconded by Mr. Hayne and carried, after which the Senate adjourned

mediately after its reception yesterday. In the House, however, the secretary was kept waiting outside the door for a considerable time, and the reading, when it began, was interrupted to make way for other business and not resumed until today. When taken up to-day it was hurried through in the most perfunctory manner, until about haif the document had been read, when the announcement was made that the Senate had agreed to a motion for adjournment until Monday, 3d proximo. A lively scene ensued, and for several minutes it was impossible to discover to whom the "floor" rightfully belenged. The first amendment to strike out

Then came a brace of vetoes from the Governor; the first one being a veto of "An act to charter the Northwestern Railroad Company," in the State of South Carolina, for the reason that "by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled 'An act to promote the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, 'the material portions of this act were incorporated, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to re-enact them." On motion of the Hon. Tim Hurley, this subject was set down for consideration next Monday afternoon. The other veto applied to "An act to provide for teachers' institutes," and was put upon the ground of economy. and was put upon the ground of economy. This was referred to the committee on education, and the consideration of the annual message was ordered in committee of the whole next Tuesday afternoon. The unfinished business of next Tuesday afternoon. The unfinished business of the prevous day was next taken up, and-after a tedious and vapid quarrel over the election of members to serve on Bowley's committee on suborcinate officers, &c., in which two hours were consumed in electing nine members out of the thirty-one, the welcome hour of three arrived, and the House was compelled to adjourn.

Picket.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.

Intelligence from Matamoras says that General Levino telegraphs from Monterey that he has captured the greater part of the City of attillo in the late battles. He is pressing the slege vigorously. Sixteen hundred government troops were hemmed inside, and the water supply was cut off. The capitulation of Saltillo is hourly expected by the insurgent sympathizers here.

RESULT OF THE DERBY DRAWING.

Augusta, November 30.

In the drawing of the Alken Premium Land Sale, which took place to-day, number one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine drew the first prize, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Harry Watkins, the actor, won it.

THE COUNTY SCHOO FRAUDS.

Another Letter from Commissioner FURTHER HYPOTHECATION OF

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Your issue of this morning contains a reply from ex-School Con.missioner Emery to the charges made in my annual report of irregularities in the office which he vacated last January.

Mr. Emery is very much mistaken if he supposes that my statements are actuated by any personal ill-will towards himself. My issue is with the ex-school commissioner of this county, and I beg leave to say at the outset that, if that official will establish the truth of his assertions before any three unprejudiced citi-zens of this community, who shall be selected in the way that arbitrators are usually chosen, I will be among the first to acknowledge his

That my attack is neither wanton nor unjust That my attack is neither wanton nor unjust, I hope to be able to prove even to Mr. Emery's satisfaction. I had been but a short time in office before I learned, from personal interviews with many of the teachers who had been in Mr. Emery's employ, that he was in the habit of offering to purchase their claims, and at rates of discounts which appeared to me most exorbitant. I have seen a good many of the teachers from different parts of the county, and from but one of them have I received a and from but one of them have I received a negative reply to the question, "Did Mr. Emery offer to purchase your claim?" It was not long before I learned that the school-houses, referred to in my report had never been built, although the claim for their erection had been considered by Mr. Emery I also learned that although the claim for their erection had been approved by Mr. Emery. I also learned that the man in whose name the bill had been rendered dealed that he had any such claim against the county, and further stated that he had never seen the order drawn in his favor. Could I, under these circumstances, remain silent? Here was Mr. Emery's approval in writing of a claim for \$1650 in favor of a man whose written declaration I hold that he was also the county. never had any such c'aim against the county, and had never seen the pay certificate drawn and had never seen the pay certificate drawn in his favor, and, to crown all, here was a let-ter from the clerk of the board of trustees of ter from the clerk of the boatd of trustees of the district in which the houses were said to have been built, stating that they were not to be found. Now, I ask Mr. Emery, what course would he have pursued under these circumstances? Would he not have felt in duty bound to call the attention of his superior officers? to this most disgraceful condition of affairs? Mr. Emery, be it remembered, was the sworn officer of the State, paid by the State a salary for superintending all school matters in the county, and the law expressly makes every act of his supervision, and makes him responsible for the same, by the school trustees, subject to his supervision, and makes him responsible for the same, by requiring his written endorsement of approval upon every claim, before the county treasurer is authorized to pay it. If Mr. Emery has endorsed this claim with the belief that it is a lust one. I call upon him now to join me

has endorsed this claim with the belief that it is a just one, I call upon him now to join me in an effort to place the charge of guilt where it properly belongs.

In regard to the discrepancy between the amounts which teachers claim to have received and the pay certificates drawn in their favor. I have only to say that had Mr. Emery left those books, to which he alludes, in the school commissioners office, where they belonged, when he vacated it, instead of removing them, as he did, it might have saved us longed, when he vacated it, instead of removing them, as he did, it might have saved us both a great deal of trouble, as they doubtless would have explained many matters which have puzzled me. However, it is not too late now, and I hope, for his own sake, that he will insist upon an examination of these books by ome unprejudiced parties, with the view etting him right before the community.

