VOLUME II....No. 206.1

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866.

IPRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Daily News.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE STATE. LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

THE LIST OF LETTERS re maining in the Postoffice at the end of each week is published officially in THE DAILY NEWS every Fri-

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional News. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- In the U. S. Senate, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from colored citizens, asking that the second clause of the pending Constitutional amendment be stricken out and one substituted for it, declaring that no Congressmen from the South be allowed to sit in the House of Representatives who is not chosen by at least half

He also presented a petition for the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS by Court Martial, and said in connection that the trial of Davis at Richmond at comedies which would hereafter excite the derision of the world.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The business of the House to-day was mainly confined to Tax Bills.

New York Market. New York, May 18 .- Cotton firm, sales 1800

bales at 36c. per lb.

Raphael Semmes Not Allowed to Act as Judge Until Pardoned. MCBILE, May 18 .- The Evening News publishes

the following order: "HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, | May 17, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from the President of the United States, it is hereby directed that RAPHAEL SEMMES be not permitted to hold or exercise the function of Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile County, or any other civil or political office of trust while he remains unpardoned by the President.

By order Brevet Maj.-Gen. CHAS. R. WOODS. A. RAMSAY WININGER,

Assistant Adjutant General." Judge Boxp will perform the duties of the office in the mean time.

LATE NEWS.

Council of Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, May 16.—The Alexandria Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Saint Paul's Church to-day. Bishop Johns presided. Upwards of one hundred members were present. No special business was done. General W. N. Pemberton, late of the Confederate army, is one of the ministers. Election of a Senator.

New Haven, May 16.—The House balloted to-day for United States Senator with the tollowing result:—O. S. Ferry, 132; R. D. Hubbard, 93; L. S. Foster, 7; Thomas H. Seymour, 1. The Senate

The Cholera in New York,

New York, May 16.—The Health Officer states that since his last report no additional case nor death from cholera had occurred on the hospital ship. All well on board the Virginia and Illinois Confederate Moncy-The Lower Mississippi.

New Obleans, May 15.—The Supreme Court refuses to entertain the appeal from the decision against Confederate money loans and mortgages. The river is falling. The flood has not reached the Opelousas Railrosd. It is believed Opelousas and Teche counties will be spared.

The cotton reports from Ouachita are unfavorable.

Late Markets.

N w Orleans, May 15—Cotton stiffer; 1500 bales low middlings at 33 to 34c; receipts to-day, 360 bales; receipts this week. 3316 bales, agrinst 3487 last week; exports, 985; stock on hand, 157,360 bales. Corn—5 cents dearer; sales at 950. Hay—\$22.50. Pork—\$33. Gold—130%; sterling 41.

Cincinnati, May 15 —Flour—Rather firmer, with a moderate demand. Superfine 9 to \$9 50. Wheat in moderate demand. No. 1 red sold at \$2 40, and No. 2 at \$2 20. Corn and Oats unchanged and steady. Hye, \$0 to 85c. Whiskey duil, \$2 23 in bond, and \$2 20, duty.

paid.
PROVINONS — Mess pikdull; held at \$31, but buyers offer \$31 50 to 31 75, and active; there is an active domand for bulk meats, but they are held \$4c higher; shoulders sold at 13c; packed sides at 15%; loose bacon shoulders sold at 14c; packed and clear sides, 19; about 35,000 lbs were sold, delivered at Chicago, at 12 to 15c for speculators; loose sides in moderat; demand at 22c.
Limseed Oil.—Advanced to \$1 65.
Geogenies—Unchanged.
Gold—129%.

GOLD—129%.

GHOAGO, May 15.—Flour dull Whest unsettled and irregular, opening at \$1.70 to \$1.71, and fell subsequently to \$1.65 @ \$1.61, and closed at about \$1.68%; \$1.80 2 steady at \$1.90. Co'n firm at 51% of for No.1, and 47 to 480 for No.2. Oats steady at 32% to 32% o. Provisions firm. Freights steady. Receipts—10,000 bbls flour, 181,000 bushels wheat, and 43.000 bushels corn. Shipments—7500 obts flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 171,000 bushels corn, and 50,000 bushels oats.

