The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1114. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It has transpired that Secretary Creswell has authorized Senator Ramsay to initiate negotiations for cheap postage between France and the United States.

Mayor Bowen recommends the establishment, in addition to the white and black schools, of additional schools fully equal if not better, and open to both colors.

Captain Webster, of the United States cutter, in answer to remonstrances of New England coast towns against the violation of State laws by landing destitute persons, replied that he was acting within his instructions, viz: to disorganize the filibuster forces by scattering them along the coast.

It is ascertained, on good authority, that all the patronage of the government is to be used for Stokes in Tennessee, Davis in Texas, and for the nominee of the ultra Radicals in Mississippi. Radical members of Congress, and leading members of the National Republican Committee have been here and urged this course, and have obtained a promise that it should be followed. This is in direct contradiction to the policy so very recently announced by the President, and is further proof of how little control he has over national affairs. Massachusetts really controls the government to-day.

No further changes will be made in the Cabinet at present, as it is deemed impolitic to do so until after the October elections.

Judge Jeffords and Colonel Morman, of Mississippi, visited Judge Dent to-day, and found him heartily enlisted in the cause of the Conservative Republican party. Judge Dent expresses his determination to visit the State and canvass for the party, whether nominated for Governor or not.

EUROPE.

THE DISAGREEMENT ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 17.—The debate on the amended Irish Church bill was continued in the House of Commons until a late hour this morning.

After the amendment proposed by the Peers, Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the publication of the amendments adopted by the House of Lords. The Church was not the question at issue at the late elections. He thought the agreement of the Lords to read the bill the second time was an act of magnanimity, considering the great majority unfavorable to the measure, and this agreement was only given on the understanding that the House of Commons would have considered the amendments adopted in a conciliatory spirit. He could not understand how the course the government had taken could be reconciled to the expectations held as to the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone replied to these remarks, saying that the promise given to the House of Lords was that the amendments which could be approved would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that they had been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords, and had fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all the pledges given. [Great cheering.] He was certain that, if any harm had been done to the Church, it was by those who deserted the grievous and enervating effect the disestablishment would have on the soul and life of the religious community. If the Church was destitute of energy and vigor, the sooner they quitted it the better. He must make a solemn protest against these disheartening and degrading convictions, and express an humble and confident expectation, though time and trial intervene.

The members of the Church will regard the day of the passage of this act as the day of their religious regeneration.

Gathorne Hardy then took the floor. He accepted the appeal made to posterity in regard to the beneficial effects of the bill. He supported Disraeli's statements. John Bright had used threats of dissolution of Parliament to keep the party together and coerce the House of Lords. He considered the Lords as co-ordinate authority, and thought they had been treated in an unworthy manner.

Mr. Bright denied that he ever used threats of dissolution. His only reference to the subject was what might be the expression of popular opinion if the subject of concurrent endowment was referred to the nation. He regretted this unfavorable charge which had been brought against him, but which the great majority of the House disbelieved.

After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report embodying the reasons for disagreement to the amendments, as proposed by the Lords. Adjourned.

LONDON, July 17.—It is said that the House of Lords will give up their amendment to the Irish Church bill in regard to concurrent endowment and Ulster grants, but will adhere to the amendment refusing to devote surplus proceeds of Church property to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, as proposed in the original preamble deferring the appropriation of the fund.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, July 17.—The Public (newspaper) says:

It is now certain the new ministry will be as follows:

Minister of Interior—De Forcade la Roquette.
Minister of Justice—Duvergier.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Auvergne.
Minister of Finance—Pierre Magne.
Minister of Commerce—Alfred Leroux.
Minister of Public Works—Gressier.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Genouilly.
Minister of War—Marshal Niel.
M. Rouher will be President of the Senate.

It is rumored that Magne, Minister of Finance, declines office in the new ministry.

The Journal, official, publishes the same list, with the following additional:

Minister of Public Instructions—Bourbeau.
President of the Council of State—Chasseloup.

THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN REGATTA.

HAVRE, July 17.—The International Ocean Regatta, from Cherbourg two hundred miles to sea and back, took place yesterday and to-day. The yachts entered were the Guerriere, Aline, Cambria, Julia, Diane, Mystery, Onadilla and Sylvia. All started at 11 o'clock Thursday. The Cambria returned to the starting point first, closely followed by the Julia. The Cambria won by three seconds. Time forty-six hours. The race was remarkably fine. There was no time allowance, all the yachts entering on an equal footing.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Lesseps officially announces that the ceremonies of opening the Suez Canal will take place on November 17.

