

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

MORE NOMINATIONS—THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA—A WAR WITH ENGLAND DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President seen in the following nominations to-day: Edward B. Fisher, colored, Assessor Third District, Virginia; William W. Douglas, Assessor First District, Virginia; Robert W. Wisham, Collector Third District, Arkansas; James Mullins, Collector Third District, Tennessee; James S. Fannin, Collector Third District, Georgia; Charles A. Raymond, Collector First District, Virginia; Robert T. Patterson, Collector Eighth District, Tennessee; J. N. Jarvis, Collector of Customs, Cherrystone, Virginia; William A. McDowell, Register Land Office, Huntsville, Ala.; Daniel T. Boynton, Pension Agent, Knoxville, Tenn. Postmasters—O. H. Blocker, Fayetteville, N. C.; Edward H. Beed, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. N. Corbett, Sumter, S. C.

Senator Chandler offered a resolution to-day requesting the President to open negotiations for the settlement of the matters in dispute between England and the United States on the basis of the surrender of the British American possessions. He made a long speech on the subject. The whole strain was warlike. He said he hoped for a peaceable settlement on the basis of his resolution, but if England wished war, let her be "short, sharp and decisive." The 60,000 American veterans alone would look out for the Canadas.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Ross, of Kansas, asserted in the Senate that a senator ought to control the postmaster of his own town; the Senate accepting this doctrine, gave President Grant's nominee only eight votes. Among those dismissed from the Treasury Department is a brother of General Sam Houston, of Texas. Colonel Houston had been employed several years.

All parties here seem agreed that the Mississippi election should not occur until fall.

Among the confederates to-day are J. J. Martin, of Alabama, as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; Louis E. Johnson, Marshal for South Carolina; Jackson, Postmaster of Prince Edward, Va.; J. Holmes Grover, of South Carolina, Consul to Ancon; B. O. Duncan, of North Carolina, Consul to Elsinore; Richardson, Collector Third District of North Carolina; Burrow, Collector First District North Carolina; Collins, Collector of Customs, Brunswick, Ga.; Wm. T. Spencer, Collector of Customs, St. Mary's, Ga.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

A DENIAL OF THE RUMORS OF INTERFERENCE—THE REVOLUTION ON THE WANE—ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS—MORE MURDERS. WASHINGTON, April 19.—To-day's Republican has the following: "A member of Grant's Cabinet authorizes the statement that the President never contemplated calling an extra session of Congress to consider the Cuban question, nor has the government received any official information that an expedition has gone, or is being fitted out in aid of the Cuban revolutionists. Plumb's instructions are not yet prepared, nor has that gentleman given the slightest grounds for the absurd rumors afloat as to what he intends to do when he reaches Cuba as United States Consul-General. Further than that the most recent official information from United States civil and naval officers in Cuba, and the adjacent waters, agree on asserting that the revolutionary movement is diminishing in importance, and that a compromise may be effected. The sensational rumors recently published are calculated to advance the interests of the Cuban revolution, and were put in circulation by Cubans, who hoped thus to create capital for their cause. HAVANA, April 17.—The Catalonian volunteers were enthusiastically received. Two negroes, who were spectators of the procession shouted "Viva Céspedes!" and were instantly killed.

SPARES FROM THE WIRES.

Reverdy Johnson will make a tour before he comes home. Minister Motley is expected to be at his post by June 1st. The apprentice ship leaves shortly for a cruise on the Cuban coast. General Canby arrived in Richmond yesterday, and will assume command to-day. The treasury statement shows \$38,000,000 coin, \$19,000,000 coin certificates, and \$3,000,000 in currency on hand. A dispatch to the Tribune says Senator Ross, of Kansas, beat President Grant on the confirmation of the postmaster for Lawrence. The Augusta Chronicle says that Ayres, the Republican member of the Georgia Legislature, was murdered and robbed by a negro who is now in jail. Some surprise is expressed at San Francisco on the indiscriminate change of Federal officers. The removal of J. Ross Brown is universally regretted. The California senators, Casserly and Cole, in open Senate, yesterday, formally denied having authorized the statement that President Grant contemplated an extra session of Congress regarding Cuban affairs.

