The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1674. CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1871. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE RED TIDE RISING.

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The Commune Controlled from London—Red Republican Demonstration in Hyde Park—A Red Address and Red Speeches—Intimate Connection of the Paris Commune with the Lohdon Reds.

Late mail advices from London indicate that the journals of that city are much exercised over the recent demonstration in Hyde Park of the English Republicans. The meeting was called to express sympathy with the Parisians, who, said one of the speakers, were fighting for the rights of Englishmen as well as for their own. There were about five thousand people present, according to the accounts of the loyal journals. The most defiant sentiments were indulged in at the meeting against the government, which was styled "unscrupulous" and "moribund." The Germans, who were called "brigands," and the Versailles Assembly were violently denounced, and the English royalists, landholders, and aristocrats generally were warned that their time would come. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the universal republic and with the singing of the "Marseillaise," and formed in procession, carrying the "red" and other significant flags.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

LONDON, April 17.

"No one ventures to tell the Queen the truth, and the monarchy is going to the devil! It would be easy enough to save it, if any one would show the Queen the danger in which she stands, and if she would then act as a sovereign and not as a puppet. But no one tells her the truth, and we shall have the republic in less than five years more." These were the words of a gentleman who had witnessed with me the Red Republican demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday, and who rode home with me. I am inclined to think he was a true prophet. The monarchy is going to the devil, and we shall have the republic. The demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday of itself would prove nothing, but it was one of a thousand things which prove everything. I observe that in the newspapers this morning there is very little laughing at this last meeting of the London Reds. Affairs are growing serious; and although the Reds are still sneered at, the sneers are those of fear and hatred rather than of scorn. The wonderful drama that is being played in Paris is regarded now as the prelude to a similar tragedy that may be performed in London. Of the intimate connection that exists between the men of the Commune and the central committee in Paris and the men who lead the Red Republican movement in London, I have spoken in a former letter. This connection is even more intimate than I had imagined. I am to-day able to say that not only is this connection intimate and perfect; not only do daily dispatches of an official character pass between the men now governing Paris and the men who soon hope to govern London, but that the Commune and central committee in Paris are guided and controlled by a man living within gunshot of where I am writing and with whom I am to-morrow to have an interview. For instance, the Commune was distressed and alarmed when, in the first engagements between its adherents and the Versailles troops it was announced that the prisoners taken by the latter were to be shot. It is quite true that some of the leaders of the insurrectionists who fell into the hands of the Versailles government were shot, as you will remember, and it is equally true that the government proposed to shoot others. The Commune sent an earnest dispatch to their head in London, asking what could be done to prevent this. I have seen a copy of the dispatch which was sent in reply. It was as follows:

Seize all the priests in Paris, and inform the Versailles banditi that for every prisoner they shoot you will kill three priests. This will be effectual. The Versailles rascals derive all their power from the ignorant peasants; the peasants worship the priests; if Thiers allows priests to be killed the peasants will lose faith in him, and he will fall. When you take the priests, take all their gold and silver chalices and crucifixes, all their jewelled vessels, and all their money. You will find it useful.

This order was obeyed, and the worst of all the deeds of the Commune were done by the inspiration of the man who is the head of the other men who hope soon to establish the Commune in London.

Now, as I have said, the laughing at the Red Republicanism of London and of other large towns in England has about ceased; but the Republicanism remains all the same and grows stronger every day. All the Republicans—or rather all the Democrats—are not "Red;" but the "Reds" lead the van of a great army. The coming summer will not end, I think, without the appearance, in every large town in England, of the Red ghost in a very tangible and potent shape. Leaders of the working classes, who now have supreme power in their hands if they only choose to use it, are devoting all their attention to the cultivation and inculcation of *class politics*. They don't care a straw for general politics; they don't care a straw even for the ballot; they don't care a straw about electing men of their own class to Parliament; they propose a simpler method of accomplishing their purposes; they propose to simply force Parliament to do their will by "pressure from without," or, if it prove stubborn, to remove it altogether and do without it. They have become fully convinced that there is no such thing in politics as abstract right. Whatever the will of a majority demands must be granted—everything must bow to this.

The demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday (Sunday) was opened by the reading of a rather remarkable address from the International Democratic Association to the Communists of Paris. It was addressed to "Brethren," and its principal points are as follows:

We send you fraternal greeting in the name of the universal republic. We tender you our most heartfelt thanks for the sublime work you are doing in behalf of human liberty, and in defence of your communal rights. We recognize in you the pioneers of progress and the architects of a new and purer social state; whilst we regard your oppressors, the men of Versailles, as the worthy disciples of the man of December, and as the cowardly and mercenary instruments of European despots. Mainly "elected" by the priest-ridden peasantry, with Prussian bayonets at their throats to settle simply the conditions of peace, their mission is ended, and that ignominiously, in the sale of a portion of your countrymen to the German brigands. Nevertheless, they will exercise the "authority" exacted, and arrogate to themselves the right to enslave you. We salute your proclamation of the Commune, or local self-government, as the resurrection of the glorious era of the first French Republic, which, in the constitution of 1793, articles 58, 59 and 60, placed direct legislation by the people in the hands of the then existing Communes. We wish you success in your heroic defence of the Commune, and trust that the other great centres of industry in France will prove true to their republican traditions, and emulate your illustrious example; for we know that a number of free cities and independent communities would, under the application of the federative principle, develop the resources of the country and constitute an insuperable barrier to oppression and usurpation. We rejoice that amid the many arduous duties you are called upon to perform, you are deliberating on important questions relating to organic social reform, which are intimately connected with the welfare of the people. We quite approve your project for liquidating the heavy war indemnity by selling the palaces and appropriating the crown lands to national purposes; and we can only regret that our fellow-countrymen are not yet sufficiently educated to imitate your noble example. The "government" of Versailles, if Republican in name, has evinced its monarchical predilections by not having immediately disposed of the "royal" domiciles; the rempoisition of kingcraft is beyond if not contemplated. We are gratified to learn that you have decreed the separation of church and state, and hope you will restore the church property—monopolized by the priests—to the use of the nation; for a pseudo-religion which has made itself the willing accomplice of Bonaparte's bloody deeds, whose "cardinals" have all been decorated and subsidized by that monster, and which has helped to thwart and delay the realization of the brotherhood of nations, stands condemned. * * * We mourn with you the loss of the brave Flourens and the many other worthy men who have been so barbarously murdered by the myrmidons of the rebels of Versailles, consisting of imperial gendarmes, mouchards, and ignorant Papal zouaves. They have, in thus dedicating and consecrating their lives to the cause of truth, of justice, of civilization, of humanity, as against the cause of ignorance, of retrogression, of barbarism, and inhumanity, set us a magnificent example of self-abnegation and disinterestedness, and one to which posterity may not improbably owe their deliverance. They are a loss to us as well as to you. They were part of the army marching to redeem the human race from all sorrow and slavery, and we claim them as martyrs on behalf of human progress. It now remains for us to abjure the impious lies concerning you and the motives of your enemies, promulgated by our venal and corrupt press, which is the instrument of despotisms that thrive on monopolies of all kinds, and interested in the subjugation and exploitation of the wealth-producers of all countries. It is arrayed, as it always has been, with a few honorable exceptions, on the side of might against right. It never fails to culminate and traduce the real character of all great men and movements. It is enraged at your sublime efforts for self-government, because it perceives an example likely to increase the love of liberty among our down-trodden fellow-countrymen, and thus hasten the day when the fraud-begotten power of all tyrants shall disappear before the power and intelligence of the united peoples of all lands. And although our unscrupulous and moribund "government" may seek, and no doubt are seeking, in collusion with the rebels at Versailles, to precipitate foreign intervention in order to annihilate your rights, we, the people of London, believing you to be fighting for the liberty of the world, and the regeneration of mankind, hereby express our profound admiration for the grandeur of your enterprise, and tender you the honest, uncompromising hand of friendship and fellowship.

"Long live the Universal Republic, Democratic and Social."

