The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 880.] CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1868. EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

☞ The Business and Publication Office of THE DAILY NEWS will be removed at the close of the present week to the large and commodious building No. 149 EAST BAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

PRINCE WILLIAM PROCLAIMED RULER OF SERVIA—RUMORED RECALL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT ROME—THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION IN LONDON—A GREAT DISTURBANCE—ITALY NO LONGER NEUTRAL.

LONDON, June 22.—The first detachment of the returning troops from the Abyssinian expedition has arrived at Plymouth, and a dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that the last detachment arrived at that port to-day.

Dispatches from Belgrade announce that on Saturday last Prince William IV was publicly proclaimed as ruler of Servia. The proclamation returned thanks to the militia for their loyalty and good conduct, and exhorts them to be firm in support of the new prince.

Rumors from Rome say that E. C. Cushman, United States Consul in that city, has been recalled by his government.

A meeting was called by the Liberals to-night at Guildhall to consider the Irish Church question. The hall was crowded. The Lord Mayor presided. It soon became evident that many of those present were Tories. As soon as the proceedings commenced a great disturbance was created, mingled with cheers and hisses, which rendered the voices of the speakers on the platform inaudible to all except the reporters. Mr. Lubbuck moved the first resolution, declaring that the Irish Church should cease to exist, and opposing any amendment of the suspensory bill now pending in the House of Lords. A general uproar followed the reading of the resolve. Fights took place in various parts of the hall, and the disturbance threatened to become serious. The Lord Mayor retired from the chair, and, with other gentlemen on the platform, left the hall. The Tories then rushed upon the platform and held it for a short time. They addressed the audience in an excited manner, declaring that the bulk of the English people were opposed to the suspensory bill. After comparative quiet had been restored, speeches were made in support of the bill by R. W. Crawford, M. P.; Mr. Grochen, M. P.; Mr. William Lawrence, M. P.; and Mr. Harcourt. They were repeatedly interrupted, and were unable to proceed with the reading of the other resolves. The meeting ended in disorder, without taking any action on the resolves which had been prepared.

LONDON, June 24.—George Francis Train has been again arrested for debt.

It is reported that Italy has announced in a diplomatic note her termination of a strict neutrality between France and Russia in the event of war.

Our Washington Dispatches.

THE COST OF RECONSTRUCTION—SALNAVE GOING UP THE SPOUT—THE ARKANSAS MEMBERS IN—PROTEST BY SOME OF THE OUTS—THE TAX BILL—SURRATT OFF FOR BALTIMORE—THE OMNIBUS BILL DUE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—General Schofield reports that the amount required to carry out the Reconstruction laws to the 30th of June, is $635,000.

The Shawmut, six days from Cape Haytien, confirms the desperate condition of Salnave. His secretary, Delorme, has escaped with $250,000 in gold, and his followers are deserting. It was feared that Salnave would come to Cape Haytien and defend himself there.

The Arkansas members were sworn in today, and the Democratic protest entered on the journal without debate.

The Senate bill legalizing future gold contracts meets with opposition in the Ways and Means Committee.

Surratt has gone to Baltimore.

The Finance Committee report favorably on Mulford's nomination to the Richmond Collectorship.

The President has nominated Perry Fuller, of Kansas, as the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The coin payments to July 1 is $35,000,000, including $7,000,000 of the principal of the debt of 1848. There will be no monthly statement, as June closes the fiscal year.

The Omnibus Admission bill is due to-morrow.

McCulloch has employed Robert S. Hale, of New York, to contest cotton cases before the Court of Claims.

The Consular Convention and Extradition Treaty with Italy has been ratified by the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association asked for nine thousand dollars. A bill was introduced by Howard abolishing the Freedman's Bureau in the represented States after January 1, which was referred to the Military Committee. A bill making eight hours a day's work in Government workshops was passed by a vote of twenty-nine to eleven. The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed.

IN THE HOUSE the names of the Arkansas representatives, Hines, Bolles and Root, were presented. Their protest covers a column, and its logic is too close for a synopsis.