A dentist in Vienna recently supplied Madame de B., a lady well known in fashionable circles, with a splendid set of false teeth, worth about two hundred dollars, and waited with exceeding patience for payment. Finding that the lady "made no sign," he applied after three months had elapsed from the date of delivery, to her, for the discharge of his claim. No answer came. A fortnight later he wrote again, in somewhat stronger language, but received as little notice of his second as of his first application. Determined to have his money, and to be even with Madame de B. for her discourtesy, he inserted in a small suburban paper the following advertisement: "A magnificent set of self-adjusting enamelled teeth to be sold dirt-cheap. They are daily on view in the mouth of Madame de B., (full name) Stadt, No. 80 and 81, No. 1." Then he cut out the slip and enclosed it to the fair defaulter in an envelope. Two hours after his bill was paid, and Madame de B. hoped, as the paper in which the advertisement appeared was an insignificant one, that she had heard the last of her bargain; but the leading journals of Vienna have got hold of the story, and no teeth have made such a sensation since Cadmus' famous crop.

A surgeon of the British army, who has been investigating the causes of the great prevalence of heart disease among English soldiers, states that it is due to the mechanical obstructions to the proper flow of the blood through the arteries leading from the heart, caused by the restrictions of the clothing and accoutrements. Alterations in the dress of the English soldiers are therefore advised, the upright collar being taken down the neck being especially objectionable.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Frosts and the Fruits—The New Daily Newspaper—The Velocipede Mania—Literary—The New State House—Miscellaneous Items.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. COLLEGEVILLE, April 15.—The unseasonably cold weather during the past week has raised the cry about every cold snap in spring time, that is to say, that all the fruit is destroyed. It is rare that this first cry is not exaggerated. The facts, so far as ascertained, however, go to show that the damage done to both orchards and gardens is considerable. From Abbeville and from Greenville comes the opinion that the destruction of embryo fruits will weigh through; and certainly the injury in those localities may be put down as serious. Early vegetables have suffered in the same degree. From York County, on the contrary, which is as far north as Greenville, but not so high nor so near the mountains, I hear that very little if any injury has been done to either fruits or gardens. But, it must be remembered, that a few days more may show effects that have not appeared yet.

THE NEW DAILY. Mr. Pelham's announcement of his intention to resume the publication of the Guardian newspaper in Columbia has thus far produced a fair interest in this community, but nothing like a sensation. The fact is, a new daily may be needed or it may not; all depends upon what kind of a daily the new one is to be. Competition is the main valuable result of bringing another into the field; and this might have its advantages, especially to the public. The new issue might find this a heavy battle to fight. It remains to be seen what the Guardian proposes to be and to do; and until we see that, it is hard to predict its chances of success. The public mind, however, is prepared to receive the new sheet favorably, and Mr. Pelham will evidently have a fair chance.

VELOCIPEDES. For ten days or more Columbians have had an opportunity of seeing the use of a velocipede—an achievement of local ingenuity and skill. It has not a very great speed, and is said to take a good deal of muscle to propel it, and, on a short turn, is liable to capsize. A few days ago, however, they arrived the first, and thus far the only, regular bicyclo—a legitimate two-wheeled, French-pattern, Yankee-made, a-mile-in-two-minutes, and a-hundred-and-twenty-dollar velocipede—such as the Hansons manipulate (we shall have pediculate shortly) so successfully; and such as glide through the streets of Paris, or are to whizz over the gravelled walks of Central Park when the one draws crowds, and has already tumbled in the sand several adventurous experimenters. The owner is the observed of all observers, and next in public interest only to the Man on Horseback.

VELOCIPEDE HOAX. A new idea of advertising struck one of our most successful advertisers—a dealer in groceries and provisions—in the midst of this season of velocipede-on-the-brain. Friday morning he had it announced that he had received a one-wheeled velocipede—a monocycle of newest style—which would be on exhibition at his store that forenoon. Quite a number of persons dropped in, trying to make it appear accidentally, or to make small purchases, and were so quietly sold that they made but little noise about it. The announcement was repeated with variations on Sunday morning, sending the monocycle to other places for exhibition. It is a wheelbarrow.

