The Charleston Daily News.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

MINISTER MOTLEY IN LIVERPOOL—HIS ADDRESS—BRITISH IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, June 1.—In replying to the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Minister Motley was very pacific. He deprecated hostilities between the two countries as adverse to the happiness of the world, the progress of civilization, and the best hope of humanity. He made a strong point of the blood alliance between the United States and England, and in conclusion said: "My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to further a good understanding on the basis of lasting friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor, which are the immutable and only safe and enduring guides in the conduct of nations."

The duty on imported breadstuffs is one shilling per quarter, and on grain 4½d. The duty on flour is abolished, and hereafter foreign grain and flour will enter British ports free of duty.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The Czar has signified his intention to send an envoy extraordinary to Washington, to congratulate Grant and express the Czar's appreciation of the value of the maintenance of amicable relations between America and Russia.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL—THE RECEPTION OF MINISTER MOTLEY.

LONDON, June 1.—The Irish Church bill passed to third reading by a vote of 361 to 237, with uproarious cheers from the ministerial benches.

Nearly all the journals have articles to-day on the presentation addresses to Motley, and discuss the probable future relations between Great Britain and the United States. The Times, after contrasting Sumner's speech in the Senate with Motley's language, hopes that the peaceful tendency of the latter is not a tribute to appearances, but a real practical indication of the intention of his government. Setting aside all controversies with Great Britain, the Times offers Motley a hearty welcome. The Times is assured that both the government and the people of the nation will reciprocate his friendly expressions.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, June 1.—It is reported that the Republican members will not oppose a final vote in the Cortes on the question of the future form of government for Spain, but will unanimously refuse to subscribe to oaths prescribed by the new constitution.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, June 1.—The troops are in active pursuit of the filibusters who landed at the Bay of Nipe. They have captured three of their cannon, and have killed Manuel Quarrez, the commander of the riflemen. Heavy engagements have taken place at Puerto Padre. The insurgents are massing in the vicinity of Los Tunas, and a skirmish is reported near Cienfuegos, between the regulars and insurgents.

Duke's order sending a number of political prisoners to Spain has been revoked.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Wm. A. Pile has been appointed Governor of New Mexico. This disposes of Colonel Crow, of Alabama, the ex-Confederate appointed and confirmed, but subsequently found disqualified.

The revenue yesterday was nearly $3,000,000, arising principally from incomes.

The Tallapoosa takes President Grant and party to the naval ball at Annapolis, on Thursday.

The President has appointed R. H. Cany Register of the land office at New Orleans.

The debt statement is not ready. The decrease will not reach ten million, but will show a heavy coin and currency balance.

Bassett, the colored Minister to Hayti, is made to say: "The President was very emphatic and at the same time very cautious in expressing himself about the policy of annexation." He said his own views were in favor of such policy, but he thought in all cases the people of a country to be annexed should first show themselves anxious for union with us, and that then it would be a subject for the consideration of our government.

The State Department is still without advices regarding Minister McMahon.

IMMIGRATION TO ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, June 1.—The State Immigration Convention convened to-day, and is well attended from different parts of the State. Much interest has been manifested, and a plan for providing homes and securing emigrants is in a fair way of being adopted.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The waiters at nearly all the New York hotels have struck for higher wages.

In Philadelphia, yesterday, Mrs. Charles J. Wister was thrown from a carriage and killed.

The British brig Jas. Crow, with molasses, from Cienfuegos for New York, was wrecked on the 23d ult. The crew were saved.

The corner-stone of the Atlanta University, (colored) an institution on the plan of the Oberlin and Howard Universities, was laid in the presence of a large crowd, at Atlanta, yesterday.

—The manager of the Odeon Theatre, in Paris, has played the government a bad trick by having Ponsard's splendid tragedy, "Lucretia," performed during the last two weeks previous to the elections. The subject of the tragedy is the expulsion of the Kings from Rome and the establishment of the republic. The house was crowded every night, and every passage alluding to the Tarquins was cheered to the echo. The most frantic applause burst forth when the old Roman said: "Rome, such as it is, has no need of a master." The whole audience rose, and the performance was interrupted for nearly two minutes.

