

Latest by Telegraph.

The Democratic National Convention. New York, July 6. The proceedings to-day indicate that Pendleton cannot get two-thirds vote.

John Good, Jr., is a member of the National Executive Committee. The Virginia delegation held a session to-day, but were enjoined to secrecy.

The platform is about ready. It is a good one. The Convention "filled" to-day.

New York is settling with the Pendletons. She will have to do so. They were for the candidate first and the platform afterwards.

It is now thought the Convention will sit till Thursday.

New York July 6. The police arrangements were inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd at Tammany Hall, and the way was so blocked that delegates had great difficulty in entering.

At half past 10 the delegates generally were in their seats, and the Convention was called to order at 10.15.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William Quinn. The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

The delegation from the Workingmen's Convention was invited to seats.

The committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Horatio Seymour of New York, for President of the Convention (which was received with great cheering), and a vice president and secretary from each State.

The committee also reported a resolution of the Democratic Convention of 1853 for the government of this body. The report was adopted and the committee was discharged.

The committee on Resolutions asked permission to sit during the session of the Convention; which was agreed to.

Messrs. Brier, of Pennsylvania, and Hampton, of South Carolina, were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Seymour to the chair.

When Mr. Seymour appeared on the platform he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering. In a short address thanking his friends for the honor, he counseled moderation and harmony.

The most important questions had been forced upon it by the resolutions of the recent Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the platform of the Republicans, and accused that party of violating its own declarations against restriction and unequal taxation, and then asserted sympathy for soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans.

He accused that party of an extravagant waste of the public moneys, with tainting the national credit, with impeding immigration by taxing labor with taxation, and with breaking down all constitutional guarantees of republican liberty. He denounced the declaration made in the Chicago Convention that "the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil"; for in ten States of the Union military power supplants civil law.

A large number of resolutions were offered and referred without debate.

Resolutions endorsing President Johnson and applauding the course of Chief Justice Chase in the impeachment trial were received with much applause.

A resolution offering universal amnesty without any exceptions was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned till 4 o'clock. Massachusetts and Rhode Island will vote for Chase on the first ballot.

Pendleton's friends claim 130 votes on the first ballot. It is generally believed that there will be twenty or thirty ballots.

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. A letter from Chief Justice Chase is published this morning. Alluding to suffrage and other domestic affairs, after expressing himself in favor of according suffrage to all citizens, he says:

"On that question I adhere to my old State rights doctrine. In the event of nomination and success, I trust I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose cooperation would insure success, would have cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the question of the day in the spirit of the day, and assuring to itself a long duration of ascendancy. It can do so if it will."

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. Address was presented from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention expressing no preference for a candidate, and expressing confidence in the result.

An effort to overthrow the two-thirds rule failed. The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock without having adopted a platform.

SECOND DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 6. The greater portion of the afternoon session was occupied with the consideration of the resolutions to make the nominations before adopting a platform. It was finally determined that each State might nominate its favorite, but the vote should not be taken until the platform of principles had been accepted.

The Committee on Resolutions announced that they would be ready to report in the morning, and the Convention then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

NEW YORK, July 8. Another day of fighting in the dark.—Pendleton, Hendricks, and Hancock have been played off against one another. New York influence is for Chase, and he has made, or is prepared to make, almost any pledges. His friends are as confident as ever. Hancock is not dead yet, but trembles in the balance.

Chase not Mentioned Yet. NEW YORK, July 8.—11:30 A. M. The first ballot taken this morning (the seventh so far) resulted: Pendleton, 137; Hancock, 42; Church, 23; Packer, 26; A. Johnson, 12; Hendricks, 39.

On the eighth ballot New York, heretofore voting for Church, changed to Hendricks. Chase's name has not been mentioned yet.

SECOND DISPATCH. Chase Receives a Vote. NEW YORK, July 8.—1:50 P. M. On the seventh ballot the Indiana delegation split, the minority going for Hendricks. On the eighth ballot Louisiana changed to Pendleton. New York changed to Hendricks, and the change excited the wildest excitement, accompanied by cheers and hisses. The eighth ballot resulted as follows: Pendleton, 150; Hendricks, 75.