E. MONTAGUE GRIMEE, School Commissioner Charleston County. Charleston, November 30, 1871.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

The Mace-Coburn Mill, near New Or leans, for the Championship of the World-Condition of the Men-Odds

Two to One in Favor of Mace. The New Orleans Times, of November 24th, peaking of the arrival of the bruiser, Jem

speaking of the arrival of the bruiser, Jem Mace, in that city, says:

This distinguished exponent of the "maniy art" reached town on Wednesday uight, and having taken up his quarters at Hillborn's, No. 17 St. Charles street, has been successfully interviewed by a host of the curiously inclined, for whom a sight at a prize-ring champion possesses a fascination which even many very inconvenient ne ik-stretchings fail to destroy. Jem has been t. ining in Cincinnati, under the mentorship o Jim Cusick and Pooley Mace, who arrived with him, and, contrary to extensively circulated reports, his regimen has brought him into fine condition—in fact, he declares that he never felt in better trim in his life. An interview with Mr. Mace failed to ellcit much, except that he is quite reticent in expression of an opinion touching both his antagonist and the coming fight, and is withal decidedly a non-committal person. The burden of his sentiments seems to poist to but one thing, and that is his determination to bring the coming contest to a fistic issue, if there be any such thing possible. He stigmatizes as "absurd" the theory that there will be no fight, and says: "Do you think I would come all the way down here if I wasn't as determined to fight as I am to live? Why," said he, "so anxious and decided am I that, rather than there should be no fight, I will agree to meet Coburn alone, and have it out in a six by nine room, or anywhere else." The Mace, in that city, says: to meet Coburn alone, and have it out in a six by nine room, or anywhere else." The betting ranges at the odds of about two to one in favor of Mace both here and in New Y

several bets having been made last night at one hundred to sixty and fifty. Jem lett, the several orts having over mana fast has high as one hundred to sixty and fifty. Jem leite, the city yesterday, for a convenient point on the New Orleans, Moule and Texas Raliroad, between this city and Donaldsonville, where he will put the finishing touches on his "form divine." To the question, "Do you propose to give an exhibition before the match," he replied, "No, sir, I came down here to fight, not to give exhibitions." Although public confidence is very "shaky" concerning a belief in a fair prize fight, there can be no doubt that in this instance the affair will not only come off, but it will be decided on its merits, and it promises to be one of the toughest conjests ever known to the ring. The stakeholder expresses himself to the effect that it either man attempts to shirk the responsibility of a fair meeting, he will hand over his portion of the battle money to some charitable association.

tion.

Coburn is getting on finely, his condition being reported as superb, and although both men will be equally matched in size and weight, (each expecting to fight at one hundred and sixty-five) Coburn will have the advantage of youth, his age being thirty-six, while Mace kicks the beam of time at forty-

There will probably be a larger gathering a There will probably be a larger gathering at the ring on the morning of the 30th than has ever been seen upon a similar occasion, there being already have edity large delegations from New Yo. and other cities, a noticeable feature of which, however, is the absence of the rough, thieving element usual at such events. Their failure to put in an appearance will be a source of congratulation, although it is said that a certain amount of respect for the peculiar ideas of Judge Lynch is answerable for the very excellent course adopted by these outlaws of so Judge Lynch is answerable for the very excel-lent course adopted by these outlaws of so-ciety. Press reporters from all the first-class Journals of the country are gathered here like some vast host, all eager for the fray, which will afford the exquisite pleasure of flashing to their millions of readers the intelligence "that Joe got home on the horn of Jem, and that Jem hit Joe a dig in the ribs that made

The Result of the Fight.

FIGHTING GROUND, MISSISSIPPI, November 30. The prize fight to-day between Mace and Coburn resulted in a draw. All bets are off. There were eleven rounds, lasting four hours and ten minutes. Mace said that Coburn was the best man he ever met in the ring. The first blood was in favor of Mace. There was no clean knock down. Each of the combat ants was apparently afraid of the other.

A FRANK DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Fallacies of Repudiation and the Non-Payment of Taxes-A New Rem-

The papers are filled, from day to day, with the details of the frauds committed in the management of the finances of the State, and with suggestions as to what course the people, the taxpayers, ought to pursue in order to arrest the swindlers and thieves in their mad career. But while there, is little doubt that there has been a fraudulent issue of bonds, as some of the executive officers at the seat of government themselves admit, yet I confess have seen no suggestion, or remedy, among the many now teeming forth daily in the papers, which, in my judgment, is at all ade-quate or competent to have the desired effect in remedying the evil. The News and the in remedying the evil. The News and the Courier, and many other papers, propose the non-payment of taxes, and then the repudiation of all fraudulently issued bonds. The idea of not paying the taxes is entirely impracticable; for to be worth anything as a matter of general relief, there must be concert of action among the taxpayers, and none must pay. This concert of action cannot be obtained. It is even now too late, for many are paying up avery day. Even if the taxobtained. It is even now too late, for many are paying up every day. Even if the payment of taxes could be stopped by such voluntary concert of action among the citizens, it could not extend beyond the 15th of February next, for then the county treasurer would collect by levy and sale, and who could help himself? Does the reader believe there will be no one at the sales to buy? If so, he is mistaken. The tax collector has the right to distrain personal property first before taking the land, and this kind of property will always be in demand, even if it does not bring much. It is gone, however, from the owner, and his taxes, with costs and permittes, are paid without his consent. As to the land, one reason why there have been so few purchasers paid without his consent. As to the land, one reason why there have been so few purchasers of land at county treasurer's sales is that that officer is required by law to sell enough of the land from the northwest corner of the tract to pay the taxes, and it not unfrequently happens that, where a party suffers his lands sold for taxes, this northwest corner is made up of swamps, ponds or something of that sert which reader it entirely unit for any use, and hence the owaer is glad for the State to take it off his hads. But this would not be the case if sales for non-payment of taxes were to become general; besides, in the case of city or village property, the whole lot, with buildings thereon, would be forfeited to the State if offered for sale and no bids were received.

