The Daily News.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton closed in New York on Saturday at 27½c. for Middling Uplands.

Gold closed at 140.

Cotton closed on the same day in Liverpool at 10⅛d. for Middling Uplands.

The widow of STONEWALL JACKSON has sold the horse "*Superior*" ridden by him during the war.

One-third of the students at Mercer University, in Georgia, were once soldiers in the Confederate army, and one-fifth of them were wounded.

On Tuesday last one drug store in Atlanta sold 1600 ounces of quicksilver to parties engaged in mining near Allatoona.

The friends of Mr. DAVIS have purchased a house for him in one of the most aristocratic streets in the city of Montreal, near Montreal Mountain, and he contemplates making this his future home.

The tobacco statement of Great Britain for January 1st, 1867, shows that the aggregate total decrease there was 3000 hhds. during the last year, and 8000 in all Europe.

President JOHNSON has received from Mr. WILLIAM M. LEDLEY, of Richmond, the present of a comfortable arm-chair made of straw. It was constructed entirely by the colored men in Mr. LEDLEY's employ.

Billiard tables are hereafter to be used in the British army. £300,000 in gold having recently been appropriated by Parliament to supply these tables to the army officers in the various barracks throughout the world.

The *Planter's Banner* says: "On the Opelousas Railroad, since the overflow, the engineer on the train has frequently to blow his whistle to clear the track of alligators, as the track is the only thing above water for them to rest on for many miles beyond Tigerville. The train has run over several alligators since the water went down.

The London *Spectator* thinks that the English will invade Abyssinia as soon as cold weather comes, and it is furthermore of the opinion that one British regiment, two troops of horse artillery, five regiments of Bombay infantry, and the Scinde Horse ought to be sufficient to upset a crowned savage, whom his own people have already learned to detest.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The moths have succeeded in shutting up one of the most fashionable churches for the season. It seems that these troublesome little creatures have been multiplying in the new and elegant meeting house on Bolyeston street (Dr. GANNETT'S) until it has become necessary to close the house and strip it of all its upholstery in order to save it from utter ruin, to say nothing of the clothing of the attendants."

The original manuscripts of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S poems and several of his novels and other prose works are about to be sold at auction, by order of the executors of the late Mr. ROBERT CADELL, of Edinburgh. All these manuscripts are said to be remarkable for the extraordinary fluency with which they were written, and the very few corrections or alterations occurring in them; thus affording a proof of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S wonderful facility of composition. The manuscripts are stated to be all in a perfect state of preservation and uniformly bound in Russia, with uncut edges.

A Massachusetts paper describes an entirely new apparatus for manufacturing lumber, a complete saw-mill, having its engine attached directly to the saw sash by the piston rod. The sash works in two upright standards of cast iron, which are made to carry the feed-rollers, pressure-rollers, &c., thus bringing the work within a very small space. Indeed, the whole mill only occupies a ground space of ten feet eight inches by four feet, exclusive of the cars for carrying the logs, and yet it is calculated to carry forty or fifty saws.

Since the partial opening of the Suez Canal an arrangement has been made between the Sudbahn, the Nordbahn, and the Russian Railroad authorities for a direct communication between St. Petersburg and Trieste. A ton of Indian or Levantine goods will be conveyed, according to this arrangement, from Trieste to St. Petersburg for 130 francs. Fifty thousand hundred weight of oil has already been transmitted in accordance with this agreement, which would otherwise have been sent by sea. The Suez Canal Company has also established an agency at Vienna for the transit trade.

A Russian archæologist, M. FILIMONOFF, who was recently in Paris on a visit to the Exhibition, has started the idea of establishing an international archæological society. The project has been favorably received by several other archæologists, and M. MANNERHEIM, of Stockholm, has assisted M. FILIMONOFF in drawing up a set of regulations for the new society, which have been already submitted to the French Government. It is proposed to admit archæologists of all nations to the society, and to hold congresses in the principal capitals of Europe.

The new order of the "Star of India" is not very popular among the officers of the Indian service. In the first place it is feared that its recipients are debarred from aspiring to the Bath, which, being an imperial and not a colonial order, is vastly more honorable and more coveted by ambitious Britons. In the second place, the decoration of the Star is not presented with those public ceremonies so dear to the Anglo-Saxon heart, but are sent from the *Herald's* office wrapped up in a brown paper parcel. While deserving officers of her Majesty's service are treated in this shabby fashion, decorations of the Bath are lavished upon Hindoo princes, whose royal names the *Herald's* office cannot spell without help from the India House.

