# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 851.] CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1868. [EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK


## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Our European Dispatches.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT—GLADSTONE'S THIRD RESOLVE—FURTHER DETAILS FROM ABYSSINIA—BARRETT TO BE EXECUTED.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, May 7—Evening.—There was a large attendance at the session of the House of Commons to-day, and great interest manifested in the proceedings. Soon after the House came to order, Mr. Gladstone rose, and said he proposed, after the House had acted upon the resolution relative to the Irish Church, introduced by himself, to offer a suspensory act, which should, if possible, remain in force until August 1, 1869. He then, in a few words, proceeded to an explanation of the purport and intent of the second resolve, and moved that it be put upon its passage.

Golbeyn Hardy said the Opposition intend to destroy the Irish Church. The Ministry wished to alter it for better; but after the recent vote upon the first resolve, they would make no resistance to the succeeding one, or ask for a division upon its passage. The second resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the adoption of the third resolve, and after some discussion, and the proposal of various amendments, nearly all of which were rejected, it was adopted, in substance, as follows:

*Resolved*. That an address be presented by the House to her Majesty the Queen, humbly praying that, to prevent by legislation at this session, or by the creation of new personal interests through the use of the public patronage, she would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of all the dignities and benefices of the Church of Ireland.

Mr. Whitbread, member for Bedford, moved a resolution to withdraw the annual grant of £30,000 to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and to abolish the *regnum donum*, the grant to be to the Presbyterian after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which was agreed to. The reform bill for Ireland was read a second time.

LONDON, May 9.—Later advices from Abyssinia report that every building in Magdala was burned. The king's widow and son were protected to the Tigre country. The wounded are all doing well. Theodorus was buried in Magdala Church. Young Prince Theodore goes to England for education. When the English approached the enemy were in grand array. The fight opened with mortars. Soon four thousand Abyssinians, with shouts and triumphant songs, charged the British batteries. They were repulsed, leaving seven hundred killed, including two chiefs. The Abyssinian tactics and courage were good. Theodorus sent a flag demanding peace. Napier demanded an unconditional surrender. Theodorus replied that he would never accept arbitrary terms; he would rather fight, but asked Napier to take the English prisoners and go away. All the prisoners were released, but the king refused to surrender himself. The storming of Magdala followed.

The government investigated the *alibi* claimed by petitioners for clemency in the case of Barret. The result is unfavorable and Barrett will be executed.

DUBLIN, May 10.—George Francis Train has been bailed.

### Our Washington Dispatches.

THE IMPEACHMENT EXCITEMENT—THE RESULT IN A FOG—THE PRESIDENT DECLARES THAT IF CONVICTED HE WILL NOT PERSIST REMOVAL—GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 10—9 P. M.—Absolute uncertainty exists regarding the impeachment result. Senators keep their own counsel.

The Star says: "The bears in impeachment stock made a tremendous rally last evening and for a time had it all their own way at the hotels and other points where transactions are carried on. Friends of the President, who were supposed to know a thing or two, were betting wild on acquittal two to one, ten to one, a hundred to one. Later in the night the bulls rallied and swept everything, and professed to be particularly anxious to find any party anxious to bet on acquittal. To-day it has been a see-saw operation, the bears being uppermost one hour and the bulls next. Should the excitement increase in the ratio it has in the last forty-eight hours, by Tuesday it will be up to fever heat and something over. Undoubtedly Tuesday will be the most exciting day in Washington since the surrender of Lee's army."

The Express says: "There is a good deal of talk about town to-day upon the probable result of the impeachment trial. The public pulse is somewhat excited, but the preponderance of opinion seems to be upon the side of acquittal. A gentleman usually well informed upon current topics, and who has opportunity of knowing whereof he speaks, stated this afternoon that senators had disposed of the question of Stanton's removal, and will make no question about the President's right to make the removal. The point about which they are now concerned is in relation to the *ad interim* appointment and the letter of authority to General Thomas. The senators, who are satisfied that there is no cause of conviction by reason of Mr. Stanton's removal, are also well satisfied that the Executive had a right to make the *ad interim* appointment. It is not believed, however, that this point will be considered a high crime or misdemeanor."