—There is no need of any further dispute about the Alabama claims. Punch has settled it, and announces that: "Mr. Punch himself has paid Mr. Sumner's bill. The handwriting of the latter being indistinct, Mr. Punch is not quite sure whether he asks for two hundred and fifty millions or billions, and therefore has sent over the latter sum. If there is a balance, Mr. Sumner can keep it for himself, or lay it out in building a lunatic asylum into which, if the quarrel should really arise, the people of the United States will do well to insert every public man they have, from sober Sumner down to drunken Chandler."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The White Gains in the County Elections—The Negro Postmaster—Decoration of Federal Soldiers' Graves—Velocipediana—Crops.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, May 31.—The county elections in Richland, held on the 25th, went for the Radicals, by a majority of 302. A victory for that party was expected on all hands; but the smallness of the majority is a very gratifying fact. A retrospect will show how far this majority indicates a victory for law, order and intelligent rule. On the 17th of April, 1868, the new constitution was submitted to the people, and Richland County gave 2501 votes for and 1248 against the constitution—a Radical or negro majority of 1253. On the 2d of June, the same year, an election of county officers was held, in which the Radicals cast 2258 votes to 1152 by the whites—a majority of 1106. In November came the Presidential election, in which there was a grand rally of both parties; the Radicals cast 2476 and the whites 1389—a majority of 1087. In the election of county officers, coroner and school commissioner, held last Tuesday, the Radicals cast 1260 votes, and the whites 958—a majority of 302. Is not that a triumph of law and order?—so decided a gain as to be full of the best hopes? In these four contests the scale of decreasing Radical majorities has been—1253, 1106, 1087, 302. The increasing *loss* of the Radical majority is—147, 166, 951.

It will be apparent that the aggregate vote of the negroes has fallen off vastly since November—from 2476 down to 1260, nearly one-half. This is due in part to the minor importance of the positions to be filled; but, in addition to that, there is a manifest weariness of political excitement growing upon the negro. He has been brought up to the polls so often with promises of bacon and corn, (not to mention the acres and the mule,) and the bacon and corn have so invariably failed to come, that he is losing faith in such promises. Further, the issue last Tuesday was one fairly between the races; white men were pitted against negroes. There was W. T. Walter against S. B. Thompson, negro, for coroner; and A. R. Rude against N. E. Edwards, negro, for school commissioner.

However little the community may be disposed to acquiesce in the results—Thompson, negro, coroner, and Edwards, negro, school commissioner—everybody rejoices in the fact that negroes have been elected rather than white adventurers from abroad, or the even more obnoxious renegades who are striving to gain position by their treachery to their own people.

The nearer we draw the less power the negro party has. In the County of Richland, the negro majority is 302; in Columbia township (six miles square) the results were evenly divided—three officers elected by each party last week; and in the City of Columbia the whites have control of all municipal elections.

THE NEGRO POSTMASTER.

On the first of June, Wilder is to enter upon the duties of his office as Postmaster of Columbia. It is generally understood that Mr. P. B. Glass is to be chief clerk. The other clerks, it is said, are to be negroes. How the community will get on with these officials, depends upon the style they assume. Mr. Glass was several years ago connected with the office while his late brother was postmaster. It is hoped that he may prove a conciliatory element, should any be wanted.

DECORATION OF UNION GRAVES.

Pursuant to orders, the soldiers of the garrison here, assisted by the colored children of the Howard School for Freedmen, last Saturday dressed the graves of the Federal soldiers, who died or were killed here during the war. Music, a procession, wreaths of flowers, a prayer, and some singing by the negro school children, made up the exercises of the occasion. This was all proper enough. Respect for the dead is well. The taste of making the negroes so prominent in the ceremony is, perhaps, not the best; and so will think many a Union soldier who took part in these proceedings. But then, that is only a question of taste, and tastes differ.