The Prussian Government, it seems, does not respect the freedom of the press any more than some other neighboring governments. In Frankfort no less than eight newspapers have become victims to the susceptibility of the Prussian authorities, who, apparently, cannot bear even the mildest and most indirect criticism. A Konigsberg journal has been seized for merely printing a speech by one of the parliamentary deputies, and a Berlin newspaper has shared the same fate for an article making reflections on the fate of MAXIMILIAN. While adversity has taught Austria the value of constitutional freedom and reform, prosperity seems to have had its proverbial effect on Prussia.

The latest mail dates received from China are up to the 15th of April, and the year of the teamen, ending with the first of June, now being near its close, some approximate conclusions as to the year's crop can be drawn. The tea season, though much prolonged beyond the ordinary time, was practically over at the date of our correspondent's letter—but there still remained on hand small stocks of the old crop, while in previous years the market has often been swept clean of old teas at a much earlier time. The receipts of the crop of 1866-67, and the exports both to Great Britain and the United States have been in excess of those for 1865-66, and the stocks remaining on hand are generally larger than at the same time last year.

The last census of Prussia was taken in 1864. At that time there were, in round numbers, 19,250,000 inhabitants, or 763,000 more than in 1861. Of these 11,700,000 were Protestants (being 438,000 more than in 1861), and 7,200,000 Catholics (being an increase of 294,000); in other words, the increase among Protestants was 3.38 per cent., and among Catholics 4.45 per cent. In the year 1864 there were 479,000 births among the Protestants, while there were 302,500 among Catholics, in spite of their being 6706 priests, devoted to celibacy, and 5259 religious of both sexes. Further, out of the 479,000 births among Protestants, 47,960 were illegitimate; while out of the 302,500 births among Catholics, only 16,500 were illegitimate. This great difference is maintained through the different provinces.

The ram *Stonewall*, now called the *Japan*, will sail for Japan early in August, the repairs on her being almost completed. Captain GEORGE BROWN commander, United States Navy, who has been detailed to take command of the *Japan* on her trip to her new home, arrived in Washington on Wednesday after a short absence North. The Japanese purchased the *Stonewall* for $450,000. There have been two payments made, the third and final payment will be made to the American Minister in Japan as soon as the Japanese Embassy or Commissioners reach home. The splendid 300-pounder French gun which was on board the *Stonewall* when she fell into the hands of the Government will be sent out in her, as well also as the remainder of the armament that was on board. The route to be taken to Japan will be by the Straits of Magellan.