Sr. Louis, May 15 .- Flour and Wheat dull and un changed. Corn advanced to 65@75c. O-ts quiet at 44@ 47c. Pork, Bacon, Lard and Whitekey unchanged. Cot-ton depressed.

FRILADELPHIA, May 15.—Petroleum dull and drooping at 25 to 26 ½0 for crude; 42c for refined in bond, and 55 to 260 for refined free. Flour very dull; superfine 57 75 to \$8.00; ext a \$8 75 to \$10. Wheat quiet; red \$2 45 to \$1.75; white unchanged. Cora qui *t; yel ow 83 to 85c. Sugar—Cuba 10½ to 10½c. Prov. slons quiet; pork, new mess \$31. Larg firm at 23c. Whiskey unchanged.

Journalistic Courtesies.

[From the New York News, May 15.]

[From the New York News, May 15.]

A card appeared in certain of the city journals on Saturday, over the signature of "M. C. Stanley," reflecting upon the editor of this paper. We hope, for the sake of the reputation of journalism, that the publication of this card was through carelessness on the part of subordinates in those establishments, and was without the knowledge of the responsible editors.

Now, gentlemen of the press, what if Levi Cole, Chautey Johnson, or Probst, the Philadolphia murderer, should address to us a card indirectly reflecting upon your character, think you that we would permit its publication in the columns of the Daily News? We have too much respect for our vocation to assist in rendering it a vehicle for giving publicity to the slanders of such despicable outcasts of society; and we must confess that we are surprised that you should have been so negligent as not to have avoided the prostitution of your journals to the service of a branded accumdred.

CHESTER.-The Chester, S. C., Standard, of the

17th, brings us the following:

Two unsuccessful attempts were made last week to effect entrance into stores on Main-street. The scoundrels were fired upon, but unfortunately

escaped.

A very interesting little son of Mr. John Johnson
was drowned on the 10th inst, near Lewis' Turn
Out. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of

Doctor Sim and Cholera.

To the Editor of the Daily News: SIR: In our review of Dr. Sim's pamphlet on Cholera, in your issue of the 14th inst., we endesvored to show that the author had recommended for general use with the people, medicinal comounds empirical and dangerous in character, and that he had been careless and unscientific in his mode of conveying the instructions offered. His reply, in your issue of the 17th, has in no wise changed our opinion. The first effort in this reply is to frighten us with the name of WILLIAM Arr-KEN, M. D., Edinburgh, Professor in the Army Medical School, Corresponding Member of a long string of Imperial Societies, Pathologist to the Military Hospitals, &c., &c. We are as little moved as we were, upon reading the title-page to the pamphlet on Cholera, to find that the author Was THOMAS SIM, M. D., and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgéone, Glasgow, Special Health Officer, Department of South Carolina and Georgia, etc.

We have shown that the titles of the latter author were no guarantee of the correctness or of the loyal men of the district, without regard to purity of his English, and that they did not prevent his using the nominative in lieu of the genital (see formulæ in pamphlet) when indulging in a Latin prescription. So it may be, that the titles of the former are not synonymous with infallibility of judgment, and that they do not constitute the present time would be one of those great the individual a medical authority, from which there is no appeal. We say this with no intentional disparagement of Dr. AITKEN or his book. We acknowledge the author as high authority, although we do remember reading in his book a chapter upon yellow fever, which exhibited views altogether unsound upon the pathology and treatment of the disease. But this endeavor to adduce authority for the use of chlorodyne, is only a "tub thrown to the whale." In our criticism, we did not deny the possible utility of chlorodyne in certain diseased conditions. We simply characterized it as an unscientific, dangerous and empirical nostrum. Orthodox physicians will often resort to such agents in an experimental way. If Dr. AITKEN and others in England choose to enter the lists with the London quacks, who are even now disputing as to what is chlorodyne, (see advertisements in the Medical Times and Gazette for this year), we certainly shall not follow their example. We fully agree with the high authority of the editor of the journal referred to. In his issue for January, 1866, he says, ememphatically, "We never prescribed it (chlorodine) ourselves, and never shall." It is legitimate to affirm that every nostrum ever invented may have its applicability. We are not surprised, then, at Dr. AITEEN'S reporting favorably upon the efficiency of chlorodyne in certain cases of irritable stomach. It has only now occurred to Dr. Sm, in his reply to the review of his article, to say that he prescribed the oblorodyne "for the purpose of preventing cramps, checking the vomiting, and allaying irritation of the stomach." In his pamphlet the article was simply ordered to be given "on the first appearance of the 'rice-water' dis charges." The stomach seemed to give him no concern, for the remedy was pressed on every hour, "in half a tumbler of water, or chamomile or mint tea." Did Dr. Sim get this idea also from Dr. AITKEN'S book, or does he there find his practice supported?