The Tax bill was resumed. Amendments have been introduced to forbid the removal of whiskey from the still under any circumstances until the tax is paid, and to provide for a superintendent of revenue for each Federal judicial district, to be nominated by the Revenue Commissioner and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to remove all special or general agents of the Treasury Department within ten days after the passage of the bill. The bill progresses very tardily.

The New England members struggle bravely but ineffectually for concessions to the African rum trade. The House took a recess.

Military versus Civil Rule—The Democrats Twenty Thousand Ahead.

JACKSON, Miss., June 24.—To-day at twelve o'clock, General Biddle, Commander of the Post, demanded the surrender of the Governor's office. Governor Humphreys refused to vacate, and General Biddle asked if he would have to use force in order to get possession. Governor Humphreys replied that he would. General Biddle then brought in a squad of soldiers and took forcible possession of the office. Governor Humphreys has fitted up another room, and claims to be the Governor of Mississippi.

The election commenced yesterday for the ratification of the proposed constitution. Thirty-nine precincts are heard from, giving a Democratic majority of over twenty-thousand.

Masonic Celebration.

RICHMOND, June 24.—St. John's Day was celebrated to-day by a Masonic excursion to Ashland. General Stoneman was among the excursionists.

A Fizzle.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The supposed filibustering expedition turns out a big fizzle. The prisoners were brought before the United States Commissioner on the affidavit of the Mexican Consul, Diaz, but not being confronted by sufficient proof they were discharged. They allege that they were employed to work on a railroad in Mexico.

Another Light Gone Out.

SELMA, ALABAMA, June 24.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor has been suppressed by General Sheppard for an alleged violation of order No. 51. Randolph, its editor, has avoided arrest, and will proceed at once to Washington and lay the facts before General Grant and the President.

Indian Outrages.

ST. PAUL'S, MINN., June 24.—The Indian outrages near Forts Totten and Benbow continue. The reported murder of two mail carriers is confirmed.

POLITICAL.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE CHOICE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The shrewd and agile little sheet, the Washington Star, thus speculates upon the probable action of the New York Convention:

The championship for different leading candidates has already reached a point of acrimony that indicates that the whole string will be sacrificed as a political necessity, and some new man brought forward. The cooler and more astute spirits of the party, who "go in to win" regardless of men, are already preparing to fling aside the conflicting crowd of aspirants with as little remorse as they would drown a litter of inconvenient kittens.

Judge Chase will be thrown over because so many prominent Democratic journals have committed themselves positively against him that it is certain his nomination will slough off more Democratic votes than it will gain from the Republican party. He must sit on the anxious bench a little longer, they say. Mr. Pendleton will be rejected because he is identified with a financial dogma which the most solid and influential advisers of the Democracy regard as unsound, impolitic and dangerous. Governor Seymour, because the mighty and enthusiastic throng of positive Democrats who follow Mr. Pendleton regard him as the chief obstacle in the way of their success, and are resolved to punish him accordingly. McClellan is not considered worth naming in the race, from the fact that he was badly beaten in 1864 by Lincoln; and of all things, the Democracy dislike a candidate having the association of defeat. Gen. Hancock is not in favor with the peace Democracy of the West, and the cry is raised, doubtless without foundation, that the Catholics would not support him. Many, however, favor putting him second on the ticket as a good card to draw such of the "boys in blue" as are of Democratic leanings. John T. Hoffman is considered too young, Judge Nelson too old, and there is something the matter with the whole lot thus far trotted out, with the exception, perhaps, of Senator Hendricks, upon whom the available candidate men seem just now somewhat inclined to rally. Mr. Hendricks has been lucky enough, or sagacious enough, not to make any bad mistakes in his somewhat lengthy political career, such as would seriously compromise him with any wing of his party. He has always been held a sound party man, but uniformly voted the appropriations necessary to carry on the war. From his general political record he stands well with the peace men; and the fact of having voted war supplies would give him a lift with the war Democrats. Hendricks, to-day, seems to stand the best chance; but at the present rate of slaughter of Democratic candidates, it may be that his neck, too, will reach the chopping block before the Convention meets.