The speeches which followed the reading of this address were naturally of a very hot and red character. The writers for the London press were denounced as "literary prostitutes," who would write anything for five guineas; but they were also warned that the time would come when they, too, would have to fight for their liberties. The "rich" and the "landlords" were assailed with ferocity, and the Commune was praised for having "abolished forever the payment of rent." If rent-paying was wrong in Paris, it was criminal in London. When men were dying for want of bread and shelter, and while there was plenty of waste land in the country to support them, it was simply murder that the rich should "ride over them in luxurious lasciviousness." The working people had been stigmatized as a drunken set, but if there was any class especially drunken it was the aristocracy, (vide the Saturday Review.) The English Parliament was a parliament of landlords, and this was only another way of saying it was "a Parliament of thieves, a Parliament of murderers."

When all the speeches had been spoken and it had been resolved that what London wanted more than all else at present was a daily Republican newspaper, the address was carried, and the meeting broke up with cheers for the Republic Universal, and the singing of the "Marseillaise." And thus we march on to the inevitable end.

[From another Correspondent.]

I went to the stand where the principal object of the meeting seemed to be going on, and at which a fat, vulgar, middle-aged man, with his long hair flung back behind his ears in true fanatic style, was stammering out something or other from a piece of paper he held, but scarcely any of which I could hear, owing to the Babel of noises around. Behind the speaker was a fiery young fellow, with a red head more fiery still than himself, who now and then jumped up and roared out something accompanied by violent gesticulations. On each side of them stood a blood-red flag, one with the inscription "Vive la Commune," and the other "Poland." Before them, and completing a sort of square, stood two flags of the United States! No doubt the stars and stripes felt highly honored by such distinction. Whatever these men intended to say was rendered quite innocuous by the noises aforesaid, which were caused by the boys who had clambered in swarms upon all the branches of the adjoining trees, yelling, whistling, imitating Punch and Judy so well as to bring shouts of laughter from the bystanders, and not unfrequently sending well-directed twigs and lumps of bark upon the bare heads of the glowing orator and his fiery young companion. All this, of course, tended rather to disturb the dignity of the proceedings, especially when the branch of an elm tree broke with about a dozen young ragamuffins upon it, and all minds were instantly turned from Red Republican politics to the possible counting of broken necks. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

One thing struck me as very remarkable, and that was the total apathy or contempt of the government. Although these inflammatory belchings were going on under the shadow almost of the Iron Duke's house, and that of the Baron Rothschild adjoining; almost within sight of the glittering peaks of the houses of Parliament, no soldiers or policemen were visible anywhere. The only two I met were two sergeants of police, splendidly built men, who were conversing together and looking on as calmly as if it were a Punch and Judy show. "You gentlemen take this matter very coolly," said I to one of them as I left the ground. "Oh yes, sir," he replied, "it isn't worth looking at in any other way. If the government was to stop this gas it might break out in some worse form." This struck me as a sensible view, but, as I wended my way thoughtfully homewards, I could not help comparing the England of to-day with the England of two decades ago. Democracy has made astounding strides.

BENEFIT TO MISS RONAN.

The Charleston public will be delighted to learn that many of our most prominent citizens have tendered to Miss Ronan a complimentary benefit.

We publish the correspondence with great pleasure, and feel quite sure that an overflowing house will testify an appreciation of native talent.

Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, April 22, 1871.

Miss Harriet F. Ronan—The undersigned having been much gratified at your recent impersonation of "Julia," in Knowles's play of the "Hunchback," and having learned that it is your intention to adopt the stage as a profession, take great pleasure in tendering you a complimentary benefit, at such time as you may indicate as most convenient to yourself.

We think that this will afford you a favorable opportunity for making your *debut* before the public, and leave the choice of the character in which you will appear entirely to your own judgment.