We objected to the use of chlorodyne by the people mainly because of it containing a full por tion of hydrocyanic acid. Poisons are often given as remedial agents, but these should be prescribed only when the physician can note their effects. With any powerful agent we are prudently enjoined, by all good authority, to begin with a minimum dose, and watch the result before resorting to increased quantities. The suscoptibilities of individuals differ so much, that a dose that is remedial for one may prove poisonous with another. It is the true physician's duty to ascertain this susceptibility, and to feel his way in the treatment of disease.

In regard to most of the so-called poisonous medicinal agents, the dose is so apportioned in the prescription that a little increase of it, through carelessness or mistake on the part of the patient or nurse, would seldom endanger life or produce serious consequences. Thus it is that laudanum and chloroform and morphine and sugar of lead are every day used with impunity. The case is vastly different where hydrocyanic acid is the agent prescribed, and particularly when it is ordered in the full dose of two drops. .The size and formation of the mouth of the phial from which the article is dropped may so determine the quantity given as to poison the patient. To affirm, then, that chlorodyne can be as safely trusted in the hands of the people as laudanum or chloroform or sugar of lead, exhibits either an ignorance of the relative potency of these drugs, or a recklessness in their use, which should not pertain to a practical physician.

But Dr. Sim has just become persessed of the triumphant argument in favor of the safety and utility of chlorodyne. The wife of a clergyman at Paris has administered this agent in "sixty cases of cholera, all of whom recovered!" The remedy then can be given with safety by a woman, and can successfully combat the disease. This is the argument. With all of our prejudices and fears, we would willingly entrust the article with an intelligent female nurse. We have not forgotten Miss NIGHTSNGALE; nor, indeed, the many prudent women upon whom we every day rely in our dealing with the sick. But does Dr. Sim expect every cholera patient in Carolina and Georgia to have the benefit of an intelligent female to carry out his directions?

In regard to the reported cure of the sixty cases of cholera, we are skeptical. Were this tale true, and had such a boon been discovered in chlorodyne, already we should have heard the shout of thankfulness and triumph over this broad earth, The remedy, we fear, has accomplished too much. When time enables us to be as credulous as Dr. Sim in regard to these sixty cases, we shall thank God, abandon our prejudices, and render fall acknowledgment to the health officer who has afforded us his watchful care. But Dr. Sim, after enlightening us with the wonderful results of chlorodyne at Paris, suddenly deserts the clergyman's wife-suddenly drops the newly discovered boon, and tells us that he clings to the Hydroch orale of Ammonia as the shoot-applier in the treatment of the disease. And this opinion is based upon an experience commenced in May, 1832. Why has not Dr. Sim previously enlightened the profession? and why was he not sent to Constantinople?

Dr. Sim accuses us of imporance of the fact that "theriaca is commonly used by physicians in their prescriptions to signify molasses or trea-We plead guilty to the charge. We were dyes to Lyel"

sware that in Great Britain "theriaca" was used as synonimous with treacle, and so far alluded to the matter as to offer an explanation of the fact in our review. As we know, however, that physi cians in this country never used the term in pre scriptions, we criticized and condomned the illeditimate use made of it by Dr. Six in writing a popscription would puzzle the druggists. Since the Dr. has thought proper to impute to us igno rance for the expression of this opinion, we desire to refer him to the subjoined testimony of three of our most efficient druggists. These gentlemen were educated in Europe, and for this reason we have sought their opinion. We intend no disparagement to the "many" with whom Dr. Sim has conversed, and who are satisfied with his scientific accuracy,

Our incidental allusion to the term "suspension of urine," Dr. S. has been pleased to notice, and to insist upon the correctness of the expression because it was mount to "express the fact that the

The National Express Company.

The National Express Company.