LITERARY. Booksellers Duffie and Chapman of this place, are going into the publishing business. They have reached the third number in a series of "Readers" for common schools; and they announce a "School History of South Carolina," to appear early this summer. They also are publishing, by subscription, a narrative poem entitled "Evelyn," of which the characters are actors in the late war. The author is a promising young poet of this State.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

It will be remembered that the Legislature empowered the Governor to have the unfinished State House put in using order for the next session of that heterogeneous body. Major Alexander Y. Lee, architect, has recently been appointed to this work by Governor Scott. It is worthy of mention that Major Lee was the superintendent and architect of the penitentiary, and was dismissed from that post to give place to one Coltrane, a thriving carpet-bagger of numerous Radical friends. Now, the appointment of Lee to the State House work is a cheerful sign, indicating as it does that Governor Scott's supply of carpet-baggers, scoundrels and scoundrels is about out, and he has been by this circumstance forced to the appointment of a decent white man. The probability is that none of his negroes, not even Elliott or Whipper, care to prostitute his party influence to a job that would require more brains than they are conscious of having. They can codify laws and that kind of light work; but architecture is a different matter. But the wonder increases when we remember that Tomlinson is here and ready to serve the State in so many ways already—could he not be induced to devote a little more of his precious time to this little job? And there is Parker, and Neagle, and Crews, (who does not return to Union,) and Bishop, (who has not hastened back to Greenville,) and the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Charleston, to say nothing of Corbin, Hubbard, Jilson, Hart, and Louisa Rawlins. All this makes the appointment of Lee the more wonderful, but not the less gratifying to the community.

ITEMS.

The Palmetto Fire Company of this place is making ready for the approaching contest of skill in Charleston. Every fair evening is devoted to practice, and a lively rivalry may be expected when the tug of war comes. The grand establishment, combining an express office, opera house, and a good deal besides, recently announced as about to be built in Columbia, is wished for on all hands, but some in our midst still remain a bit incredulous about its running up so quickly.

The military force held here, usually amounting to six or eight companies, has been divided down to two companies of infantry. General Bumford is the commanding officer of the post.

The Howard School for freedmen—is in large operation, but the patronage is not as large as formerly. The negroes are getting a little weary of books and that sort of thing. The novelty is wearing off.

Hannah Tyler has been telling more tales to Tilton. She says of her fellow clerks: "My observation has shown me that any simpering girl can wheedle more favors from her superiors by one shake of her curls than a conscientious man could obtain by a year's diligent labor. It is not my intention to be personal. But every one in Washington knows that the curls are absent from their desks, except when on leave, a corresponding deduction is made from their pay. A married lady sits within speaking distance as I pen this paragraph, who remained at home for more than a year, and drew \$75 per month for the entire period."

—Don Platt says of clerk's life in Washington: "I know of no process so effectual to extract the manhood from one as to be buried in the depths of these public buildings, dependent upon the miserable pay and uncertain tenure of those places. One can see the health and strength on his face by his hair, and the incipient growth of old in his hair, and the family or self, and the hard cruel fact pressing upon him that his life is a failure, disconnected in advance of death—a wreck and a shame."

FROM CUBA DIRECT.

Continued Successes of the Libera—Arrival of a Portion of Hamilton's Brigade—Scenes at Bucury, Mayari and Bayamo—The Troops at Port Naranjo—Blockade Running—A Charming Prospect.

A correspondent of the Savannah Advertiser, writing "In the Field, near Bayamo, Cuba, April 6th," says: "Continue to be reported daily. General Gomez is actively harassing Valsmeda's forces, and Marcano, Poldros and Thornton sweep the country before them. The Spanish troops are reported to be in a state of confusion. Within a week a dozen Alibates are expected, and each one was a Liberal victory, as the footing up of prisoners, arms and stores captured were the ground as did Marcano's in this section is a harbor for the liberal forces. A road is a gathering place of patriot camp, and every hacienda you can find a patriot quarter. The trains sent out to St. Louis, El Cristo and the Palma Loria have, for the last time, been driven back or captured. The armed and unarmed patriots spring up from the ground as did Marcano's men in days gone by upon the Pedeos, and their success is inevitable.