In a well authenticated conversation the President is reported to have said in answer to a question regarding Bingham's suggestion that he would not obey the Senate's mandate: "Why should I not obey if the forms of the constitution are complied with. If senators do not act justly they are responsible not to me, but the people. No, the people who hold the sovereign power have placed me over one department, with all its duties and responsibilities, and have placed monitors also with grave responsibilities and with a constitutional power to try impeachment and render judgment thereon. If they misuse or abuse this or any other power the people alone can hold them to account. The people having empowered them to try impeachment, it is not for the party tried to set aside their judgment; the people alone can settle with their agents for any abuse of their great trusts."

The California delegation to Chicago are here. Gorham, the recently defeated candidate for Governor, is with them.

A shrewd politician, just from a tour through New England, represents the tide setting strongly for Hancock. Grant was at the Washington House, to-day, where Wade and Wilson stop. It was stated that they had a consultation.

Meade telegraphs Grant that both branches of the Georgia Legislature are Radical; also that the Florida election was quiet, resulting in the adoption of the constitution. Both branches of the Legislature are Radical.

Securities held for national bank circulation and deposited $380,250,000; national bank circulation $299,750,000.

Neither House is in session.

General Rousseau and several other members of Congress visited the President to-day.

Ex-President Buchanan is dangerously sick.

### The Duello in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—A duel occurred between Colonel P. F. Green, of Missouri, and Daniel G. Wright, of Baltimore. At the first shot, both were wounded—Green in the shoulder and Wright in the leg. The second shot was demanded, but the seconds refused. The affair ended, but the difficulty is unadjusted.

### Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, May 9.—The Supreme Court today decided that in debts contracted in Confederate money, the amount shall be computed at the value of money when the debt matured, and not when it was contracted. Another decision, given by the same court, is that noteholders of the old banks of the State shall not have preference in the division of assets, but depositors and all creditors shall share alike.

The memorial celebration occurred to-day. Fourteen thousand Confederate graves in Oakwood Cemetery were decorated with flowers.

General Schofield to-day appointed Wm. B. Paine Mayor of Danville. The municipal officers of nearly all the towns in the State have now been changed.

### Terrible Earthquake in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Various terrible phenomena occurred at Mannaloa between the 28th of March and the 18th of April. Two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. The shock of April 2d lasted three minutes. No one could stand in the houses in Hiwaos, China. Following the shock came a tidal wave sixty feet high, sweeping everything before it. The earth opened with bottomless fissures. Thirty persons were swallowed. The earth opened under the sea, making the water red. Vast land slides in the meantime occurred, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill, fifteen hundred feet high, were thrown a thousand feet over the tops of trees into the valley below. Gasses issued afterwards, destroying animal and vegetable life. An island four hundred feet high was thrown up, three miles from Wais, China, and is joined to the land by a stream of lava a mile wide. The volcanic display illuminated the sea for fifty miles. One hundred lives and half a million of property were destroyed.

### The Southern Baptist Convention.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BALTIMORE, MD., May 7.—The Southern Baptist Convention commenced its sessions at the Seventh Baptist Church, in this city, at present under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Fuller. The Southern States are represented by a large delegation. All Baptist Ministers, not delegates, were invited to seats, and several ministers from Northern States accepted the invitation. Among the latter are Rev. Dr. Hague, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Welch and Rev. Dr. Backus, of New York, Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D., of Georgia. The former President was almost unanimously re-elected. Dr. Mell is Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and has but few equals as a presiding officer. At the request of the convention, he prepared a work on parliamentary usage, which has been adopted for the government of the body. The Vice-Presidents are: Rev. Dr. Jeter, of Virginia, Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Maryland, Rev. Dr. Boyce, of South Carolina, and Rev. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama. A. P. Abell, Esq., of Virginia, and A. F. Crane, Esq., of Baltimore, are the efficient secretaries. The introductory sermon was to have been delivered this evening by Rev. Dr. Curry, but on account of a painful accident, he will be unable to discharge this duty. Dr. Curry, in company with his wife, was on the Baltimore train from Washington last night. Before reaching this city some wicked and malicious person threw a huge stone at the moving train, which struck Mrs. Curry upon the head and fractured her skull. She is now in this city, in a most critical condition. Although in a state of constant insensibility, she is enjoying the best medical aid of the city and may possibly recover. On account of this affliction the duty of delivering the annual sermon will devolve upon the alternate, Dr. Skinner, of Nashville.

BARNWELL.

