

Paris, November 6.—The German troops have evacuated the city of Rheims and the town of Vitry Le Français. They were the last posts retained by them in the Department of Marne.

London, November 6.—The result of the Presidential election in America is published in London this morning. The Telegraph believes Grant deserved re-election, and the fact that he has been again chosen dispenses the assertion that Republicans are ungrateful. The Standard makes a violent attack on the Republican party, which, it says, has done nationally what Tammany and Fisk did locally. Grant and Greeley are both unfit for the position of President of the United States, but, it says, of the two evils, it believes the people have made the best choice.

CHARLESTON, November 6.—Arrived.—Steamships Champion, New York; Gulf Stream, Philadelphia; schooners Mary E. Fenerick, Philadelphia; Samuel Fish, Booth Bay, Me.

FRANKFORT, Ky., November 6.—The returns indicate a full Republican and a falling off of one-third of the Democratic votes. Greeley's majority is probably 10,000. A Democratic Congressman has been elected from every district.

New York, November 6.—The Herald's election estimates give to Grant twenty-eight States and to Greeley eight; or, 263 electoral votes for Grant, to 90 for Greeley. The popular majority for Grant is placed at 350,000. The Herald editorially says, that whether the result will be accounted for by the popular strength of Gen. Grant on the one hand, or the weakness of Greeley and the feebleness of the Liberal Republicans, combined with the Democratic bolt, on the other hand, it is, in many respects, the most remarkable Presidential election in the history of the country.

The Tribune gives Grant 232 electoral votes, at the lowest, and 73 for Greeley, with the rest doubtful. There is scarcely a parallel, it says, in the completeness of the rout and triumph. It argues that Liberalism could not withstand the enormous outlays of money expended by the Republicans in the canvass. Gen. Grant now has four years more of power, with heavy congressional majorities; and in whatever reform he may seek to effect, he will have the aid of the Tribune.

The World places Grant's popular majority at 300,000. It says that the defeat is due to the Democracy surrendering to Greeley; that the demoralization consequent upon the New York ring speculation of a year or two ago disheartened the party, and caused the nomination at Baltimore; that the party had not recovered in time from the Tammany taint to do anything, until too late. The Times gives Grant 300 electoral votes, and Greeley only 43, with the balance doubtful.

On the mayoralty vote, this city will give Havemeyer, Republican, 51,959; Lawrence, Tammany, 48,505; O'Brien, Apollo Hall, 34,301; Havemeyer's plurality being 3,454.

The Assembly in the State will probably stand 44 Democrats to 34 Republicans. The Senate is Republican, holding over from last year.

The Tribune, commenting on the result, says the Liberal Republican strength in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine was nearly neutralized by the Democrats who wouldn't "eat crow," when they could get from five to twenty dollars for not eating it.

The New York Congressional delegation is 23 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The last delegation was 15 Republicans and 16 Democrats.

The steamship Granada, just chartered to run between Boston and Charleston, was burned.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Phelps, Republican, is elected from the Fifth New Jersey District. Lowndes, Republican, from the Sixth Maryland District, is elected. New Jersey elects a Republican Congressman and a Republican joint ballot. Many Republican members of the New York Legislature are opposed to Conkling's re-election to the Senate. Schudder, Republican, is elected from the First New York District. The Liberals carry but one County in Kansas. Rice, Wood and Farwell, Republicans, are elected to Congress. Illinois elects twelve Republican members of Congress. Page and Clayton, Republicans, are elected to Congress from California. Both parties claim Virginia. Returns from Alabama are meagre. Both parties still claim Louisiana, though the Liberals regard their success as almost certain, by 10,000. Florida is also claimed by both parties, by a very small majority. Greeley runs behind his ticket in Florida. There are indications of 10,000 majority in North Carolina for Grant. Despatches from Nashville indicate that Maynard is elected to Congress at large, over Johnson and Chentham. Immense Republican gains in every section of Virginia heard from, justify the conclusion that Grant has carried the State. The Republicans claim it, and but few Democrats hold out in claiming it for Greeley.