THE TURNER CASE.

MACON, July 20.—The evidence in the Turner case to-day was voluminous and conflicting. Marian Harris still asserting her innocence, says she got the counterfeits, found in her possession, from a colored attache of the Treasury Department, named Buchanan. The court reserved its decision until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The filibusters now confined at Fort Lafayette will probably be discharged on giving pledges to abstain from future violations of the neutrality laws.

In the case of John A. Mahoney against August Belmont and others for twenty thousand dollars in gold belonging to the Fenian organization, the court directed the payment to Thomas Barr, who was appointed receiver. Further proceedings were adjourned to the 27th instant.

Two other bankers pleaded guilty to usury to-day.

An evening paper has the following: "A squad of men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with Marshal Barlow at their head, last night, at midnight, surrounded a large house three miles back of Hoboken, and captured forty-eight Cuban filibusters there quartered. Several escaped, including Colonel Ryan. Several of the prisoners were hurt before they were captured. All of them were taken to Fort Lafayette. A telegram has been sent to President Grant, and also the Spanish Minister, announcing that this is supposed to be the end of Cuban operations in this vicinity."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Commander W. P. Buckner, U. S. N., is dead.

There are only three yellow fever cases at the quarantine in New York harbor.

Great floods are reported in Illinois and the Northwest, doing serious damage to railroads and crops.

The release of the Catholic priest, Father McMahon, from the Canada penitentiary, has been ordered.

Judge J. S. Black, recently hurt by a railroad accident, is at his home at York, Penn., improving rapidly.

The superintendents of the various recruiting stations are ordered to ship recruits westward immediately.

Eight illicit distilleries were seized in Wake County, N. C., and twenty more are running. The whiskey is consumed in the neighborhood.

The necessary arrangements have been concluded, Secretary Fish's permission obtained, and the French cable is expected to reach the Massachusetts coast on Friday.

The details of the destruction of the Blue Jacket, a British vessel from New Zealand for England, burned at sea in March last, show eight of sixty-nine persons saved.

Colonel Alven and the officers of his battalion (Spanish) have been ordered to Havana to form a new regiment, the old command being decimated by disease and battle.

In pursuance to a resolution of the New Orleans Commercial Convention, a committee of ten have been appointed to arrange for a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention, to be held on the Upper Mississippi in August or September.

THE BLUE RIDGE "RING" AGAIN.

The Phœnix Rubs its Eyes and Wakes up—What it Says of Governor Scott and His Little Game.

The Columbia Phœnix, into whose columns the high contracting parties of the mammoth Blue Ridge Railroad job have heretofore managed to smuggle several fulsome puffs of that pleasant and ingenious speculation, in its issue of yesterday opens its batteries upon the Scott, Crisvill & Co. "Ring" in the following gallant style:

[From the Phœnix, July 20.]

In this morning's issue will be found copied a letter relating to the Blue Ridge Railroad, penned from Columbia to THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS. The writer states that upon the most invulnerable evidence his assertions are made. Assuming that the premises are correctly stated, the conclusion is patent that Governor Scott has developed in a new direction those views of finance so peculiarly his own—which means, let the common interests of the state go by the board so that his own are protected. He obeys blindly the injunction, "Put money in thy purse, honestly if thou canst; but put money in thy purse." The wonderful discrepancy between the bids, one falling below the estimate of the Chief Engineer, the additional issue of bonds, creating the startling interest charge of $700 000 in coin annually, the election of the highest bidder for award of the contract, and, add to it, the exorbitant cost of the road material consented to in the contract, and the support of Messrs. Harrison and Cameron in favor of the lowest bidder, puts the agency of Governor Scott in a most injurious and damaging light to himself.