THE LATE BISHOP HOPKINS, OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes as follows:

A very extraordinary statement is made today by Rev. John Henry Hopkins, son of the late Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, leading to the inference that that eminent prelate, if he did not die in communion with the Church of Rome, held views concerning the Pope anything but in accordance with those usually held by professing Protestants. This statement is embodied in a valedictory from Mr. Hopkins, who announces his retirement from the editorship of the Church Journal, a post which he has held for a period of fifteen years. He does this, he says, partly in order to prepare for the press several treatises which his father had in hand when his health failed him. He says: "My father left two treatises in manuscript, which would have been put to press this winter had he lived. Indeed, at the time when the telegram announcing his last and brief illness reached me, I was daily in expectation of receiving the manuscript, to be placed in the hands of the publishers. One of these works will prove to be of peculiar interest, for he wrote it as a 'retraction' of an opinion which he found he had expressed in one of his previous works, that there is good ground for regarding the Pope to be the Antichrist. In reviewing his books for final correction, with a view to a new and uniform edition, he felt that a mere alteration of the text in a matter of so much importance was not a sufficient tribute to the truth; and he therefore wrote this little treatise, acknowledging his error, showing that he was misled by high authorities without sufficient examination on his own part, and going on to demonstrate that the common Protestant notion cannot be correct. No nobler proof could be given of his fearless and conscientious honesty of character than such a close to such a career as his."

THE RESULT OF THE GEORGIA ELECTION is summed up as follows:

| | Constitution. For. | Constitution. Against. | Governor. Bullock. | Governor. Gordon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st District | 12,879 | 7,333 | 12,282 | 8,148 |
| 2d District | 12,309 | 13,245 | 11,816 | 14.251 |
| 3d District | 13,325 | 10,937 | 12,894 | 11,604 |
| 4th Disrrict | 13,377 | 10,725 | 13,082 | 11,187 |
| 5th District | 17,693 | 9,249 | 17,454 | 9,610 |
| 6th District | 8,915 | 7,090 | 7.569 | 8,145 |
| 7th District | 9,625 | 11,271 | 8,040 | 12,151 |
| | 87,123 | 69,750 | 88,146 | 76,099 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for the constitution | 88,123 |
| Total against the constitution | 69,750 |
| Majority for the constitution | 18,373 |
| Total for Bullock | 88,146 |
| Total for Gordon | 76,099 |
| Majority for Bullock | 7,047 |

The aggregate vote cast on the constitution is 157,373, and for governor, 159,245. The Senate stands 26 Republicans against 18 Opposition and doubtful; and the House 96 Republicans, 79 Opposition and doubtful.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN GEORGETOWN.—The Georgetown Times says: We have had weather which for heat, rivals July and August. On Thursday at twelve o'clock M., it ranged as high as eighty-seven degrees in our office. We are glad on account of the crops, vegetation being much promoted thereby. From the accounts received from different portions of the district, we are happy to hear the freshets have not done as much damage as was first feared. Some of the up-river planters who have felt the full force of the waters, will be somewhat damaged, but there will not be that wholesale destruction, as was at first supposed. We trust the rice, though thinned out, will be improved by better seasons, which, from present appearances, seem promising.

### THE GREAT TRIAL

ITS PROBABLE UPSHOT.

*WHAT THE CORRESPONDENTS SAY.*

THE PROCEEDINGS ON THURSDAY—WHAT WAS DONE IN SECRET SESSION—PLANS OF THE RADS IN CASE OF AN ACQUITTAL—VARIETY OF OPINIONS CONCERNING THE RESULT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World, writing on last Thursday night, says:

The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, has remained in secret session all day, adjourning late this evening. This fact, added to a rainy day, had the effect of emptying the capitol building, and the scene in and about the Senate chamber was in remarkable contrast to that of yesterday. While the outside evidence of excitement was wanting, the prevailing interest, if anything, was on the increase, and every senator who came out of the Chamber was belabored most earnestly for an inkling of what was going on within. But commencing a *resume* of what was said and done by the court, it should be first stated, that after the journal was read this morning the Chief Justice announced that as the Senate was sitting for deliberation the doors would be closed. Mr. Sumner rose to a point of order, saying that the Senate having adjourned and met again in open session he held that it requires a vote to close the doors again for deliberation. The Chief Justice refused to entertain this proposition until the galleries had been cleared. Mr. Trumbull said he wished to raise a point of order before the doors were closed, but the reporters who were holding on to the last moment, were obliged to retire before he finished what he had to say.

The first proposition which was taken up was that of Mr. Sumner to provide that in taking the final vote on each article of impeachment every senator should rise in his place and he asked:

"Do you find Andrew Johnson guilty or not guilty as charged in this article of impeachment?"