Those who have conversed with President Grant and his more intimate friends in Washington, during the past month, will remember that they uniformly predicted such a result of the Presidential election as has just occurred. They seemed to possess data from gentlemen in different parts of the country which justified them in their hopes and prospects, now fully realized. The President to-day received calls of congratulation, in addition to numerous telegrams of greeting, and also announcing results. He expressed thanks to his guests for these manifestations of friendship; and, apart from the political issues involved, was gratified that the people had vindicated his private character, which had been assailed during the canvass. That there will be at least one change in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term, there is no question. It is known that Secretary Fish has repeatedly expressed his wish to be relieved from the position of Secretary of State. This desire will be gratified at the end of the present term. There is no probability of a change of Attorney-General. Judge Williams recently remarked to friends, that although he could have been elected Senator from Oregon, he declined being a candidate, in order that he might remain in his present office. There is good reason for stating that any remarks with regard to the other members of the Cabinet would be mere speculation; but it may be said that the commissions of all of them will expire at the close of the present term; thus necessitating new commissions to those serving as Cabinet officers after the 4th of March next.

It is too early to anticipate the President's action in the future concerning reforms and measures of administration, farther than his intimation to-day, that he will endeavor to shape his official conduct as to meet the expectations of the country, and to unite the people in stronger bonds of peace, while, by all the means in his power, promoting their welfare at home and abroad.

Probabilities.—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, continued rain, warm and threatening weather, and falling barometer, with North-easterly to South-easterly winds. For the Middle and Eastern States, warm and threatening weather, falling barometer, winds gradually veering to North-easterly, with continued rain. In the North-west and thence to the Ohio Valley and Michigan, partially cloudy weather and South-westerly to North-westerly winds. On the lower lakes, clearing weather and South-westerly winds. The telegraph has failed to transmit the Western Gulf, the South-west, the far North-west and the South Pacific States.

Gen. Hamont in Frederick, Md.—The recent address of the great cavalry leader is full of grand and noble thoughts. We are sorry that we cannot publish the whole of it. We give an extract on the subject of education, which in the address was prefatory to his plea for agricultural colleges, in which our youth should be educated to become practical and intelligent farmers: Of the three pressing wants, the lack of proper education among our people, especially among the great body of our farmers and planters, it has been specified as the first and most serious. I am not one of those who measure the virtue and intelligence of a people by their ability to read and to write. There is as much truth as poetry in the aphorism, "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

The fatal mistake of the age—at least, in some portions of this country—springs from the prevalent belief that mere intellectual training is of itself sufficient for all the purposes of this life, without that better education of the moral sense, which can alone teach man his duty to his neighbor and to his God. In the ceaseless and unseemly struggle for place and riches, which is debauching the moral tone of so large a part of the population of this country, all true education is neglected, and many young men are launched on the sea of life with intellects sharpened at the expense of all the higher faculties, which are left undeveloped and uneducated. The wild pursuit of wealth as the only object of life—"the cursed greed of gold"—leaves no time for the proper training of heart and soul, and too much of what is falsely called education has for its whole end to impart only such knowledge as will qualify its possessor to enter the mad race for power, wealth and other mere temporal blessings. The caustic words of the Roman satirist, describing that education which teaches that money is the chief good, are sadly applicable to many of our youth, who are taught in the same school.

"Make money; honestly if you can; but, if not honestly, make money by any means."

It is this pernicious teaching that is making so many of the people lose their ancient and hardy virtues, and it is against this abuse of all high and true education that I now protest; not against education itself. It is undoubtedly a good thing to know how to read and write, but the mere possession of these rudiments of education profits a man but little, unless his nobler faculties are directed in the proper way; and it is a mistake to suppose that because he can read and write he is a better man or more intelligent citizen. The Athenians, it may safely be assumed, though the great body of them were without these acquirements, were quite as well versed in literature, science, politics and the polite arts, as the people of New England, whose boast it is that their system of free schools has diffused education more generally among the people than in any other country; and the experience of every thinking man in the South will bear me out in the assertion, that in all the elements which go to make up true manhood, honesty, truth, honor, faith, courage and intelligence, our own people, all unlettered as many of them are, have proved themselves, in war as in peace, at least the equals of those who pride themselves on their superior education. But while these are facts which cannot be successfully controverted, it does not follow that a proper education, a development of the full powers of body, of mind and of heart should be neglected, and it is in behalf of this higher and nobler education that I now appeal to you, and through you, to the people of the South.

Augusta, November 6.—Cotton steady.—middling 17 3/4 @ 17 3/4; receipts 1,440 bales; sales 1,392.