The vote for McClellan was received with cheers.

THIRD DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 8.—2:30 P. M. The thirteenth ballot shows little change beyond the giving of one vote for Franklin Pierce.

FOURTH DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 8.—3:50 P. M. On the seventeenth ballot Hancock 137. This vote is regarded as a skirmish. On the eighteenth ballot New York, got 3.

Several States were reported on the ground that a crisis had been reached, which demanded radical deliberation. The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 124; noes, 170.

FIFTH DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 8.—4:40 P. M. On the eighteenth ballot Hancock got 141.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

SIXTH DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 8.—8 P. M. On the thirteenth ballot Virginia changed to Hancock. The fourteenth ballot was unchanged.

On the fifteenth Connecticut split, giving Hancock 3. Nebraska went for Hendricks and Pennsylvania for Hancock. The result was: Pendleton, 129; Hancock, 79; Hendricks, 70.

On the sixteenth Arkansas, Georgia, and Louisiana voted for Hancock, and it resulted: Hancock, 116; Pendleton, 107; Hendricks, 70.

On the seventeenth ballot Illinois split between Hendricks and Pendleton. Nebraska voted for Hendricks. The result was: Hancock, 137; Pendleton, 70; Hendricks, 80.

On the eighteenth ballot New Jersey gave Hancock 3, and Illinois voted solid for Hendricks. The result was: Pendleton, 59; Hancock, 14; Hendricks, 87.

The ballot to-day shows nothing. Hancock's friends were confident of a favorable result on the eighteenth ballot, but the result discouraged them very much, and they reluctantly yielded to an adjournment.

A coalition between Pendleton and Hancock is hopeless, and it is apprehended that the latter has achieved his highest vote.

The following is the detailed vote on the eighteenth and last ballot:

Alabama: Hancock, 3. Arkansas: Hancock, 5. California: Hancock 13; Pendleton, 7; Church, 3. Connecticut: Hancock, 1; Pendleton, 3. Delaware: Hancock, 1. Florida: Hancock, 3. Georgia, 3. Illinois: Hendricks, 16. Indiana: Hancock, 3; Hendricks, 10. Iowa: Hancock, 3. Kansas: Hancock, 1; Hendricks, 2. Kentucky: Hancock, 4; Pendleton, 1; Hendricks, 2. Louisiana: Hancock, 3. Maine: Hancock, 4. Massachusetts: Hancock, 1; Hendricks, 1. Michigan: Hancock, 8. Minnesota: Hancock, 7; Hendricks, 4. Nebraska: Hoffman, 3. Nevada: Hancock, 3. New Hampshire: Hancock, 3; Pendleton, 1; Hendricks, 2. New Jersey: Hancock, 3; Pendleton, 3; Parker, 33. New York: Hancock, 33. North Carolina: Hancock, 9. Ohio: Hancock, 21. Oregon: Hancock, 3. Pennsylvania: Hancock, 26. Rhode Island: Hancock, 4. South Carolina: Hancock, 5. Vermont: Hancock, 5; Virginia: Hancock, 19. West Virginia: Hancock, 5. Wisconsin: Hancock, 3.

It is stated on authority that Hancock will issue a letter declining positively to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

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On the ninth ballot resulted: Pendleton, 144; Hendricks, 80; Hancock, 34; the balance being widely scattered.

The tenth ballot showed little change. On the eleventh Hancock received 17 votes, which was greeted with great applause and some hisses.

The twelfth ballot resulted as follows: Pendleton, 146; Hendricks, 80; Hancock, 33; Chase, 1; McClellan, 1.

4th, regardless of seniority. Quartermaster, Adjutant and Surgeon General to be reduced to the rank of Colonel of cavalry.

All staff officers of departments reduced one grade of rank, and the numbers reduced one-half. Selections to be made by the Commanding General. The bill regulating the Electoral College passed with an amendment, and it goes back to the Senate.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders enforcing the eight-hour law in his department.

Reverly Johnson has received his instructions, and leaves Baltimore by next Bremen steamer.