The orders under which this ceremony was conducted emanated, at this point, from one C. J. Stollbrand, commander-in-chief of the State penitentiary, who rejoices in the more euphonious title of "Provisional Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic"(?); and in these orders Columbia is designated as "*Sherman Post No. 2*"—a designation eminently suggestive; but isn't there too decided a smack of the Mephistopheles in it to be decent, coming as it does from the party that has canted so sucking-dovely about letting us have peace?

VELOCIPEDIANA.

A velocipede rink has been open among us here for three or four days. The engineer of the concern comes from Augusta, and is meeting with fair success. He has half a dozen vehicles, which are kept pretty busy, both day and evening. He does not recommend the velocipede as a thing useful for locomotion, but as a fine thing for gymnastic exercise, especially suited to sedentary persons. How long the favor in which velocipeding now rejoices will continue, remains to be seen.

CROPS.

Some wheat has been harvested, and seems heavy-eared.

Cotton is looking up decidedly, and farmers seem a shade less blue. CORSAIR.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express tells this singular story: "The attempt of the late Congress to defraud Mr. Harvey, the American Minister at Lisbon, of his salary for three years, in consequence of a private letter to Mr. Seward in defence of President Johnson, is well known. The present Congress, however, did not imitate the bad example of its predecessor, but made the requisite appropriation of $28 000 for the three years' salary. It will gratify all the friends of honesty and fair dealing to know that Mr. Harvey received his salary regularly during the whole period referred to—his quarterly drafts on Baring Brothers always being accepted by Mr. Seward, and the amount paid by the Barings being reimbursed out of the surplus fund of consular fees. Had Mr. Seward allowed our minister's drafts to be dishonored, the government would undoubtedly have been subjected to heavy damages in the court of claims. The malice of the Radical Congress, therefore, fell harmless. They were completely outwitted by the Secretary of State, and in a perfectly just and legal manner."

—The Empress Eugenie presented to the Pope, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the priesthood, twenty-five thousand Napoleons, and the Emperor Napoleon sent him a set of magnificent vestments.

A FREE EMPIRE.

[From the Imperialist, May 29.]

Some of our most thoughtful and considerate contemporaries complain that the Imperialist, while pointing to a strong central government as the only cure for the troubles of the nation, does so in vague and general terms, without explaining fully what we propose. The complaint is in part just, but only in part.

It is difficult, in the outset of a discussion involving such vast, varied and complicated interests, to determine its limits or declare its results. We have, in short, no "cut and dried" Utopia to offer or describe, and prefer to deal simply with great central ideas. We regard the cause of good goverment in Europe as progressing favorably, but not only the origin and past history of the existing empires of the Old World, but their present condition are such as to preclude us from referring to any of them, except as to particular features, for examples of the successful working of our principles. Like our own nation, they are too heavily encumbered with the wrecks and rubbish of the past, and, like them, we shall find our own development the slow and painful result of thought and labor. The business to which the Imperialist has set itself is the pure and patriotic purpose of calling the thoughtful men of the Western Empire to the careful discussion which alone can so prepare the way as to render sudden and disastrous convulsions unnecessary.

As a sort of starting point for such a discussion we present a few plain propositions.

Our government is not now what our fathers intended, nor what the present generation would have it.

It has ceased to be in any true sense a republic. It is a "caucus government," as distinguished from an autocracy, a limited monarchy, or the representative from which we intended to establish.

We have lost individual freedom and self-government, without securing the strength which is our due in the councils of the world, or obtaining a pure and vigorous administration of our home affairs.

Our people are no longer fitted for self-government—themselves fully recognizing that fact—and have not only voluntarily surrendered that prerogative, but have ceased to educate themselves therefor.

The venality and corruption in every department of public administration, the extravagance, oppression and lawlessness, have reached a point that is unendurable, while nothing in our present system offers us any hope for the future.

The character of our population is yearly growing worse, with a prospect of receiving from Asia greater evils than we have so industriously imported from Europe. Such a people cannot, in any true sense, be "represented" by men selected under the caucus method.

Thus far we have little fear of any contradiction from thinking and observing men; but we must go further.

The idea of Empire does not necessarily imply tyranny, caste distinctions—other than the recognition of individual merit and such inheritance thereof as now exists and is inevitable—nor does it require the abandonment by the people of all such control of their own local affairs as they are competent and willing to exercise.