Repudiation, in any shape or form, is a measure we, who are out of power, need not now discuss. It is a waste of time. We can effect nothing upon the subject. This is for the party in power to do, and while there is no doubt that there is a feeling among the negroes in the Legislature in favor of repuda-tion, yet there is no doubt but the white members, and other executive officers, will have sufficient influence now, as in the past, to

members, and other executive officers, whith have sufficient influence now, as in the past, to keep them in subjection and under control.

In this connection the Courier says: "Reject the traud by refusing to pay one single dollar of principal or interest of these illegal issues." The phraseology of this proposition is certainly very singular, if it be addressed, as I suppose it is intended to be, to the taxpayers of the State, forft would imply that the taxpayer, when he pays his taxes, may designate, or direct, what is to be done with his money by the government—that is to say, that he may pay one public debt and reject another. The language used would be very suitably addressed to the Legislature, with whom is lodged the power of distributing and appropriating the money raised by taxation; but as the Legislature would probably be deaf to any such advice, it-is useless to speak to that body, and hence the proposition of the Courier is worthless, so far as any practicable good.

is worthless, so far as any practicable good can come of it.

Another proposition, equally and even more aboutd than those before referred to, is to enjoin the Legislature from issuing any more nonds. This proposition, I believe, was originated by the Columbia Phœnix, but I see that the Courier and other papers adopt the idea. They were certainly led astray by the perfectness of the remedy, so far as the future is concerned, without ever thinking of its impracticability. I agree with the views you express ticability. I agree with the views you express on this point in your is on this point in your issue of colar, and will not use up more space upon the subject, but pass on to the remedy I propose. What is that remedy? My proposition is to pay no more taxes, but to do so only in accordance with law. Do so only by authority, and then no penalties nor costs, no sales of property will result. My proposition is to appeal to the court, if an honest judge can be found to appeal to, for the writ of prohibition to restrain the State auditor and county commis-sioners from collecting the taxes now growing due, on the ground that they are unconstitu-

In making this application to the court, these are the prominent provisions of the constitution which should be referred to: Article I, section 36 says: "All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to uts value." Article II, section 33: "All taxes upon property, real and personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of lawing and to the property taxed.

as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying said tax."
Article IX, section 1, provides that—
"The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property."

Now, are the present taxes uniform and equal? Has the General Assembly provided a regulation that secures a just valuation of all regulation that s-cures a just valuation of all property? I know two men who live near each other, with lands adjoining, whose property is the same in quantity and character, and whose taxes differ as do the numbers twenty-five and seventy-five. Is it a "just valuation" to have land which would not bring twenty-five cents par agre alther at public or private sale, asper acre either at public or private sale, as-sessed for taxation at four dollars per acre? Yet this is the sort of "regulation" the "General Assembly" has "prescribed." But these irregularities, which no doubt ex-ist all over the state, may be too local and too variant in the different counties to help us

variant in the different counties to help us much when the system of taxation is to be attacked as a whole. The clause of the constitution, therefore, upon which I would mainly rely, under the present emergencies, is section 4, article 9, which is in these words:
"No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which object such tax shall be applied."

applied."
With an honest judge upon the bench, this provision of the constitution is sufficient for our present purposes. It is emphatically provided that "no tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object of the same." If there be any law which states the object of the levy now being collected it is more than I have been able to find. The Legislature, at the last session, having concluded to change the time of collecting taxes from March to November, simply passed a resolution authorizing the State auditor to levy and cause to be collected a tax not exceeding seven (7) mills on a dollar on all taxable property in the State, and the county commissioners of the several countles a tax not exceed ng three (3) mills on the dol-lar. It is true it is stated in the resolution lar. It is true it is stated in the resolution that the tax is to "meet appropriations for the fiscal year 1871;" but this is not stating any object of the tax even obscurely, for the Legislature may appropriate the people's money to the building of rairoads in New York, or any other illegal purpose, while the constitution very plainly requires the passage of a law, at least cotemporaneously with the act authorizing the levy, which shall distinctly state the object of the tax. The purpose of this is to advise the taxpayer, before he pays his taxes, for what purpose the fore he pays his taxes, for what purpose the levy is made, so that if it be illegal, he may take such steps as the law will allow to pretake such steps as the law will allow to prevent the authorities from forcing him to pay. But what information is there to the taxpayer in the words' 'to meet appropriations for the fiscal year 1871?" How can it be forcioid what these appropriations are going to be? May not these fraudulent bonds be paid as well as any other debt the Legislature may see fit to pay? What remedy has the taxpayer? The answer is, none, after he nava in his The answer is, none, after he pays in his money to the tax-gatherer. His only remedy is to be sought before he pays his taxes; and in the present instance, the ground upon the duties of the chair.

A MODERN BORGIA. THE NEW ENGLAND POISONER:

The Supposed Perpetrator of Four Cold-Blooded Murders-Her Approaching Trial.