The President issues his proclamation that papers have been received from Florida and North Carolina, announcing the adoption of the fourteenth article. The adoption by Florida is not in accordance with the Act of Congress. After quoting the law and circumstances, the proclamation announces the ratification by the Legislature of North Carolina, in the manner set forth in the preamble.

NEW YORK, July 11. In accepting the nomination, Seymour said: "It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of the Central Government and prosperity to our country; but I have been caught by the overwhelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure."

Blair said: "We were about entering on a contest for the restoration of the Union and the principles of the Constitution, and the preservation of the white race from the domination of a semi-barbarous people."

HAVANA, July 11. Mexican news to the 4th instant, has been received. Estrada burned and plundered Villa del Valle. Gutierrez has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Angel, a brother of Miramun, with papers favoring the reactionists, was captured near Puebla. Alvarez has been executed, and Cepeda installed Governor of Yucatan.

Jost of Bankruptcy. The operations of the Bankrupt act, so far as relates to the admission of persons to the benefits thereof having virtually ceased on the last day of last month, says the *Charleston Mercury*, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire how many persons have become voluntary bankrupts, and what has been the amount lost to both debtors and creditors, by being absconded in the costs of the proceedings.

By reference to the records of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina, it will be found that the entire number of petitions filed involuntary bankruptcy in this State is 818. This is not so large a number by a great deal, as might have been naturally expected, when it is recollecting that the benefits of the act are not confined to persons who are technically speaking "traders," but are open to the whole community alike, to lawyers, doctors, farmers and mechanics, as well as to merchants; and when the wide spread desolation and ruin of the war are considered. Small as the number is, however, the expense is enormous.

There are many incidental expenses, especially creditors' expenses, of which no estimate can be made, but the following estimate of the costs which the bankrupt himself incurs may be regarded as a fair average: 1. Counsel fee, \$75. 2. Clerk's costs, \$9. 3. Marshal's costs, \$20. 4. Registrar's costs, \$10. Total expense of the suit, \$114. Multiply this by the number of cases and we have \$102,112 as the actual court expenses of the bankrupts alone. A very comfortable fortune to be divided out between some few people. The largest item, \$63,000 for lawyers' fees is of course very much scattered. The other items however settle very comfortably upon certain individuals. The clerk's costs, \$7632, go all to one man. The same with the marshal's costs, \$19,960. The registrar's costs, \$33,920, are divided between four persons. It is estimated that about one-third of this amount, or \$11,300, falls into the hands of the Registrar for Charleston District, this district doing more business than any of the others. In addition to these fine pickings, the registrars receive a dollar for each account proved before them, and as the number of these will probably average at least twenty to a case, we have \$16,900 more to divide between these unfortunates. The clerk and the marshal are provided with a very comfortable living from the regular business of the court, and this small count of thousands in bankruptcy jury falls in to supply them with pocket money.

The judge, the most important officer of the whole court receives a salary of \$3000, and if the registrars, the clerk and the marshal were salaries in proportion, \$1500 or \$2000 would be an ample remuneration for their services. If, as is proposed, the Bankrupt act is indefinitely continued, Congress should establish separate bankrupt courts, with fixed and reasonable salaries for all the officers. In fact it would be a measure of wise economy to abolish all fees in government offices of every kind, and substitute fixed salaries. If officers were to receive only reasonable salaries out of the fees, and the balance be applied to the national debt, it would not take long to remove that encumbrance.

BUTLER AND GRANT.—These two worthies, after a brief and unnatural estrangement, have, we hear, at last cooled, like kindred streams meeting into one. The reconciliation is said to have been of the most affecting character, and healths were drunk with much enthusiasm. The conditions of the alliance are matters of conjecture. It is reported that General Grant makes the *anecdote* in the matter of Butler being "shot up," the gunpowder experiment at Fort Fisher, and the other allusions which West Pointers are apt to make in reference to volunteers. General Grant also certifies Butler to be a skillful soldier; and Butler states on his personal honor that Grant is a man of luminous intellect, a great strategist and statesman, and that the difficulties in the way of an exchange sprung not from Grant, but from the rebels. His card some years ago on this subject was written under a misapprehension. "How pleasant it is for brethren thus to dwell together in unity!"—*National Intelligencer*.