We care very little for names, for a comparison of our condition with that of other peoples too clearly show us their want of value.

We desire the establishment of a central government which will be strong enough to hold this continent together, and steadily adjust the now jarring interests of the different sections and races. Such a government should have supreme control of our foreign relations and of all administration not purely local and municipal.

The determination of the limits of its power and the methods of its action must be left for future deliberation, but is an important theme for present discussion.

We deem it certain that under such a government we should secure a more substantial and beneficial representation of all classes and all interests than is possible under the present caucus system.

The rights of minorities would be more secure, and fundamental laws would be shielded from assault by the interests of the governing power itself.

The individual character of the ruler for the time being is of far less importance than the nature of the institutions of which he would form but the head and representative. If the Emperor—in case he should be so named—happened to be a weak or a bad man, he would be far less powerful for evil than a vicious President or a turbulent and venal Congress, nor could he by any means escape a perpetual responsibility to the people. His realm would be too vast for the exercise of the minute oppressions which we now groan under, and his reign might be truly said to continue "during good behavior."

Among the benefits of such a form of government we believe we should secure a pure judiciary; a simplification and reduction of taxation; an economical administration of the entire civil service; a more extended and judicious system of internal improvement, and an accelerated national growth and development, with a careful protection of the nations honor, at home and abroad. In return for these and many more advantages we should surrender nothing but the Yankee boy's traditional chance of becoming President, and the insane delusions that we govern ourselves and live in a Republic.

From years of careful observation, combined with large experience in the administration of public affairs, we have arrived at the definite conclusion that our country is steadily and surely advancing toward a point where the continuance of the existing frauds will become no longer possible, and an Empire, in some shape, inevitable. To our minds this proposition hardly admits of argument, so clearly manifest are the signs of the times.

It is our aim, therefore, in the work to which we are devoting so much time and money, and in which we are running such risks of personal obloquy, if not of mob violence, to begin a course of agitation which shall accustom our fellow-citizens to look the truth in the face and to make such wide prepations for the coming change as shall cause it to be gradual, peaceful, and unaccompanied by convulsion.

We see before us still, in spite of the fearful evils which grow so riotously from the rank corruption of the day, the possibility of the creation of the most perfect and durable government which the world has yet seen—one whose freedom would prevent us from envying the days of Washington, and whose duration might yet throw into the shade the gathered years of China. Centuries will be required for the assimilation of the conglomerate population of this continent and the ajustment of its vast and varied interests, and for that development those centuries must cover an era of comparative internal peace and wise administration. That peace is no longer, if it ever has been, attainable under our persent system, and we demand and shall work for the abolition of this "thing of shreds and patches," and the establishment of a power which shall be feared and honored abroad, at the same time that it is loved and respected at home.

Such newspapers as have found fault with us for "vagueness," and all others who are brave enough to do so, are invited to copy this article.

—Sir John Crampton, formerly English Minister at Washington, and lately at Madrid, has at last resigned that position. It will be remembered that he was divorced, under peculiar circumstances, from his wife, a daughter of the composer Balfe, who subsequently married a Spanish Duke. Mr. Crampton's position at the Spanish Court has not been agreeable since that time, although he retained his post until a few months ago.

—Archdeacon Cox, who recently died in England, received from revenues of the Established Church, during the sixty years he was in orders, not less than $80,000 besides windfalls.

—A London clergyman advertises that he will "lend" his weekly sermons for half a crown a piece, or four for 10s., warranted "original, earnest and evangelical."

—London has a hospital devoted exclusively to the accommodation of sick children, which last year relieved 15 861 patients.

—The French Prince Imperial puts on an air of gravity in imitation of his august father, whereat irreverent Paris laughs.

THE COMING MAN.

John Chinaman in America—Rapid Influx of the Celestials to the Pacific Coast—Their Value as Workers and Railroad Builders—An Important Element in our Future Population.