A REPUBLICAN ESTIMATE OF THE CHANCES OF THE SEVERAL CANDIDATES.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

The Democratic nomination at the New York Convention is, of course, the chief theme of conversation. You scarce turn a corner, but you are met with the query: "Who do you think will be nominated at New York?" Since the leading Democratic organs have abandoned the Chase movement as impracticable, and he has been taken up so vigorously by the New York Herald, his prominence as a candidate has been rapidly waning, until now there is no one watching events carefully who believes he has the slightest chance. Hancock's friends regard his prospects as improved by the current which sets against Chase, and he is personally said to be sanguine of the nomination. Some of his admirers have printed and circulated half a million copies of a brief six-page tract, giving a condensed history of his military career, which reads like one continuous battle, forgetting, evidently, that that is the very worst kind of literature and argument to win support from the mass of the Copperhead Democracy.

As to Pendleton this much is conceded—that he will in all probability have a majority of the convention—and if not able to nominate himself will be abundantly able to dictate the nomination. In this case, which is now looked upon as the most likely thing to occur, Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will unquestionably loom up suddenly and prominently as the second choice of the Pendleton men. They will not allow the nomination to go east of the Ohio so long as they have as good material as Hendricks. He has not a national reputation, but that don't hurt him with the Democracy. While his record as a Democrat is perfectly consistent, he has been very shrewd in keeping clear of any offensive identification with the Copperhead creed. In the Senate he is noted as a very fair opponent, a thorough gentleman in his deportment, and as a man of good ability. He would do a great deal better than Frank Pierce or even Polk, and has about as many negative qualities as any candidate named except Hancock. Lately he has been very careful of his Senatorial record, as if with an eye to the nomination. The Democratic party may go further and fare worse.

A BID FROM CHASE FOR SOUTHERN SUPPORT.

A Washington (June 21) dispatch to the New York Herald says:

It is understood that Chief Justice Chase, in conversation with several distinguished gentlemen, expressed himself in favor of the withdrawal of the troops from the South at the earliest moment, and was very earnest in the expression of his opinion that this should be done before the elections, in order that the people might have an opportunity to give expression to their opinions through the ballot box, unawed by the presence of the military. He also announced his opposition to the "ironclad" oath, so-called, on account of its strictly partisan nature. He thought the oath which has always answered the purposes of the government, that is to support the Constitution and the law, was sufficient both in Congress and out.

GENERAL FORREST AS A DELEGATE TO THE NEW YORK CONVENTION—HIS VIEWS OF SOUTHERN POLICY.

A Memphis correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes:

"I didn't want to go to the National Democratic Convention," said Forrest. "In fact, it did not cross my mind until it was urged on me by some of the most prominent citizens and politicians in Tennessee. I thought at the start that it would be imprudent to send me; but they argued differently, and when I at last gave my consent, I did not feel at liberty to retire and leave my friends to hold the bag. Two or three times, in the State Convention, while they were debating the question, I had half a mind to draw out, and failed to do so because I consider that when a man has put himself in the hands of others he has no right to be run off by false delicacy."

"You mean to go, of course?"

"To be sure I do. It won't be more curious, I reckon, to see me in a Democratic convention than it was to see Joe Brown in a Radical convention."

"But he's recanted all his sins, and you haven't; in other words, he goes with the ruling power, and you don't."

"There is a good deal of mistake about that," he answered. "The Radicals like Joe Brown because he is a Radical. I suppose the same rule would apply to me with the Democrats. Why, sir, the warmest reception I've had since the war was from General Sherman. I'm not afraid of the Democratic soldiers or the Republican soldiers. I like General Hancock, and I don't believe there is a brave or reasonable Union soldier who dislikes or doubts me as a man. I went into the war because my vote had been unable to preserve the peace. I took a through ticket, of course, and I fought and lost as much as any one else; certainly as much as I could. Now the war's over, and I'm under oath to keep my parole. Suppose I consider myself an outlaw, and refuse to take part in what's going on, does that help me keep my oath? Won't folks that are disposed to be ill-natured say I'm sullen and dangerous, and only waiting a chance to break out in a fresh place? That's what they have said. Now I give the country a sort of hostage, in addition to my parole, when I join an active, organized body of Union men in the North, and I proclaim when I go to New York that I am at least as well reconstructed as Joe Brown, who was an original secessionist."