At Fort Pillow and Randolph every evidence of war has disappeared, swallowed up by the great river. Earthworks at Randolph, built in 1861, three hundred yards from the shore, have gone to the Balize. At both these places the river current, as here at Memphis, strikes the shore almost at right angles. A city paper tells us how a planter, within the week, deposited $6000 worth of supplies upon the river bank somewhere in Arkansas. He had not gone half a mile when the country behind him disappeared with all the stores. Reelfoot Lake is fathomless. It is not far from the river. The night before the earthquake of 1812, lofty trees stood where deep, silent still waters now have unbroken repose. Cypress trees two hundred feet high went down. Their loftiest branches do not reach the surface of the wonderful lake.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE LONDON TIMES asserts, on the authority of the Board of Trade, that the computed real value of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries in the first quarter of the present year was £41,530,023, as against £47,229,962 in the first quarter of 1866; and from British possessions £5,474,003, as against £9,589,-633 in 1866—making a total of £51,004,031 in the first quarter of 1867, as against £56,819,615, in the corresponding quarter of 1866, and £40,667,148 in that of 1865. The value of the imports from the United States fell from £12,241,771 in the first quarter of 1866 to £8,905,663 in that of 1867—a difference accounted for almost entirely by our paying £3,000,000 less than last year for our 1,000,000 hundred weight of cotton. The imports from France declined from £10,123,929 to £7,803,081 in that quarter; but this last amount was more by nearly £1,800,000 than that of the first quarter of 1865; the diminution in the import of grain from France has been marked this year, amounting in the quarter to more than £1,260,000 for wheat, wheatmeal and flour. The decline in the imports from British possessions this year has been mainly due to the trade with India, the import of cotton thence in the first quarter having fallen to one-third of the quantity imported in the first quarter of 1866, and the value from £3,215,313 to £696,137; the entire imports from India falling from £4,036,-179 to £2 104,820. The declared value of the exports of British and Irish product and manufactures declined from £46,991,175 in the first quarter of 1866 to £42,381,621, still nearly £7,000,000 more than in 1865—namely: to foreign countries, £36,272,909 in 1866, and £32,780,833 in 1867; and to British possessions, £10,718,256 in 1866, and £9,600,788 in 1867. This result is due chiefly to the exports to the United States falling from £9,654,953 to £7,448,863, and the exports to Australia from £2,852,841 to £1,634,841. There was a large decline in the export of cotton, linen and woollen manufactures to the United States, and a less amount of articles of clothing, of machinery, and of metals were sent to Australia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Nashville *Union & Dispatch* having suggested that Memphis was liable at any moment, to "fall in" to a watery abyss beneath it, caused by the subterranean flow of the Mississippi, the *Bulletin* adds the following: The river shore in the navy yard has rapidly disappeared. There steamers rarely land. In front of the city proper there are always from ten to twenty steamers. By these the earth, at the water's edge, is protected and the force of the surface current is broken. Hence in happens that the earth at the waters' edge, and for ten or twenty feet below, remains unbroken. The great body of the mighty tide of waters, forty and fifty feet below, rushes onward in its unresisted course, rending away the earth. How far the stream passes beneath the city, there is, of course, no means of ascertaining. The explosion of torpedoes, forty or fifty feet below the river's surface, shook every building west of the bayou Beyond the bayou, the shock was unheeded, unfelt. Many years ago a saw mill was at work in the swamps of Arkansas, twenty miles from the Mississippi. The owner awoke one bright morning to find his well dry, in which, the day before, there was water three or four feet deep. He cut a trench to a broad long surface pond, not far away, and was again supplied with an abundance of water. This trench connected the pond and well. Three days elapsed, and pond and well both were empty. The old man of the mill was amazed. The story was told to a traveller from Memphis. "It is plain enough," he said; "the river is lower than for years past, and your well and pond have emptied themselves into the great sewer of the continent." The Mississippi not only overflows, but underflows all the broad valley through which it passes. Its channel, however broad and deep, could not contain all rains that fall and streams that come down from the mountains, territories, and States of America.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE of the Louisville *Courier* we learn the following facts in relation to some of the most distinguished of the ex-Confederate Generals: General BRAXTON BRAGG, President of the New Orleans Water Works, confines himself closely to business, has nothing to do with politics, and bears the appearance of a man of iron. General HOOD is merchandising. General LONGSTREET, firm of LONGSTREET, OWEN & Co., remarked the other day that he was disgusted with politics. Personally, he is thought as much of as ever, and spoken of in extolling terms, but his political course is universally condemned in the South. JEFF THOMPSON has a store here. I understand that General LORING left a few days ago on a visit to some friends in the West. General BEAUREGARD, President of the Carrollton Railroad Company, is up to his eyes in business, and always appears to be in a hurry. General DICK TAYLOR is chief director of affairs pertaining to the new Basin Canal, but I am told most of his time is occupied in visiting and driving. General WHEELER is a successful lawyer of the New Orleans Bar. General BUCKNER has been connected with the *Crescent* in an editorial capacity, is President of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also a practicing lawyer. He left here for your city a short time ago on business. There are in the city about thirty Confederate Brigadier Generals, and a great number of Colonels and subordinate officers of the late Confederate army.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION of the "Junior" Orations of the Oxford University, Miss., will suit the "Commencement" exercises of any latitude in America. There were about fifteen representative men, who seemed heavily impressed with the burdens of statesmanship that were about to be transferred to their Herculean (?) shoulders. They solved with great clearness and force the political problems of the day, and saw the blazing sunlight of prosperity and universal happiness in the immediate future. All of them were anxious to die, if need be, to effect the accomplishment of the great ends which they purposed should be the result of their efforts. The political prophets of the past, who figured on the platform, gave great evidence of relief and satisfaction, that their mantles had fallen on such worthy shoulders, and the great heart of the country represented there, heaved a deep sigh of repose. The mothers of the young gentlemen especially, were fully convinced that each of them had contributed to a suffering people a great pacificator, and the young ladies showed by their flashing eyes and approving smiles that they unanimously concurred in the verdict. So that if the President of the United States of America can hold his own a year longer, until they can be relieved of collegiate cares, he will have no difficulty in forming a Cabinet that will effectually and forever dispose of the questions that have troubled us.