One of the most remarkable cases ever put on a criminal docket is about to be tried in New Haven. The accused, a woman, is charged in the indictment with the guilt of four cold-blooded and unnatural murders. while by popular opinion she is guilty of these and seven more. All of her victims at least, all of these eleven-were connected to her by the closest domestic ties, as the list is made up of three husbands, six own children, and two step-children.

poison. Suspicion naturally rested on his wife, who was known to have recently quarrelled with him. The woman, however, bore at the time a good character, having been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, in good and regular standing. She was forty-seven years of age, and might be supposed to have enjoyed whatever benefit there is in family affliction as before she became Mrs. Sherman she had lost two husbands and six children. In 1846 the woman, whose malden liy affilction as before she became Mrs. Sherman she had lost two husbands and six children. In 1846 the womas, whose maiden name was Lydia Danbury, married her first husband, a widower of the name of Struck, and bore him seven children. After eighteen years of married life Struck died, after a short lilness, in 1864. In the two following years six of the seven children, all who lived with her in New Jersey, also died, and were buried in Trinity Cemetery. After the death of her children the widow Struck moved to Stratford, where she became acquainted with and married an eldarly gentleman, Huriburt by name. After a union of fourteen months Mr. Huriburt died suddenly, leaving her his entire property, amounting to \$10,000. This was in 1868. In the fall of 1870 she once more promised to love, honor and obey a husband, this time a Mr. Sherman, for whose murder she is now on trial. Sherman, like the former two, was a widower, and had four children. In less than six months after this marriage, Frank Sherman, the youngest of the family, died, after a day or two's sickness, with violent cramps and vomiting. In less than two months, on New Year's eve, a second child, Ada, fifteen years old, beautiul, and a village iavorite, died in similar paroxysms. None appeared more deeply affected than the mother, who had devoted herself to the sufferers like a real parent. Suspicion was not even then aroused, but when, three months later, the husband real parent. Suspicion was not even then arous real parent. Suspicion was not even then aroused, but when, three months later, the husband expired with exactly similar symptoms, and those the symptoms of death by poison, the coincidence became so startling as to compel attention and investigation. A post-mortem examination was held and the stomach sent to Professor Barker, of the Yale Medical Faculty, for chemical analysis. He reported the presence of arsenic in large quantities. The ence of arsenic in large quantities. The graves of the two children were then secretly opened, and the same deadly drug found in their bodies also. This was damning proof enough, but the physicians wished to be doubly assured, and so had the long covered

enough, but the physicians whate to be doubly assured, and so had the long covered grave of Huriburt also opened and his remains examined. The result was the same. There seemed now but one possible conclusion, and the step-mother was arrested.

The indictment has to do with only these four murders, but the probabilities now point to her as the murderess of her first iamily as well, and if acquitted on the present charge she will undoubtedly be held to answer for the Struck mortality. After the preliminary examination in July she was taken to the county jall in New Haven, where she remains awaiting her trial. Here she has been visited by a large number of persons, and among others by a correspondent who had an interview with her.

During this interview he says she seemed perfectly at ease, was fashionably and neatly prefectly at ease, was fashionably and neatly prefectly at easely allowed to the control of th

perfectly at ease, was fashlonably and neatly dressed, carried an elegant gold watch at her waist, and in appearance and conversation impressed me as a lady of culture and refinement. After passing the ordinary preliminary commonplaces of conversation, I remarked that she must find her present life very monot-onous and wearing, and asked if she was well

"Oh, yes," she replied, "I have every liberly given to any of the prisoners."
"I suppose you would like as early a trial as as possible?" I continued.

ble an accusation would wear upon you?

for the alleged crimes?"
"That will be one argument, no doubt. I

don't see why I should have taken any of their lives. I am sure no one can say but what I was an affectionate wife and mother."

This will undoubtedly be a plea of insanity. It is stated that Mr. Wairous, her counsel, intends to admit the facts and the inevitable conclusions therefrom, perhaps going so far as to instruct his client to plead "guilty" at once, and then proceed to prove her insanity.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer and His Ideas About "Sin-Nick Confessions."

terviewed him, the following sketch of the position:

In resigning the charge of Christ Church no pressure was brought to bear upon me by the congregation; the act was entirely a voluntary one on my part, and I took this step wishing best for all parties. I am not what can be called an advanced ritualist, though I the desire felt by a penitent soul to unfold his sorrows to his proper earthly consoler, his pastor. I thought it best to leave Christ Church, as I said before, but I have no harsh feelings against the men I have lett behind who do not agree with my views. I intend to run my church on moderate, ritualistic principles, and have no intention to abandon the fold of the regular Episcopal Church, but I feel as if I had a greater lattitude and a larger amount of freedom in this little building than I could possibly have in Christ Church.

LITTLE JOKES ABOUT THE RUSSIAN PRINCE

It is said Horace Greeley was not put on the

It is said Horace Greetey was not put on the committee of reception, for fear he would advise Alexis to "go West."

Many of the recently arrived Russian officers were mistaken for natives of the Emerald Isle, because they came in Bog ulire (bog attire.)

Alexis is by no means a "starched-up" young

said Jones this morning to Smith. "No," re-torted the latter, with a wink, "I'm going to see the young Roman-off!"

THE GRAND DUKE AT A BALL. How He Treats His Partner.

If any one is curious to learn the etiquette observed by the Bussian Frince in a ball-room, he can be gratified by the following report of a Jenkins at the Governor's Island entertainment on Saturday:

The ball was opened by General McDowell and the Grand Duke, Miss Nellie Murphy being the first partner selected for the Prince. The band struck up a lively galop, and the General, with his partner, started off in good time. The Prince essayed a start, but had scarcely The Prince essayed a start, but had scarcely turned around before his feet slipped and threw him out of time, so very smooth and olly was the floor. He quickly recovered himself, and then with some caution he proceeded in good style. On returning his partner to her friends she complimented the Prince on being a good gentleman to dance with. The Grand Duke, as he appeared on the ball-room floor after direction himself of hat and long cloak reas he appeared on the ball-room floor after divesting himself of hat and long cloak, revealing his princely head and dark, gold-studded uniform, was entirely becoming to his high rank. Had any stranger stepped into the place, and been asked to point out the most distinguished looking man on the floor, he would certainly have selected the Grand Duke. His was the talest figure there, and his perfect self massession cave him a Grand Duke. His was the talest figure there, and his perfect self-possession gave him a graceful bearing, and there seemed to be harmony in every gesture. From all that has been seen of the Grand Duke Alexis, it is evident that he is not a "lady's man." while acting as escort he is always polite and occasionally gay. But he never flirts. As soon as the ceremony of daucing is over—for it is little work than a ceremony for him he retle more than a ceremony for him—he re-lieves his partner of his company and goes his way, leaving her to go hers. If he can steal away he will walk off alone, get in a back room, roll a cigarette and smoke it.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The barometer will probably continue to fall in the Southern and Gult States, with east winds and rain. The low pressure in the winds and rain. The low pressure in the northeast will move eastward, with rising barometer and northwest winds in New England. Threatening weather with snow, or possibly rain, will extend northeastward from Tennessee to Pennsylvania and eastward. Light winds will prevail from Lake Erle to Lake Superior, backing to southwest with rising temperature and falling barometer on Friday. Caulionary signals will continue at New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Oawego, Rochester, and are ordered for to-night at Savannah and Jacksonville.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Angusta, Ga Baltimore Boston Onarieston. Chicago Oincinnati. Key West, Fla Kenxville, Tenn. Mempiris, Tenn. Mt. Washington. New Orleans New York. Norfolk Philadelphia. Portland, Me Savannah St. Louis St. Louis Washington, D.O. Washington, N.O.	30.2: 29.78 30.16 30.40 30.39 30.01 30.29 30.84 29.09 29.96 30.08 30.25 30.15 29.63 30.15 30.15 30.15 30.23	33 18 43 21 34 78 27 28 47 23 34 23 43 24 32	NE	Gentie. Gentie. Brisk. Gentie. Fresh. Gentie. Fresh. Fresh. Fr sh. Brisk. Gentie. Fresh. Gentie. Fresh. Gentie. Fresh. Gentie. Fresh. Gentie.	Thring Cloudy Clear. Thring Cloudy Thring Cloudy Thring Cloudy Fair. Cloudy Fair. Thring Fair. Thring Fair. Clear. Thring Fair. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Cloudy Follows Fair. Clear. Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear.

Norg.—The weather report dated 7.470 clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Unamber of Commerce at 10.0 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.

Grand Prize Distribut on.

THE CHARLESTON CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND. Incorporated by Act of Assembly, 1870. Approved March 8th, 1871.

SECOND GRAND SINGLE NUMBER RAFFLE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS. Awards of United States Gold Bonds, Diamonds, Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c., for the Benefit of the Free School Fund, will take pl

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871, At No. 147 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C., at 1 o'clock, P. M., in public. CERTIFICATE SHARES ONE DOLLAR.

SCHEPULE OF AWARDS

One Award of one set of Diamond Ear-Rings
and Breastpin, large and pure bril lants,
richly set (designated as No. 2 in the
awards), valued at
One Award of one set of Diamond Ear-Rings
and Breastpin, large brilliants, (designated as No. 3 in the awards, valued at
One Award of one set of Diamond Ear-Rings
and Breastpin, large brilliants, designated as No. 3 in the awards, valued at
One Award of one set of Diamond Ear-Rings

nated as No. 12 in the awards, values at...

One award of a Lady's Gold Watch and large Opera Chain Tasselied, (designated as No. 13 in the awards,) valued at...

One Award of a Gentieman's Gold Watch, a em winder, timing fifth and quarter seconds, made by Jerggenson, one of the best timing watches in the United States, with massive Gold Chain, (designated as No. 14 in the awards,) valued at.

Suneral Notices.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Sears, also of Mr. and Mrs. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. SEARS, THIS APPER-NOON, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 112 Anson street, without further invitation.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PPR STEAMSHIP AMES ADGER, from New York, are notified that he will discharge cargo THIS DAY at Adger's

saving dissolved his connection with the manage section therewith, and to express his best wishes for the success of the institution and the welfare of his late associates therein.

SATURDAY, 1st and 2d December, without the S. THOMAS. City Treasurer

> OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 48 CANNON STREET,

SALE OF UNCALLED FOR 200DS.—I hereby notify all parties concerned hat in ten days from date I will sell a large lot of UNCLAIMED GOODS, some of which have been in my store for one year. Those desirous of saving their goods will please call and present the checks for same. I. BILLER, Pro

No. 359 King street.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.—Delegates from the State and County Agricultural Societies to the Agricultural Congress which meets in Selms, Ala., next week, can purchase Return Tick ets for one fare at the Ticket Offices of this Company at Charleston, Columbia, Orangeburg sad A. L. TYLER

S. B. PICKENS, G. T. A. THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL RAFFLED

of November, 1871. PENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND,

Sworn Comm OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER, FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

1871. The penalty of twenty per cent provided by aw will be added to all Taxes remaining unpaid

The rate of taxation for the year 1871 is as follows, viz:

State Tax per centum..... 7 mills. County Tax per centum......3 mills.

OFFICE CITY TREASURER, NO VEMBER 25. 1871.—By Resolution of Council, the Oity Treasurer is authorized to receive the BAL ANCE OF CORPORATION TAX for 1871 until the

30th instant, without additional expense, after which date Executions will be promptly sent to the Sheriff. nov25

WE ARE NOW OPENING A GREAT VARIETY OF FANUY ARTICLES, DESKS, WORK BOXES, WRITING CASES, PORTFOLIOS,

FOGARTIE'S BOOK DEPOSITORY

"The Speaker's Commentary." The Holy Bible according to the authorized version (A. D. 1611.) with an Explanatory and Critical Commentary and a Revision of the Translation by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church, edited by F. C. Cook, M. A., Canon of Exeter. Vol. 1, part 1. Genesis—Exodus. "From the fulness, fairness, thoroughness and candor with which all difficult questions are discussed, this Bible Commentary is sure to be satisfactory to the scholar; while the plain, direc; and devout manner in which the meaning of the Sacred Text is explained, thoroughly adapts it for the widest popular use, whether in the closet, in the family, or in the Sunday-school;" 55.