"Are you committed to any candidate?"

"None whatever, except as the Nashville Convention committed me. I guess the delegation will have no trouble deciding who it will go for. We don't want to dictate to the party. What we do want is the best man. It aint because we hate Grant that we are anxious to beat his ticket. It's because the Radicals won't give us a chance if they keep in power. Look at Tennessee. That's Radicalism, and that's why I'm a Democrat."

There is a good deal of misconception about Forrest's life before the war. I have seen it stated in one place that he was a negro trader, and in another that he was a gambler. Neither is true. Before the war he stood as well as any man in West Tennessee or North Mississippi. His father was a Middle Tennessee blacksmith of irreproachable character, and, though the advantages of Bedford were extremely limited, he always held his head up, and had made by successful speculation when the war broke out at least half a million of dollars. All this he lost. As for his moral character, it never was suspected. He has been through life a sober, hard-working, keen-trading man, devoted to his home and respected by every one. He is not now a rich but a poor man. He lost all he had by the war. But his energy is matchless, and there is little doubt that he will rebuild his ruined fortunes. In his own household he is a very devoted husband and father. I don't think he has any ambition to figure as a politician. His present attitude as leader of the Tennessee delegation—which he will undoubtedly be at New York—is an accident. The people desired him to go as an illustration, perhaps as a test, of the question of exclusion or non-exclusion of representative Confederates from affairs. I venture to predict that his appearance in the Democratic Convention will be hailed as a good omen, and that he will make a speech before that body which will serve as an excellent Democratic campaign document. I am rather inclined to think that his preference is for Hancock; but I have no right to say, for he is not communicative on the subject.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON A CANDIDATE FOR RE-NOMINATION—GENERAL AMNESTY.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

Many prominent Democrats have for some time been urging Mr. Johnson to utter a proclamation of amnesty embracing nearly all the classes exempted in his proclamation of September 8, 1867, and it is now given out by his friends that he has definitely decided to put forth another manifesto early in July. He has recently received reports from the South recommending this course, and promising him the support of several of the Southern delegations at the New York Convention. Mr. Johnson has not given up the hope of being, after all, selected as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party. His friends will make a strong effort in his interest when the time arrives. The publication of the forthcoming proclamation is a mere electioneering trick to catch the votes of the Southern delegates.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. EVARTS NOMINATED ATTORNEY-GENERAL—CABINET SPECULATIONS—SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S RESIGNATION AGAIN—A PRESIDENTIAL DEMONSTRATION PROMISED.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes on the 22d inst.:

The nomination of Mr. Evarts as Attorney-General was induced by his friends, who were anxious that he should go into Mr. Johnson's Cabinet. Mr. Evart's objection to accepting the position was the fact that his private practice was very lucrative, yielding him fifty thousand dollars per annum, while the salary of Attorney-General would not cover more than one-half of the current expenses of his family in Washington. This objection was overcome by an agreement with his law partner in New York to allow the firm to continue uninterrupted, with the benefit of his advice and assistance when not incompatible with his public duties. As his term of service will be less than nine months, his acceptance of the office will not seriously damage his private practice. It is understood here that his nomination will be confirmed, as Mr. Evarts is a big gun in the Radical organization, and the government's counsel in the prosecution of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

