The Charleston Daily News.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL—CONTINUED DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Lords to-night, a great number of petitions against the Irish Church bill were presented. Lord Cairnes gave notice of a question to ascertain if the government intended to endorse the opinions contained in Mr. Bright's last letter. Lord Grey said he felt all the circumstances under which the bill was sent to this House, but he urged the Earl of Harrowby to reconsider his motion for postponement, in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. If the bill before them passed at all it must be materially amended. The House of Lords now had, but might not hereafter have, the power to amend. The result of the late elections was emphatically in favor of the bill and it would be imprudent for the Lords to oppose it. If they were successful for the moment they would soon have it returned, and perhaps in a more objectionable form. He urged consideration of the amendments in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and exhorted the House to accept the measure with dignity, and not incur the odium of the people by collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opinion of the nation.

The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, ungenerous and illiberal manner in which the Church was treated, and denounced the bill. He thought if it was necessary, it might have been less severe.

The Bishop of St. Dairdo said the superior sanctity of property was not to be considered, but the best means to apply in view of the public need.

He disapproved of the excessive demonstrations of Protestantism, and he said he valued its ascendancy, not as it was political, but as it was moral and beneficial. He considered the Irish Church an anomaly. It had failed to fulfil its mission and promoted discord. He urged the passage of the bill to a second reading, and afterwards the introduction of amendments.

The Duke of Richmond explained that though he felt the injustice of the bill, after great hesitation he had resolved to act in opposition to his party. He was sensible of the inexpediency of popular agitation, and convinced that the constitutional course was to pass the bill, after amending the objectionable clauses, and leave the responsibility of accepting the amendments or withdrawing the bill on the government.

The Bishop of Peterborough opposed the bill, and appealed to the House to act firmly and impartially, and not humiliate themselves by abjectly abdicating their constitutional position, and beseeching the nation to spare them because they were utterly contemptible and useless.

Speeches were also made against the bill by Lords Chelmesford and Clancarty, and in favor of by Lords Penzance, De Grey and Monck. The House again adjourned without action.

THE PRESS DISCUSSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE—HOME AND FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times says the speeches of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave no doubt as to the result of the bill. While they dislike it and are unable to persuade themselves that it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House to assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast strongly with the tone of Mr. Bright's hasty effusion.

The Telegraph says: "After the first night's debate on the Irish Church bill, the issue cannot be doubted."

The Star says: "Since the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, everything appears immediately favorable to the bill."

Mr. Bright has written a letter to a meeting in Birmingham, in which he says: If the House of Lords delay the passage of the Irish Church bill, they will stimulate the discussion of subjects which might slumber for years. The value of the constitution which gives a majority in one House in favor of, and in the other House against, the given policy, may be questioned. Why is it that when the Crown and Commons are in harmony with the nation the Lords are in direct opposition? As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the country, they may go on for a long time, but when they thwart its course they may meet with unpleasant accidents.

He hopes the counsel of a few good and wise men in the House may prevail.

The Admiralty Court has ordered the sale of the steamer Alexandria, built for the Confederates, and directed the proceeds to be lodged with the court.

In the contest at Nottingham for Sir Robert Clifton's seat in Parliament, Charles Seely was elected over Digby Seymour.

Murphy, an anti-Irish agitator, has been arrested in Birmingham.

The Times to-day says the restoration of tranquility in Paris was the only event which could reasonably be anticipated where the citizens were indifferent and the military force immense. It rejoices that the result was obtained without bloodshed.

Nothing now hinders the Emperor from adopting the constitutional course which the elections invite.

Another battle in the streets might be made cause for an indefinite postponement of public liberties. Paris, on second thought, chose the more moderate among the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, and by her indifference rebuked violence. There can be no excuse now for holding the city too hostile for conciliation.

THE TIMES ON THE ALABAMA.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times this morning says it cannot be denied that the work of building the Alabama was done knowingly by British builders, in a British port. After the event it may be regretted that such proceedings were lawful. It is almost certain they were not unlawful, but it would have been better for the two countries if the government had seized the Alabama. The justifiability of this step is doubtful, but the refusal is an offence which England committed, and which she is ready to submit to any tribunal as soon as the Americans desire.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

PARIS, June 17.—The city is tranquil. The manager of "Le Rappel," an anti-dynasty paper, has been sentenced to four months, the editor six months, and three thousand francs fine each, and a printer in the establishment one month and a thousand francs, under a charge of inciting a contempt of the government.