[From Bultimore Gazette.]

The National Express and Transportation Company has intr-duced into its business a novel and very important feature, by which large additional security is guaranteed to all shippers of money and valuable packages. It has effected arrangements with a number of leading Insurance Companies, principally in New York, such as the Sung-Security, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Phoenix, by which the entire contents of the money chests of the Express Company are insured against common carriers's risk. In addition to the liability of the Company for all losses, the shipper has, there-

The policies of the several companies underwriting the risk generally cover an amount of \$50,000 each. The aggregate amount covered by any one risk is \$500,000. But as the risks are generally of short duration, and are constantly repeated, this gives but a faint idea of the magnitude of the proposed insurance. It is no unusual thing, for money alone, to the amount of \$500,000, to be transported at one time to New York, and a similar amount may very easily be coming at the same time in an opposite direction, while large amounts may also be in transite between Baltimore and Richmond, or Cincinnati, or between Cincinnati and Chicago, or St. Louis. It will readily be understood, therefore, that a risk of \$500,000, which is constantly repeating itself, in some instances several times a day the same route, may very easily swell up to a tage amount, and it is not at all an extravagant assertion to make, that a first-class Express can very easily do business under such a policy or policies to the amount of \$50,000,000 per annum.

As an insurance operation it certainly promises to be one of a magnitude bitherto pulseon. The

amount of \$50,000,000 per annum.

As an insurance operation it certainly promises to be one of a magnitude hitherto unknown. The idea was conceived by the National Express and Transportation Company, for the purpose of inspiring confidence from the start in the friends of the company by offering to all shippers of money or valuables a large and undoubted security, such as could be offered by no other single company. The scheme was carried out and the arrangements finally perfected by our well-known Insurance Agent, Mr. Thomas D. Johnston, who acts as agent for the Insurance Companies, underwriting the risk, and to whom the Express Company makes its returns. The Insurance premium is paid by the Express Company out of its receipts, ho charge whatever being made for the additional security thus provided. security thus provided.

Mobile Items.

We condense the following from the Tribune of

"A riot occurred in Mobile on Monday afternoon "A riot occurred in mobile on monday afternoon last, among the negroes at the African Church. Some 300 or 400 negroes had mot there to appoint a delegate to go to Washington, to represent the interests of the discharged negro soldiers, in the matter of recovering for them their bounties. They soon quarrelled and broke up in a row. The discussion was continued in the street, in a very angers and excited manner. A negro named Batdiscussion was continued in the street, in a very angry and excited manner. A negro named Butler fired into the crowd, the ball taking effect in a freedman. The officers of the police now came and arrested Butler after considerable trouble. Several negroes interfered with the officers, and brickbate filled the air; knives and clubs were flourished freely; and a negro follow named Brister made a dash at officer Fowler with a huge bowle knife. A large negro named Amzi Brown, came to Fowler's relief, knocked Brister down and soon after he too was a prisoner and locked up in the guard house. The officers compliment Amzi Brown very highly for his behavior on the occasion, and eay but for him Fowler would certainly have been killed. Brown also aided to restore order in the growd and make arrests of other turbulent spirits. The man siot in the crowd was not expected to live." bulent spirits. The man shot in the crowd wanot expected to live."

A "steam dyer" in Mobile heads his advertisement: "Le Pauvre Diable! Who lives to dye, and

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Our dates from the North by last night's mail re to the 16th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Associated Press dispatches to the New York journals, dated the 15th, contain the follow-

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

The President has approved the bill amending as the relating to the habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, and approved in March, 1863. It is therefore law.

It provides that overy search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or any acts done, or omitted to be done, during the rebellion, by an officer or person under, and by virtue of any order, written or verbil, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district or place, wherein such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done, or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held and are bereby declared to come within the purview. of wrine," Dr. S. has been pleased to notice, and to insist upon the correctness of the expression because it was moant to "express the fact that the functions of the kidneys are suspended." We can very well understand a suspension or arrest of functions of the kidneys are suspended." We can very well understand a suspension or arrest of function; but a "suspension." of urine within the body is something new to su. Where there is no secreted, or, if there is, we would like Dr. S. to designate the suspension apparatus. But if the Doctor maintains that this expression is not an "error" in his production, he must be kind enough to assign this expression to some one "holding a high position as a teacher in the medical world." Our conversion to his view may possibly be brought about if he will refer us to anthority oven less ancient than "GALEN."