THE LONDON TIMES gives the following statistical history of recent English litigation: "In the last eight years—1859-66—6,441,181 plaints have been entered in the County Courts of England, showing an average of 805,147 a year. 3,470,369 causes have been determined or judgments given—a fair amount of work for even sixty judges to look back upon; the average is 433,796 a year. 127,864 warrants of commitment have been issued—25,983 a year. 63,030 debtors have been imprisoned—7878 upon an average. 1,003,066 executions have been issued against goods—125,383 a year; and 32,753 sales made—4094 a year. In 1866 the numbers under all these heads were above the average, except those two which express the actual execution of the final process of the law; the number of debtors imprisoned being only 7601, and the number of sales of goods only 3828. The number of debtors imprisoned has declined considerably since a change was made in 1864 by stating clearly upon the warrant that the debtor could obtain his discharge on paying the instalments actually due; it had been commonly supposed that he must pay all the instalments before being discharged. In 1863 the number of persons imprisoned was one to every ninety-three sued; in 1866 only one to every 115 sued.

AT PRESENT a careful watch is kept over the health of the London police. Official tables show that the total number disabled by injury in the last five months was 370; by disease, the result of exposure, 1039, and this latter class is comparatively larger in the police than in the army. The main difference between the civil and military service is the prevalence of venereal disease in soldiers, and its almost entire absence in the police, none of whom were placed on the sick list during the latter half of 1866 from this cause. Dyspepsia and soreness of the feet are two common affections. Nineteen deaths occurred in five months, four from cholera, and the majority of the remainder from the chronic visceral disease that would have invalided the attacked in the army. Different divisions vary in regard to healthiness. The Thames division has about three times as many men disabled as the healthiest divisions (A, S, R, and X). The causes of invaliding are chiefly the diseases arising from exposure, and the practical lesson to be drawn from the above facts is that any measure calculated to increase bodily protection will be followed by beneficial results.

One thousand dollar Confederate bonds are used as newspaper wrappers in Texas.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—*The* DAILY NEWS *publishes the Official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week, agreeably to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston:*

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Postoffice in any city, town or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being published weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within range of delivery of the said office

☞ *All communications intended for publication in this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the Daily News, No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C. Business Communications to Publisher of Daily News.*

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements outside of the city must be accompanied with the cash.

CHARLESTON.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1867.

JOB WORK.—We have now completed our office so as to execute, in the shortest possible time, ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, and we most respectfully ask the patronage of our friends.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention held in Columbia last week, view it in what light we may, was a failure. Whether we consider it as an adjourned meeting of the Convention held in this city several months ago, or as a new and independent organization, the conclusion we arrive at is still the same—it was a grand failure. The few individuals, who were chiefly instrumental in getting it up, had taken great pains to impress us, and, we presume, other outsiders also, that this Convention would be a grand affair, that there would be a general representation from every part of the State, and that some of the first men in the State would be among its members. Now this was notoriously not the case. Had the originators of this Convention been specially bent on defeating its main purpose, viz: that of thoroughly organizing the Republican party in the State, they could not have accomplished it more successfully than appears to have been done by these same organizers.

1. There were many districts of the State not represented.

2. The delegates from districts that were represented, in nearly every instance, were either strangers, not identified with the interests of the people, black or white, they claimed to represent, or else they were obscure persons without standing, position, or influence in their community; without wealth or other stake in society, and most generally devoid also of education or intelligence; therefore, in no sense of the word representing the people of the State.

3. The colored element largely preponderated over the white, and the foreign over the native; thus, from the very nature of its constituent elements, calculated to awaken suspicion rather than to win the confidence of those inclined to co-operate with a moderately progressive party, and confirming and strengthening the opposition of those who have looked with distrust on the entire programme of Congressional Reconstruction.