Philadelphia, November 6.—General Meade died this evening of pneumonia. Wet weather aggravates the horse disease. Men are hauling wagons.

Financial and Commercial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 6.—Sales of cotton to-day 72 bales—middling 17 3/4.

New York, November 6.—Noon.—Stocks strong and active. Gold steady, at 120 @ 121 1/2. Governments dull but steady. State bonds very quiet. Money firm, at 6 @ 7. Exchange—long 8 3/4; short 9 3/4. Cotton quiet—middling uplands 19 1/4; Orleans 19 3/4; sales 400 bales. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn dull and declining. Pork dull, at 15.35 @ 15.50. Lard quiet—steam 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4. Freights quiet.

7 P. M.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,414 bales—uplands 19 1/4; Orleans 19 3/4. Flour inactives, without decided change. Wheat very dull and 2 @ 20c. lower—winter red Western 1.60 @ 1.63. Corn heavy and lower, with very moderate export and home demand. Rice steady, at 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. Pork active, at 15.75 @ 15.85. Lard firm, at 8 1/2 @ 9. Freights firm. Money easy, at 5 @ 6. Sterling quiet but steady. Gold 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4. Governments steady, at an 1/2 advance. States firm. Tennessee 1c. better. Virginia consols and South Carolina firm. Cotton—net receipts 57 bales; gross 8,226. Sales of futures 25,600 bales: November 18 1/2, 18 7-16; December 18 1/2, 18 3/4; January 18 7-16, 18 9-16; February 18 1/2, 18 3/4; March 18 1/2, 19; April 19 1/4, 19 1/4; May 19 1-16, 19 1/4.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, at full prices. Corn active—white 62 @ 65; yellow 60 @ 62. Oats dull. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whiskey scarce, at 95. Cotton dull—middling 19 1/4; receipts 583 bales; sales 230; stock 2,959.

St. Louis, November 6.—Flour steady—winter superfine 4.50 @ 5.25. Corn easier, at 32 @ 33. Whiskey dull, at 90. Pork 16.00, to arrive.

SAVANNAH, November 6.—Cotton dull—middling 18 1/2; receipts 3,732 bales; sales 2,412; stock 65,740.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Cotton dull—middling 19 1/4.

CHARLESTON, November 6.—Cotton easy—middling 18; receipts 2,665 bales; sales 700; stock 33,459.

BOSTON, November 6.—Cotton dull—middling 19 1/4; receipts 512 bales; sales 150; stock 2,500.

GALVESTON, November 6.—Cotton quiet—good ordinary 16 1/2; receipts 2,665 bales; sales 800; stock 40,870.

WILMINGTON, November 6.—Cotton quiet—middling 18 1/2; receipts 162 bales; sales 27; stock 2,594.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—Flour quiet and steady. Corn quiet—mixed 45; white 47. Provisions quiet. Lard 8 1/2 @ 11. Bacon—shoulders 6 1/4; clear rib 10, packed. Whiskey steady, at 90 @ 92.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Flour steady, at 7.00 @ 7.25. Corn firm—old 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2. Lard firm—steam 7 3/4; held at 7 3/4; kettle 7 3/4; held at 8. Bacon steady—shoulders 5 3/4 @ 6; clear rib 10 1/4; clear sides 11. Whiskey 91.

NOFOLK, November 6.—Cotton dull—low middling 18 1/2; receipts 2,570 bales; sales 100; stock 12,473.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Cotton easier—middling 18 3/4; low middling 17 3/4; good ordinary 17 1/4; receipts 5,077 bales; sales 10,000; stock 104,171.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged.

LONDON, November 6.—Noon.—Consols 92 1/2, 5s 89.

PARIS, November 6.—Rentes 52f. 87c. LIVERPOOL, November 6.—3 P. M.—Cotton opened dull, and is now heavy—uplands 9 1/4; Orleans 10 1/4.

Rev. Mr. Green, one of the most noted convicts in the Indiana State prison South, at Jeffersonville, went out on the 25th ult. by expiration of time. Green was a Baptist preacher of some note in that State, and is a man of fine talents. Since his incarceration he has been the leader of all the moral reforms in the prison, being the organizer of the temperance society among the convicts. His crime was forgery.

