

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

BY FOGARTIE & STILLMAN, Agents, No. 282 KING-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

ARCA WATCHEES—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—The cases of these Watches are manufactured of different metals, into which gold is forced by means of an electric current...

SPRING PRINTS BLACK SILKS SPRING CHALLIES BLEACHED SHIRTINGS RUSSIA DIAPER LINEN SHEETINGS L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS BIRD-EYE DIAPER BOYS' CASSIMERES

WHITE MARSEILLES AND PIQUE PINK LAWN, VEIL BAREGES, NET MITTS, LADIES' AND MISSES GLOVES LADIES' AND MENS' GAUZE MERINO VESTS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO TAILORING GOODS.

THESE GOODS WERE ALL PURCHASED AT THE LATE REDUCTION IN PRICES, AND WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE ENTIRE STOCK.

FOGARTIE & STILLMAN, Agts. No. 282 KING-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

THE SOUTHERN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE.

THE BEST AND LARGEST SELECTION OF SPRING GOODS, ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE SOUTH, CALL FROM THE LADIES, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, AND PLANTERS, IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

PHILIP EPSTEIN, PROPRIETOR.

PRATT & WILSON BROS., IMPORTING & MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS, NO. 238 KING-STREET, OFFER FOR SALE AT NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES:

100 OUNCES FLORES BENZOIN (1 lb. bottles) 200 LBS. REFINED CAMPHOR 10 lbs. Borax—refined 300 lbs. Calomel 80 lbs. Sweet Spirits Nitre (1 lb. bottles) 50 lbs. Chloroform 20 lbs. Epsom Salts 200 lbs. Iodine Potassium 200 lbs. Tartaric and Citric Acids

FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES ON HAND.

TURPENTINE. CHARLESTON DRUG HOUSE. JOHN ASHHURST, Superintendent, FORMERLY OF No. 25 HAYNE-STREET, JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE, A FULL SUPPLY OF DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY BRUSHES PAINTS OILS WINDOW GLASS KEROSENE OIL LAMPS, &c.

GLUE HOOP IRON TRUSS HOOPS COOPERS' TOOLS BRASS WIRE CLOTH AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FOR SALE BY HART & CO., AT THEIR OLD STAND

Corner of King and Market Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

SCOTT & HERIOT, Brokers and Commission Merchants, Washington-st., Columbia, S. C.

THE RESTORATION POLICY.

A KENTUCKY DELEGATION AND THE PRESIDENT—HE IS UNALTERABLY RESOLVED TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION.

On the morning of the 9th, JAMES A. DAWSON, Esq., Register of the Land Office for the State of Kentucky, in company with Messrs. HARDING, RUTZ, ROUSSEAU, GRIDER, TRIMBLE, and SHANKLIN, members of Congress, Quartermaster-General GEORGE W. MONROE, and other citizens of that State, called upon the President. The object of the visit was to present to Mr. JOHNSON the proceedings of a mass meeting held at the capital, in Frankfort, and signed by his veto message.

Mr. DAWSON, on being introduced, addressed the President as follows: ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES A. DAWSON.

Mr. President, I am delighted by a mass meeting of the citizens of Franklin County, Kentucky, held at Frankfort, the capital of the State, on the 26th ultimo, to present the proceedings there had to your Excellency.

The meeting was called to give an expression of the views of the people upon the policy of your Administration, and we are glad to see that the views and principles enunciated in your message to the Senate, embodying your objections to what is familiarly known as the Freedmen's Bureau bill, it was a meeting of no political party, but of the people, without regard to past political affiliations.

With you, the people of Kentucky hold that the Union of the States has not been destroyed; that the attempted revolution had no other effect than to suspend for the time the operation of the relations between the States and the Government, and did not destroy or impair them in any degree.

There may be mentioned, as particularly unpleasant and mortifying to her people: 1st. The fact that in the restoration of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, that State alone, of those which adhered to the Government, was excepted. They could not understand the reasons which superinduced that discrimination.

2d. The extension of military forces and authority in the State, whereby the privileges of the people have been and are infringed; the freedom of the elective franchise abridged; the administration of civil law interfered with unnecessarily and unlawfully, and the peace and good order of society disturbed.