A long discussion followed, the debate showing that on the whole it was not thought necessary to have any particular detail of form, and with the partial understanding that the Chief Justice should regulate this himself, the pending motion and all its amendments were laid on the table. Mr. Hendricks proposed that, as there were three distinct and independent charges in the eleventh article, the Senate vote on each one separately. It was stated in the debate on this that while the President might be guilty of the charges contained in that article, said charges nevertheless did not come within the scope of high crimes and misdemeanors known to statutory law. It will be noticed by reference to Sumner's question above that he was very careful to omit from it the words "high crimes and misdemeanors," so as to avoid the legal objections to the question, if put in the form as amended by the insertion of those words. Mr. Hendrick's motion was finally adopted, but with the belief that it will be reconsidered and again debated. The Senate then proceeded to fix a time for voting on the verdict. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Howard were willing to proceed at once with the vote, but it was manifest that a large majority were opposed to any such haste. Saturday, Monday, and even Thursday, were successively named as the day for the verdict, but it was finally determined that on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, the Senate should proceed to vote whether Andrew Johnson is guilty or not guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged against him by the House of Representatives. It was then further agreed that senators should be allowed two days after the verdict in which to file their reasons for the vote which they had given, although this is not to interfere with the fifteen minutes' debate allowed each senator on the articles. The proceedings in secret session were marked by no incidents or expressions which lent certainty to either belief, that the President will be acquitted, or that he will be condemned. Those senators who have been generally considered as "doubtful," are, so far as the discussion of this afternoon is concerned, as doubtful as ever, for the questions and side issues debated, and the character of the debates, were not of a kind to call out any opinions upon the main point at issue. Both the extreme Radicals, who are expected by everybody to vote guilty, and the Democratic senators, who are expected by everybody to vote not guilty, on Tuesday next, are quite as anxious and uncertain to-night in regard to the intentions of from eight to ten Conservative Republican senators as the hundreds of outsiders who are canvassing the chances in hotels and saloons. All the reports of what Mr. Fessenden or Mr. Trumbull have said may as well be taken for absolutely naught. I have the best reason for believing that Mr. Fessenden was, up to the beginning of the trial, strongly of the opinion that the impeachment was impolitic and unjust, but I am equally convinced that neither he nor Mr. Trumbull have since the trial begun said a word, except to friends so trustworthy that they could not be guilty of repeating it, concerning Mr. Johnson's deserts. Among the outsiders, however, each party is equally confident, and the test of betting is about even. No Radicals are to be found who say that the President will be acquitted, and Democrats are very scarce who say that he will be convicted. The Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned between 6 and 7 P. M. this evening until Monday next at 10 A. M.

RADICAL DEFECTIONS.

The Herald's correspondent writes on the 7th instant:

I am informed to-night that three Radical senators, whose attachment to the impeachment scheme has not been suspected, intend to vote in favor of acquittal. The three senators have never been mentioned as favoring acquittal, and it is said they have requested Senator Johnson to give them a written opinion on the subject, so that they may have some solid reasons to show for their action. It is even hinted to-night that Roscoe Conkling is in doubt, and intends to take a bold independent stand against his party on this measure.

THE IMPEACHERS CONFIDENT OF CONVICTION.

The correspondent of the New York Times writes:

The nature of the proceedings to-day was not such as to afford any indication as to the final result; but those senators who are known to be in favor of conviction do not hesitate to say to-night that all the indications point to the result for which they hope. The proceedings to-day were in the best of temper on the part of senators, and everybody but a few of Mr. Wade's zealous adherents is satisfied with the Senate's action. The time hence until Monday is desired by senators for the private consideration of the subjects involved in the case.

And the Tribune's correspondent says:

It is generally believed, though his friends deny, it that Senator Fessenden has written an opinion against the first three articles, holding that the President has the right to remove the head of a department, and that that power is not taken away by the Tenure-of-office bill. Mr. Fessenden voted to pass the law over the President's veto, though he was not present, or did not vote, when the other questions on it were pending. The truth is that Mr. Fessenden is merely preparing, or has already prepared, a speech on the case, to be delivered when the Senate retires for debate. The best judges of the situation to-night say that only three of the Republican senators—namely, Fessenden, Fowler and Grimes—will vote for an acquittal, and that they will have no influence whatever on this question with any of the other senators.

IF THE PRESIDENT BE ACQUITTED—WHAT THEN?