THE ARRIVAL OF HAMILTON'S BRIGADE at Port Naranjo was an event. They came in detached companies, and only since they have taken the field has any attention been paid to their strength of numbers or their strength in arms. From their arrival they went to work in earnest—a large number were mounted with a few hours' rest, and then they set away, scouting the country as though to the manor born. Hamilton is not yet with them, but may be Cuba ere this reaches you, though the family legend here, though less seen at Shioh or at the Wilderness presiding through the smoke of battle, and these veterans of the great rebellion make short work and speed of the Spanish soldiers. They are ready to imagine what ails a conscript Spanish soldier fresh from a voyage, reduced by the horrors of an aggravated sea sickness, and green to war, and the climate of the island. The names of them have recently been seen in and around Bayamo, Mayari and Bucury, and wherever they have been seen will long be remembered. The names of them are: Don Juan de los Rios, about Villa del Cobre, ever ready. Broughton is invalided with a wound received within twelve hours after landing. Via Horn, who was killed at the battle of Sabana-Camaguey, to-day for La Guajana and the vicinity of Villa Rica. Quesada's command. Valsmeda and Marcano met a few days since, and another Liberal victory was added to their list. The Spanish troops are beginning to desert freely. Two came into our camp last night—all new arrivals from Spain.

It is of interest to you who listen for stirring news, for great battles whereon you can indite many words; for charges and assaults, upon which to build long black headlines, upon these little events, which are tempered as they are by the most bloodthirsty spirit upon the part of the Spaniards, and by the desperate, soul-nerved resolution upon the part of the Liberales. These events are not to be missed, and you are to be sure to get into each day adds to our force, our strength, our numbers, our arms, our munitions, our money and hope. The issue is no longer doubtful.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

continues to increase. If the hatches could be lifted off, half the vessels in the Gulf to-day would sorrow something of the day when the grand old ship sailed from the place. The iron and iron alone can remove. It is the time for the adventurous, either in prison or favor of the season has been passing, and the money they hold men, munitions, and hope. The issue is no longer doubtful.

THE PROSPECT.

is cheering to every Cuban—to every lover of liberty. We have gone beyond the stage when all desire to be general. We work in whatever spheres they may be placed, and to work whole hearted when that time is reached, as you well know success is no longer problematical.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

We have received a copy of the official report to the British Government, by Mr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, containing reports of the different government collectors in regard to the cotton crop of Bombay Presidency, for the year 1868-69. The report is the object of publishing this return is to supply the trade with as near an estimate as possible of the probable yield of the current season's crop. The remarks of the collectors regarding almost the whole of the districts will show how much the cotton crop has increased. In the preceding return published in December last, I noticed the very encouraging reports then reaching me with respect to the cotton crop in the District of the Deccan. At that time it gave promise of being an abundant one and of superior quality. But since then it has suffered severely from a cause, which is also purely climatic, and which has been the cause of a dry and scorching easterly wind. I have before now had occasion to notice and report upon partial failures of the cotton crop in the Deccan, and I am glad to perceive that it has been general, and to have gratified over the whole district. Its sudden and injurious effect upon the strongest cotton plants is well known, and is accounted for by the want of moisture, or the dryness of the air, which would appear as if it carried with it some other blighting influence. It is worthy of notice that the districts which are reported as suffering less, and resisting the influence of the blight better, than the indigenous cotton of the country, which shows how firmly and how deeply the cotton has taken to the soil and climate of those districts.

The prospects of the out-turn from Gozerat are better than were when the last report was published. The cotton crop in the Deccan is reported as being equal to the general average elsewhere, and this may have caused unfavorable anticipations. In many parts of the interior I saw as much of the cotton as in any other part of the Deccan, and it was singular that this was the case in some localities where the wheat and joware crops had failed almost to famine standard. The general tenor of the remarks by the collectors is less favorable than in the report of the previous year. The cotton crop of the Deccan this season will not be more than half an average one, but from what I have myself seen, and from the reports of the collectors, I am inclined to take a more favorable view of the question, and to estimate the deficiency at not more than one-fifth of the crop. The cotton crop of the Deccan last season, the out-turn, which amounted to about twelve hundred and fifty thousand bales for export.