There was a collision at St. Etienne between coal miners and the military. Several were killed, and five soldiers were badly injured.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, June 17.—The Cortes has established a Regency under Serrano, by a vote of 183 to 45.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Cubans have the following advices: The fight at Puerto del Padre was more important than at first supposed. The Spanish defeat was decisive, almost destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the island, and opens direct communication with the sea, enabling the Cubans to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States. The Cubans here are very solicitous to hear from General Jordan's command—the last advices placed him in close proximity with the enemy, and a battle was imminent. Cespedes and Quesada express themselves confident as being masters of the situation. Every expedition from the United States had landed safely and joined the insurgents, forming a formidable force. They are successful in every conflict with the Spaniards. It is stated that Federal agents report a general indisposition on the part of the Cuban leaders to entertain the annexation question. The Cubans attribute the inaction if not the hostility of the government to this fact, and are alarmed at the arrest of Cubans at New York. The leading partisans have left the capital.

HAVANA, June 17.—Six hundred filibusters landed at Punta Arenas unmolested, and have reached the interior and joined Jordan.

The Intendant of Havana is dead.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Chief Justice Chase has again decided that the Statute of Limitations holds against the Government in its claims against Federal officers, notwithstanding the rebellion prevented legal proceedings. It is understood that Boutwell will appeal these cases to the Supreme Court.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, by a vote of five to one, has rejected the application of negro doctors for membership.

John M. Moriarty, President of the Pennsylvania Irish Republican Association, has issued an address saying, "the Republican party must sustain the principles of Sumner's speech. The Irish will repudiate any pro-English party." The Irish Convention at Chicago will declare in favor of a protective tariff, universal suffrage and war with England.

Creswell has made four hundred postal changes in the last forty-eight hours.

Treasurer Spinner's wife is dead.

Grant returns on Monday.

Dr. Brink, the Mexican Consul, sails to-day.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Several members of the Cuban Junta were to-day arrested by Marshal Barton, and were lodged in the Ludlow-street jail under a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

The grand jury in the United States Court have indicted Jose Morales Lemus and Messrs. Bassore Mora Fesser, Alvarez and Colonel Ryan for fitting out a military expedition, which left on the first of May for Cuba, in violation of the neutrality laws. They were released on bail of five thousand dollars each to answer, and twenty-five hundred to keep the peace. The bail was given by the Hon. Dwight Townsend, an ex-member of Congress.

The failure of a large dry goods firm is announced to-day. The name is, as yet, withheld.

THE BALTIMORE GOLD CASE.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The jury in the gold case of Abel & Co. vs. the Chesapeake Bank, for three thousand dollars (gold) deposited, gave the depositors three thousand dollars gold with nine hundred and nine dollars gold interest.

AUGUSTA ITEMS.

AUGUSTA, June 1.—The negro who murdered a white man named Lewis in Burke County yesterday was arrested in this city to-day and committed to jail.

There was a heavy rain storm this evening, and it is feared that it will do much injury to the corn.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Sumter.

The Watchman says: "We heard one of our leading merchants say, a day or two ago, that there was at present, and had been the present year, but little if any actual demand for corn among our farmers and planters. Last year the cry for this great life-sustaining article came up from every quarter, in many instances under circumstances of distress, and before June probably 50,000 bushels or more had been sold or furnished at Sumter."

Ridgefield.

The Advertiser says: "For three weeks past we have had bright, clear, sunshiny weather, such weather as has given new life to the cotton and new hopes to the planter. But on yesterday and last night, just as the dryness was beginning to amount to a drought, there fell grateful and abundant rain. This morning, Tuesday, 15th, it is again bright, warm and clear. The reports of the growing cotton are far more encouraging now than a few weeks back, and corn everywhere is said to be promising. The rain of last night has brought the vegetable gardens all square to the front, and the wheat and oat crops are spoken of generally as good."

Newberry.