A dispatch to the Herald says:

One of the subjects under discussion in the Jacobin councils is what must be done in case the President shall be acquitted, and the deliberations from this point of view, it is said, are not altogether conducted in an amiable manner. Neither is the matter under consideration inordinately charged with the spirit of Christian charity. The prevailing feeling among them is reported to be a stern determination to compass the removal of Andrew Johnson, even though he should escape them in the present trial. If the President is acquitted of all guilt in the trial now pending the Radicals say they will wait until the Southern senators are safely established in their seats, before which time they have no doubt the President will have committed himself by some act of hostility which will serve as well as ground articles of impeachment upon as those upon which the existing articles are based, when they will impeach him again and put the trial through in short order.

PROPHECIES.

In the New Hampshire Republican State Convention, held last week, the chairman received and read amid much applause dispatches from several members of Congress predicting conviction of President Johnson—among them the following:

WASHINGTON, May 5.—To Hon. Onslow Stearns: The removal of the great obstruction to peace and quiet is certain. Wade and prosperity are sure to come with the apple blossoms. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—To Hon. E. H. Rollins: Bingham is making a splendid speech. All looks well. The constitution will be vindicated and the recreant put out of the White House before the end of the week.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

### The Cotton Trade.

[From the New York Shipping List.]

The course of the cotton market was probably never watched with more absorbing interest than it now is, and has been doing the last four months, because it has not only a more direct bearing upon finance and commerce than any other commodity, but because the future of cotton growing in this country largely depends upon a scale of prices sufficiently high to meet the enhanced cost of production under the changed conditions of culture. At the beginning of the year the price of middling upland was sixteen cents, from which point it has advanced, with slight reactions, to thirty-three cents. The demand has fully kept pace with the increase of value, and the tendency appears to be upward. The course of the market during the remainder of the year will, of course, depend largely upon the ruling of prices in the English market, where two leading causes—increased consumption and a short supply—are operating in favor of very full prices. As to what point of value these causes may cease to operate, there seems to be a diversity of opinion. The spirit of speculation, however, which always grows out of a rising market, as it also contributes to a rise, and which is now materially stimulated by cheap money in England, may carry prices beyond the legitimate results of the influences alluded to. This, at least, is the view taken by English statisticians. That goods, instead of treasure, are being shipped from England to the east in payment of the raw staple drawn thence, is a notable fact in this connection, and one which is calculated to strengthen prices. The annexed statement shows the quantities of cotton goods forwarded from Great Britain to the Eastern markets during the first three months of the present and two previous years:

| | 1868. | 1867. | 1866. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Bombay..yds. | 70,411,959 | 60,870,945 | 26,710,135 |
| Kurrachee | 2,436,075 | 982,333 | 1,228,694 |
| Ceylon | 4,686,834 | 6,553,638 | 4,648,691 |
| Madras | 6,142,229 | 4,271,410 | 6,456,013 |
| Calcutta | 171,827,054 | 108,690,484 | 53,082,658 |
| Rangoon | 5,204,329 | 1,538,385 | 1,827,592 |
| Singapore | 15,774,941 | 17,493,924 | 15,647,639 |
| Batavia | 9,470,806 | 14,845,015 | 8,301,644 |
| Manilla | 8,010,868 | 9,659,274 | 3,805,818 |
| Hong Kong | 20,854,536 | 7,063,142 | 12,504,422 |
| Shanghae | 71,737,980 | 18,985,612 | 30,652,650 |
| Japan | 9,671,678 | 7,424,247 | 11,932,969 |
| Total...yds. | 396,129,289 | 257,878,399 | 186,399,325 |

The above totals show an increase of 138,250,890 yards when compared with 1867, and of 209,720,964 yards when compared with 1866. The enormous production of British cotton goods since the commencement of the year, and the unusually heavy shipments to the Eastern markets have as yet had very little influence upon the English money market; but, in some quarters, it is anticipated that the great rise in cotton will eventually have a damaging effect. On this point the London Shipping Gazette remarks: "We should consider it an evil were cotton to go much higher in price. The trade of the United Kingdom is now on a much sounder footing than it has been during the last twelve months. It requires the fostering influence of cheap money, but a rise of 20 or 25 per cent. in cotton would draw from us several millions in gold, check commercial enterprise as a whole, and compel the Bank of England to double its present rate for advances. The stock of bullion held by that institution is not more than is necessary to carry on our vast trade, which a serious reduction in it would partly paralyze. The enormous quantities of goods now on sale in the East may lead to a fair balance of trade in our favor, provided that cotton keeps about its present value; but we find that speculators have got possession of the market, and that they are giving more for cotton for future arrival than it is really worth."