THE NEWS is disposed to forbear condemnation of Governor Scott until he has spoken in his defence. The very recent action of Governor Scott in reference to the taxes; his feeble letter on that subject, judged as a State paper, would have destroyed, if it existed, the slightest respect for his Excellency's abilities, whilst its insulting and truculent character as a communication, and coupled with offensive threats, have destroyed in us any feeling of charity which induces a withholding and forbearance of judgment. So strongly does the correspondent of THE NEWS assert his facts, and so confidently does he vouch for their truth, that we cannot do otherwise than believe, with the record of the Executive staring us in the face, that Governor Scott has been feathering his nest from the Blue Ridge road; and we cannot feel that we do his Excellency any injustice in anticipating any communication on the matter, and pronouncing judgment in advance on so open a fraud and swindle upon the people of South Carolina. Governor Scott seems to think that taxation is the "ready relief" which is to solve every financial difficulty of the State—he makes the many suffer for the benefit of the one; and we feel it a sacred duty to make exposure of, and express our indignation at, every symptom of fraud and injury to our citizens which comes under our experience.

A LONDON DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A domestic tragedy, with scarce a parallel for its depth of horror, was revealed on Monday, the 28th of June, at No. 15 Hosier lane, Smithfield, London. The facts were:

Acting in accordance with the suggestion of a letter received at headquarters, the officers of justice should go to No. 15 Hosier lane, where they would see "an unexpected sight," the police repaired to the house, and, forcing an entrance, found eight dead bodies, victims of prussic acid. Walter James Duggan and Emma his wife were found lying, surrounded by their six children, all in the embrace of death. Duggan was a silversmith, who, from misfortune and not by fault of his own, had lost his situation, and was about to be turned out of his lodgings, adrift upon the great London world. He seems to have been an affectionate father, as Emma Duggan was a tender mother, but both man and wife would appear to have succumbed to ill-fortune and thrown up the game as hopeless. The poisoning of the children was, beyond all dispute, the deliberate work of the parents not in wrath, but from the dread of want, who afterwards destroyed themselves. The little babes were decently composed, the young faces wore an expression of perfect tranquillity, and there was no trace of disturbance in the apartment. The family Bible lay open at the register of marriages and births, wherein were written the names and dates of birth of the children and the marriage certificate of the parents was carefully pinned to the leaf. Duggan himself wrote and posted the letter to the authorities, and then went back and prepared for them the "unexpected sight" which it promised. The Duggan tragedy was the result of an unhappy social condition, and as such may well demand the earnest consideration of the thinker and the statesman.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Yerger Habeas Corpus Case—The Importance of the Agreement Reached.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes under date of Sunday night:

The principal topic of conversation among politicians for the last two or three days has been the remarkable disposition of the Yerger *habeas corpus* case. To the lasting honor of the Attorney-General, he declined to permit the blood of a man, judicially murdered, to attach to his skirts. He has felt all along that the validity of the act of Congress authorizing trials by court martial in the Southern States was at least questionable. The compromise effected by the eminent counsel for the applicant (Messrs. Carlisle & Phillips) virtually strips the case of all technical difficulties. It does far more. It, in effect, surrenders the question of the power of the Supreme Court to determine the main point at issue upon the merits of controversy. This point was disputed by the law officers of the last administration. It was then, indeed, contended that Congress had the exclusive authority to decide when, for political and general purposes, the late war theoretically terminated. From the agreement of the President to suspend the execution of sentences pronounced by courts martial until the important question shall have been determined by the Supreme Court, it is to be fairly inferred that whatever that decision may be, it will be enforced by the Executive. This is a most important and significant step in the right direction; and although it would be improper—indeed, presumptuous—to anticipate the judgment of the court, the country may well take encouragement, and its citizens congratulate themselves upon the end, now and forever, of judicial murders under color of governmental authority.

The Contemplated Purchase of Cuba.

I have frequently intimated that I had trustworthy authority for the assertion that the government contemplated the purchase of Cuba, substantially. How it was to be accomplished I did not pretend to know. Correspondents of Radical and Grant organs, alike, for some purpose utterly mysterious to me, thought proper to be very zealous in denying the accuracy of my information—some going the length of filing affidavits that Grant himself repudiated to them the idea, in toto, with the emphatic declaration that the administration was "not in the real estate business." This utterance first found its way into a Boston paper, and from thence was sent broadcast everywhere. It now seems the dodge consisted in the unimportant and utterly puerile subterfuge of constituting certain reliable parties in Cuba as the principals in the purchase, the purchase money to be paid or guaranteed by the United States. The purpose of this little piece of contemptible higgling is to secure the island, slaves and all, to the Radical party. It was at the same time known to me and communicated to you, that the sudden turn in the course of the government towards "the patriots," who were not considered reliable, "had this extent, no more." As merely cumulative evidence, an extract is given from a Northern Radical journal, of extreme proclivities—merely premising that the writer got his information from Boutwell, and not Fish. It is, however, true that Sickles was furnished with instructions to buy Cuba in the roundabout way proposed.