At a meeting of the Newberry Agricultural Society, on the 7th instant, a number of new names were added to the roll. On motion of Colonel Robert Moorman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that in order to insure success, harmony and prosperity to the planters and laborers of Newberry, that it should be held as a sacred rule that no person shall, knowingly, employ a laborer who is under contract, either verbal or written, with another employee; and, that contracts with laborers should be strictly and promptly observed by all people." It was ordered that a special meeting of the society be held for the purpose of hearing the reports of delegates to the State Agricultural Convention, to which the community generally is respectfully invited. On motion, the president was requested to appoint a citizen in each township to advocate the interests of the society. The society then adjourned, to meet the 2d Wednesday in August.

AN AERIAL RIDE ON A BICYCLE.—At the Mechanic's Pavilion, yesterday, Paul Martinette accomplished one of the most perilous feats ever attempted at a public exhibition in this city, by riding a velocipede backward and forward on a single wire the whole length of that mammoth building. The wire was stretched from the front entrance of the pavilion to the old picture gallery at the back, a distance of two hundred feet. In the centre of the fountain was placed an upright post to hold up the sag of the wire, so that the velocipede had to pass over a rather steep inclination to get over this post. Martinette, on the first velocipede ever used in the pavilion, ran the machine at a smart pace to the top of the post and remained there several seconds, when he started down the incline on the other side, and balanced the velocipede at the lowest level on the wire, and then came the whole distance back to the starting place, without turning himself or the machine. When it is taken into consideration that the wire, less than half an inch thick, was suspended twenty feet from the floor, and a tumble would have probably been fatal, some idea of the peril of the feat may be formed. It was performed with as much ease as if the velocipede had been on the floor.

[*San Francisco Chronicle, May 16.*

SCIENCE AMONG THE CELESTIALS.

Chinese Doctors and Systems of Medical Treatment.

A writer in the June number of the Overland Monthly describes the medical systems of the Chinese in California as follows:

Judging from the number of their apothecary stores, one would suppose that the Chinese were large consumers of medicine. Nor are apearances in this particular deceptive. There are in San Francisco a dozen or more establishments where Chinese medicines are prepared and sold, and the business is said to be very profitable. These establishments employ each, on an average, about four men in cutting, mixing and putting up prescriptions, and in decocting and drying their thousand and more remedies, gathered from every imaginable source. Every town in the country where there are Chinese has its medicine store, and scarcely an invoice of goods can go to the trader in the most distant mining settlements, or to the sutlers who follow up the camps of the railroad laborers, but medicines will occupy a prominent place in it.

One would infer, therefore, that there must be an extensive field for physicians who understand the nature and application of these supposed remedies; and this is found to be the case. The Chinese, wherever they go, are followed up pretty closely by men professing to be skilled in the healing art. There is, however, a great diversity in the abilities and qualifications of these physicians. Some without any medical education or training whatever, but because nothing better offers, buy, beg, or borrow a set of medical books, put out a sign, and begin writing prescriptions for all who apply to them; while others have grown gray in the practice of their favorite art, having done scarce anything all their days but to study the diagnosis of diseases, the nature of medicinal herbs, minerals and animal substances, together with the theories respecting the effects of every variety of extraneous influence on diseases, as well as the influence of the imps and other spirits.

* * * Not only have Chinamen the audacity to cast adrift from one doctor and go in search of another, but (without seeming to know of any possible impropriety in the act) they may be under the care of two or more physicians at the same time.

Within certain limits such a course is entirely admissable, and in some circumstances necessary; for the practice of the healing art in China is divided up into a great variety of specialties, and it may happen that a patient may be afflicted with a complication of diseases, some external, some internal, so that two or three or more physicians may need to be applied to before all of the patient's ailments have been prescribed for; in which case the greatly afflicted individual may be subjected to the necessity of making himself the receptacle of the stuff administered by several doctors at the same time.

This, however, according to Chinese notions of the internal structure of the body, is a less hazardous experiment than we Western people, who allow ourselves to read, and to believe, the modern works on physiology and anatomy, would suppose.