The cable reports a strong market at Liverpool, notwithstanding a slight decrease in the apparent deficiency of supply. The following is the latest report as to the visible quantity:

| | May 1, 1868. | May 1, 1867. |
|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool..bales.. | 526,000 | 823,070 |
| At sea for Liverpool | 325,000 | 574,000 |
| In United States ports | 215,000 | 423,000 |
| Total...bales.. | 1,066,009 | 1,820,070 |
| Deficiency | | 754,070 |

The stock in our market is estimated at about 85,000 bales, a decrease of some twenty per cent. in a little over a month. Prices have fully kept pace with those of Liverpool, and the exports at present are very light, both hence and from the Southern ports, many of the ships at Mobile and New Orleans, in default of cotton cargoes, having come North, while others have been chartered to carry sugar from Cuban ports to Europe. The price of cotton has now reached a point by many regarded as critical, and hence more than the usual degree of caution is displayed both by the trade and speculators, and it is evident that this line of policy will be adhered to throughout the year.

THE IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS IN THE UP-COUNTRY.—The Keowee (Pickens) Courier contains the following paragraphs:

Dr. Faber, Professor of Languages in Furman University, was in our place last week making inquiry as to our means of accommodating with temporary residences a colony of emigrants from near Heidelberg, Germany, who have expressed, in a communication to him, their desire to locate in this quarter. We are glad to learn that the Doctor was most agreeably impressed with the character of our soil and climate, as also with the temper and disposition of our people.

Christopher Jones, Esq., a good man and a worthy citizen of this county, has expressed a willingness to devote several hundred acres of land to German or other industrious foreign immigrants on the condition of their permanently occupying and improving them. Col. C. Hampton, of Columbia, (a brother of the General) and a large landowner in this county, has, we learn, expressed a like willingness, and others of our public spirited and wide-awake citizens will doubtless follow the good example that has been set them.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION PROPOSED.—The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Edgefield District suggests the propriety of calling a general convention of the Democracy of the State, to meet on the second Tuesday in June next, "to ascertain the sense of the party as to the right of suffrage, and other grave questions touching the interest of the State." The Edgefield Advertiser adds:

We heartily endorse this resolution, for there remains no doubt that the recent Democratic Convention, which met in Columbia, failed to give entire satisfaction to the Democrats of the State. Under these circumstances there is a pressing necessity for another and more general convention.

AFFAIRS IN LAURENS.—The Laurensville Herald says: There was a large attendance on Monday. One tract of land, 160 acres, sold for United States taxes, levied without representation, brought $250. Wheat crop reported as promising and improving since the last rains; planting generally backward. The Democratic club of this place held a meeting with large accessions to its ranks. Our people, in bold spirit, determined to meet the future manfully.


THE MOST PERFECT IRON TONIC.—HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyro-phosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron phosphorous and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever, or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.


## Married.

MORILLO—FRIEND.—On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Alex. W. MARSHALL, R. L. MORILLO, of Cuba, to Miss ELIZA, second daughter of the late JOHN FRIEND, Esq., of this city. No cards

## Special Notices.

PERSONAL.—INFORMATION IS wanted of MALCOLM CULBRETH, who served as a Corporal in Payne's Corps of Artillery during the war of 1812, and who is said to have resided in Charleston in 1857.

PRESSLEY, LORD & INGLESBY,
May 11 2 Attorneys at Law.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—Consignees per steamship MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified of her cargo being *This Day* discharged at Adger's South Wharf. All goods remaining on the dock at sunset will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.
May 11 1

NOTICE.—DURING MY ABSENCE from this State, Mr. JOB DAWSON is authorized to act as my attorney. JAS. BANCROFT, Jr.
May 11 1

FAIR OF THE PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will be opened for three nights longer, closing on *Wednesday Night*.
May 11 1*

CHAMPAGNES AND CLARETS.—

VE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN
"Green Seal" Moet and Chandon
Jules Mumm's "Private Stock"
Jules Mumm's "Verzenay"
Jules Mumm's "Cabinet"
Piper Heidsieck
Dry Sillery and Verzenay
Chamberlain & Meits
"Urbana" Wine Company.

CLARET WINES.