3d. The extension into the State, as they maintain, without warrant of law and without necessity, of the authority of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The freedom of the negro, and all his rights of person and property, are not more secure in any State in the American Union than in Kentucky. It is certainly true that many of the citizens of the State did not endorse the manner of his liberation; but they entered into the measure for a reason, and that reason was the protection of their property.

4th. The presence of the agents of the Bureau there tends only to produce demoralization and dissatisfaction amongst the negroes, annoyance and inconvenience to the white citizens, and is productive of no good results. Numerous instances of flagrant violation of law, and of rights which are the rights of its citizens, by its agents might be given, but I will not detain you with a recital.

I venture this single further statement, that if the people of Kentucky and the laws of the State, if left to themselves, will secure the negro in all his rights of person and property; that there are no more cases of wrong by negroes upon white persons in the State, which go unpunished by the civil authorities, than of wrongs by white persons against negroes.

Thus, Mr. President, I have given you, in brief, a statement of the feelings of the people of Kentucky. I appeal to the distinguished gentlemen present, in corroboration of what I have said. I will only add that these things, deemed by them as grievances, have been borne with patience and comparative silence, because of the confidence they repose in your sense of justice, and veneration for the distinguished gentleman presiding in the chair.

They have been aware of the overwhelming matters of importance which have been pressing upon your time, and have waited, confident in the belief that when "the fullness of time" shall have fully come, you will "roll the Constitution," which will remedy all these evils. They trust that time is not far distant—nay, is even now.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The President responded in substance: It is not needful that a formal or extended reply to what you have said should be made. I tender you, and through you, the people whom you represent, and of the State, my unfeigned thanks for these kind expressions and manifestations of confidence in me personally, and the endorsement of it in the manner which you have done.

It is peculiarly gratifying to receive these assurances at this particular time. I trust the results will show that the confidence thus reposed is not misplaced, and will never become a matter of regret upon the part of those who give expression thereto. The process is now in progress of a most critical juncture in the affairs of the nation—scarcely less so than when an armed and organized force sought to overthrow the Government. To attack and attempt the disruption of the Government by armed combination and military force is no more dangerous to the life of the nation than an attempt to revolutionize and undermine it by a disregard and destruction of the safeguards thrown around the liberties of the people in the Constitution. Our stand has been taken; our course is marked out. We shall stand by and defend the Constitution against all who may attack it; and we shall never quail in the attack.

We shall take no step backward in this matter. No other or higher evidence of our purpose in this regard can be given than has already been furnished. In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor, in good faith, to make the administration of the affairs of the Government conform to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; therein is the only guaranty to the liberties of the people. It is hoped by an adherence to this rule to remedy some of the evils which have been mentioned, and to which the people have been subjected.

Again do we assure you that these demonstrations of confidence and assurances of support upon the part of the people are exceedingly cheering to us; that we are grateful for and properly appreciate them, and that our wish is to so discharge the trusts confided to us as to merit them. I need not say more at present.

course which I trust we may be permitted to take between these two great countries. Do not let us heedlessly or prematurely sow the seeds of mischief. Do not let us attempt to do what we cannot do. Do not let us do what we do not mean to do. Do not let us do what we do not wish to do. Do not let us do what we do not think we should do. Do not let us do what we do not believe we can do. Do not let us do what we do not think we ought to do. Do not let us do what we do not think we should do. Do not let us do what we do not think we can do. Do not let us do what we do not think we ought to do.

FENIANISM IN AMERICA.

HAVE THE UNITED STATES FULFILLED THEIR MORAL OBLIGATIONS?—THEIR GOOD FAITH FREQUENTLY DEFENDED.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., Mr. WATKIN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any representation had been made to the Government of Washington in reference to the Fenian organization, and professed to be narrating a number of details relating to the doings and the motives of the society which had come to his knowledge during a recent visit in America. He enforced from these particulars the conclusion that Fenianism was foreign to America, and that while the Government contented themselves merely with prosecuting Fenians, and neglected to deal with it at its source, they would fail to put it down. He maintained that the Fenians in America were violating the highest international obligations, and from the recent vigor shown by the President in arresting the Chilean agent for a breach of the neutrality laws, he argued that if proper representations were made by our Government to the Cabinet of Washington they would show equal readiness in dealing with the Fenians.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a few remarks on the questions addressed to him by Col. Dunne and Mr. Darby Griffith at an early period of the evening, said, in reference to the Fenians, that the Government had made no representations at Washington, and at present had seen no cause for doing so. He blamed Mr. Watkin for not first laying whatever definite information he might have possessed before the responsible Government, and defined two contingencies in which we should have a right to make such representations—one, if the American law had been broken by its citizens; the other, if an attempt had been made to use force against any portion of the British dominions; and he pointed out that Mr. Watkin had produced no evidence that either of these contingencies had occurred.