* * * There is now before us the medical portion of the library of a Chinese scholar, who, while he lays no claim to the rank of a physician, is nevertheless frequently applied to for advice. This library consists of only six complete works, out of a list of two hundred and seventy-six medical works. In one of these we find a catalogue of one thousand and twelve medicines, of which there are from metals and stone one hundred and thirty-eight kinds. Grasses and vegetables (including roots, stalks, leaves, flowers and seeds) three hundred and thirteen kinds. Trees, (whether the medicine be found in the root, trunk, bark, leaf, flower, fruit or seed) one hundred and seventy-seven. From the human body, twenty kinds. From animals, ninety-one kinds. From fowls and birds, thirty-four kinds. From bugs, worms, snakes, shell-fish, turtles, flies, &c., ninety-nine kinds. Fruits, forty kinds. Of the "five grains," thirty-eight kinds. Of the cabbage, turnip and melon families, sixty-two kinds. In another work which lies before us there is a list of only four hundred and seventy-eight medicines, of the same classes as above specified, but each class much abridged. Even the first, however, is not a complete catalogue as we have been told. The Chinese druggists in San Francisco claim to have upon their shelves from six hundred to a thousand varieties.

We cite a portion of the list of medicines taken from the human body. "Hair—cut fine and used in plasters. Curly hair. Woman's milk. Dandruff. Teeth filings. Ears. Exuvia. Parings of finger and toe nails of pregnant women, which nail-parings are reduced to ashes by burning. Bone of the forehead, reduced to ashes. Beard of the upper lip. Blood. The placenta. The gall; and other things which cannot be written in the Overland.

The sacredness with which human remains are usually kept may start a question in the minds of some as to the manner of procuring certain of the above-named articles. The doubt, however, will be removed when the reader understands that the bodies of felons who are executed, except where friends appear to claim and bury them, are not thus religiously regarded and carefully interred; while the bodies of very young children are often simply sewed up in matting and tossed into a tree, or exposed on the surface of the earth among the tombs for dogs and vultures to prey upon.

The list of medicines from the animals begins as follows: Dragon's bones. White dragon's bones, his teeth and horns. Musk of the musk deer. Ox bezoar. Bear's gall. Ivory. Deer's glue. Glue made from a black mule's hide. Sheep's milk. Cow's milk, cream and curd. Hoof of a white horse, his thigh; also the same of a bay horse. Bull's manure. Ram's horns. Marrow of sheep's bones. Sheep's gall, lungs, heart, kidneys, teeth, flesh, horns. Chamois' horns. Deer's horns (the tip of the horn is regarded as especially valuable for restoring the blood.) Rhinoceros' horn. Tiger's bones, claws and eyes. Dog's gall, heart, brains, teeth, skull, blood, and so on, through a long list, up to ninety-four varieties, embracing, perhaps, everything the reader will be apt to imagine, as well as many things that he would not think of as possible to be brought into service in the healing art, and certainly several things which we will not copy here.

All these are in their catalogue of doctor's stuff, but many of the articles in the list are rarely used, and some are designed only for external application.

The bulk of the medicines used by the physicians and sold by the druggists consists of vegetable substances of every variety. The prescriptions which we have examined call largely for this class, viz: For roots and herbs, leaves, flowers, bark, fruits, &c.

* * * But physicians are proverbially a long-suffering and benevolent class of men; indeed, it is impossible for one to be a good and acceptable physician and not exercise these qualities; therefore we know of no class of men who will be more ready to take into consideration the question as to what may be done even here in California towards helping some of these bright Chinese youths to acquire a genuine and finished medical education, such as may fit them not only for practitioners, but prepare them also for translating medical works into their own language, and for establishing lectureships in their own country. The Medical Missionaries in China have been laboring with this object in view, and if their brethren in California, who have so promising a field for the development of their benevolent nature in this direction, will work in concert with those on the other side of the water, they will only be doing what we have learned to expect from this so honorable and indispensable branch of the learned profession. It will be seen that the way is preparing for such plans as we have suggested, and for revolutionizing altogether the system of the Chinese medical practice, when we add that very many Chinamen in this country have already learned the superiority of our system over that of their own middle kingdom, and when sick they wish none but American doctors; and more would follow their example but for their timidity and a lack of the means of an introduction to our respectable physicians, and but for the dread of larger bills than they might be able to pay.

—The Washington Star of Saturday says: "The Secretary of War has directed that the warrant of Henry Williams, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia, be revoked on account of improper conduct." The cause of this removal is not stated, but we think it likely that his allowing the people of the neighboring towns to deck the graves of the Confederates within the inclosure of the National Cemetery had something to do with it."

—Tostee took house seven thousand dollars as the proceeds of her recent visit to this country.