GODARD'S CENTRY
Johnston's Medoc
Brandenburg Medoc
E. B. C. & Co. Bouillac
Johnston's St. Loubes
Chateaux Margeaux
Chateaux Yquem
Sparkling Catawba, &c.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
May 11 12 No. 275 King-street.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, R. R. R. OFFICE, No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.—*Dear Doctor:* We are compelled to answer your inquiries relative to the curative properties of SARSAPARILLIAN and its associates as constituents in our RENOVATING RESOLVENT in Lung affections, and its wonderful power in arresting waste and decay of the Lungs, healing Ulcers, loosening the phlegm, and enabling the patient to expectorate freely the thick sloughing matter deposited in the air passages and cells of the Lungs and Bronchi, and at the same time keeping up the general strength of the patient, repairing the waste with good, sound and healthy material, imparting nourishment as well as purification of the blood,—through the medium of the press;—that hundreds of others daily writing us for information may know that we have a remedy in the RESOLVENT that will arrest the progress of Consumption, either of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys or Bowels.

The RESOLVENT is a compensating remedy; it communicates its curative powers through the blood, sweat and urine; it restores functional harmony and enables each secreting organ to secrete its proper constituents. Direct remedies, as Lung Balsams, Cough Syrups, Pectorals, given to act directly on the Lungs, as a regular remedy, are hurtful, as they augment the functions of the Lungs at the expense of suspending or interrupting the functions of the Liver, Kidneys and Skin. If a patient suffering with a severe cough, with a sense of suffocation or weight in the chest, irritation or soreness in the throat, pain in the shoulders, difficulty of raising or expectorating phlegm, dryness of the skin, or if there is constipation of the bowels, unnatural appetite, great thirst, or if the water discharged deposits substances like the white of an egg, or brick dust, or thread-like skeins, or if there is pain in the small of the back, hips, stomach or bowels, chest, etc., from a dessert to a tablespoonful of RESOLVENT half an hour after each meal, and if the cough is troublesome one teaspoonful at night, will afford immediate ease, and will soon remove all unpleasant symptoms.

As aids to the Resolvent, if pain is present, the spine should be rubbed with the Ready Relief, and one to four of Radway's pills (coated) to insure perfect digestion and regular evacuations from the bowels. The nourishing properties of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT increase the strength and flesh of the patient. We do not claim that this remedy will make new lungs, new kidneys, or other wasted organs, but it will arrest decay, heal ulcers, and supply the waste that is daily passing off, with new, sound and healthy material. Dr. Radway can be consulted, free of charge, from 12 to 2 P. M., at No. 87 MAIDEN LANE.

The public have but a faint idea of the great importance of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, in the treatment of chronic disease of the Kidneys and urinary organs. Sarsaparillian and Pareira Brava, two of its ingredients, as prepared by Dr. Radway's process, supplies a want that has ever existed, in repairing the waste of the body with pure and healthy material out of new rich blood, of arresting dissolution and decay, of restoring functional harmony, of securing strength, and dissolving calculous concretions, of curing every form of Kidney, Bladder and Uterine diseases; of stopping all kinds of weakening, purulent, and irritating discharges; of restoring the vigor of life, to all, whether induced by self-abuse, impure association, bad habit of system, exposure, or accident.

As the RENOVATING RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN enters immediately into the circulation, it commences its work of purification and expulsion of acrimonious humors from the blood at once. Skin Eruptions, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Worms and insects, Black Spots, etc., are removed by a few doses, and the skin changed to a clear and beautiful appearance.

This remedy is superior to all preparations of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper, etc., in Diabetes, Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dusts, and other morbid state of the Urine. The RENOVATING RESOLVENT does not augment the functional secretions of one organ by suspending the secretions of others.

Ask always for Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, or SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Price $1 per bottle; or six bottles for $5.

DR. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 87 Maiden Lane.

Sent to all parts of the United States or Canadas.
D&C 6 May 11

MESSRS. EDITORS: WE BEG LEAVE to suggest the name of Mr. E. D. ENSTON as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election, being impressed with the importance of selecting one who represents every class in this community. We are satisfied he will receive the support of the citizens and TAX PAYERS.
April 22

WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE.—Major E. WILLIS will receive the support of the workingmen and tax-payers of the city for the Mayority, and we are authorized to state, will serve if elected. MANY WORKINGMEN,
April 23 1mo From all Wards.