I have positive information that Secretary Fish thoroughly endorses, and, in fact, originated, the scheme for the solution of the Cuban question mentioned in these dispatches last night, which provides that the Cubans shall buy the island for themselves from Spain, and that the United States shall endorse the bonds for the purchase money, or otherwise assist the Cubans in raising the necessary funds. I have also equally positive information that President Grant declared to a prominent Cuban sympathizer, a few days since, his intention not to allow the iron-clads built for Spain in this country to sail. His exact words I am unable to give, but in effect he promised that the iron-clads should not be used against the revolutionists. It is therefore probable that as soon as he returns from Long Branch something more definitely favorable to the Cubans than is now expected will take place.

I have also repeatedly warned the public that, so far from the government not "being in the real estate business," a part of the present Cabinet are thinking of nothing else.

The Grant Programme for Virginia and Mississippi.

A determined effort is being made to secure the election of Dr. Sharpe to the United States Senate from Virginia. Dr. Sharpe is an ultra Radical of the Boutwell pattern, and he voted for Wells at the recent election. On these qualifications he presumes to ask, or his friends to ask for him, the suffrages of the Walker party. But then he is a brother-in-law of the President—one of the royal family—and it is said that his election would be considered a pledge of good faith—an unequivocal endorsement of Grant's policy, (whatever that might be) and a sure road to royal favor. It remains to be seen whether the newly elected members of the Virginia Legislature will be so lost to self-respect as to consider these good and sufficient reasons for sending Dr. Sharpe to the Senate, in the place of a much better man and one fully in accord with themselves. The Presidential favor is worth just nothing at all to any man, or to any party, who is not acceptable to Secretary Boutwell. This might as well be known and understood first as last. There was no necessity for the Mississippians to come to Washington and select from the Grant family a candidate for the Governorship of their State. They could have selected a Union man at home, whose chances of election would have been equally as good, if not better. In either case they have the appointees of Boutwell, Creswell and Delano opposed to them, as well as the General Commanding. They have gained nothing by the selection of Judge Dent, save some expressions of good will on the part of the President, and his desire for the success of his brother-in-law. So far as practical aid goes the President is powerless.

The programme of the Conservative Republicans of Mississippi is as follows: In event of their success, Judge Dent will immediately be sent to the United States Senate, and Colonel Warner, a New England man, who is to be the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor will take the Gubernatorial chair. Letters from prominent men in Mississippi claim the State for the Dent ticket by a large majority.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Prospect for the Fall Season—The South in the New York Market—Credit of Southern Buyers—Effect of the Conservative Movement—Carpet-Baggers as Commercial Men.

The New York Herald has an elaborate review of the dry goods trade, from which we take the following:

As a general rule buyers in the spring trade bought only what they wanted, and would not buy more at any price. In a word, the current of trade has been healthy, natural and non-speculative; and, unlike previous years since the war, 1869 has recorded few failures of importance. The statistics of suspensions thus far will not exceed one hundred, small and great, and none of them have been affairs either of great weight or of indicative moment. The general stringency of the money market has been met with a caution equally general on the part of the commercial classes. The rule having been only to buy what was wanted for the regular course of trade, the dry goods auction marts, which were exceedingly busy in 1867 and 1868, have been comparatively deserted. For this, however, there has been another reason in the prevailing tendency of holders to hold goods instead of thrusting them upon the market for speedy realization at any price. Manufacturers, who glutted the auction markets with fabrics year before last, have thus retained their goods in their own hands, and in consequence trade has assumed a firmer, less fluctuative and less speculative tone than has prevailed for the past four years.

It may now, for the first time since the war, be stated that trade has got upon a peace footing, having settled into normal currents without uneasy and speculative fluctuation. The fluctuation was kept no longer than was necessary, however, first, by a general resort on the part of the holders to auction houses, under the impression, of course, that a rapid fall in prices might be anticipated; and secondly, by an undue forcing of sales under pressure on the part of the auction houses in question. The corrective applied to the case has been exceedingly simple. The first work was to eliminate the auction houses from regular trade, to wheer it of its mighty influence for the depression of prices, and this was brought about by a general effort on the part of jobbers and wholesale men, seconded by the tendency of country customers to buy less and more safely.