He proceeded as follows: But it is not enough for my right honorable friend to say that the Fenians held a Congress in Philadelphia, and that they collected so much money in so many years, in order to raise a presumption that the American Government has neglected its duties. My honorable friend ought to show that those proceedings have been notorious, and that in the way that they could be made the subject of judicial investigation. [Hear, hear.] He has shown nothing of the sort. I attended closely to what fell from him, and I heard nothing from him which showed that any acts had been done in America in violation of the American law, which it was the duty of the American Government to have repressed and punished by the ordinary tribunals of the law.

My honorable friend spoke indeed of a deputation to President Johnson, but he told us nothing of its object, or of its result, or of its success, or of its failure. He said that he himself places much reliance upon the reports which are made to the Government of the United States, because I think he paid a very high and very just compliment to his speech, and distinguished the latter part of his speech, and believed that he had indicated his conviction and belief that there was a man anxious to do all in his power for the maintenance of friendly relations and fulfillment of every international obligation. As I said, there were two cases in which we might expect the United States Government to act. No proof has been shown that the Fenians have violated American laws and not published. The other case is, that in the event of any attempt at the use of force by these misguided men in the United States against any portion of the British dominions, we have a right to expect that the Government of the United States would use a superior force. No such case has happened, and therefore we have no right to act. There is, I grant, also the case of persons in public employment, and the honorable gentleman says that ten officers were members of a Fenian Congress. We do not know what was done in the Congress at which those officers took part, but the honorable gentleman himself stated that General DUFFY, a Fenian, was a member of the Congress of the United States. Consequently, if the Fenians, certainly my honorable friend has no title to complain of the conduct of the Government of the United States. General Sweeney was a member of the Fenian Congress, and he was expelled from the United States without leave. [Hear, hear.] I am not prepared to condemn such proceedings. I must know a great deal more about what Sweeney did, and about the mode of proving and bringing to home what he did, before I can presume to treat as a subject either of censure or commendation the proceedings of the United States. [Hear, hear.] I have no more to say in notice of the particular allegations of my honorable friend. I hold that, where they are vague, they had much better not have been produced in debate. I hold that, where they are definite, and where they tend to a definite duty—which I do not admit—on the part of the United States Government, the fair course toward any friendly Government is to take care that those allegations should first be placed in the hands of the responsible officers of the Government, and that they should be investigated, and that they should be reported upon being produced without notice in the House they can be properly or satisfactorily dealt with.