The following note was addressed to the three prosecriptions was presented to most with "Theracia" commonly used by physicians in their preserriptions to signify it "Treacie" or "Molasses." If a prescription was presented to mo with "Therica" is passibly be found at a tent that the "Electrary of Thericas" (a weak preparation of opinim) was intended.

CHARLENTON, May 171, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully, State, in reply to your inquiry I would state that the torm "Thericas" (a weak preparation of opinim) was intended.

CHARLENTON, May 171, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully state, in reply to your inquiry I would at stee that the common of the ingredients, I would suppose that the "Electrary of Thericas" (a weak preparation of opinim) was intended.

CHARLENTON, May 171, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully state, in reply to your note, that the term "theriras" is not come of the ingredients, I would suppose that the "Electrary of Thericas" (a weak preparation of opinim) was intended.

CHARLENTON, May 171, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully state, in reply to your note, that the very device of the parties of the control of the parties of the control of the parti

and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff requiring him to the a declaration or petition therein, and upon his default may order a non-suit and dismiss the case at the cost of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit toucking the matter in controversy.

MAXIMILIAN AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The President sent a message to the House today, inclosing a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution requesting in-formation concerning the discriminations made by the so-called Maximilian Government of Mexico against American commerce from particular Ame-rican north

by which the entire contents of the money chests of the Express Company are insured against common carriers's risk. In addition to the liability of the Company for all losses, the shipper has, there fore, the further security of these well-anown Insurance Companies, whose capital and surplus assets represent a total value of about \$15,000,000, and who, by the transportation policies now issued, place the medices, in fact, in the stead of the Express Company, and bind themselves to make good all losses for which it, as common carrier, can be held responsible.

The policies of the several companies undersection of the risk generally cover an amount of \$50,000 each. The aggregate amount covered by any one risk is \$500,000. But as the risks are generally of short duration, and are constantly repeated, this gives but a faint idea of the mignitude of the proposed insurance. It is no unusual thing, for money alone, to the amount of \$500,000, to be transported at one time to New York, and a similar amount may very easily be coming at the same time in an opposite direction, while large amounts may also be in transitu between the first part of the port of Drownsville, but he fails to state by what authority which all goods control of an order promulgated in the city of Matamoras, when the Secretary says mention is made of an order promulgated in the city of Matamoras, when the Secretary says mention is made of an order promulgated in the city of Matamoras, to the effect that all goods going to Brownsville from that city, or coming to Matamoras from Brownsville, but he all goods entering Matamoras the represented to be in conflict with the policy which, for five yoars, had been recognized in that section, under which all goods entering Matamoras, as they were expected to a foreign country, they are sail to have been subject to one-quarter of the full duties. As the order referred to a alloged not to extend to Bagañad, Mexico, the Collector considered its object to be a discrimination against the trade of the proposed insu

The Collector, in his letter, says: The reason of The Collector, in his letter, says: The reason of this order is pure anger and fear that Brownsville will do all the business of Mexico, as it-did before the war. They hope, by a decree against Brownsville, to force all the trade through their port, and put all the freights in their own hands. The working of the decree is as they hoped. No business can be done at Brownsville, as the whole trade of Brownsville is with Mexico. Of course, all trade is paralyzed. There is, he says, one mode of redress which would have the immediate effect of showing them that the rule will work both ways. An order from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of the ports of New Orleans, Galveston, and Indianola not to clear any vessels for the ports of Bagdad or Matamoros, Mexico, until you had laid the matter before the authorities at Mexico, would cause consternation at Matamoras, as they draw all their supplies of corn, hay, lard, flour, and, in fact, nearly all groceries from these cities. The cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz would then do all the business of the interior of Mexico, and San Antonio, Texas, the trade of Chihuahua, while this place would feed all the Bio Grande valley.

In justice to many of the prominent merchants of Matamoras, the Collector states that they are entirely opposed to this decree, while others interested in the promotion of Bagdad are the originators.

FROM ECUADOR. .