The nomination of Mr. Evarts is regarded by many of the quid nunes here as indicating some further change in the President's Cabinet, and stopping the game of "hide and seek" which has been going on between Mr. Johnson and Secretary McCulloch. There is no doubt of the fact that a friend of Mr. McCulloch's called on the President a few days since and stated that the resignation of the Secretary was at the President's disposal. Mr. Johnson promptly replied that a resignation at this time would relieve him of great embarrassment. This was the last of it. No resignation was sent in and none called for. Mr. McCulloch failed to tender his resignation frankly in person, and the President failed to say to the Secretary as much as he said to his friend. There seems to be no doubt that a change could be easily secured in the Treasury Department if the intervention of friends was avoided and the parties could speak to each other as they speak to third parties. There is no doubt the President desires the resignation of McCulloch, and yet he hesitates to say so frankly to McCulloch himself. Nevertheless, the country is promised some bold Executive demonstrations within the next few days, and the people can afford to wait. There is nothing more certain than that the people would be agreeably astonished should President Johnson carry his threats into execution, particularly in view of the general belief that he will do nothing.

A TRUCULENT MONARCH.—The most frightful accounts are given by the correspondents in Abyssinia of the massacre of prisoners at Magdala just before the fall of that stronghold. After stripping the clothes from those whom he had ordered for execution, Theodorus himself commenced the work of slaughter.

He first shot ten of them dead with his own hand, then threw his revolver away, drew his sword and leaped towards the trembling prisoners. Eyeing them a moment, he seemed to chose one for whom he entertained a perfect hatred, for he said, "Ah, your hour has come; I am going to drink your blood," and, raising his sword, he cut his head off at one blow, and then drew it again across his abdomen. Theodorus' face and clothes were covered with blood, and, like a tiger who had tasted blood, this seemed to increase his fury. He foamed at the lips and his eyes became bloodshot. After stabbing and cutting about fifty with his own hands he rested, and ordered that his chiefs should try their hands. Many of them had personal hatreds against the captives, and they proceeded with an astonishing alacrity with the awful task of massacre. Whenever he witnessed dexterous blows he applauded, but when he saw cuts given that but maimed the poor wretches the King would spring up and demonstrate what an easy matter it was to send heads clean off the shoulders by choosing a strong, sturdy prisoner and decapitating him with his own hand. A boy prince, son of one of the rebellious governors, who was still at large, was next killed by a sweeping blow, which took his head and left arm off. In about an hour and a half from the commencement of the wholesale execution the massacre was completed, and as fast as each one had been slain the body was carried to the edge of the cliff and thrown down a height of fifty feet or more. At the bottom of the cliff were several great rocks scattered here and there, and these were covered with brains and blood. A ghastly heap of corrupting flesh was all that was left of three hundred and eight human souls, who but shortly before had been the friends in captivity of the Europeans. The human shambles contained pools of blood and gore in several places nearly a foot deep.

Latest Paris Fashions.

[Translated from Le Follet.]

Persons get soon used to everything, even to eccentricities, and our present costumes appear natural, in spite of the resistance which they at first met with. It must be confessed, however, that it is often not the fashions which are ridiculous, but the manner in which they are interpreted. The double and triple skirts looped back on *paniers* are better understood now, and it would be difficult to quote the variety of styles which are met with on the Boulevards or in the *Bois de Boulogne*. The following deserves particular notice, however, on account of its beauty and originality: Imagine a round skirt of *foulard carmelite* ornamented below with two plaited flounces which are bordered at the top by a fold of silver-gray silk. The upper skirt of silver-gray silk is looped back at the sides by bunches of *carmelite*-colored ribbons. It is ornamented all round with a narrow fringe of the same shade, with a fold of one centimetre in width at the top. The cassock of *carmelite foulard* fits tight to the waist, and is looped back *en paniers* where the upper skirt ends. A long knot behind marks the centre of these *paniers* that are much puffed. The tight-fitting sleeves of the lower waist are made of silver-gray silk. Another remarkable innovation answers very well as a promenading toilet at the watering-places—a white muslin skirt with tight-fitting sleeves; the waist is striped with ribbons of glazed cambric one centimetre and a half in width; there is a space of eight or ten centimetres between each stripe, and the *Marie Antoinette* mantelet of muslin is likewise striped with cambric ribbons. For parlor costume a *nankin*-colored *delaine* dress, with the lower skirt ornamented by festoons of black leaves spotted with *nankin*-colored silk dots. The same ornament repeats itself around the upper skirt, looped back at the sides to form a square apron in front. The square waist is assorted in style and color to the double skirt, and completed by a *pelerine cardinal*, crossed in front, *à la Jeanne Lamballe*. I have also seen a toilet of white linen with embroidery work, imitating the roots of corals. The embroidery is on the lappels of the waist, on the sleeves above and below, and on each side of the belt, and of the flaps of the sash knotted behind. Embroidery work is very much in favor, and light, transparent material is embroidered with silk of different shades, and makes very rich promenading toilets. The round hats have a very pretty shape this year; the rims are generally turned up, and are very becoming. The enormous shepherd hat will likewise be worn; it appears as much more exaggerated in its proportions, as it has for companions the very small *loque*, and the diminutive hat with turned-up rims. They are trying to make the Chinese hat fashionable, although I could not tell for what reason, for it is neither becoming nor graceful, and should hardly be admitted for children. As for promenade bonnets they are still very small, and the hair dressed high. Some ladies just merely put it on their *chignon*, with a cluster of long curls falling down from the *chignon* behind.