As regards the question of my honorable friend, I have to say that we have not made any such representations. We have seen cause to repress much that has taken place in America, but we have had no case which would justify us in making representations to the Government of the United States upon the subject. My honorable friend said that it was vain to act in Ireland unless we deal with the evil at its source. [Hear, hear.] Well, certainly these are very big words—dealing with the evil at its source in Ireland, and in a foreign power—perhaps involving measures for the ascertainment of the facts which we would not for one moment tolerate or hear of in this country. [Hear, hear.] This is a very large pretension; and when we are so justly anxious to maintain our own country as a sanctuary against the Fenian, we should not demand of a foreign Government, for God's sake, that we be a little patient at the outset, and a little tolerant in judging of the proceedings of the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] We have not made these representations. Had we had facts of a nature that would have justified it in our own hands, we should not say that they would have been made; but they must have been made in the view of definite ends. To make the mere general remonstrances which my honorable friend recommends, the mere complaint to the United States Government of what is going on in America, the mere setting forth the inconsiderate arising to us from these lawless proceedings of certain American subjects, would but diminish the dignity of this country. When we have the definite materials of complaint, then will be the time; but it is not merely because we are hurt and wounded by a hat in going on, not merely because we have a right to feel a just indignation against the guilty parties, and to endeavor to make the United States Government responsible for what we have reason to believe they are unable to prevent if the case were inverted, and the proceedings took place in our own dominions. [Hear, hear.] We are informed, the public opinion of England and Ireland, condemn these guilty proceedings. We are told that with that condemnation there is mingled in America something of contempt—[hear, hear.]—that the promoters of Fenianism are regarded as guilty fanatics, whose strength is not regarded as their zeal or their evil intention; and if that be so, it is a matter upon which it is impossible to speak with official knowledge. But obviously it is an important point of policy with respect to interference with the proceedings of the Government of the United States. With that belief, if we are justified in entertaining it, the House, I think, will hardly be surprised if I say that the days are yet too early, and the information as yet too far crude and immature, to warrant statements in this House which tend even by remote implication, to raise a suspicion of weakness in the Executive Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] We are very sore about these things ourselves. We hear that some person in Congress, or somebody in some assembly abroad has made impudent speeches, and has placed the Executive Government of the United States in a difficult position. Well, the tables are now turned. Let us show that, educated in the long habits of freedom, we, the members of this House, have more self-command than the less trained and less practiced representatives of other countries. [Hear, hear.] Let us show some reliance in the power which this country possesses to preserve order in the very portion of her Majesty's dominions—in the dignity and character which never reach a higher point than when they are joined with a patience and endurance unconnected with the suspicion of weakness, and with the consciousness of strength. That is the

of the Fenians. The natives here are so quarrelsome that he did not see a man who had not some cuts about his body; moreover, they were so exacting in their demands, that he had to give up the idea of staying in the country. He had three intemperate drunkards, and he was obliged to leave the country. He was very much surprised to find that the Fenians were so exacting in their demands, and he was very much surprised to find that the Fenians were so exacting in their demands.

Two important debates on the obligations of neutrals towards a friendly power at war took place in the English House of Commons on the 23d of February. Mr. LABOUCHERE, in calling attention to the incorrect character of the British neutrality laws, reviewed the question of English complicity in the fitting out of the pirate Alabama and her companions, and elicited from several members strong expressions of sympathy for the Government to reopen the Alabama claims, and have the subject satisfactorily kept before arbitration. To these expressions the Attorney General replied on the part of the Government by intimating his willingness to consider the question in friendly communication with the United States Government. Extra point and significant in the discussion by the subsequent proceedings, is which the neutrality of the United States towards England in the Fenian rebellion came in question.

Mr. WATKIN asked the British Government if any representations had been made to Washington with regard to the complexity of the Fenian movement. Mr. Gladstone replied that her Majesty's Ministers had found much to deplore, but nothing to complain of, in the conduct of the United States authorities, and had therefore made no representations whatever to President Johnson. He begged the House in God's name not to agitate this question at a critical time like the present. The discussion, however, was continued for some time longer, and eventually reverted back to the Alabama claims.

Mr. T. HUGHES, one of the most notable of the new members of Parliament, emphatically declared that the present Fenian trouble was the natural result of the course England had pursued during the American rebellion, and he asserted that had there been no Alabama there would have been no Fenians.

The news from Ireland relative to the Fenians report further arrests, but still no fighting. An entire Fenian district had been captured in Dublin. Several disturbances of small import had also taken place, in one of which a policeman had been shot by a Fenian in the County of Kerry, an American and brother of the Head Clerk of the County of Kerry, and a rumor prevailed and was credited in official circles that St. Patrick's day (March 17) had been set for the uprising of the Fenians.

Proceedings of Congress—March 9. The matter of chief importance and significance in Congressional proceedings yesterday was the Senate's action on the proposed amendment to the Constitution excluding negroes from the basis of Congressional representation in all States where they are not permitted to vote, which was some time ago reported by the Reconstruction Committee, and adopted in the House. But this little of the proceedings of the Senate will be given in our columns.

Mr. SUMNER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HENNING, Mr. ALLEN, and others also spoke on it. The Senate then proceeded to vote on substitutes offered for the original amendment, including those of Messrs. Sumner, Henderson and Yates, all three of which, in different forms, provided for giving the negroes the elective franchise. All the substitutes were rejected, and then the question on the proposed amendment itself came up, and, failing to receive the required two-thirds in its favor, it was defeated. The vote was twenty-five in the affirmative, to twenty-two in the negative.