The President also sent a message to Congress inclosing a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the acting Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Guayaquii, in the Republic of Ecuador, from which it appears that the Government of that Republic has failed to pay the first instalment of the award of the Commissioners, under the Convention between the United States and Ecuador, of the .25th of November, 1862, which instalment was due on the 17th of February last. As debts of this character, from one Government to another, are justly regarded as of a peculiarly sacred character, and as further diplomatic measures are not, in this instance, likely to be successful, the expediency of authorizing other proceedings, in case they should ultimately prove to be indispensable, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

THE INDICTMENT OF JEFEZESON DAVIS. THE INDIOTMENT OF JEFEZRSON DAVIS.

All the lawyers who have read the indictment against Jefferson Davis, including several eminent members of the Bar who are members of Congress, say that it is drawn in an exceedingly lame manner, that it is full of defects and weak points; and that no conviction for treason can be secured under it.

The Radicals in Congress, however, are actively engaged in throwing all kinds of obstacles in the way of a trial before the civil courts.

To-day, in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, from the

Judiciary, reported a bill to change the place and time of holding United States courts in Virginia. It changes the place from Norfolk to Richmond, and provides that the time for commencing court seesions shall be the first Mondays in May and December.

A provision giving the Chief Justice powers to call special sessions was stricken out, and the bill as thus amended was passed. This postpones the trial at once from June to December, and in the meantime the Redicals hope that Mr. Davis will die in prison, as he is quite likely to do if his confinement is protracted that long. It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee will soon report a bill for the trial of Jefferson Davis by a military tribunal for alleged acts in violation of the usages of warfare, and for direct complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. The report is all ready, togother with a vast mass of what they call evidence, and which they say is ample to convict and hang him.

The RECESS.

THE RECESS.

It is now said that the idea of a recess has been It is now said that the idea of a recess has been abar doned, and that Congress will continue in session until October. There is no prospect that the business of the session can be completed before August or September. Many of the members are getting leave of absence for a few weeks, and will take a brief holiday and then return. In this way there can always be enough members on hand way there can always be enough members on han to constitute a quorum.

THE COLORADO VETO.

THE COLORADO VETO.

The President's Acting Private Secretary, Col. Cooper, delivered to the Senate to-day a message in writing, containing the objections of the President to the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State. This announcement created some little surprise, as an unauthenticated rumor just previously prevailed that the bill had been approved. Later in the afternoon an effort was made to proceed with the consideration of the message, but the majority preferred to take an early start with it to-morrow. It was not formally laid before the Senate, and therefore not read. For this reason the message cannot now be presented to the country.

But it was privately perused by several Senators, who say it takes the ground that the erection of Colorado as a State is at present unnecessary for the welfare of the people. Nor is it clearly established that the majority desire or are propared for such a change. The population is insufficient, and has diminished rather than increased. In addition to these and other reasons, it is stated, the President says: Caution should be exercised in the admission of new States, and especially as eleven of the States are now without a representation, and all should be consulted as to who shall become members of the Union:

University of Virginia. The following is a list-of the Faculty, Officers,

and Instructors of the University : 8. MAUPIN, Chairman of the Faculty.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

Basil L. Gildereleeve, Ph D., Professor of An-

cient Languages. M. Schele de Vere, LL.D., Professor of Modern Charles S. Vosable, Professor of Mathematics Francis H. Smith, A.M., Professor of Natural

Francis H. Smith, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy. S. Maupin, M.D., Professor of Chemistry. William H. McGuffsy, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. George Fred. Holmes, LL.D., Professor of His-tory and General Literature.

tory and General Literature.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Henry Howard, M.D., Professor of Medicine.

James L. Cabell, M.D., Professor of Physiology
and Surgery.

John Staige Davis, M.D., Professor of Anatomy,

Materia Medica and Butany.

S. Maupin, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and
Pharmacy.

Pharmacy.

J. Edgar Chancellor, M.D., Demonstrator of

John B. Minor, LL.D., Professor of Law.
William Wertenbaker, Secretary to the Faculty.
Rev. J. S. Lindsay, Chaplain.

Crawford H. Toy, A.M., Licentiate Teacher of Ancient and Modera Languages. James M. Garnett, A.M., Licentiate Teacher of ncient Languages.
G. Lanza, Sr., Licentiate, Teacher of Modern

Languages.
A. Smead, Licentiate Teacher of Mathematics.