The Metropolitan Record thus speaks of the Chinese laborers which are flocking to this country in great numbers:

The Mongolians are coming to stay. They are also coming to work. For that matter, indeed, we are told that between forty and fifty thousand of them are already hard at work on and along the line of the great Pacific Railroad. The mining districts of California swarm with them, and the universal testimony as regards their industry, enterprise, and peaceable dispositions, is altogether in their favor. * * * * *

We have spoken of the multiplication of the Chinese on the Pacific. From San Diego to Sitka, and back to Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, and throughout all that continuous stretch of country of which San Francisco is the commercial centre, we are told, they are everywhere to be found. Every town and hamlet has its "China-town." Their industry is most remarkable. Mining, clothes-washing, and kindred occupations were the first branches of industry in which they engaged; but of late years there has been a great increase in the variety of their employments. In the construction of the San Jose Railroad, in 1860, it was discovered that they were cheap and effective road builders; the Mission and Pioneer Woollen Mills found that they made first-class factory operatives, and now they are rapidly obtaining employment wherever patient manual labor, without any great amount of brain work, is requisite. Large numbers are engaged as servants in families, hotels, &c., taking the place of girls in chamber work and and cooking, in which they become very expert. A large proportion of the immigration consists of boys from ten to sixteen years of age, who are immediately put out to service in families, where they soon pick up a knowledge of the language and of household duties.

In fact, the Chinese are rapidly monopolizing employment in all the lighter branches of industry usually allotted to women, such as running sewing machines, making paper bags and boxes, binding shoes, labelling and packing medicines, &c. They are willing and anxious to learn anything and everything that may prove of pecuniary value to them, and in spite of the difficulties which their total or partial ignorance of the language imposes, their patience and imitative faculties enable them to learn to work with surprising facility; and close observers of their habits do not hesitate to say that there is not any manual trade in which they could not become workers in a reasonable time.

These strangers are said to become Americanized—so to speak—very rapidly. They learn to buy and sell, to labor, according to American modes, just as they discard the umbrella-shaped hat, wide drawers, and thick paper shoes, for the felt hat, pantaloons and boots; but they retain all their essential habits and modes of thought just as they retain their cues. The Chinaman running a sewing machine, driving a sandcart, or firing an engine in California, is just as essentially a Chinaman as his brother who, on the other side of the Pacific, is working in the same way, and with the same implements as his fathers worked a thousand years. Much has been said of his immorality, and especially of his propeness to lie and cheat; but if he can beat the Yankee Puritan in that line of business, he must, indeed, be a bad fellow. Our own impression is, that his infirmities in that respect have been exaggerated; but even were it otherwise, we repeat, he is as deserving of political rights, &c., &c.

The San Francisco Times, speaking on the same subject, says:

It is a significant fact that at the laying of the last rail on the Pacific Railroad John Chinaman occupied a prominent position. He it was who commenced, and he was he who finished the great work; and but for his skill and industry the Central Pacific Railroad might not now have been carried eastward of the Sierras. The experience of this undertaking has proved that the Chinaman is an admirable railroad builder. His labor is cheap, his temper is good, his disposition is docile, his industry is unflagging, his strength and endurance are wonderful, and his mechanical skill is remarkable. There are Chinamen in the employ of the Central Pacific Company who are more clever in aligning roads than many white men who have been educated to the business, and these Mongols will strike a truer line for a longer distance with the unassisted eye than most white men can with the aid of instruments. A good deal of nonsense has been talked about the Chinaman's want of stamina, and his inferiority to the white laborer in point of strength and capacity for work. The Central Railroad has pretty thoroughly settled that point; for numerous experiments have been made during its construction, with a view to test the respective capabilities of the two races. On one occasion a party of Irishmen and a party of Chinamen were pitted against each other in blasting a hard rock for a tunnel. Bets were freely made that the white men would come out winners; but at the end of the day, when the work of each party was measured, it was found that John Chinaman had burrowed further into the rock than his antagonist, and was, moreover, less fatigued. The bands of Chinamen now organized by the Central Company are as fine railroad builders as can be found anywhere. The officers of the Union Pacific Road were amazed at the work these fellows did, and it is by no means improbable that our Eastern friends will endeavor to secure some of these trained gangs for the next railroad enterprise in which they may engage. Many of the Chinese bosses, or heads of gangs, on the Pacific Railroad, are very intelligent men, and a few days since we were present when one of these entered a car and engaged in a conversation then going on, speaking good English, and showing an extensive acquaintance with railroad matters. It is well that we should bear in mind the great assistance that the Chinese have afforded to the Pacific Railroad, and that we should remember the difficulties which their presence dissipated. The training they have received on that road has given to California a large body of men peculiarly adapted to this description of work, and it has rendered comparatively easy the carrying out of other enterprises of the same character. They will probably be largely employed in the construction of the California and Oregon Railroad, now about to be entered upon; and while they do not prevent the engagement of white men, they will facilitate enterprises which might be impracticable, lacking their aid. The Chinaman is a born railroad builder, and as such he is destined to be most useful to California, and, indeed, to the whole Pacific slope.