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.

Special Notices.

☞ OFFICE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY, June 24, 1868.—A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after 1st *proximo*.

The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date to 1st proximo. W. J. HERIOT,

June 24 7 Secretary.

☞ A NOVELTY.—THE LATEST AND most effectual remedy for the cure of debility, loss of appetite, headache, torpor of the liver, etc., is PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS. For sale by all Druggists. th

☞ CONJUGAL LOVE, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE.—Essays for Young Men on the Errors, Abuses and Diseases which destroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 20 3mo

☞ HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, AND many other leading men of the South, recommend and use the popular Toilet Preparation known as "PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER," which is a restorer of color and dressing combined. Its great popularity is owing to the fact that it is a harmless and reliable preparation, and warranted to give satisfaction. DOWIE & MOISE,

General Agents, Charleston,

No. 169 Meeting-street, corner Hasel.

June 20 stuth6

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; an properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1yr January

☞ CONVALESCENCE.—AFTER A DISEASE has been conquered, there is still the weakness that it leaves behind it to be removed. Convalescence is a tedious affair. If the enfeebled and flacid muscles, the shattered nerves, the thin and watery blood could speak, they would cry for help. In too many cases such help as is given them is not of the right kind. The fiery stimulants of commerce do harm. They kindle a temporary flame, which is a mockery. Their effect passes, and the last state of him who uses them is worst than the first. Not such is the effect of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. There is no drawback to its toning properties. It has been found THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE AGE for sustaining and bracing up the enfeebled constitution—no matter how much debilitated—as it not only bestows strength, but soothes the nervous system and allays all excitement of the brain. While this excellent preparation possesses such effective properties, it is perfectly safe and is agreeable to the taste.

Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague and nervous subjects who have experienced its effects, what they think of it. Ask THEM, and be guided by what they say.

As a household medicine it is available at all times in cases of indigestion, bilious and other fevers, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the stomach or liver.

June 20 6

☞ A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,

No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

March 30 1yr

Married.

KINNEY—IAEGE.—In Richmond, Va., on the 9th of April, by Rev. Dr. MINNEGERODE, ALFRED KINNEY, of Louisa County, Va., to Miss CAROLINE L. V. IAEGE, of Richmond.

Obituary.

VENNING.—Died at his residence on Wando River, June 21st, 1868, of congestive fever, D. BRAINERD VENNING, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

Funeral Notice.

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JACOB FOWLER are invited to attend the Funeral Service of their second daughter, OCTAVIA MARIA, at their residence, No. 12 Henrietta-street, *This Morning*, at Seven o'clock.

June 25

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—SATURDAY NEXT, THE 27th instant, is appointed as Sentence Day, and for the call of the Contingent Docket.

By order of the Court.

J. W. BROWNFIELD,

June 25 3 C. G. S. and C. P.