THE HUB-BUB OF THE UNIVERSE.

THE JUBILEE AT BOSTON.

The Opening Day—Great Success—12,000 Musicians in Accord—An Audience of 35,000—The "Anvil Chorus"—The Hymn "America" Rendered by the Entire Chorus, Accompanied by the Organs, the Great Drum, the Artillery and the Ringing of Bells.

The thunderous melody of the great Boston Peace Jubilee is begun at last. The first of the series of monster concerts, which are to render this week memorable in the annals of the Hub, took place on Tuesday last. A Boston dispatch of Tuesday night, to the Washington Chronicle, says:

All accounts concur in pronouncing the first day of the Jubilee the most original and effective event of the kind in America. At least 80,000 people were present. Twelve thousand of them were musicians and singers, and yet there was room for at least 15,000 more. Ole Bull led the instrumental part of the Jubilee. There were three conductors, headed by Patrick S. Gilmore, an adopted citizen of Irish birth, and the order of the great army of musicians was not less admirable than that of the immense audience. Representatives from many of the musical societies of the different States were present. There were 2175 soprano singers, 2516 altos, 1959 tenors, 2606 bassos; total, 10,266. There were 689 violins, flutes, trumpets, horns, drums, &c. Over 1100 persons took part in the military band.

The wonder of the exhibition was the Jubilee organ, claimed to be the smallest and most powerful in the world. It was built by E. & G. G. Hook. The harmony filled the vast space with its wondrous volume. It is only ten feet high, and the total number of pipes is 1011, comprised in thirteen speaking stops. It is so built that all the pipes are exposed to view. It is a marvel of ingenuity and effect. It is impossible to describe the effect of the performances. The "Star-spangled Banner" was given by the immense corps, and the cannon outside the building sounded in exact unison with the chorus. The guns were fired off from the inside of the building by Gilmore, using electric wires. The effect was truly wonderful, and thousands melted into tears. The Anvil Chorus was equally successful and novel.

The following telegram gives an account more in detail of the day's doings:

The inauguration of the National Peace Jubilee took place this afternoon. Rev. E. E. Hale invoked the Divine blessing, and Mayor Shurtleff delivered an eloquent and patriotic address of welcome. Hon. A. H. Rice followed as the orator of the day. In the course of his speech, which was of considerable length, he said:

"It is ordained, in the affairs of men, that the highest triumph of victory is the most perfect peace. The loudest din of battle is hushed in the melody of song. In entire agreement with this thought, convened this vast assembly—larger than was ever before gathered in a single audience room upon this continent—gathered from East, West, North and South, to blend the power of numbers and the harmony of song together, and, with multiplied voice, and instrument of every name, to unite in sending up to Heaven and forth to men a pæan of great joy over the restoration of domestic peace, and the renewal of prosperity to our common country."

Admiral Faragut, Commodore Rogers, and other veteran naval officers were escorted to the Coliseum, and the Union Navy Association and many other distinguished people, including Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Parepa Rosa, and Ole Bull, were cordially greeted by the performers and spectators.

The chorus and instrumental performers numbered from 10 000 to 12,000, and the audience probably 25,000, notwithstanding the threatening weather. Fully half the people inside the Coliseum were ladies.

The first piece on the programme, the chorus, "Praising Castle is our Lord," was sung by the full chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore. The chorus comprised 10,000 voices, and the orchestra 1100 instruments. The vocalization of the cherus was as distinct, and the enunciation as clear as that of a church choir.

At the close the audience testified its appreciation by long continued applause. The overture to "Tannhauser" was then performed by a select orchestra of six hundred musicians under the direction of Julius Eichberg. It was carefully and thoroughly performed, and was conceded to be a success, eliciting rounds of applause.

"Glory be to God on High," from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," was rendered by the full chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniment, under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. Gounod's "Ave Maria" was then sung by Parepa Rosa.

The violin obligato was performed by two hundred violins, led by Ole Bull, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore. Parepa's solo was heard in all parts of the building.

The next selection was "The Star-spangled Banner," which introduced the whole chorus, the organ, and the entire force of musicians, together with the chiming of church-bells and the firing of artillery. This was one of the greatest features of the day, and was a grand success.

The audience, after joining in the chorus to the last verse, rose *en masse* in a state of patriotic excitement, and it was repeated with renewed energy and harmony, closing with another outburst of enthusiasm.