DISCOVERY OF A LETTER PURPORTING TO BE WRITTEN BY JESUS CHRIST.

The San Francisco Bulletin, of the 11th of May, says one F. Wilson has applied to the United States District Court of California for a copyright of a letter said to have been written by Jesus Christ, and found sixty-five years after his crucifixion, about eighty miles from Iconium. It is said the letter was found under a stone, on the face of which was written "Blessed is he that shall turn me over." "All people that saw it prayed to God earnestly, and desired that he would make known to them the meaning of this writing that they might not attempt in vain to turn it over. In the meantime, came a little child and turned it over without help, to the admiration of all the people that stood by; and under this stone was found a letter written by Jesus Christ, which was carried to Iconium, and there published; and in it was written the commandments, signed by the Angel Gabriel, ninety-eight years after our Saviour's birth, to which is added King Abaras' letter and our Saviour's answer, and also His miracles; and full description of his person, in Senatus' epistle to the Senate of Rome." Excavations are also said to have brought to light in Syria, a Hebrew House, dating from about a second century before Christ. Some of the rooms are in good preservation, and among the books found is a collection of Hebrew poems, said to be unknown to present Orientals.

THE COTTON TAX.—The exact phraseology of the law repealing the cotton tax having become a matter of dispute, a certified copy of the Act, has been procured from Washington by the *Journal of Commerce*. The law reads, all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1857, be exempt from internal tax and cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after November 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty.

The two negroes from Baton Rouge who are stirring up the country parties, forming Democratic clubs, says the *New Orleans Picayune*, are pronounced by a correspondent of the *Alexandria Democrat*, who heard them speak at Clouterville, to be exceedingly able on the stump. They are of course quite illiterate in language, but very effective. One white Radical speaker, who was present, attempted a reply to the first one but this only made it the worse for him when the second one took up the theme of Radicalism, and what it would do, not for, but against the negro.

VALUABLE MACHINE.—A new machine has been put in operation here, by means of which a mean dog is thrown into a hopper, after passing through sundry manipulations, comes out a first class scalawag, ready to skin a cow, steal a beef or vote for the constitution—the latter being by far the meanest of the three operations.—*Lynchburg News*.

During the late war, after a long march, a captain ordered as a sanitary precaution, that the men should change their undershirts. The O. S. suggested that half of the men only had one shirt each. The captain hesitated for a moment, and then said: "Military orders must be obeyed. Let the men change with each other."

A German tin and iron worker once rendered a bill to a captain for Erin Scheidtruns of hibe. The captain puzzled long over the item, and so did his agent. Who would ever imagine that the worthy Teuton considered that a very plain way of spelling "One sheet of iron stove pipe."

If towns spring up like mushrooms on the line of the Pacific Railroad, which, with 5,000 inhabitants last fall, look forward to a prosperous future is now reduced to a population of twenty, living in three shanties and one tent.

No one can withhold admiration for the sturdy obstinacy and courageous defence made by Paraguay against the overwhelming forces of Brazil. With an army of only 20,000 men she has successfully disputed the possession of Humaita up to the present time, against a land force of 50,000, and a large iron-clad navy. Like the fabled Hoozier, she may not be either "big or poaty," but in a fight she's there, she is.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSON PARADOXES. General Joseph E. Johnson, late of the Confederate service, has received a full pardon from the President through the influence of Mr. Secretary Seward. This is the first pardon yet granted to a full general in the Confederate service. General Johnson arrived in New York on the 30th ultimo, en route to Europe.

The exciting intelligence from New Orleans some days ago, that the negroes had to be dispersed by the military at the Mechanics' Institute, may well prepare us to hear of deeds of violence, and is the legitimate result of Radical rule. The fatal day is simply postponed, for sooner or later, the negroes will have to be subjugated in that city.

"Three and sixpence per gal" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, looking over the price current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to when the gals are valued at only three and sixpence?"