☞ ANY PERSON SECURING PAPERS OR BOOKS from the late fire in Meeting-street, will confer a favor on the undersigned by leaving them at No. 138 MEETING-STREET.

June 25 2 HOLMES & CALDER.

☞ CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The First Instalment of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM of the balances due depositors, will be paid to them on and after *Wednesday*, the 17th instant, and so continue until all of them have received the amounts due them in this proportion.

The Board of Trustees hoped to have been able to make a final settlement, but in consequence of the failure of some of the purchasers at the Master's Sale to pay for the securities bought by them, such assets will have to be resold; after which a FINAL SETTLEMENT WILL BE MADE WITH THE DEPOSITORS.

All Executors and Administrators will come prepared with certificates from the Ordinary, otherwise they cannot be recognized.

Office hours from Nine o'clock A. M. to Two o'clock P. M.

No business will be attended to before nine, or after two o'clock, as the afternoons will be devoted to fixing up the business of each day, there being but one office.

☞ *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays* will be appropriated to paying Females exclusively, and on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, Males only will be paid. HENRY S. GRIGGS,

June 16 10 Treasurer C. S. L.

☞ "FALSE AND TRUE."—A CURE FOR ALL!—Incompetent remedies, Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper, Gin, Copaiba, and other Direct Diuretics, are in many cases hurtful, and when used as general remedies, unless under the supervision of a physician, may do much injury—although Buchu is recommended as a diuretic in the Pharmacopœia, it is with the view of being administered as an agent, in certain conditions only as a diuretic. In many cases where the Kidneys are slothful, and a powerful action is required, it may be used with benefit, but only under the inspection of the medical attendent, as the increased action it may induce, and the damage it will cause by suspending the functions of the skin, liver, bowels, etc., may on the next visit of the physician require an opiate to modify or arrest the great strain and labor the Kidneys suffer from its exclusive action as a direct diuretic. Now these facts are known to every well-informed medical man, hence the error of using this agent, in all forms of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. A compensating remedy that removes and cures all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, etc., like RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, that contains Pareira Brava, a far superior diuretic to Buchu, that communicates its curative powers through the Blood, Sweat and Urine, and repair their waste of the body with new and healthy material from pure rich blood, that does not augment the secreting functions of one set of organs by suspending the secretions of others—is the only sensible means of cure. To give Buchu, in cases of Diabetes, constant flow of Urine, Weakness, or Catarrh of Bladder, Albumen or Sugary Urine, Lithic Acid, or Brick Dust Deposit, is like giving salts to stop diarrhœa. If afflicted with urinary difficulty, or troubled with weakening, purulent or irritating discharges, a few doses of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent will do more good than gallons of these direct and exclusive diuretics.

Dr. Nicolao Joaquim Moreclo, the celebrated physician and chemist of Rio de Janeiro, bears the following testimony to the Pareira Brava, as prepared under the process of Dr. Radway, says: "Gwoffany extols its diuretic virtues, Hochner cites its properties against ascites, tympanetic, asthma and leucorrœa." It is recommended in dyspepsia as a stomachic according to Piron and Descourtel. The juice of the leaves is applied to the bite of the cobra, making the party bitten drink of it at the same time.

European physicians, from 1688 have held this root in high estimation, and Sir Benjamin Brodie used it as a specialty in all cases of Kidney, Bladder, Uterine and Womb diseases, and as lithontriptic in dissolving stone and calculous concretions—this great reputation was gained in its crude state, under Dr. Radway's process the active properties of the root, called Cisampaline, is used, and one ounce of it, as a curative agent, is worth more than all the Buchu that ten generations of "HOTTENTOTS" or other savages will ever gather.

So with Sarsaparillian. One ounce of the pure extract of Sarsaparillian of Dr. Radway's contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla, than ten pounds of the crude root, as used in adulterated Sarsaparillas.

So quick is the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation, that it commences its work of purification at once. Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetter, Worms in the Flesh, Black Spots, &c., are removed by a few doses, and the skin restored to a beautiful clear appearance. Price of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN or RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Address Dr. RADWAY & CO.,

No. 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. 6 DAC June 22

☞ NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 31

☞ THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH.—TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incurable disease to-morrow.