THE MISSOURI HOLOCAUST.—The following particulars of the burning of the steamship Missouri have been obtained from the survivors who arrived at Key West, Florida: When the boat which was saved left the burning ship one boat was seen with its keel upwards, which had two men on it. The rescued boat lay for two hours by a swamped boat containing nine men, including the engineers, firemen and ship's barber. A bucket was given to the inmates of the swamped boat to bail with, there being two in the rescued boat. As there were no seamen in the swamped boat they were unable properly to manage it, and in this condition they were left. It is not likely that any of them were saved. No sails had been seen for two days previous to the fire. On that day the Missouri was in company with a ship from a quarter-past 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., when she was lost sight of. For forty minutes after the rescued left the Missouri they saw the passengers and crew who remained on board crowded on the after part of the vessel.

It is said the fire was first discovered on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and the cry of fire was immediately given. Wet carpets were immediately put on the fire by the pantrymen and others, and the stewards reported to the passengers that the fire was out. The alarm was given while the passengers were at breakfast, but on receiving the steward's report that the fire had been extinguished the breakfast was resumed and the fears of the passengers quieted. Within two minutes, however, several voices screamed "Fire!" from the stoke-holes. All was then confusion. Within twenty minutes three boats were launched. In the rescued boat, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar-cane, there was neither food nor water, and only two small oars and a large one; neither were there any sails nor anything to make them of.

It was from 9 o'clock in the morning of the 23d until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d before assistance was obtained. At that time the schooner Spy was sighted, and the rescued party pulled vigorously to her. The Spy took the survivors to Hopetown, on Edow Key, where they arrived about 7 P. M. on the 23d. On the 24th, a schooner was sent towards the burning ship, with charts and full directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats and skirt the coast. The schooner returned about midnight on the 24th, and reported having seen nothing of the boats or passengers. The sea was then breaking heavily in the reefs. The party left Hopetown at 10 o'clock on the 25th, and arrived at Nassau at half-past 2 P. M. on the 28th. It is said that the donkey pumps of the steamer were never started, one of the passengers asserting that he had hold of the hose some time, and that no water was forced through it on the flames from the donkey. Two deck pumps were worked a few minutes only.

Within fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire was given, the twelve survivors were in the boat, and the flames were coming from the stokehole in a volume. The ship's course was never altered, and consequently the flames were carried athwartships, burning up one life-boat on the lee side and making it too hot to get the others off. Only three boats were launched, two of which were swamped. It is said that seven females and seven children were aboard the Missouri, none of whom got into the boats. The scene presented was heart-rending. Not over twenty minutes elapsed after the fire was discovered before the three boats were launched. The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails were left spread and a speed of four knots was maintained.

When last seen, Captain Greene was working with Purser Hempstead and some of the crew, trying to get off the lee boat, surrounded with smoke and flame. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was never launched, but Captain Culmer, the twelfth, says it was immediately swamped.

In the list of passengers lost by the steamship Missouri occur five servants of Mr. Cleveland, who went out to take charge of the Vidini Hotel, at Nassau. The company allowed them to go under that designation at half price. One of them was Dr. Babcock, of New York; another was Colonel Cecil Cleveland, of Buffalo, who served in the war under General Banks; another was Joseph Trockmorton, a clerk in Philadelphia, and a woman named Mary Blank, of Ocala County, who was going to Nassau as a horse-keeper.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—We learn that on Tuesday night last, about 11 o'clock, the kitchen of Mr. Albert Spearman, near Jalpa, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon totally destroyed. There had been no fire in it since noon of that day. It was clearly the act of an incendiary. And again on Friday night last, about the same hour, the gin house of Mr. N. B. Davenport, in this County, was set on fire by some fiend, and the building, with twenty-one bales of cotton, burned. The lurid light of this burning was seen in town and excited some alarm, it being at the first supposed to be from some building in the town.

Is this midnight burning of gin houses, cotton, dwellings, stables and kitchens a resume of former devilish work, which drove people to band together in defence of life and property, and for which many suffered as Ku Klux?

A commercial traveler in a Western city handed a merchant, upon whom he had called, a portrait of his betrothed, instead of his business card, saying that he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished and blushing traveler, with a hope that he would soon be admitted into partnership.