THE SIAMESE TWINS, AGAIN.

Can they be Separated and Live?—The Result of a Surgical Examination.

[From the London Star.]

Sir James Simpson, the Professor of Medicine and Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, has examined very minutely and from every point of scientific interest these twins, and has delivered a lecture to the students of the University class on these and other recorded cases of united twins, of whom they are in many respects the most remarkable on record. In this lecture, which he publishes in the British Medical Journal, he gives first their history and description. Chang and Eng, or as they now sign themselves, Chang and Eng Bunker, are now fifty-eight years of age. They were two of several children, the rest being naturally formed. When infants they were attached face to face, but instinctive efforts from the earliest age have so far elongated the band as to enable them to adopt an imperfect lateral relation to each other. They are short but wiry-looking men; Eng, the taller of the two, being only five feet two and a half inches—Chang an inch shorter. They use the outer legs more than the inner, by standing, and these are the larger in circumference. There is no inversion of position of the heart and other organs, as Professor Allen Thompson, of Glasgow, has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respirations nor circulations of the twin brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined this week in London by Sir Henry Thompson and Mr. Earnest Heart, there was less difference—four pulsations in the minute. In their chemical as well as their organic functions, they are shown by Sir James Simpson to be two separate and distinct individuals. They can walk, swim and run; they are keen sportsmen, and good shots; intelligent, well-informed, and good men of business. They are naturally much accustomed to join in the same conversation, but can each easily carry on a conversation with two different individuals. They sometimes read separately; each to himself, more often one aloud to the other. Their minds, indeed, are more dual than their bodies; the latter are united together, but the former are not. The band of union is formed partly by the extension of the cartilages of the breast bone; it is four inches and a half long and eight inches and a half in circumference. When the twins have suffered from blood diseases, as small-pox, measels, ague, they have been affected simultaneously. Nevertheless, from experiments which Sir James Simpson has made with drugs, he concludes that the vascular connection between the two brothers is comparatively very small. On the question of the surgical separation of the Siamese Twins, "Chang and Eng," says Sir James Simpson, "have themselves no desire to be surgically divided from each other. But some of their relatives and families have become anxious that they should be separated, if it were possible to do so. The operation is certainly possible, and would be attended with little, or indeed, no difficulty, but it would be so perilous in its character, that the twins could not, in my opinion, be justified in submitting to it, or any surgeon be justified in performing it." He then enters into details to justify this opinion. Chang and Eng are married to two sisters, the daughters of an American clergyman. Each brother has nine children. The family of Eng consists of six sons and three daughters; the family of Chang consists of three sons and six daughters. Their first children were born within three or four days of each other; the others at irregular intervals. Chang's ninth child was born three months ago.

Sir W. Ferguson has carefully examined the twins, and, we understood, concurs in the general opinion of surgeons that any surgical separation would be most likely attended with fatal consequences, not so much on account of any obstacle presented by the structure of the uniting band of flesh as the moral effect of the disunion on the two brothers.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTING.

Another Challenge to the Harvard Crew.

The London Rowing Club have sent the following courteously worded challenge to the Harvard University Boat Club:

LONDON ROWING CLUB,
PUTNEY, S. W., May 6, 1869.
SURREY, ENGLAND.