Manufactured only by the sole proprietors, TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

February [oct31] 3mo

Special Notices.

☞ AUCTION NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS called to the Auction Sale of VALUABLE PROPERTY on King, Spring and St. Philip streets, to take place *This Day*, at Eleven o'clock, near the Old Post-office. The sale will be positive.

Z. B. OAKES,

June 25 1 Auctioneer.

☞ THE STEAMER CITY POINT WILL discontinue her trips to Florida, for summer repairs, until further notice. June 2

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LOT HOLDERS of Magnolia Cemetery will be held at the Hall of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company on *Monday*, 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock M.

June 23 tuthsm4

☞ NOTICE.—OFFICE OF CITY REGISTRAR, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22, 1868.—In consequence of the resignation of Dr. Jos. Yates, the Office and Dispensary of the First Health District have been removed from No. 16 Market-street to the NORTHWEST CORNER OF GEORGE AND ANSON STREETS—physician in charge, Dr. T. GRANGE SIMONS; residence, WEST END OF MONTAGUE-STREET.

BOUNDARIES OF THE DISTRICT.

Bounded on the north by south side of Calhoun-street, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by South Battery, and on the west by east side of Meeting-street.

Office hours—Morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock.

(Signed) GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,

June 22 10 City Registrar.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a renewal, in the name of the undersigned, of Certificate No. 593, State Six Per Cent. Stock, standing in the name of Mary Fraser, Trustee for Ruth H. Miller. W. S. HARLEY.

June 13 1amo3mos*

☞ ESTATE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late Colonel JOHN S. ASHE will make payment, and those having claims against his Estate will present them, properly attested, to Messrs. RUTLEDGE & YOUNG, Solicitors, No. 26 Broad-street, or to the undersigned.

HENRY GOURDIN,

ALFRED RAOUL,

Qualified Executors.

June 13 s2 1amo3mos

☞ NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF CITY OF CHARLESTON SIX (6) PER CENT. STOCK, having been destroyed by fire, say: Certificate No. 8, issue October, 1848, for $3593; Certificate No. 141, issue August, 1850, for $10,000; Certificate No. 219, issue August, 1850, for $1,666 57, standing in the name of R. S. IZARD. Also, Certificate No. 221, issue August, 1850, for $1000; Certificate No. 238 issue August, 1850, for $500, standing in the name of R. S. IZARD, Trustee.

This is to give notice that application will be made to the City Council of Charleston for renewal Certificates. MORDECAI & CO.,

May 20 1amo3mos Agents.

☞ NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA having been destroyed by fire—

No. 71—Seven Per Cent. Stock Military Defence Act, December, 1861, Amending Act January, 1861 redeemable in 1870, in name of Mrs. R. E. Izard, Administratrix of the Estate of R. S. Izard, for $10,000.

No. 40—Six Per Cent. Stock, dated 26th May, 1857, "State Capitol" Act of 1856, redeemable in 1877, in name of R. S. Izard, for $5000.

No. 169—Six Per Cent. Fire Loan, 1838, redeemable in 1870, in name of R. S. Izard, for $2000—

This is to give notice that application will be made to State Treasurer for Renewal Certificates.

MORDECAI & CO.,

May 20 1amo3mo Agents.

☞ 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*

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON DISTRICT—IN THE COMMON PLEAS—ROPER & STONEY *vs.* S. O. HOWSE—ATTACHMENT.—Whereas the plaintiff did, on the 19th day of February, 1868, 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 *twentieth day of February*, 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, Feb. 19, 1868.

February 20 feb 20 may 20 aug 20 feb 20

☞ TRY THEM.—MANY PERSONS have within this summer experienced the benefits to be derived from the use of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS. We would recommend them to all who stand in need of a tonic.

For sale by all Druggists. s October 6

Fertilizers.

Top Dressing! Top Dressing!

MAPES'

NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

FOR

COTTON, CORN, W