We are, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

James B. Campbell, A. G. Magrath, John E. Carew, B. H. Rutledge, T. G. Barker, Charles H. Simonton, A. H. Brown, W. D. Porter, James Conner, W. A. Wardlaw, S. Y. Tupper, S. Lord, Jr., Thomas Y. Simons, Rudolph Siegling, M. P. O'Connor, William Whaley, Henry Buist, J. Drayton Ford, Charles Richardson Miles, Wilmot G. DeSaussure, J. H. Wilson, Edward Willis, James Simons, Charles Macbeth, R. S. Bruns, Bernard O'Neill, James Simons, Jr., Hutson Lee, S. L. Howard, Richard Lathers, William Parker Ravenel, H. H. DeLeon, H. B. Olney, Asher D. Cohen, A. M. Jackson, S. G. Pinckney, E. Fourgeaud, W. L. Trenholm, Charles O. White, John C. Cochran, R. L. North, Henry Bischoff, William Aiken Kelly, H. H. Raymond, I. S. K. Bennett, W. D. Clancy, S. S. Solomons, Frederick E. Fraser, S. D. Stoney, C. F. Pankuin, J. H. Holmes, W. B. Williams, R. Q. Pinckney, J. F. Hunt, George L. Holmes, William Tennent, William E. Holmes, E. T. Hughes, William Calder, James A. Lafitte, F. W. Dawson, H. Baer, A. G. Magrath, Jr., Lee Howard, J. B. Gilliland, W. J. Gayer, E. G. Holmes, J. A. Robinson, Julius A. Blake, F. Tupper, P. G. Hasell, Henry Card, Sedgwick Simons, J. A. Tennent, Winborn Lawton, G. A. Follin, E. H. Prioleau, G. W. Dingle, Henry Crane, J. P. Strohecker, J. hn B. Steele, A. W. Wardell, Jr., Arthur Thompson, T. G. S. Lucas, M. W. Wigg, W. J. McCormick, J. H. Happoldt, Geo. B. Edwards, Jos. W. Craig, W. W. ne, W. C. Finley, G. T. Alford, B. Hendricks, H. F. Faber, W. J. Robinson, Walter Williams, J. S. M zyck, W. M. Muckenfuss, E. B. Lesesne, William U. Swift, F. C. Rankin, R. Froneberger, James Price, A. O. Parson, W. C. Davis, E. D. Robinson, Theo. D. Clancy, Berkley Grimball, William Hume, S. W. Gaillard, B. K. Neufville, J. H. Simmons, J. H. Schulte, H. G. Mazyck, Arthur Hobsson, G. S. Collin, F. Fanning, F. G. Boag, Chas. F. Levy, G. E. Gibbes, John Dougherty, Jr., and others.

CHARLESTON, May 4, 1871.

Gentlemen—Your note, tendering me a complimentary benefit at such time as might best suit my convenience, has been received, and claims my warmest acknowledgements. Nothing could be more grateful to me than the assurance that I had merited your approbation in my first effort before the public, and I accept your offer with a deep sense of the generous spirit which suggested it.

Trusting that my choice of a character (restricted as it has been by circumstances) may be acceptable to you, I will do myself the honor of again appearing before you at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, the 12th instant, as "Julia" in Knowles' play of the "Hunchback."

I am, with the highest considerations and respect, yours, &c., HARRIET F. RONAN.

To Messrs. J. B. Campbell, A. G Magrath and others.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PARIS.

THE FREEMASONS STILL WORKING FOR PEACE.

Thiers on a Mission to Pacify the Germans—A Naval Battle Imminent—What the Commune is Doing.

LONDON, May 5.

Hopes of peace are abandoned. Delegations of Freemasons have gone to the provinces to agitate in favor of the Commune.

Firing heavy and constant yesterday. Prussia allows provisions to enter Paris. This occasions uneasiness at Versailles. The castle of Issy was burned. The insurgents lost two thousand in killed and prisoners since Friday last.

PARIS, May 5.

The insurgents still hold Issy. Issy and Vanvres maintain a slow fire against a perfect hail from the Versaillists. The Versaillists have unmasked a formidable battery near St. Cloud, menacing important Commune positions. The Versaillists are shelling the Commune gunboats from St. Germain. Fort Ivry replies sharply.

LONDON, May 5.

Prince Napoleon is here. General Rossel was wounded in the shoulder.

The Latest.

VERSAILLES, May 5.

The Island of St. Germain in the Seine, between Ballancourt and Issy, has been occupied by the Versaillists, with batteries to shell the gunboats in the Seine. A naval combat is expected.

LONDON, May 5.

The Freemasons of Havre and Fecamp have agreed to make a joint entreaty to the Versailles Government and the Commune.