The Elements of Intellectual Science, Abridged from "The Human Intellect," by Noah Porser; Muskingum Legends, with other Sketches and Papers, descriptive of the Young Men of Germany and the Old Boys of America, by Stephen Powers, \$1.75.

The Transformations (or Metamorphoses) of In-

Milman's History of Latent Writings of Jame

11.
Thornwell: The Collected Writings of Jame
Henly Thornwell, D. D., LL. B., edited by John
B. Adger, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, 8.
C. Vols. 1 and 2. Per Vol. \$4.
Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in
South Carolina, Vol. 1, \$4
Memoir of Dr. Channing, with extracts from
his Currespondence and Manuscripts, 2 vols.,
\$350.

matter before the financial board, that they might take such action as they deemed proper.

It will afford me pleasure to comply with the quirements of the law as soon as the reports brein referred to shall have been received.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. NEAGLE, Comptroller-General. J. L. NEAGLE, Comptro

Mr. Swalls introduced his two bills, noticed yesterday, to repeal the "joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace;" and the "joint resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase two thousand stands of arms of the most improved patterns, with the usual complement of ammunition."

Then came three vetoes from the Governor of resolutions passed last spring. The first was a veto of the resolution authorizing a special tax in Lancaster County, and was made the special order for Monday afternoon; the second vetoed the resolution authorizing the republication of certain statutes of the State, and was set down for consideration next Tues.

postpooed.
Mr. Owens then announced, with a few

and carried, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday next, at noon.

In the House the business of the day contained but little of interest, except the veto messages and a wordy squabble during the election of Mr. Bowley's committee to look after the appointments of clerks, &c. The Governor's message encountered even a more contemptuous reception in the House than in the Senate. In the latter body it received a hurried and garbled reading to empty benches, but the reading, such as it was, took place immediately after its reception yesterday. In the House, however, the secretary was kept

discover to whom the "noot" righting belonged. The first amendment to strike out Monday and insert Saturday was lost. The second amendment to substitute Friday for Saturday at twelve M. was carried—ayes sixty-four, noes thirty-two, and it was decided to refer the motion back to the Senate as cor-Then came a brace of vetoes from the Gov-

THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

edy-The Reasons and the Means.

which the remedy of prohibition is to be asked for is, that there is a levy, and that levy is being collected, and no law has been passed stating or declaring any object or necessity for the money to be raised. Will it do to say, by way of avoiding this provision of the constitution, that the Legislature, at the ensuing session, will enact a law declaring the object of the tax? I answer, nay; for it will be observed that the constitution is very precise and unequivocal in its requirements, viz: No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object. The phrase in pursuance is important and decisive. To do one act in pursuance of another act necessarily requires the latter to precede the former in point of time. The law, stating the object of the tax, ought, therefore, to have TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. mer in point of time. The law, stating the object of the tax, ought, therefore, to have been passed first (it might have been at the same session,) and then the levy would have been in pursuance of it. As matters now stand, the law declaring the object of the tax will have to be in pursuance of that making the levy, which is a complete reversal of the plain provision of the constitution.

The good effects which would probably re-The good effects which would probably result to the people from a successful application to the courts, under this provision of the con-

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1. 1871.

stitution, would be:

1st. A complete cessation of the collection of taxes until the Legislature shall have enacted the proper law, stating the object and necessity of the tax, which would probably extend even beyond the former period for collecting taxes. lecting taxes.

2d. Time and opportunity would be afforded to examine, by committees of conventions, or otherwise, into the matter of the alleged over issue of bonds; and the heads of departments themselves, from a want of funds, might be forced to make a truthful exhibit of the present condition of the debt of the State, in order to prevent further opposition from the saxpayers.

3d. The necessary proofs may be obtained on which warrants of arrest could be sued out for the prosecution and punishment of the guilty parties who have, by their peculations, brought the State almost to ruin.

4th. The credit of the State would not be eopardized, as it now is, by the cry of repudi-These, it strikes me, are some of the good effects which would result to the people if this application to the court could be successful. But would such an application be successful? says the reader. Is there a judge in the State who is honest enough and independent enough to decide the present levy of taxes unconstitutional? This, I confess, is the only doubt I have about the question. I can only say there ought to be. At any rate, let the question be made, and, in order that the result might be general for the whole State, let the application be made to the Supreme Court, and let no one prejudge what the decision will be. Let the ablest counsel in the State be employed, and let the necessary funds to pay them be raised by subscription through a committee, who could divide the amount among the counties, according to the wealth of the These, it strikes me, are some of the good

> Kingstree, S. C., November 24, 1871. VIEWS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR RANSIER.

What He has to Say About the Ku-Klux

and Repudiation.

the counties, according to the wealth of the

The following is the full text of the address of Lieutenant-Governor Ransler, delivered at the opening session of the State Senate on Gentlemen-You have again met, pursuan

Gentlemen—You have again met, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the State, after an interval of eight or nine months, to assist, as a part of one of the co-ordinate branches of the State Government, in devising ways and means necessary to meet the wants of the State and people.

To the more important matters deemed necessary to be attended to by you it is to be presumed that his Excellency will invite your attention. It is not my province to do so.