—Lord Stanley's address to the citizens of Glasgow has been mentioned in our cable dispatches. He spoke of the influence of public opinion in the equilibrium of society, particularly in the case of the new world, and the subject of foreign affairs. Lord Stanley said, notwithstanding various gloomy prognostications, he looked forward, on the whole, hopefully to the future of the new world. He said that if that peace should be disturbed he would not be surprised if England would be able to maintain a neutral attitude. With regard to the question of peace in Europe, he said that he was not prepared to say whether there had been a failure in the negotiation, but he did not take a gloomy view of our relations with the United States. He had very great faith in the good sense of the people in all cases, and did not think that they would increase their present difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. Great Britain had offered to submit to an arbitration the question whether or in emotional wrong had been committed, and whatever happened she had in so doing put herself in the right.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Harper's Bazaar for this week contains the following hints for the ladies, in regard to the latest styles in vogue: MANNER OF MAKING DRESSES. Corsets are of medium length and round at the waist. Shoulder seams are short and high, defining the slope of the shoulders. The two darts in each front are short but taken very deep, to make an easy tapering shape. Side seams are full and under the arms, forming the back are stitched on the outside, and are an inch apart at the belt. Open fronts with revers show slanted surplus with fullness from the shoulders to the bust, and the broad collar of the dress material will be more worn than ever during the warm weather. The neck of a plain corset is cut out very low and round if the wearer has a handsome neck, otherwise the high neck and ruche will be most becoming, and will not look old-fashioned.

SLEEVES. Sleeves of street dresses are easy-fitting and broad. They have bows at the elbow and broad trimming at the wrist. Few new dresses are made with epaulettes, but they are often placed half way between the arm hole and elbow. Silks for evening wear and thin muslins have the Maria Theresa puffed sleeves. The puffed sleeves require long and narrow cuffs, and the cuffs are puffed to fill out the frill. Short arms look best in lengthwise puffs.

SKIRTS. Trained skirts have a flat gored front with two narrow side gorges, and a full back breadth. The fullness is laid in pleats, and the side seams. The back breadths are in French gathers. Five yards is the width of a skirt made to be worn with a full train. Two yards is an extreme length. Silks and poplins of light quality are lined throughout with paper muslin.

THE BEE PANNIER AND DRESSES. Overdone to muslin and silk dresses are quite short and very full at the waist. The round panner puff is not so pretty as the new bee panner. This has two wings pointed and open to the belt behind, consisting of two wings of a wide material, and a flat skirt in front of each turned over a reverse. A flat skirt of many short rounded ends fills up the opening behind, and represents the body of the bee. The wings are made of a wide material, and when made of silk, it should be lined with the contrasting color with which the dress is trimmed.

SHORT SUITS. Short suits for the streets are worn by ladies of all ages; the stout as well as the slender. A black silk cascade, with a short skirt, is the handsomest street suit for a married lady. Stout suits are made in the cascade, or in a short basque with a single skirt, on which the trimming simulates an open coat.

THE STANDARD LENGTH for walking dresses is to have them just escape the ground. They measure between three and a half and four feet long. They are still cut with flat front, two side gorges, and a full skirt. Care should be taken that there is no fullness in front, to prevent the front hanging in a fold in the center.

A USEFUL TRAVELER. Many unusual attempts have been made to combine a long skirt with a short one, and a dress plan has been perfected by which a dress will answer for a street suit, and may be changed into a traveling gown. A model shown us is in black silk, but it will answer quite as well for alpaca or poplin. It is first a short skirt made as usual, with two side gorges, and a full skirt. A separate train is then formed of five yards of material gathered to the belt, and sewed in the whole length of the back seam of the second skirt. The train is then caught up to the belt by a loop put half way down each of the side gorges, and fastened over two buttons placed a finger apart on the belt.

TRIMMINGS. A fringe with gimp heading and detached tassels is very stylishly used on capes and long trains. The fringe is preferred in silk, but modistes advise gros grain for poplin. It is lighter for summer, and does not dry like satin. It is not worth while to use it in the case of alpaca, and the never so much worn as at present, and the latter literally ruffles upon ruffles—Chambray gauze and grenadine suits being trimmed with long fringe, and with narrow straight frills, which are made with a single button on the side, and fastened over two buttons placed a finger apart on the belt.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, OR PURE LIQUOR OF JUNIPER BERRIES.—THIS GIN has stood the test of time, and is highly prized and in great demand. It is a healthy and refreshing beverage, and is highly recommended for the relief of various ailments. It is a healthy and refreshing beverage, and is highly recommended for the relief of various ailments.

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Special Notices.

Shipping.

FOR CONSIGNEES NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamship PROMETHEUS, from Philadelphia, are notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be at risk of Consignee. JOHN & THOS. GETTY, Agents.