4. The tendency, all through its deliberations, was to adopt a creed of the most ultra Radical stripe, repelling rather than attracting those who were still hesitating and doubting as to the propriety of connecting themselves with the Republican party.

5. The debates were not marked with that courtesy which we, in these Southern latitudes at least, are in the habit of observing. They not unfrequently offended against decorum, and were throughout of a character, calculated to impress very unfavorably the unbiassed outside spectator.

6. The presiding officer—if the proceedings of the Convention have been correctly reported—was altogether unqualified for a proper discharge of the duties of his post. His ignorance of parliamentary rules we could pardon, but not his total want of courtesy which manifested itself so frequently in opprobrious epithets, such as branding every one a "Judas," who ventured to express a dissenting opinion from the views entertained by the chair. "Judasism" is a new word, a contribution to the language, which future lexicographers will credit to Mr. Gleaves. Why did the Convention so invariably submit to the arbitrary decisions of the chair? Why did they permit him to make speeches and discuss questions? Why did they suffer the billingsgate, always at his tongue's end? Because—we can arrive at no other conclusion—the men who composed this Convention were altogether incompetent for the positions in which accident, not personal merit, had placed them.

This was keenly felt, we have every reason to believe, by a few of the men who found themselves in such unwonted company; Mr. B. O. DUNCAN, of Newberry, for instance, whose letter will be found in the proceedings of Friday, published on our first page this morning. After what we have seen of the nature and character of this Convention, we have a right to conclude that it was a prescience of what would be the result, (from what they knew of the men who had the matter in hand), that kept others, known to be in sympathy with the Republican party, from going into the Convention. Upon no other reason can we satisfactorily account for the absence of men like Postmaster STANLY G. TROTT, Collector A. G. MACKEY, Internal Revenue Collector F. A. SAWYER, Treasurer ELISHA GEDDINGS, Hon. C. W. DUDLEY, L. BOOZER, Esq., and many others, both natives and Northern men, resident among us, and enjoying the respect of their fellow-citizens. Their absence is not sufficiently accounted for by the possible plea that their official duties prevented their attendance, for if such were the case, they could still have manifested their sympathy with the Convention through letters, which would certainly have been made known. No, these gentlemen have shown by their course that they had little confidence in the present organization of the party in this State, and the proceedings of the Convention have fully justified their caution.

Look at the platform, adopted by this Convention. To the three first sections we have no objections. The fourth, however, is radical, revolutionary and agrarian—although carefully concealed under a specious form of words, it means neither more nor less than confiscation. "Mild confiscation," it is called by some, who, with a euphemism, think to sugar the pill. This "mild confiscation," when we come to examine closely into its meaning, is the taking of property from its rightful owners. It is called "mild," we presume, because it only proposes to take from those who have a superabundance. In other words, we are to consider it "mild," because the Government does not propose to substitute several millions of white paupers for the present number of colored "wards." This section was too much for Mr. DUNCAN, and could not have been adopted, had there been anything like a fair representation of either the white or colored people of the State. Take Charleston for instance. Look at her delegation: J. P. M. Epping, G. Pillsbury, E. W. M. Mackey, C. C. Bowen, W. J. McKinlay, James D. Price, and R. C. DeLarge. What proportion of the white people of Charleston are represented by Messrs. Epping, Pillsbury, Mackey and Bowen? And what percentage of the 20,000 colored people of this city have had a voice or agency in sending W. J. McKinlay, James D. Price or R. C. DeLarge to represent their interests in that solemn conclave at Columbia? We have many colored people here of property, intelligence, education and influence. They did not go into the Convention, and appear to have no sympathy with it, with its members, or with its actions and proceedings.

But to continue with the platform. We do not object to sections 5 and 6, relating to a revision of the code and an *ad valorem* taxation. Section 7 breathes the true ultra radical spirit—democracy run wild—which, if carried out, must keep the country in constant turmoil and excitement. All officers whatsoever to be voted for directly by the people; "to hold their respective offices, not for two years, but for one year;" *i. e.* the people are to vote every year for a new Governor *and Council*, Senators and Representatives of the State Legislature, and all subordinate officers, except those of the Judiciary Department. With the large addition to the voting population, created by the recent legislation of Congress, such a modification of our Constitution, would, in our opinion, be fatal to the peace and well-being of society. There are other sections of this platform, which we cannot endorse, but it is unnecessary to discuss them here.