The news present a queer mixture of Democratic and Radical. Another amendment in place of the number of voters, was offered by Mr. Doolittle. Its consideration was postponed till Thursday next, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to report the number of soldiers whose terms have expired who are still retained in the service. A considerable portion of the day was spent in continued discussion of the Senate bill to guarantee all persons protection in the enjoyment of their civil rights, which was finally recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. A long and interesting debate also took place in Committee of the Whole on the bill regulating trade with the adjoining British provinces. Several amendments were agreed to; but the matter did not receive final action. The Senate bill reimbursing Missouri for war expenditures was reported from the Appropriations Committee, and its consideration was postponed for a fortnight. Mr. Stevens asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the evidence taken by the Reconstruction Committee. During the course of the proceedings Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, stated, in answer to a question, that an early report on proposed amendments of the Internal Revenue act will be made by that committee. The report of the Commissioner of Immigration and petitions on various subjects were presented. To-morrow the session of the House will again be devoted to general debate on the President's message, reconstruction, &c.

About Africa. M. DU CHAILLU recently delivered an address before the Royal Geographical Society in London, in which he gave a description of his second journey in Equatorial Africa. A large audience was present, among them many eminent men of science. We extract the following from the published report of the lecture:

GORILLAS.—When they reached Olinda, the old King was very friendly with him, and called him "this sweetest of men," because he was so exacting in his demands. Mr. Du Chailly told him he thought he loved his goods most. The chief replied that he "loved both." [Laughter.] Here he had numerous offers of marriage from the native ladies, all dressed in their best, but the whole were respectfully declined. From this place he visited the Bakalla Falls, under difficulties, and had an adventure with gorillas on the road. At the time he was unwell, and not strong enough to carry his gun. Thus unarmed, he was walking in advance of his party, when he heard a noise among the trees, and came upon ten gorillas eating berries. They quickly made for the ground and ran away, except an old male, who came towards him to know what was the matter, giving, at the same time, a loud roar. The approach of his men frightened the animal, which then ran away.

He therefore had reason to modify some of the opinions expressed in his book, and he believed that gorillas are sometimes gregarious. His negroes captured a full-grown female, which they kept for several days, but the whole of the party were very much frightened at it. He had four live ones in his possession at different times. He saw nothing to retract respecting their habits from what he had previously stated.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—THIS CELEBRATED Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, & made from the choicest materials, is mild and smooth in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

HILL'S HAIR DYE—FIFTY CENTS—BLACK OR BROWN.—Instantaneous in effect, reliable for natural appearance, beauty of color and durability; also the cheapest and best in use. Depot, No. 66 John street, corner of William street, New York, and sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere.

IT OH! IT OH! IT OH! SCRATCH SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHERATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE THE ITCH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, AND CURE Eruptions of the SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, No. 170 Washington-street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of post age, to any part of the United States.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed W. H. BATCHELOR. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILEPELLEURS. For restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—"GREATORS FROM little scarce grow." The worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease; it may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIE'S BILIOUS DYSPEPTIC, and DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chills, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIE'S Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, No. 45 Fulton-street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Ricth Dust Deposit, and Urinary or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder. The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above-mentioned, and also DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER; whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revived and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in a gloom of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active, and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches the constitution itself, and restores it to its normal condition.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Try it in these cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small c. the back, and through your hips? "Constitution Water" will relieve you like magic. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1. W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-street, New York.

LADIES DESIRING A SMOOTH, CLEAR AND BRASS WIRE CLOTH AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FOR SALE BY HART & CO., AT THEIR OLD STAND

Corner of King and Market Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

SCOTT & HERIOT, Brokers and Commission Merchants, Washington-st., Columbia, S. C.

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THIS DELIGHTFUL TOILET ARTICLE HAS NO EQUAL FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN.

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Again do we assure you that these demonstrations of confidence and assurances of support upon the part of the people are exceedingly cheering to us; that we are grateful for and properly appreciate them, and that our wish is to so discharge the trusts confided to us as to merit them. I need not say more at present.