To the Captain of the Harvard University Boat Club:

SIR—As some members of your club purpose visiting England this year with the intention of rowing a match against the members of Oxford University, with a view of proving which country can produce the better oarsmen, the London Rowing Club consider that it might be prejudicial to your claim of Championship of the World, were you to return home as victors without having tried your strength against its members, as they at present hold the symbols of the most important matches in this kingdom, viz: Harley Grand Challenge Cup for fours and diamond sculls, as well as the Metropolitan Championship Course in eights, fours, pairs and sculls; and in addition, the Wingfield sculls, (the Amateur Championship of the Thames.) The London Rowing Club, at a general meeting held at Putney, on the first of May, unanimously resolved that I should send your Club an open challenge from ours, to row a match against the members of your University, at any time you may think proper, and over any distance on the Metropolitan Championship Course, in eights, fours, pairs and sculls, or either, as may be most convenient to you.

As you so far honor our country as to come so great a distance to promote international aquatic sport, we gladly leave all other conditions in your hands, trusting to you to secure and accommodate terms.

The London Rowing Club have much pleasure, whether or no you accept their challenge, in offering your crew the honorary membership of their club, and the free use of their boats, boat-house and club-room, and any other services they can render which may make your stay more agreeable.

Sincerely hoping that this challenge will be received in the spirit in which it is sent, namely, the promotion of aquatic sport, and of good feeling between our two countries, I await the honor of your reply, and remain,

Yours, faithfully,
F. S. GULSTON, Captain L. R. C.

Special Notices.

☞ SCIENCE ADVANCES.—AS SOON AS an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

May 29 D&C 6

☞ 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; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond-street, New York. 1yr May 15

☞ VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—A BRANCH OF DR. VERGNE'S (OF NEW YORK) Electro-Chemical Baths is now established and in daily operation in Meeting, one door above Hudson-street, over the office of Dr. P. T. SCHLEY, who has a private room for the especial accommodation of those who wish to be treated by the Medicated Baths, which are celebrated for the cure of all diseases produced by the too liberal use of Mercury in any of its forms; also Rheumatism, acute and chronic; Gout, Lead Poisoning in any form, Nervous Affections, Debility, and Chronic Diseases generally.

Dr. S. will administer the Baths by instructions direct from the discoverer, Dr. V., which embrace many recent and useful hints.

May 3 1mo

☞ NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed COMMISSIONERS for receiving SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD, respectfully give notice that the Books will be opened THIS DAY at the office of A. J. WHITE & SON, East Bay, and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter. In conformity with the charter, TWO DOLLARS will be required on every share of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS subscribed for.

A. J. WHITE,
JAS. M. CARSON,
A. F. RAVENEL. } Commissioners of South Carolina Central Railroad.

May 15 swf

☞ ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 22 3mos

Married.

TURNER—OWENS.—On the 27th inst., by the Rev. JOHN T. WIGHTMAN, at the bride's residence, Mr. HENRY E. TURNER, to Miss CLARA P., fourth daughter of the late JOHN M. OWENS, Esq., all of this city.

Obituary.

HANE.—Died, at Hickory Grove, Orangeburg County, on 28th May, 1869, Captain D. J. HANE, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. *

Funeral Notices.

SAMMIS.—Died, on Tuesday, June 1st, 1869, CLARA EUGENIA, only daughter of CHARLES F. and SUSAN C. SAMMIS, aged six months and eight days.

☞ **The Funeral will take place This** MORNING, at Ten o'clock, from the Victoria Hotel, corner King and Princess-streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend. * June 2

Special Notices.

☞ EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that on the SECOND DAY OF JULY ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate of Charleston County for a final discharge as Executors of Will of the late EBENEZER H. RODGERS.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,
GEORGE A. RODGERS,
E. H. RODGERS, } Executors.

June 2 wfm1mo

☞ THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

☞ CREDITORS' NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requested to make payments to either Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER, or to Mr. G. W. GRUBER, (to be found at Messrs. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate, in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible.