It would be in exceeding bad taste, therefore, for me to go into details as to matters that demand your most earnest attention. I may be permitted, however, without doing violence to propriety, to say that we meet under peculiar circumstances, in the midst-ofan extraordinary state of affairs—no less grievous than extraordinary. In several counties of the State the life of the citizen is imperiiled, and such a condition of things existing as to have provoked a resort by the Government of the provoked a resort by the Government of the United States to that extraordinary power vested in the President—the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—in order that those guilty of the outrages charged upon them may be apprehended, tried and punished. There must, indeed, be a sad condition of affairs when it is deemed necessary to resort to such when it is deemed necessary to resort to such a remedy, which has occurred but seldom in the history of our country in times of peace. It may be possible for you, gentlemen, to say how long this conc.tion of affairs shall last, and whether or not we can make a government strong enough to protect the humblest citizen if the untrammelled and lawful exertises the rights and improvibles and efford the second control of the second control of

cise of his rights and immunities, and afford protection to his life and property. Again, charges of the most serious nature in relation to our financial management are alleged and believed. They are heralded throughout the country, in consequence of which our credit has been most seriously which our creat has been most seriously affected. Whether these charges are true or not. I am not prepared to say, for the reason that I do not know. We know, however, that public confidence in those who manage the innances of the State is shaken, and that our bonds are begging for purchasers in the mar-kets of the world, and that the price they bring to-day is a sad commentary upon that management, and a most severe reflection upon those who are entrusted with it. Those who are charged owe it to themse ves, if these charges have no foundation in truth, to establish their innocence. You, gentlemen, owe it to yourselves, to the people of South Carolina, and to the country, who demand of you a thorough sliting of the matter, and whose eyes are upon you, to institute the most rigid inquiry, that the truth may be gotten at, and those, if any, who are guilty of peculation and fraud, may be assigned their proper places, the finances of the state put in proper hands, public confidence in our fatth and credit thereby re-established, and the honor and good name of South Carolina preserved. bring to-day is a sad commentary upon that

by re-established, and the honor and good name of South Carolina preserved.

I do not assume that the parties charged are guilty. Far belt from me. Nor do I assume that the statements contained in the newspapers, as to the extent of this peculation and fraud, are true. I refer, however, to the fact that serious charges in this matter are made against this management in question: fact that serious charges in this matter are made against this management in question; that puulic confidence is nearly destroyed, and our securities, or obligations, are almost worthless in financial circles everywhere; and that it is your duty to act in the interest of our creditors, and in the interest of the State and the people of South Carolina, in this most important matter.

South Carolina, whatever has been her er rors in the past, or her sins, has always and ever dealt honestly with her creditors, and, to the extent of her ability, met her honest oblithe extent of her ability, met her honest obligations. See to it, gentlemen, that, in our nands, she and her creditors suffer no detriment. If any of her obligations are to be repudiated, it is extremely difficult, I submit, to draw a dividing line, to discriminate, as to these obligations, which of them should or should not be repudiated, at least, until we should not be repudiated, at least, until we should not be repudiated, at least, until we shall know more about this entire matter than we seem to know just now; and I utter this warning to a certain class of persons who seem to favor in rather hot haste the repudiaseem to favor in rather hot haste the r-pudia-tion of all debts contracted or bonds issued since the reconstruction of the State and her restoration to the Union. Be careful, gentle-men, else you open the door and point out the way to the virtual repudiation of the old as well as the new—the entire debt of the State, and thus, Samson-like, destroy your-selves beneath the rains wrought by your own hands.

I have hopes that you will do your duty in I have hopes that you will do your duty in this matter, gentlemen of the Senate; that you will see to it that our school-houses are opened, our teachers paid, and that an improved condition of fraining in this respect be brought about. A solemn responsibility rests up in you. See to it that the legitimate claims against the State and the several counties, held by hundreds of poor persons, are paid. Do your duty in these as in other matters that may properly come under your notice, agreeamay properly come under your notice, agrees-ble to the just and reasonable demands of the State and the wants of the people, and you will have done well. Feeling indebted to you, senators, for you

The history of the case is briefly as follows: In May last Horatio N. Sherman, a factory hand at Birmingham, Connecticut, died sudenly, with all the symptoms of arsenical poison. Suspicion naturally rested on his wife,

as possible?" I continued.
"Yes, I should like it to take place as soon
as convenient."
"I should think that the weight of so terri-

ble an accusation would wear upon you?"
"It would, indeed, sir, were I not conscious
of my own innocence."
"But you must admit that the appearances
are at present against you."
"Perhaps so; but (smiling) one musn't
judge by appearances, you know."
"I suppose one of the strong points in the
defence is the absence of any apparent cause
for the allered crimes"

THE PROBABLE LINE OF DEFENCE.

RITUALISM IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Ewer, of Christ Church, Fifth avenue, New York, recently tendered the resignation of his pastorate on account of opinions in favor of Ritualism. The resignation was at once accepted by the vestry of Christ Church, and Dr. Ewer has established a church of his own. He gave to a correspondent of the World, who in-

can be called an advanced retails, though I disown the name of Protestant as generally understood by the mass of the people. I glory in calling myself Catholic, but not Romanist, for I am as much opposed to the errors of Rome as to the errors of the Low Church party. I teach the doctrines of the prayer book and the church, and have always done so, and I deny any man's right to question me as to my views, as I am alone responsible to the bishop for my conduct, and I am happy to say I am in entire harmony with him in the matter. I do not deny I practiced and encouraged the use of confession, because I recognize it as one of the dottrines of the church, but I do not use it in the sense the Church of Rome does; mine is what I call a sin-sick confession, the desire felt by a penitent soul to unfold his

The gravest papers are not above attempting little jokes apropos of the arrival of the Rus-sian Prince, among which are the following: It is a mis ake to suppose that Alexis lives on Czar diues

Apprehensions with regard to the safety of
the Grand Duke are dissipated; but Al XIs

man; if he were, the weather y sterday would have completely taken the stiffening out of uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me as your presiding officer in the past, though not of your immediate choice, and

One Award of one set of Diamond Ear-Rings and Breaspin, (designated as No. 4 in the awards,) valued at.