After the intermission, the "Hymn to Peace," written by Dr. Holmes to the music of Keller's "American Hymn," was sung by the whole chorus, and was enthusiastically encored.

The overture of "William Tell" followed, and Parepa Rosa then sang the "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater," the responses being given by the chorus, with accompaniment of organ and full orchestra.

The "Coronation March" was well received. The "Anvil Chorus" was given by the entire force, with 100 anvils. The accompaniment created intense enthusiasm, the audience demanding a repetition, which was given.

The national air, "My Country 'tis of Thee," was the last piece, and was sung by the full chorus, with all the accompaniments, including the organ, entire orchestra, big drum, chimes, artillery. It was the crowning success of the day.

The audience stood on their seats and shouted and made extraordinary demonstrations. The last verse was repeated, and the entire audience joined in. With this ended the proceedings of the first day.

The indications are that the Coliseum will be crowded all the week. The joint committee of the Legislature will receive President Grant to-morrow morning at the St. James Hotel, and, under escort of a company of cavalry, will accompany him to the State House, where he will be officially received by the Governor and the legislative bodies. He will review the the State militia, and in the afternoon become the guest of the city. He will also visit the Coliseum in the afternoon.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

Duel Between a Spanish Newspaper Editor of New York and a Cuban—Origin of the Affair—The Meeting—The Cuban Shot Through Both Legs at the First Fire.

Our telegrams have already informed our readers of a duel fought on Friday last at Lundy's Lane, Canada, between a Spaniard and a Cuban, in which the latter was wounded. The New York Sun says of the affair:

The weekly journal published in this city in the interests of Spanish tyranny, entitled El Cronista, owes whatever success it has obtained in the way of circulation to the Cuban war for liberty, which calls forth the earnest sympathies of our population, and their consequent interest in everything which may bear upon it on either side. Taking advantage of that circumstance, the editor, Mr. Ferrer de Canton has been in the practice of filling his journal with exaggerated reports and denunciations of the Cuban cause and its followers. These misrepresentations have led to bitter enmity, and numerous challenges to fight have been received by the editor of El Cronista from Cubans to whom his views have given offence; but no one was able to draw him out, as he "did not wish to fight the whole island." At length a series of satirical papers began to appear semi-occasionally, under the title of "Ferrero de Contiya," a play upon Ferrer's name, which handled the latter's character without gloves. This exasperated the Spaniard to such an extent that he published an editorial article denouncing the unknown author as a coward, and daring him to reveal his name. On the following day a Senor Porta, a Venezuelan by birth, but long a resident of Havana, publicly proclaimed himself the writer of the offensive articles and assumed the entire responsibility of their contents. Simultaneously with this announcement a "friend" of Senor Porta called upon the editor of El Cronista and offered him the alternative of retracting all the slanderous articles which had appeared in his paper on the Cubans and their cause, or of fighting a duel "to the death," according to the statutes of the code. The first horn of the dilemma being out of the question, an agreement was immediately made to fight in Canada, just outside the boundaries of the United States.

Pistols were the weapons chosen, and the spot selected was within a short distance of the famous battle-field of Lundy's Lane. Accordingly, on Friday last, the party consisting of the two principals and their respective seconds—Gutierez de la Vega, late Civil Governor of Havana, for Ferrer, and Don Perico Almentero, of Havana, and Colonel Rivas, of New Granada, for Porto—took the train for their destination. No unnecessary time was lost after their arrival in selecting the ground and arranging preliminaries, and at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning they went to a retired grass-grown spot, partially hidden by trees, and then and there, and with no spectators save their seconds, and the astonished birds, the pistols were examined and carefully loaded, the cruel surgical instruments with their suggestive accompaniment of lint and wrappers made ready for instant use, and the brief space which should separate them from death calmly and mathematically measured off.

The choice of position was awarded to Ferrer, and each man walked to his appointed place, with the weapon of death firmly clenched in his hand, and a fierce determination glowing on his countenance. Each stood sideways on his chosen spot, clinched his left hand resting on his hips behind. Three shots were exchanged, and a fourth was demanded. The seconds stepped to one side, the surgeons stood in anxious expectation, and for a moment there was silence.

One—The men halt turned, and raising their shining weapons, run their eyes along the barrels.