The Commune has issued a decree to abolish professional and political oaths. The official journal of the Commune says the position at Monlin was yesterday surprised by the treachery of some of the garrison, who sold the password to the Versaillists. The journal adds that the place has been recaptured, also the railway station at Claremont. The same journal admits serious losses of men and cannon, and admits that the Versaillists advanced to and constructed batteries in Neuilly.

VERSAILLES, May 5.

The Communist statement of their reoccupation of Claremont is false.

Favre and Ponler Questeer have gone to Frankfort to hasten the signing of the treaty and arrange the difficulties in the completion of peace. Firing continues along the lines today, but there is no change in the position of the belligerents.

HINTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Captain Schermerhorn, of the marines, has been retired.

Impeachment Ashley has been appinted to define the boundaries of the Cherokee Country.

Cushing, now acting on behalf of Mexico before the Mexican commission, has been appointed attorney for the United States against Spain, under the Sickles arrangement for adjusting United States and Spanish claims.

Senators Morton and Camerbn interviewed Grant to-day.

The Cabinet considered the proposed Alabama treaty, but nothing transpired.

Assistant Secretary Richardson, who goes to Europe on behalf of the new loan, will be accompanied by John P. Bigelow, chief of the loan division of the Treasury, and three Treasury clerks.

RAILROAD NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad have filed a petition that the road be declared bankrupt.

Railroads hence to Washington have compromised, and through tickets can now be sold.

MEMPHIS, May 5.

Articles of consolidation of the Mississippi River and Paducah Railroad with the Gulf Railroad Company, were signed to-day.

The lease of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is confirmed.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.

The City Council last night repealed the ordinance submitting to the people the question of giving a quarter of a million dollars to the Louisville and Nashville Road, in aid of Southern connections.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

It is probable that the barometer will continue low east of the Rocky Mountains, with clearing up weather on the Gulf, South and Middle Atlantic, followed by cloudy weather in the latter States on Saturday, and cloudy weather, with light winds, are probable for the Ohio Valley, Lakes and Eastern States.

THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION.

Anderson.

In Anderson County on Monday last, a ballot at a public meeting of taxpayers to select delegates to the taxpayers convention, which meets in Columbia on Tuesday next, resulted in the choice of Messrs. John B. Sitton and James A. Hoyt as delegates, and Messrs. J. P. Reed and F. E. Harrison as alternates.

York.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the public meeting held at Yorkville, on salesday in April, the chairman of that meeting has appointed the following persons as delegates and alternates to represent York County in the taxpayers' convention which is to meet in Columbia on next Tuesday: General E. M. Law, principal; I. D. Witherspoon, Esq., alternate; Colonel Cad. Jones, principal; John R. London, alternate.

Edgefield.

The taxpayers of Edgefield have chosen the following seven delegates and seven alternates to the Columbia Convention: M. C. Butler, M. L. Bonham; M. W. Gary, Jas. A. Talbert, O. Sheppard, A. P. Butler, J. H. Giles. Alternates: Lewis Jones, Z. W. Carwile, Benj. Bettis, Wyatt Holmes, R. B. Watson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, James Purvis.

Greenville.

The taxpayers of Greenville have chosen the following gentlemen to represent them in the Columbia Convention: Governor B. F. Perry and General W. K. Easley, delegates; Dr. J. P. Boyce and J. L. Westmoreland, alternates.

FIRE IN YORK COUNTY.—The residence of Mr. David B. Scroggins, in the neighborhood of Beersheba Church, in York County, was accidentally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock on Sunday night last. The fire is believed to have originated from the chimney. Mr. Scroggin saved only a part of his furniture and effects. The total loss, including the building, is supposed to be about $1500.

Special Notices.

READ CAREFULLY.

FEVER AND AGUE.

The only preventive known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is good for Dyspepsia.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is a preventive of Chills and Fever.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is good for all Kidney and Bladder Complaints
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is used all over the World by Physicians in their practice.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is good for Gout.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is good for all Urinary complaints.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is recommended by all the Medical Faculty.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is good for Colic and pain in the stomach.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Is imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will have to use caution in purchasing.

I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

I feel bound to say that I regard your SCHNAPPS as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 1.