Thus several of the unhealthy tendencies pointed out in the annual review of trade and finance last January have been corrected, and wholesomely so, and the spring closes with better prospects for the fall season than has been the case for four years. What September—when the bees of business come swarming into their hives again after the summer hegira—may bring forth, remains to be seen; but the testimony of leading men in the trade is unanimous. The prospect was never better for a vigorous, brisk and healthy resumption of trade. During the year Eastern manufacturers have had an opportunity to recuperate and establish themselves upon a sounder and more normal basis, in which respect the year has borne good fruit, and the testimony now is that the supply is little, if any, in excess of the normal demand. That manufacturers everywhere, having learned a wholesome lesson from the fluctuations of the past, will curb themselves within the limits of just supply, is altogether probably. The past four years have fallen too heavily upon New England for the proverbially money-making Yankee not to take heed and obey the manifest laws of commerce.

The prospect of the crop for the coming season is reported flattering from all quarters, and especially from the South, whose the past year has wrought a very considerable metamorphosis. Wholesalers and jobbers testify that, generally speaking, the Southern trade is shifting back into the hands of old time Southern customers, and testify to the fact with a kindly appreciation of the honorable dealing of old customers. The foreman of a leading wholesale house in this city remarked that losses for the past four years to the New York market have been mostly at the hands of the class aptly dubbed carpet-baggers—men who, leaving unliquidated board bills at the North, went South without either capital, morals or manners, to recuperate, if possible, their deservedly waning fortunes. Nine-tenths of the Southern failures in trade booked during the peace period have been at the hands of this class of speculators, who, being irresponsible when they emigrated, mended not their morals after emigration. It may be added that this is the general testimony of leading men in the New York trade, and that to-day the credit of the native Southerner, other things being equal, is better in the New York market than that of the carpet-bag exotic. Again, as a general rule, it is stated that anti-war obligations have been liquidated with the utmost readiness by the old time Southern commercial class, and this has been productive of an exceedingly friendly feeling on the part of Northern dealers. An eminent gentleman in the trade, who did a heavy Southern business before the war, estimates that more than seventy per cent. of the old liability has been honorably arranged. In some of the Southern States very few claims remain unsettled; while in others, owing to the unsettled state of politics, the payment has been very spasmodic. Virginia, Alabama, the Carolinas and the cotton-producing sections in general have very nearly erased the old score, and the prospect is that the whole South will enter the market quite on the square next spring. These are, of course, facts for the congratulation of all parties South as well as North; and the kindly feeling which has thereby been engendered on the part of Northern creditors toward the late Southern debtor cannot be without its effect. The carpet-bag commercial guerillas of the South have been mostly uprooted, and business men in the city speak of the fact with most evident satisfaction.

The Southern trader may this fall come into the New York market with all the privileges of the Northern customer as to time, terms and the like—viz: ten to thirty days on domestic fabrics and three to four months on imported. This metamorphosis has been mostly wrought by the elimination of Northern adventurers from Southern trade, the resumption of business by old time buyers in the New York market, and the prevailing disposition to arrange old claims honorably and amicably. A disposition to buy sparingly has not been without its effect in the rehabilitation of Southern credit, but the main causes have been the three preceding enumerated; in fact, in the way of liquidation of former liabilities, the South has, it is generally testified, done more than could naturally have been expected in so short a time and with resources so crippled by the gradual confiscation of a long and desperate war.

With this feeling in the ascendant, the support of the New York market has been almost universally extended to the conservative movement in the South, and this produced the general anxiety for its success manifested by commercial classes. Virginia redeemed, disenthralled, rehabilitated upon a normal basis, the success of a similar policy in the remaining States of the South is regarded, with the administration to foster and support, as only a question of time; and then, again, at New York, as the great commercial mart, King Spindle, of New England, will shake hands with reinstated King Cotton, King Business acting as mediator between the two.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Queen—A Scene at the Departure of the Royal Train—Unpopularity of the Sovereign.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald writes under date of July 29:

London has been excited by that rare event, a visit of her Majesty the Queen. She came up for the breakfast yesterday, and she took her departure again for Windsor at half-past ten o'clock this morning. A special train was provided for her, and on the platform about one hundred spectators were gathered to see her off. The Queen was dressed in deep black—a black dress, shawl and bonnet. She has grown fat, and her face looks coarse and bloated. This may seem an ungallant criticism, but it is true. Her Majesty's "permanent boarder," Prince Christian, with his pretty wife, looking delicate and out of spirits, were in the royal train, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and the Princes Arthur and Leopold. Beatrice and Leopold rode in the carriage with the Queen, the others going in separate compartments. Beatrice is a very sweet child, with light hair, worn crimped and flowing, and Leopold bears about him the marks of his indisposition, but has a mild and cheering expression of countenance. There was no cheering when the royal party appeared, or when they left the station, except a solitary "ip, ip—hurrah!" from a fat, excited middle-aged gentleman. But the attempt at enthusiasm signally failed, and the last "hurrah" came forth with a smothered sound, as if the loyal subject of her Majesty had just suffered an eclipse from a feather bed. The fact is, the Londoners do not like the Queen, however much they may respect her. Her unpopularity may be read in every countenance and gathered from many a side remark, and while her death would be deeply mourned by all her people, her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales would be hailed with enthusiastic joy, at least in the metropolis. Very few persons would have believed twenty-five years ago that Queen Victoria would ever live to be as unpopular a sovereign as she is to-day.

A PICTURE OF ALBERT EDWARD.

Enter, if you please, with me, just for once, the stalls of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London. Let us suppose—it may be essential to our present purpose—that Mdlle. Pauline Lucca is the principal songstress of the occasion. Look at that large box on your right—and, of course, on the left of the stage. It is full of people. In the front are two or three young women in very, very low-necked dresses. In front, also, is one young man. He has a large, fair, fat face, with heavy features. His fair hair already thinning; there is even a suggestion of baldness about it. He is a very dull-looking young man. If he were of your class or mine, people would say he was a stupid, vulgar-looking person. He displays an immense shirt front, on which presently (and when Mdlle. Lucca is not singing) his heavy chain descends. In he lost in reverie? Has the music borne away on its wings his enraptured soul? No! The heavy young man is asleep. One of the young women by his side gives him a gentle, pleasant push, and laughs! and he opens his eyes, raises his head off the vast shirt front, and, being like most fat persons, rather good humored, he also laughs. But if the principal singer does not come on soon again, he presently falls into another doze. He is a great admirer of some singing, however. He is enthusiastic about Lucca, claps for her, waits to the very last to see her as she is called before the curtain, and has evidently a very high appreciation of her gifts and venius. The lady with the bright eyes who sits near him was very pretty once; but a long attack of, alas! has, true to say, made sad work with her beauty. The other girls have nothing to boast of. I think the lowness of their dresses is the thing one most remarks about them. But the young man—did you ever see anything heavier and stupider than that fat, rather handsome face? Well, he is England's future king.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PATTI.

Everybody knows, who know anything, that rumor's tongue, at no time very reliable, is never so imaginative as when dealing with persons who follow the stage as a profession. Of course so charming and popular an artist as Adelina Patti could not be expected to escape without a full share of the attention of scandal-mongers and over-wise tattlers and all sorts of reports have been put afloat concerning the domestic life of this gifted and favorite lady. The burden of them all is the terrible misfortune of her marriage with the Marquis de Caux, who has been described as a very ogre—a desperate gambler and ruffian, who has seized upon his wife's earnings as soon as they have been realized, and who has stripped her of the splendid gifts Emperors have laid at her feet, for the purpose of gratifying his insatiate passion for play. According to one story poor little Patti has been compelled to submit, heart-broken, to the brutality of De Caux, under penalty of a severe beating at night after she had finished her sweet warblings at the opera or concert. According to another, she has been firm enough to resist the demands of her tyrant, and has actually "commenced a suit, you know" in the French courts for the separate control of her property. All this time "poor little Patti" has been looking as plump as a partridge and as happy as a lark, and has been singing as sweetly as a dozen nightingales concentrated into one. Now, the truth of the matter is, that the Marquis de Caux is a perfect gentleman, devotedly attached to his wife, and that the couple, to carry out the feathery simile, live together like two turtle doves. The Marquis has been a devotee of the turf in years gone by, and, like many other young men at the French Court, has spent a great deal of money. One of his estates on the Seine is unequalled in beauty by any place of a similar description in France, but it passed temporarily out of his hands, through pecuniary embarrassment long before his marriage, and Patti has set her heart upon recovering and possessing it, no doubt calculating on spending the greater portion of her days there, after her retirement from the stage. The Marquis, so far from gambling, lives as quietly and economically as possible, and aids her in every way in the accomplishment of the object of her heart.