THE following, concerning General JOHNSTON, will be read with interest:

A resolution was adopted to increase the salary of the President at the discretion of the Direct-ory, provided it should not be less than \$6000 a year.

For the Army, for the Navy, and for Every One.

The world is so inundated now with medicines every description which are warranted cures for every known and unknown species of discase, that the sufferer finds it almost impossible to distinguish between good and bad. Some of these wonderful fluids profess to cure every complaint known to the Materia Medica. In speaking of Hostetten's Bittens, we refer to a p:eparation which limits itself to one department of the bodythe stomach—the irregularities and disorders of which it not only claims to cure, but does. Its reputation has become world-wide, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in both hemispheres, and in every latitude and z ne, it is known and employed as a remedical agent.

Persons who have been repeatedly deceived, perhaps, caunot be convinced that Hostetter's Bitters will effect sure, rapid, and permanent cures But this assertion is confirmed by testimonial letters from the most distinguished men in the country. All who have once used these Bitters keep them now by their side as a safeguard, believing that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

The digestive organs which have been violated and prostrated by excessive or irregular indulgence of appetite, will be restored to their normal condition by the use of this wonderful modicine.—Boston Traveller. May 14

43 A MODERN MIRACLE !- FROM OLD AND young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly. comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into

"pomatum." Soitens brash, dry and wiry hair into Besutiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst-looking hair resumes its youthin beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root, and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and.

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,
the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be
gone, giving place to lustrous, shining, and beautiful
locks.

Ask for Hall's Sloillan Hair Renewer; no other article
is at all like it in effect. You will find it
OHEAP TO BUY,

PLEASANT TO TRY, and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the countie, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashus, N. H. For sale by all druggists

KING & CASSIDEY, alyr' Charleston

#3" ESTATE REBECCA L. D. FRAZER, DE-DEASED.—All persons having any demands against said Estate will render the same, attested, within time prescribed by law, and all those indebted will make pay-MOSES WHITERIDGE, May 5 Qual. 2. d Exten or.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Itey. C. C. PINCKNEY, Captain, GEORGE F. CLAWIER, of Nortolk, Va., to IIZZIE HOLLAND, eldest caughter of the late Capt. P. McNet-

On Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, by Rev. J. T. Wightman, 1 r. A. A. SYLVESTER, of comming B. C. and Miss LAURA G., eld-st daughter of the late x. L. Michel, of this city.

At Beaufort, N. C., April 24th, by Eev. John Rumlet, J. DOUGLAS WESTERV, 1/T. of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss ELIZA SIYRON, of Beaufort, N. C.

43 The Relatives and Friends of Mi-WILLIAM F. ROSS are respectfully invited to attend his Frieral Services at St. Patrick's Church, This Morning, at Nine o'clock.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this city, May the 11th, 1856, of Dropsy, PAUL BROWN, second, son of D. D. and M. E. McAl-rin, aged 14 years and 20 days.

How short the race our PAUL has run, Cut dow in all his bloom; The course but yesterday begun, Now finished in the temb.

Hear how the Lord reveals His grace, Thy youthful love to gain: The soul that early reeks my face, Shall never seek in vain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

47 CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .-The Evening Service at the Citadel Church will now commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Subject of Discourse To-morrow Evening-"Does the Bible contradict Science " May 19

AST ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL. THE REV. LUCIUS CUTHBERT, of the Citadel Square Baptist Church, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel, Tosorrow Afternoon, 20th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock. May 19 AST CONGREGATION BETH ELOHIM.—THE Members of this Congregation are hereby notified that the adjourned meeting which was ordered to be held on

the 20th inst., has been postpored until Sunday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of members is then requested, as business of great importance will be transacted.

By order of the President, NATH'L LEVIN,
May 19 1 Secretary and Treasurer

#3 CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH. Services in this Ohurch on Sunday Morning, at half-past

The Afternoon Service, at 5 o'clock, will be devoted to Sabbath School exercises.

At Night, preaching at 8 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev LUCIUS CUTHBERT; also, every Sabbath Evening, until further notice. MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Charleston are request-

ed to meet at Trinity Church, Hasel-street, This Evening. at 8 o'clock. The Chairman of the various Committees will please

resent their Reports. By order of the President. Dr. S. C. BROWN, May 19 Secretary.