I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that remedy is adapted to.

DR. W. BRIGHT.

"Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c.

I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York.

NO. 26 PINE STREET, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present*: DEAR SIR—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your "Schiedam Schnapps," with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixtures. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the "Schiedam Schnapps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.: DEAR SIR—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) ALEX. TRIPPEL, Chemist.
FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M. D.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S EST.,
mar21-3mos No. 22 BEAVER STREET, N.

Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

The undersigned, Proprietor of "EMPEROR WILLIAM CIGAR EMPORIUM," No. 310 King street, three doors south of Society street, respectfully states to the Smoking, Chewing and Snuffing public, that he has concluded to offer extra inducements to Wholesale and Retail Consumers of CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c., by disposing of his Stock at such prices as to secure a large and reliable trade. An extensive and complete assortment of all articles in his line of business is kept constantly on hand, giving a facility of filling, without delay, all orders extended to him, accompanied with cash, or draft on responsible houses in the city. Purchasers are requested to examine his perfect Stock before trading elsewhere.

WM. SHRODER,
Proprietor of Emperor William Cigar Store.
dec13-6mos

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

W. G. WHILDEN & CO.'S STOCK
AT PRIVATE SALE,
AT AND BELOW COST.

In order to accommodate Ladies and others who have been unable to attend the auctions held nightly, at the store of W. G. WHILDEN & CO., in King street, corner of Beaufain street, the auctions at this store will be suspended during the week commencing MONDAY 8th instant.

The store will be open EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK, at usual business hours, when the entire remaining stock of Jewelry, China, Glassware and Fancy Goods will be offered at private sale at and below cost.

Ladies are especially invited to call and examine the stock.

N. B.—The wholesale Stock of CROCKERY, &c., of W. G. WHILDEN & CO., at No. 26 Hayne street, will be offered at auction, commencing TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 10 A. M. may6

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WILL FURNISH
STERLING SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS
in quantity, at
$1 75 GOLD PER OUNCE.

These Goods are pronounced superior in beauty of finish, and greater in variety of pattern, to any Table Ware manufactured.

A LARGE STOCK OF
WEDDING SILVER
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
jun18-1yr

JOSEPH W. HARRISSON'S,
ARTIST'S SUPPLY, PAINT AND OIL STORE,
No. 62 QUEEN STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Patent Thief Detecting (alarm) MONEY DRAWER.
apl-mwfom

FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

Prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris:
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, a sovereign remedy in phthisis—relieves, Coughs, Nightsweats, &c.
Guarana, for headache, neuralgia, &c.
Pepsine, for indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.
Iodized Syrup of Horseradish, invaluable for persons unable to take Codliver Oil—especially recommended in cutaneous affections, and as a most powerful depurative.
Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates, a pleasant and effective remedy for functional derangement of the digestive organs.
Troches of Pepsine and Paucreatine.
ALSO,
PURGATIF LE ROY, Pharmacie Cottin.
VOMITIF LE ROY, Pharmacie Cottin.
Dragees de Santonive.
Dragees de Morphine.
Lancelot's Asthma Cigarettes.
For sale by Dr. H. BAER,
may30 No. 131 Meeting street.

Helmbold.

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILL.

HELMBOLD'S

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD IN THESE MONTHS.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Cures all eruptions of the Skin.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPRILLA
Cures the worst form of Blood Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Enters heavily into the Circulation of the Blood

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Beautifies the Complexion.

All Powders and outward applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old maids and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon of the syrups or decoctions as usually made; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated LISBON DIET DRINK. Try it this way. A delightful beverage.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.
A pleasant, safe and agreeable Cathartic.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.
Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS,
Harmless to a child and taken by children.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.
Supersede Magnesia, Salts and every other Purgative.

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All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has proved this to be the case.

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H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefited by them who have followed my instructions, and to-day they stand unequalled in the extent of their sale, and unsurpassed by any Medicament in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single Herb, Root, Plant, or scientific preparation.

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ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS.

To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a Druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this, see letter:

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

November 4, 1854.

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Instead of the nauseous-looking carelessly-prepared Pill vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists or manufacturers of medicines, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.