One Award of one large Diamond Gross Breaspin, large diamonds, (designated as No. 5 in the awards,) valued at.

One Award of one rich Cluster Diamond. Ring, (designated as No. 6 in the awards) valued at.

Ring, (designated as No. 6 in the awards) valued at.

One Award of one Cluster Diamond Ring, set oval, (designated as No. 7 in the awards,) valued at.

One Award of a Gentleman's Diamond Cluster Breastpin, large diamond in centre, (designated as No. 8 in the awards,) valued at.

One Award of a single stone Diamond Ring, (designated as No. 9 in the awards,) valued at.

One Award of a Lady's Gold Watch, with splendid Gold Gpera Chain and Tassels, (designated as No. 10 in the awards,) valued at.

One Award of a Gentleman's Gold Watch, stem winder, with large Gold Chain, (de-signated as No. 16 in the awards.) val-

formity to law.

For all orders, address CHARLESTON CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. 147 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C.

South Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk. JAMES ADGER & CO.,

NOTICE -THE UNDERSIGNED

the Benefit of the Free School Fund, on terms mutually satisfactory, takes this method of in-forming the public of the termination of his con-

dec1-3 J. P. HORBACH. CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO-VEMBER 30, 1871.—THURSDAY being Thankagivog Day, this Office will be closed. TAXES for 1871 will be received on PRIDAY and

DR. GEORGE S. PELZER.

Between Coming and Butledge. nov27-mwf3

Southern Dve House.

NUMBERS. CLASS No. 223 - MORNING. 44-33-28-48-61- 2-12-31-86-52-17-10 As witness our hand at Charleston this 30th day

NOVEMBER 6TH. 1871 .- The Books of the Treasu rer of Charlesten County will be opened on the 20th day of November, 1871, for the receipt of TAXES due the State and County for the year

on the 15th day of January, 1872.

New Publications.

SCHOOL BOOKS, AND ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL STATIONERY.

NEW CATALOGUE-No. 18. NEW CATALOGUE—No. 18.

TRAVELS IN THE AIR, BY JAMES GLAISHER, F. R. S., Camille Flammarios, W. De Fouville, and Gaston Tissandier. Edited by James Glaisher, with one hundred and twenty-five illustrations. A Second Edition, giving an account of the use of the Balloon during the Siege of Paris, \$10.

Second Series of Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects, \$2 50.

"The Speaker's Commentary." The Holy Bible according to the authorized version (A. D

and the Old Boys of America, by Stephen Powers, \$1.75.

The Transformations (or Metamorphoses) of Insects, being an Adaptation, for English Readers, of M. Emile Bianchard's "Metamorphoses, Moeurs et Instincte des Insects;" and a compilation from the Works of Newport, Darwin, Muller, &c., &c., by P. Martin Dunc in, F. R. S., Professor of Geology in King's College, London, profusely illing trated, \$7.50.

Elevery Volume Edition of Thackersy's Works.

ogy in King's Coilege, London, protusely illus; trated, \$7.50.

Eleven-Volume Edition of Thackeray's Works, demy, 8 vo; this Edition will contain Thackeray's own drawings and all the other Illustrations in the Twenty-two Volume edition. "Vanity Fair" is now ready and other volumes will soon be ready. Cloth, \$3.25; half calf, \$5.

Systematic Theology, by Charles Hodge, Derofessor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., vol. 1, \$4.50.

Castillian Days, by John Hay, author of "Pike County Ballads, &c., \$2.

Hood's Works, complete in 4 Vols, comprising Prose and Verse, Whimsicalities, Whims, &c., Bo. d's Own and Poems. Up the Rhine, \$6.

Bu. ton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Library Edition, 3 Vols. Mor. Cloth, \$5.25.

Isaac Disraell, fine Library Edition, edited with notes by his son, viz: Curiosities of Literature, 4 Vols, \$7; Amenities of Literature, 2 Vols., \$3.50; Calamities and Quarrels of Anthors, 2 Vols., \$3.50; Calamities and Quarrels of Anthors, 2 Vols., \$3.50; Chessay of the Jews, from the Earliest Period down to Modern Times, 8 Vols., \$5.25.

Milman's History of the Jews, from the Earliest Period down to Modern Times, 8 Vols., \$5.25.

Milman's History of Latin Christianity, 8 Vols, \$11.

Thornwell: The Collected Writings of Jame

his Correspondence and Manuscripts, 2 vols., \$350.

Norris' New Poem: the Life and Death of Jason, a Poen, by William Morris, \$150.

The Earthly Paradise, a Poem by William Morris, parts 1, 2 and 3, in 2 vols each, \$225.

Prose Writers of Germany, by Frederick H. Hedge, revised and enlarged, \$5.

Longfellow's Ports and Poetry of Europe, a new edition, enlarged, \$6.

AST Persons residing in the country will please ear in mind that by sending their orders to us or any books published in America, they will be charged only the price of the book. We payfor the postage or express.

ST Address

FOGABTIE'S BOOK DEPOSITORY, so. 200 King street, (in the Band.) Charleston oct31-tuths