MESSRS. EDITORS DAILY NEWS:—You will please nominate R. S. DURYEA for Mayor, and oblige

MANY NATIVE AND ADOPTED CITIZENS.
April 14

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS.—Ordered, That *Monday* next, the 11th instant, be appointed as Sentence Day and for the call of the Contingent Docket.

J. W. BROWNFIELD,
May 8 3 C. G. S. and C. P.

## Special Notices.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28, 1868.—The following Freight Tariff, from Nashville and Chattanooga to Charleston, S. C., will take effect from and after this date:

| *To Charleston from* | *Nashville.* | *Chattanooga.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bacon, per 100 lbs | 83 | 62 |
| Oats, per bushel | 28 | 21 |
| Corn, per bushel | 35 | 26 |
| Wheat, Rice and Barley, per bushel | 43¾ | 32½ |
| Pork and Beef, per barrel | 2 57 | 1 92 |
| Flour, Apples, Onions and Potatoes, per barrel | 1 59 | 1 19 |
| Whiskey, Highwines and Alcohol, per barrel | 3 95 | 2 95 |

(Signed) H. T. PEAKE,
April 29 wfm6 General Superintendent.

OFFICE CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY-STREETS—CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29, 1868.—Persons desirous of advertising on the Panels of the Cars of this Company, can be accommodated on application at this Office. S. W. RAMSAY,
April 29 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ALERT BASE BALL CLUB, of Charleston, S. C., is prepared to receive challenges from regularly organized Clubs in the State of South Carolina, to play for the Champion ship of the State.

All games to be played according to the rules of the National Association.

Communications addressed to the undersigned will receive attention.

CHAS. A. WINNER,
May 8 fmwf4 Secretary Alert B. B. C.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, MAY 1ST, 1868.—The undersigned Deputy Collector will be in attendance at No. 48 Broad street, Charleston, until May 31st, to receive from residents of the City of Charleston, St. James' Santee, St. James' Goose Creek, St. Thomas and St. Dennis, St. John's Berkeley, St. John's Colleton, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, and Christ Church, special or license Taxes, also Taxes on income, billiard tables, carriages, plate and gold watches, included in the annual list for 1868. Unless payments are made on or before the day above named, the law imposes additional charges.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER, Collector.
WM. R. CLOUTMAN, Deputy Collector.
May 6 wfm12

EXPARTE WM. POSTELL INGRAHAM.—In the matter of the application of WM. POSTELL INGRAHAM to come in under the information in the nature of a bill to perpetuate testimony and prove the past existence, loss and contents of eleven Bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, each for the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), with quarterly interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and guaranteed by the State of South Carolina, bearing date 9th March, 1860, and the numbers thereof being 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 601, 602, 603, 604, with coupons attached. On motion of PORTER & CONNER, Solicitors for applicant, notice is hereby given to the Savannah and Charleston Rail road Company, and to ISAAC W. HAYNE, Esq., Attorney-General, in behalf of the State of South Carolina as well as to all others in interest, to appear before me, JAMES TUPPER, Master in Chancery, on Monday, 8th day of June next, at 12 M., to cross-examine the evidence that may be produced, and introduce evidence in reply. JAMES TUPPER,
March 6 1amo4 Master in Equity.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT—IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—ALBERT ELFE *vs.* GEORGE MANSFIELD—ATTACHMENT.—Whereas, the plaintiff did, on the third day of April, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore *Ordered*, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the *fourth day of April*, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. C. P.
Clerk's Office, Charleston District, April 3, 1868.
April 6 1e3molyr*

NO CURE NO PAY.—DR. FORREST'S "JUNIPER TAR" is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Throat and Lung Diseases, of whatever nature, if not hopelessly bed-ridden, or the price will be positively refunded. INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF PRODUCED. Try it, and if not satisfied return the empty bottles and get your money back. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Price per bottle—35 cents.

For sale at G. W. AIMAR'S Drug Store,
Corner King and Vanderhorst streets.
E. H. KELLERS & CO.'S Drug Store,
No. 131 Meeting-street, near Market.
L. CHAPIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 20 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C.
February 20 thstu 3mos

FOR RESTORING STRENGTH AND appetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS and you will not be disappointed. For sale by all druggists. tu

THE K. K. K. IS SAID TO BE RAPIDLY spreading through the South, but faster still spreads the wonderful fame of the PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER, which is used by the old and young with the most satisfactory result. Ask for it where you trade. DOWIE & MOISE,
May 9 stuth6 Agents, Charleston.

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her