The rupture between Russia and Khiva seems serious. The Khan is described as a young man of twenty-seven years, with great military abilities and insatiable ambition, and he openly proclaims his determination not to leave a foot of ground to the foreign invaders in Central Asia. For some time past he has been securing allies against Russia, and now that the war has broken out he has sent emissaries into the Russian territory of Mangischlack to stir up an insurrection among the Kirghiz. Three Russian columns have been sent against the Khan, but it is expected that their task will be a most difficult one, for the Khivans are brave and enterprising, and have a large army.

GIN-HOUSE DESTROYED.—Thomas B. Fraser, Esq., had his gin-house, located about ten miles from this place, and containing three bales of cotton, one of his own and two belonging to colored men residing on his premises, completely destroyed by an accidental fire, on the night of Monday, the 4th inst., with all the machinery and gearing attached to it. There was no insurance on either the building, machinery or cotton, and his loss is about \$700 outright. The gin-house was perfectly new, his old one having been burned two years ago, by the hand of an incendiary.

DEATH.—Mr. Brian Kavanagh, a venerable citizen of our town, died on Friday night, after an illness of several weeks. He was a native of the County of Kilkenny, in Ireland, and had nearly attained his seventy-third year. He has resided in this immediate community for the long period of more than a half century. He served as a private soldier in the Seminole war, among the everglades of Florida, and when over sixty years of age, again shouldered his musket in behalf of the Confederacy, in its heroic struggle for independence.

A statement is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has never been interviewed by a newspaper man, and that he never intended to be. This is a mistake. While Mr. Wise was Governor of Virginia he was interviewed half an hour in the executive mansion at Richmond by Daniel Pratt, Jr., the great American traveler, who was at the time editor of the Gridiron. The result of the interview was that Wise called Pratt a fool.

A premium on the notes of broken banks was a rather anomalous offer made in our advertising columns yesterday by a brokerage firm, soliciting the currency of defunct banks. The explanation is that the notes can be used as a basis for the organization of new national banks in districts where the quota of banking privileges is already filled up. The fact stands, therefore, that a national bank note is worth more if the bank be rotten than if the bank is sound.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—Two wine growers, named Rousseau, were employed in throwing grapes into a vat at Gevey, France, recently, and a man was sent down to tread them, and was suffocated by the gases arising from fermentation. One of the proprietors went down to help him, and shared the same fate. The survivor followed, and was likewise prostrated. Their mother then went down and was overpowered, and when taken out she was the only one that could be brought back to consciousness.

DEATH OF A NORTHERN VISITOR AT AIKEN.—Mr. James Abercrombie, Jr., only son of the Rev. James Abercrombie, of the Episcopal Church at Lockport, N. Y., died at Aiken, S. C., on Saturday last. The deceased had recently graduated with high distinctions, at Hobart College, Geneva, and at the time of his death was a candidate for the holy calling of his father. He had been brought to Aiken by his father for the benefit of his health.

Somebody has recently invented a very valuable trunk. It is made with an outside covering of cast-iron, lined with nitro-glycerine, and when it is thrown from a railroad car or a baggage wagon this outside covering is torn to pieces, and the baggage smasher is blown into very small fragments.

A vein of silver ore, 100 feet wide, has recently been discovered in Watauga County, North Carolina, and is pronounced by competent judges to be as rich in silver as the mines in Nevada. The mine and adjacent property are at present under the control of Dr. W. B. Council, of Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina.

The body of Mr. Christian Buchman, of Charleston, whose death by a railroad accident in New Jersey has been previously noticed, was found twenty yards distant in a ditch, to which it had been carried by the force of the explosion. Both of his legs were cut off below the knee, and found under the wreck of the locomotive.

Celestial nuptials are announced by a despatch from Pekin. The Emperor of China was married on the 19th ultimo. There was no outside ceremony other than the procession which escorted the bride from her residence to the imperial palace.

"The papers," said Lincoln, "make me smarter than I am; I have said none of those things with one exception. I did say, when I had the small-pox, 'Now let the office-seekers come, for at last I have something I can give to all of them.'"

THE ELECTION.—The election passed off quietly on Tuesday, without the least excitement and with but little interest manifested by the whites. We do not suppose there will be half a vote polled in this County.—Carolina Spartan.

BEATEN TO DEATH.—We learn that a colored man, near Saluda Old Town, beat his step-daughter—a sick child of twelve years—so numerically a few days since, as to cause her death.