HOW NILSSON MANAGES HER AFFAIRS.

Christine Nilsson's private affairs are no more sacred than Patti's from the tongues of the gossips. Here we are told that Christine's family impose upon her very grossly, and that a brother, almost as terrible as the Marquis de Caux, follows her about and swallows up all her money. There we learn that Christine is about to commit the same blunder that is attributed to her sister in song, and is on the point of throwing herself away on a penniless adventurer. In one quarter we are assured that the Nilsson is soon to marry a duke who is all that can be desired—young, steady and well to do in the world—and, in another, that she will soon give her hand where she has always given her heart, to a clod hopping Swedish peasant, who wears wooden shoes. As far as Christine's heart is concerned, it probably knows and keeps its own secrets; but so far as regards her business affairs she must be a sharp man, be he brother, lover, husband or manager, who gets the better of the Queen of Song in money matters. The Nilsson is, in fact, as sharp as a needle and a perfect little Jew in driving a bargain. She is her own agent, and when she makes an engagement she names her terms, sticks to them, and always insists on something down by way of a clincher and a certainty. She is as industrious as a bee in the honey-making season, and feels vexed if she is obliged to waste a day without making something out of a concert, public or private, in addition to the handsome sum she receives from her operatic engagements. She "pooh-poohs" any idea of binding herself not to sing elsewhere during an engagement for an operatic season. Her voice is her own, and she claims the right to make what she can out of it. She is saving, very, very, but takes a pleasure in making her family comfortable.

THE CROP PROSPECT IN GEORGIA.—The Macon Telegraph says:

Drought still afflicts some portions of the State—more particularly in the northern section. Southern, Southeastern and Southwestern Georgia seem generally to have an abundance of rain. In Middle Georgia showers have been frequent, but they have been partial, and many localities are distressed for want of rain. Where these showers have fallen the corn crop is pretty well secured, and will be highly satisfactory. Elsewhere, it is, of course, in a very critical or almost hopeless condition.

The cotton crop of Georgia never looked better or promised a greater yield to the extent of its area than it does now. No appearance of disease of any kind is manifest, and although here and there the growth of the plant may be somewhat retarded by dry weather, yet the skies have not the brassy look of a season of general drought, and we hope, by turns, the whole of Georgia will get rain enough to develope the crop to a full fruition of its present promise. The health of the State continues good. Absolutely no complaints of the field laborers are audible. Order, peace and sober and diligent industry are the conditions everywhere.

Special Notices.

☞ 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

☞ MARENGO.—FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE.—This valuable preparation has been in private use for many years, and through the persuasion of friends, who have used it with the most beneficial results, the proprietor has been induced to offer it to the public. It is warranted to cure CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce the appetite, and restore the patient to perfect health. It is a purely VEGETABLE preparation, and so harmless that children of all ages may take it with safety. As a tonic MARENGO has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. A few doses is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous sufferers of its virtue and worth. All who try one bottle of MARENGO will be so much pleased with its effect, that they will readily endorse it, NO HUMBUG. For evidence of its efficacy and value, refer to MARENGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable citizens.

MARENGO is a genuine Southern preparation, the proprietor and manufacturer being a native and resident of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction.

NO HUMBUG. TRY IT.

For sale by all Druggists, and by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meeting and Hazel streets; GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Druggist, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and John streets, Charleston, S. C.

June 8 DAC 3mos

☞ 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 nwf 1yr

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

May 22 Smos

Obituary.

BROUGHTON.—Died, July 15th, 1869 at the Barrows, St. John's Berkeley, at the residence of Dr. S. W. BARKER, Miss S. JANE BROUGHTON, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." *

Funeral Notices.

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of the late JOHN MCKAY, and of DAVID MCDOUGALL, are invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from his residence on East Bay, opposite Society street, at Five o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

July 21

☞ St. Andrew's Society.—Attend the Funeral of your late member and associate, Mr. JOHN F. MCKAY, from his late residence, East Bay, foot of Society-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at Five o'clock. WM. PAUL, Secretary.

July 21

☞ Burns Charitable Association.—Attend the Funeral of your late member and associate, Mr. John F. McKAY, from his late residence, East Bay, foot of Society-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at Five o'clock. WM. ROY, Secretary.

July 21

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. METZE, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of their infant daughter, JANE RENZIE, at Five o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, at St. Patrick's Church. * July 21

Special Notices.