AT LETIMATES FOR REPAIRS WANTED .aled Estimates for repairing the French bark "Ange Gardien," of Nantes, Constance Boyn Master, agreeably to the recommendations contained in the report of surveys of the Port Wardens (which can be seen at our office), will be received at the French Consulate corner of Lynch and Montague streets, until 12 o'clock Monday, 21st inst., at which time they will be opened.

J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Consignees,

No. 125 East Bay. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MERCHANTS of Meeting and Hayne streets, do hereby agree to close our stores every Saturday Afternoon, at Two o'clock. and during the hot weather, from Saturday, 19th of May, to the 19th of August, 1866 :

May, to the 19th of August, 1866;

AUSTIN, ANDRUS & CO.
JEANGRE & CO.
KING & CASSILEY.
JOSEPH A. MORGAN,
M. F. CHURCHILL.
BOGERT, DENNY & CO.
LENGNICK & SPLL.
JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.
AITKIN, NOYES & JOHNSTON.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, MERCHANTS of King street, agree to close our stores eve y Esturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock (Juring the hot weather), from Saturday, the 12th of May, to lat of October, 1866:

FOGARTIE & STILLMAN, W. MCCOMB & CO.
Agents.
STOLL, WEBB & CO.
J. R. READ & CO.
J. R. READ & CO.
UFFERHARDT, CAMPSEN . PRIBOURG, CAHM & WM. G. WHILDEN & CO.

A CO. BISSELL BROTHERS. JAMES B. BELTS.
JAMES E. SPEAR.
A. H. HAYDEN.
HART & CO.
HOFFMAN, BRABHAM & CO. I. HYMAN & CO. E SCOTT & GO. LOUIS COHEN. MELCHERS & MULLER.

May 11 AST THE LADIES OF TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH intend ho'ding a FAIR, in aid of its funds, at Hibernian Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING. May 23. The following gentlemen, members of the

congregation, are requested to act as a Committee of ATTAIL GEMENTS:
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
LEONARD CHAPIN,
WI EY T. BURGE,
L. GAMBREL,
W. J. MILDLETON,
R. M. BUILLER,
W. H. SMITH,
C. STOLL,
EDWIN PLATT,
JAS. COPES,
C. A. GRAESER,
S. A. NELSIN,
DR. H. BAER,
DR. J. S. MORRIA.
WY. W. PEMBERTON,
LAWENDE STEIN, Arraugements :

DR. H. BAER, LR. J. R. MOOD, E. COMSTOCK BETTS, LAWR*NOE STEIN,
G. HENRY WHIELER,
W. MASTERMAN.
J. S. HYER. W. H. JEFFERS, May 16 -ESTATE OWEN DUFFY AND BRIDGET DUFFY.—All persons having any demands against said

Fatates, will render the same (attested), within time prescribed by law: and those indebted to said Estate will make payment to PRANCIS DUFFY. +3 Qualified Administrator. ESTATE NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAV

ing demands against the estate of JUSIAH B. PERRY. late of Colleton District, deceased, will present them properly attested; and all persons indebted to the estate

sill make payment to FANNY A. PEERY, Qualified Executrix. Walterboro', April 11, 1866.

AF GIFT ENTERPRISES!!!-TO ANY ONE

equainted with the enermous profits made from the sale of WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS generally, it cannot be depled that Gift Enterprises can s honorably conducted, giving to buyers the full worth of their money, and at the same time affording the seller a fair profit. A firm long in trade and most respectably connected, have resolved to offer their entire stock for counceted, have resolved to ouer their entire received to sale on the popular pla of one price per article, conducting the concern (which is duly licensed according to law, on the most tair and liberal basis, so that every one patronizing carnot fail to obtain, fully the worth of the méney invested, while cas in a certain number will have a hundred-fold return. That they may not be accessed to describe they proposs sending a sample worth case to deception, they propose sending a sample \$3 with circular free, to any one who may wish the legitimacy of the concern. Thus you see it you nothing to make the trial, while it may briugh handsome present; try it! Seed your address \$758, Postofiles, New York city.