A sailor, in attempting to kiss a pretty girl, got a violent box on the ear. "There," he exclaimed, "just my luck; always wrecked on the coral-reefs."

Virginia is improving rapidly from immigration. The *Stanton Vindicator* says that the population along the road between Alexandria and Culpepper Court House has increased several thousand within the last nine months.

TART CRUST.—I cup lard y 1 tablespoon white sugar; whites of 1 egg; 3 tablespoons of water. If you like nice tart crust, try this.

Greely says the Adversary of Souls can have no intense aversion to holy water than every Copperhead evinces to the Recon-struction of States under the acts of Congress. The devil's aversion to holy water is not stronger than a Radical's love for plunder.

Reports from North China state that the rebels have met with recent successes, and that Pekin is seriously menaced.

An exchange says: "Women are allowed to practice law in Kansas." How kind of Kansas! Unlike her sister States, she will permit the ladies to sully themselves with Coke.

NEW GOODS. JUST RECEIVED.

JOHN MCINTYRE & CO. We have just received a fresh supply of CASH—consisting of the following:

100 bushels of Corn, No. 1 Country Flour, barrels, half barrels and kits Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3, English Dairy Cheese, Superior Brown Soap, Mixed Pickles, Canned Oysters, Wine Cakes, Lemon Novety Cakes, French Mustard, Cuckery, Raisins, Nuts, Assorted Candies. Also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, (Home manufacture.) Zephyr Suits, "Here's Your Mule" and Bill Art Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco, Suggars and many other articles too numerous to mention.

AM I willing to allow my wife the solace of my home, my children that greet me with so much joy, who have climbed my knees to perfume their little cheeks of tenderness and affection, to be placed in such a situation of distress in the way of making some certain provision for them, the means for doing which are now within my reach. Bring yourself seriously to reflect on the subject and tremble at the responsibility of your actions; if you do not apply at once to the undersigned and have your life insured in the best Company, "Equitable Life Insurance," 22 Broadway, New York. Single men may be insured if Surgeon's certificate is properly signed, and if they are polite about it.

JOHN P. MATTHEWS, Agent.

"ASK YOURSELF."

RETURNED.—Gen. John Bratton, H. L. Elliot, Sam'l. Catbert, E. J. Means, R. A. Herron, J. A. Brice.

BEST RIO COFFEE.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES. Just received by JOHN MCINTYRE & CO.

JUST OPENED.

LADD BROS., No. 2 Bank Range. 100 pieces Amer'n Calicoes, French and English Prints, Plain and Figured Lawns, Checked and Striped Swiss, Fancy Muslins, Plain and Checked Jaconet, Striped Nainsook, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow, Victoria Lawns, Bleached and Brown Homespuns, Checked and Striped Homespuns, Cottonades and Drills, Marcellines Vestings, Slay and Chinese Linens, Linen Drills, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow, Drills, Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets, Yankee Notions, and many other articles.

ALSO, A large stock of SHOES at our usually low prices.

ALSO, A varied assortment of Men's and Youth's HATS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of all; as we will always take pleasure in showing our stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST qualities Crushed, A, B, C, ex C Java Coffee, Fresh Tomatoes and Peaches, in cans, Refined and Common Petroleum, Gun Powder and Green Tea, certain to give satisfaction, and Refined Starch.

COUNTRY CURED MEAT.

HAMS, Shoulders and Sides. Also, Fine Corn Meal. Just received by KETCHUM, McMASTER & BRICE.

GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED. Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Pickled Herring, Country Flour.

ALSO, SELF RAISING FLOUR for making the most delicious Breads, Biscuits, Puddings, &c. Without yeast or salt, with cold water or milk only—to be mixed when the oven is hot and ready for baking, and for Cakes, Pastry, &c. Having half the ordinary quantity of Butter and Eggs. This dough is warranted wholesome and nutritious.

For sale by THOMPSON & WOODWARD.

Notice!!

KETCHUM, McMASTER & BRICE, Invite the Attention of the PUBLIC, TO THE LARGE STOCK OF CROCKERY, which they are RECEIVING, And which comprises nearly Everything Needed by the people in HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

Their object is to do strictly a CASH BUSINESS, And to SELL GOODS AT PRICES That will induce all persons to BUY FROM THEM.