FOR CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on dock at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. Freight will be collected at the new tariff rates. Agents New York and Charleston Steamship Line. April 20

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 14th, 1869.—Notice is hereby given that the INTEREST COUPONS, payable on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a gold of interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold. (Signed) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 19, 1869.—LICENSES TO RETAIL SERRICIOUS LIQUORS IN THE COUNTY.—All persons who have failed to take out their Licenses, as required by the act of the General Assembly, are called upon to do so forthwith, or the penalty attached for neglect will be rigidly enforced.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU HEAR THE complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left? That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasure, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. WATERHATH, April 20

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. Saratoga, in the State of New York, is one of the most remarkable mineral reservoirs upon the surface of the globe. Within an area of a mile in diameter are some thirty mineral springs—two of them alkaline. In some of the waters, Chloride of Sodium predominates; in others, Iodine, Magnesia, Sulphur, Chalybeate, &c. The beneficial effects of some of these waters, medicinal agents, are known throughout the civilized world. Probably one hundred thousand persons visit these Springs annually. Many hundred thousand bottles of the water are transported and consumed in the various localities of the country.

CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—FINAL SETTLEMENT.—In accordance with the decretal order of the Court of Equity, the second and last instalment of four and seven-tenths per centum will be paid on and after THIS DAY to the depositors, at the office of the Institution, No. 92 CHURCH-STREET.

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Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE TIME AMERICAN SHIP AMELIA, of the BERRY Master, is now ready for cargo and being of small capacity will be dispatched. For engagements apply to FATHERSON & STOKES, South Atlantic Wharf, April 20

VESSELS WANTED TO LOAD FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I., New York, Boston, New Haven, Conn., Elizabethport, and South Amboy, N. J. Good rates and dispatch given. Apply to F. F. BAKER & CO., No. 21 Church-bell-street, April 19

FOR HONOLULU. THE SCHOONER ANNA E. GLOVER, having half of her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch for the above port. For Freight engagements apply to T. UPPER & SONS, Brown's Wharf, March 31

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain GRAY, will leave Charleston on THURSDAY, April 22, instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN H. LEO, GETTY, April 17

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$10. THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP OF THIS LINE will leave Adger's South Wharf, during the above period, as follows: JAMES ADGER—TUESDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. CHAMPION—THURSDAY, April 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. COLUMBIAN—SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. MANHATTAN—SATURDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. JAMES ADGER—TUESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M. COLUMBIAN—THURSDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock M. Insurance can be obtained by these steamers at 1/2 per cent.

CALIFORNIA, OHIO AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. THE STEAMSHIP OF THE ABOVE LINE leave Pier No. 42, North River, at the following times: 21st of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding). The STEAMSHIP OF THE ABOVE LINE will leave Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central America ports. Those of late touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 12th of every month connects with the new steamer line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. Steamship JAPAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan May 1, 1869.

FOR EDISTO. THE STEAMER EMILIE will leave for Edisto next Wednesday, 22nd inst. at 8 o'clock, and leave Edisto on THURSDAY MORNING, 23rd inst. at 9 o'clock. The STEAMER EMILIE will leave for Edisto next Wednesday, 22nd inst. at 8 o'clock, and leave Edisto on THURSDAY MORNING, 23rd inst. at 9 o'clock.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. THE FRODOA STEAMER DIATOR, Captain W. T. McNEELY, will sail from Charleston every Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock, for above points. The first-class Steamer OCEAN POINT, Captain Geo. B. McNEELY, will sail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock, for above points. Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Pensacola for Cedar Key, and other points steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Havana. Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans. Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Orléans, Andros and Grand Cay, New York; E. G. Child, Superintendent S. & B. Railroad, Portsmouth; Colonel S. L. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Esq., Wilmington; H. K. Thurber & Co., Langhram & Egbert, New York; Bernard O'Neill, Charleston; Alexander & Russell, Savannah. 2moos

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 247 Washington-street. NEW YORK. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF EARLY VEGETABLES, FRUITS, POTATOES, &c. JOHN D. ALEXANDER, ACCOUNTANT, No. 16 Broad-street. RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS BUSINESS IN ADJUSTING ACCOUNTS OF Merchants and others, and in WRITING UP AND POSTING their BOOKS, either in part or whole, &c. January 9