A modest expression of M. Thiers' moderate ambition is put forth by the French Secretary, General M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, who, "in reply to numerous correspondents," assures the public that his chief does not wish to be made President for life. Judge Mackey charged the grand jury at Yorkville, that Perry's letter is a seditious libel, and that all persons who confederated to exact of laborers the stipulation that they shall vote as ordered by employers are liable to indictment for conspiracy. Among the recent deaths are Mr. Henry Barton, Mr. James Wheeler, Mr. Wm. E. D. Reid and Miss Hennie Richie. Mr. Sampson Pope and Mr. R. H. Wright have also been visited, and each lost an infant child.

A letter from on board the British sloop-of-war Shearwater reports that Lieut. Moore and Gunner Mahoney, of that vessel, on the 25th ult., performed the feat of swimming across the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos. The Eco, of Madrid, says that King Amadeus, of Spain, has taken on himself the whole charge of repairing the palace of the Escorial, which, it is estimated, will amount to about \$200,000. An alarming feature of the horse disease seems to be the ground it furnishes for other and more dangerous equine maladies. A native of Daubury, Conn., being asked if he saw Rubinstein when in New York, vacantly responded: "Why, no; was he looking for me?"

Brignoli has been engaged for the carnival season at the La Scala Theatre. In the meanwhile he is engaged to sing in Nice. Henderson, the correspondent of the New York Herald, arrested in Havana, is the man who worked up the Lowery succession in North Carolina. In Boston, a man, for spitting tobacco juice out of a window on a passing hat, has been fined \$20. An effort is being made to divide Beaufort into two Counties.

Auction Sales. Estate Sale. BY SEIBELS & REZELL, Auctioneers. WILL be sold, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 31st of December, at 10 o'clock, in front of the Columbia Hotel, the following described property: The large and valuable HOTEL, situated on Richardson street, known as the COLUMBIA HOTEL. One unimproved Lot, situated on Richardson street, East side, between Lady and Germain streets. One Lot on Richardson street, West side, between Laurel and Richard streets. One Lot, situated on Assembly street, East side, between Plain and Taylor streets. One Lot on the South-west corner of Germain and Pulaski streets. One square of Land, containing four acres, and bounded by Assembly, Gates, Indigo and Tobacco streets.

For terms of sale apply to CHARLES O. MARSHALL, Columbia; B. O. Purchasers to pay for papers. CHARLES O. MARSHALL, Nov 5 48th St. J. KINSLER DAVIS.

Special Notice. NONE of the Committees having completed their duties, yesterday, they are earnestly requested to meet THIS MORNING, at the Secretary's office, at 10 o'clock. Nov 7 1 D. WYATT AIKEN, Secretary.

Notice. ALL parties having claims against the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society will present them at the Secretary's office, on the Grounds, by 8 o'clock, FRIDAY, A. M. Nov 7 2 D. WYATT AIKEN, Secretary.

Notice. MASTERS and Past Masters of the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry are requested to meet TO-NIGHT, at the Court House, at 7 o'clock. All members of the Fourth Degree are invited to attend. By order of the Master. D. WYATT AIKEN, S. S. G. P. H. 1

Richland Lodge No. 39, A. F. M. A CONTINUATION of the Regular Communication of this Lodge will be held in Masonic Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M. B. I. BOONE, Secretary pro tem. Nov 7 1

To Rent. A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, containing twelve Rooms, situated on Pendleton street, between Richardson and Sumter. For terms, &c., apply at Agnew's lower store. Nov 7 3

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES! YOU can select from the largest stock in the State by calling at the Repository, corner of Washington and Sumter streets, near Post Office. Be sure to call and examine. JOHN AGNEW, Proprietor. M. J. CALNAN, Agent. Nov 7

BELL SCHNAPPS, Distilled by the Proprietors, AT SCHEDAM, IN HOLLAND. AN INVIGORATING TONIC AND MEDICINAL BEVERAGE. Warranted perfectly pure, and free from all deleterious substances. It is distilled from BARLEY of the finest quality, and the AROMATIC JUNIPER BERRY of ITALY and designed expressly for cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, Catarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives great relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calculi in the Bladder, strengthens and invigorates the system, and is a certain preventative and cure of that dreadful scourge, FEVER and AGUE. CAUTION! Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S BELL SCHNAPPS." For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothecaries. HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers. Office, 18 South William street, New York.