JUST RECEIVED, BY D. R. FLENNIKEN, (Agent for Aubrey & Co., Baltimore.)

No. 1 Country Cured Hams and Shoulders, Baltimore Sides, New York Golden Syrup, Muscovado Molasses, Prime Leaf Lard.

JUST RECEIVED.

BY W. M. NELSON. A LOT OF HAUSER'S CELEBRATED CORN AND RYE WHISKEY.

RULE TO PLEAD.

State of South Carolina, FAIRFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Martin L. Braswell, bearer, vs. C. McClanahan, Attachment.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff vs. on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1868, filed his declaration against the Defendant, who, (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served.

It is therefore Ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1868, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded for the Plaintiff against him.

S. P. CLAWNEY, C. C. P. Clerk of the Office, Fairfield District, April 27th, 1868. July 2-186mly

LABOR SAVING MACHINES.

Washing Machines, with the Clothes Washer, viz: Buckeye Mower and Reaper, Mantz's Champion Suet and Separating Machine, Thrasher and several other Farming Implements.

F. ELDER. I hereby certify that one of F. Elder's Improved Washing Machines has been used by my family for nearly two months, and that it has given entire satisfaction. We find its merits equal to its claims. It washes thoroughly, (in the directions are followed,) expeditiously and without injury to the clothes. I can safely recommend Mr. Elder's Washing Machine to the public patronage, feeling assured any family will be delighted with its greater superiority over the old wash-tub mode.

R. W. BRICE, Pastor Hopewell Church. This is to certify that we are using F. Elder's Patent Clothes Washer; it is simple and not liable to get out of order. We can recommend it to the public to be a great saving of labor and less injurious to the clothes than the old method of washing.

Rev C B Betts, Winnsboro, S. C. Mrs Dr J E McMaster, Winnsboro, S. C. Mrs Saml H Stevenson, Fairfield District, S. C. Mrs Rolt Horton, Fairfield District, S. C. Mrs C Kennedy, Chester, S. C. Dr J A Reedy, Chester, S. C. Mrs Caleb Barnes, Columbia S. C. Mrs J I Yongue, Columbia, S. C. Capt I M Grist, Proprietor Enquirer, Yorkville, S. C. Mrs S. B. Clowney, Winnsboro, S. C. Feb 22-186y

LEMON SYRUP.

FRESH Coccinut Cream Candy, Gum Drops, Kisses, Fig Paste, Lemons, and Dried Fruit.

JOHN MCINTYRE & CO. June-18

PEAS! PEAS!!

A LOT of White Peas, and Cow Peas, just received and for sale by JOHN MCINTYRE & CO.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Charleston, S. C. March 20th, 1868. Stand after Sunday, March 20th, the Passenger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows, viz:

FOR AUGUSTA. Leave Charleston, 6:30 a m. Arrive at Augusta, 3:30 p m. Leave Charleston, 7:30 a m. Arrive at Augusta, 6:45 a m.

FOR COLUMBIA. Leave Charleston, 6:30 a m. Arrive at Columbia, 6:30 p m. Leave Charleston, 7:30 a m. Arrive at Columbia, 6:20 a m.

FOR CHARLESTON. Leave Augusta, 6:00 a m. Arrive at Charleston, 3:10 p m. Leave Augusta, 4:40 p m. Arrive at Charleston, 6:00 a m. Leave Columbia, 6:00 a m. Arrive at Charleston, 3:10 p m. Leave Columbia, 5:30 p m. Arrive at Charleston, 5:30 a m.

SUMMERVILLE TRAIN. Leave Charleston, 3:40 p m. Arrive at Summerville, 5:16 p m. Leave Summerville, 7:20 a m. Arrive at Charleston, 8:35 a m.

CAMDEN BRANCH. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Leave Kingsville, 2:20 p m. Arrive at Camden, 4:00 a m. Leave Camden, 6:10 a m. Arrive at Kingsville, 7:40 a m.

H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Supt. may 21

Charlotte and S. C Railroad.