Two—An eager nervousness dashed through their limbs and made them rigid as death.

Three—A simultaneous double flash, whiff of smoke and sharp report, and Senor Porto half turned, staggered and fell shot through both legs.

Instantly the participants gathered around the wounded man, the surgeons examined and dressed his hurts, and after they had declared that he would not be able to continue the contest, he was hurried into one of two carriages in waiting, while Ferrer's party got into the other, and both were out of sight in a minute. Senor Porto was taken to the International Hotel, at Niagara Falls, where he lies in a critical condition, and Ferrer and party returned to New York, carrying a doubt of Porto's life or death.

A few hours after the duel the entire party were arrested by the Canadian authorities, but through the aid of Mr. Fulton, of the International Hotel, they were released.

Married.

BENTSCHNER—JACOBI.—On the 9th of June, 1869, by the Rev. J. H. CHUMACERO, Mr. DAVID BENTSCHNER to Miss HANNE JACOBI. *

Obituary.

BLAMYER.—Departed this life, at her residence, in this city, on the 12th of June, FRANCES BLAMYER, born in Surrey, England, wife of WILLIAM BLAMYER, and daughter of JOHN PEGSON, Esq., of Surrey, England.

Through a long illness of intense suffering, she only lent, with unfaltering adoration, on the mercy of her God and the merits of her Saviour. *

Funeral Notices.

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of the late JAMES MURDOCH, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral Services, at the Unitarian Church, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past Five o'clock, without further invitation. June 18

☞ Hibernian Society.—The Officers and Members of the Hibernian Society, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of their late brother member, JAMES MURDOCH, Esq., from their Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, 18th instant, at Five o'clock.

WM. AIKEN KELLY, Secretary.
June 18

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. PATRICK GRAHAM, and of Mr. and Mrs. PATRICK LANIGAN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from his late residence, No 13 John-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at Three o'clock. * June 18

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. ROBERT BENNETT (colored,) and of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM PARKER (colored,) and of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BLACK (colored,) are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, at his late residence, No. 164 Coming-street, at Three o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, without further invitation.
June 18 *

Special Notices.

☞ FRIENDLY MORALIST SOCIETY.—At the Thirty-first Anniversary Meeting of the Friendly Moralist Society, held at the residence of P. S. WILKINSON, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

WM. T. OLIVER, President.
R. D. HART, Vice-President.
P. S. WILKINSON, Secretary.
B. R. GORDON, Treasurer.
WM. BLACK, R. W. BROWN, } Stewards.

Standing Committee.—John R. Edwards, R. L. Sutton, H. W. Edwards.

Committee on Charity.—Richard Lucas, T. L. Caston.
1c June 18

☞ THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 143 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.

☞ 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. B. RODGERS, } Executors.
June 2 wfm1mo

☞ GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.—Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness, whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a tonic and alterative that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produces an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive, who shuns company and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change effected by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life which seemed to have died out of him, is reawakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an invitation to disease, no time should be lost in resuming the broken down system with this choicest and most potent of all tonics and nervines.

June 13 Dss 6

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH Brig "CLIFTON," from Liverpool, are hereby notified that the vessel has been entered under the "Five Days" Act, and all goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to Customhouse stores.

ROBERT MURE & CO., Agents.
June 18 1

☞ 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 mwf 1yr

☞ MARENGO.—FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE.—This valuable medicine, entirely vegetable in its preparation, is offered to the public and wa[illegible] any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, completely eradicating its effect from the system, purifying the blood, strengthening the digestive organs, inducing an appetite, and leaving the system in perfect health.

Those suffering from debility arrising from any cause will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in unhealthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It is quite pleasant to the taste, and can be given to children of all ages without injury. Numerous letters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND TONIC. It is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction.

MARENGO is no humbug. TRY IT.

For sale at retail by all Druggists.

At wholesale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, General Agent of Proprietor, southeast corner King and John streets, Charleston, S. C. DAC 3mos June 8

☞ 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

☞ 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

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October

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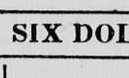
Shipping.

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,
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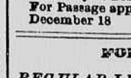

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain RYDER, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf on WEDNESDAY, June 23d, 1869, at — o'clock.

June 17 RAVENEL & CO., Agent's.

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C