☞ THE REV. JNO. L. GIRARDEAU, D. D. will preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church at Summerville THIS EVENING, 21st instant, at a quarter-past Eight o'clock. July 21

☞ TAXES! TAXES!—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Treasurer of Colleton County will be ready to receive the STATE AND COUNTY TAXES at the following places:

Adam's Run, July 26 and 27.
George's Station, August 5 and 6.
Green Pond Station, August 18 and 19.
Reeves' Station, South Carolina Railroad, August 7.
Ridgeville Station, South Carolina Railroad, August 4.
Summerville Station, South Carolina Railroad, August 2 and 3.
Walterboro', from the 5th to the 24th of July.
Yonges' Island, (St. Paul,) July 29, 30, 31 and August 16.
Jacksonboro', July 30.

The Treasurer will be found at his office in Walterboro' to receive Taxes on and after the above named dates until August 25. After that date an addition of Twenty per Cent. will be charged on all amounts of Taxes unpaid before the 17th day of October, and after that date the Treasurer will proceed to collect, by distress or otherwise. All real and personal property are charged with seven and-a-half mills on the dollar for State, and three mills for County Taxes.

Office County Treasurer, Walterboro', S. C., July 5, 1869.

JAMES W. GRACE, Treasurer.

July 21 6

☞ BEAUTIFUL FACES AND HANDS are soon obtained by using the MILK OF VIOLETS. It is entirely different from any other skin preparation, and purely innocent. Ladies using it exclaim:

"How soft and white it leaves the skin."
"As long as I can get it I'll never powder."

Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

July 21 1

☞ OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, JULY, 12, 1869.—Persons wishing to contract for the building of a Bridge over a creek, known as "Hamilton Creek," to connect John's Island and Wadmalaw, will hand in their proposals to this office on or before the 24th inst. A Plan and Specifications, recently prepared by Mr. L. J. Barbot, Civil Engineer, can be seen at this office from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M.

F. LANGE, Clerk Board C. C.

July 13 11

☞ FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c.—MESSRS. JOHN CAMPBEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to furnish their customers with Grains at the lowest market rates. 3, cow24 September 24

☞ 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.

☞ SUMMER PERILS—HOW TO ESCAPE THEM.—It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor oozes through the skin at every pore, and it is by physical vigor only that unhealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiration. Intense heat converts a man into a self-acting pump, and the moisture that is pumped out of him is derived from the well-springs of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physical strength should be in a condition to bear, without danger or inconvenience, the extraordinary drain. If they are not in such a condition, the individual becomes languid and low-spirited.

The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working trim; for if the stomach, the purveyor of the system, does its duty thoroughly, the liver, the bowels, the brain, and the nervous system, being duly nurtured, will be likely to do theirs. In view of these facts, it is manifest that a powerful and wholesome vegetable tonic like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially required at this enfeebling season. It is the most admirable of all correctives and invigorants, and for this reason it does not over-stimulate the system. The proportions of aperient, tonic and stimulating components are so judiciously graduated that the processes of invigoration and purification go on simultaneously, and no undue excitement is created in the circulation or the brain. All unmedicated stimulants, however pure, excite the pulse and the nervous system. Their exhilarating effect is temporary, and when it passes off the physical and mental depression they were employed to remove returns in an aggravated form. But this not the case when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are taken as a stomachic and nervine. The medicinal herbs, roots and gums with which they are impregnated, neutralize the exciting principle of the rye spirit which forms their basis, and which is in itself the most wholesome of all the varieties of alcohol. 6 DAC July 17

☞ DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold by Dealers everywhere. 1mo June 29

FRESH DRUGS.

JUST RECEIVED,

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PREPARATIONS:
IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH
VEGETABLE CAPSULES OF MATICO
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
GUARANA POWDERS.

All fresh from Paris, and for sale by

DR. H. BAER,
No. 131 MEETING-STREET.

May 8

PETER TOTANS,
TURNER AND DEALER IN IVORY,
And Manufacturer of
BILLIARD BALLS AND CUES,
AND IMPORTER OF BILLIARD CLOTH, CUES, Leather Cloth, and Billiard Materials in general.
No. 50 Walker-street, New York.

May 7 3mos

Shipping.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS YACHT MARY ELLA, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips to points of interest in our harbor. Will also take parties for Picnics and Moonlight Excursions