H. GERDTS & CO.,
May 10 1mo Agents for Creditors.

☞ MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The First National Bank of Charleston will pay the TENTH (10TH) DIVIDEND of the above Company, declared April 28th, 1869, to resident Stockholders in this city on and after the first proximo. WM. C. BREESE, Cashier.

Charleston, S. C., May 31, 1869. May 31

☞ FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.—IN 1858 we purchased the entire stock of a BOURBON WHISKEY then three years old. We now offer this brand at $5 50 per gallon and $1 50 per bottle, or $15 per dozen, large bottles.

Connoisseurs in this city and New York pronounce this the finest Whiskey of the day. Buy it and be convinced. Constantly on hand other brands, from $2 50 to $5 per gallon.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Fine Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, &c.,
No. 275 King-street.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York.

☞ FINAL NOTICE.—ALL DEMANDS OF CREDITORS against the Estate of MOSES D. HYAMS, deceased, must present their claims properly attested, and those indebted to the same will make payment to the undersigned at office of S. Y. TUPPER, Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, East Bay.

T. GRANGE SIMMONS,
THOS. H. DEWEES, } Executors.

May 26 wm4

☞ PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

April 19 mwf1yr

Business Cards.

HOLMES & MACBETH,
No. 36 Broad-street,
Charleston, S. C.,
BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Will attend to Renting and Collecting of Rents and purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver and Real Estate.

ALSO,

To the Purchase of Goods and Supplies for parties in the country upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE L. HOLMES.....ALEXANDER MACBETH.
January 1 1yr

JAMES KNOX.....JOHN GILL

KNOX & GILL,
Cotton Factors
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 125 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, RICE, &c., RESPECTFULLY solicited, and liberal advances made thereon. Orders for CORN and BACON promptly executed with care and attention. 3mos May 13

J. B. HEARD, N. Y. | W. J. HEARD, NORFOLK.
C. W. YOUNG, N. Y. | F. E. GOODRIDGE, PORTSMOUTH.

HEARD, YOUNG & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 247 Washington-street,
NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF EARLY VEGEGABLES, FRUITS, POTATOES, &c.

REFERENCES.—Governor Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; W. D. Reynolds & Bro., Norfolk; E. G. Ghio, Superintendent S. & R. Railroad, Portsmouth; Colonel S. L. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Esq., Wilmington; H. K. Thurber & Co., Langbram & Egbert, New York; Bernard O'Neill, Charleston; Alexander & Russell, Savannah. 3mos April 2

CHARLESTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN SEEDS &c.
ELLERBE'S TRANSPLANTER FOR SALE.
GEO. E. PINGREE,
No. 140 Meeting-street, Charleston.
March 24 6mo

WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, PAINTS,
COLORS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OILS.
CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,
Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland streets.
January 1 6mo

TO BUSINESS MEN.
THE SUMTER NEWS,
PUBLISHED AT SUMTER, S. C.,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PAPERS IN THE UPCOUNTRY; has a large circulation, and affords superior advantages as an advertising medium. Terms low. Address DARR & OSTEEN,
February 22 Proprietors.

Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A1 BRITISH BARK DALKEITH, CHARLES S. ANDERSON Master, having a large portion of her cargo on board, will meet with dispatch.

For Freight engagements apply to
R. MURE & CO.,
May 19 Boyce's Wharf.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affording an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful harbor.

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf. 1mo May 15

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wharf daily at Ten A. M.

For Passage apply to THOMAS YOUNG,
December 18 Captain, on board.

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE will sail on the following days for BALTIMORE:

The MARYLAND, Captain JOHNSON, FRIDAY, 4th June, at 2 P. M.

SEA GULL, Captain DUTTON, will follow on — June, at —.

☞ Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of Freight to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTH-WEST.

For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
May 31 mwf3 Union Wharves.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE $20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, T. J. LOCKWOOD Commander, will sail from Adger's South Wharf on SATURDAY, June 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

☞ An extra charge of $5 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

☞ No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

☞ Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, R. I.

☞ Marine Insurance by this line ½ per cent.

☞ The Steamers of this line are first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)
May