As proof of the radical, and altogether impracticable character of this Convention, we would further refer to the resolutions, introduced by Mr. Wright (a colored lawyer), demanding that the colored element shall be represented by one of its own race on the next Presidential ticket of the Republican party. Are not our colored brethren going a little too fast? Why is it, that they are entitled to the office, next to the highest, within the gift of the American people? Because they have been liberated from serfdom? Are they not this day the wards, the beneficiaries of the nation? Are they not, hundreds of thousands of them, in receipt of eleemosynary support from the American people, the white people of this country? And are not paupers almost everywhere debarred from a voice in the affairs of the State? This much, *en passant*, on Mr. Wright's resolutions.

The resolution of Mr. L. S. Langley (colored), in our opinion was in bad taste, and altogether uncalled for: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention, some of the registers appointed by order of the General commanding this Military District, do not enjoy the confidence of the body of voters in some of their respective districts." This resolution, it is understood, was especially aimed at Nash and Edwards of Columbia, two colored men who are thought to be tainted with white proclivities. It is. therefore, the colored voters, who, if any, are disposed to withhold their confidence from these registers. As Nash and Edwards are colored men themselves, it is reasonable to infer that there are others of their race, who think with them, and were therefore not represented by Mr. Langley. Moreover, in advance of the registration, it is assuming rather too much to ignore the whole body of white voters in Richland District, (who, it may be, will outnumber the black vote), and oracularly to "resolve" that some of the registers do not enjoy the confidence of "the body of the voters," etc. It may turn out that this self-styled "body" is merely one of the body's members, and not the most honored, either.

But enough of the Convention. We think we have said sufficient to show that it was a failure; that in no sense can it be held to have represented the people of South Carolina, either black or white; and that so far from furthering the interests of the Republican party in this State, it has done much to retard its progress.

Our opinion on the principal question at issue is unchanged. We have accepted the situation, and now, as heretofore, advocate an entire, and unreserved compliance with the conditions, set forth in the several Reconstruction Acts. In this course we know we have the sympathy and co-operation of many of the best people in the State; and although there is at present no party organization, in efficient operation for an active propagation and dissemination of these views, we hope the day is not far distant when this reproach cannot be brought against us; and, this consummation, we think, will be brought about largely through the instrumentality of the late Convention, and the vagaries its members were guilty of.

WANTS.

WANTED—THE USE OF A PONY FOR his feed during the Summer months. Will be well cared for by responsible party. Address LOCK DRAWER, 589 Charleston Postoffice. 3 July 26

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, SUPERIOR MILCH COWS, with young calves. Apply at J. HUNT'S Wagon Yard, King street, near Line.
July 29 1*

FOR SALE.—A NO. 1 PLANING MILL WILL be sold very low if applied for soon. Apply at No. 101 BEAUFAIN STREET. 2* July 27

FOR SALE, 5 FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, KAVANAGH & DECKER'S make, at the Adger building Billiard Hall, corner of King and Market streets. 6 July 23

FOR SALE, A CARRYALL, WITH TWO Seats, pole and shaft. Also, a set of double and single HARNESS, all in good order. Can be seen and bargained for cash or a time note at thirty days, at No. 21 Lynch street. May 17

LOST.

LOST, A PACKAGE OF PAPERS, OF NO use to any person but the owner, on last Saturday, 27th instant, on East Bay, Queen, Church and Market streets, to Meeting. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at the Commercial House, corner Church and Queen streets. 1* July 29

STRAYED.

STRAYED, FROM THE DRUG STORE No. 231 King street, a white and liver-colored POINTER PUP, about seven months old. Any one returning the same to the above place will be suitably rewarded. A. W. ECKEL.
July 29

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 58 Cannon street, near Rutledge Avenue, containing six upright and two attic rooms, with gas throughout, cistern, well, and ample kitchen accommodations. To an approved tenant, terms moderate; possession given immediately. Enquire at WILKINSON & GILCHRIST'S LAW OFFICE, No. 48 Broad street.
April 29 mth

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 11 KING STREET, with all the necessary outbuildings, cistern, &c. Inquire at No. 9, SOUTH SIDE OF THE ABOVE. wfm June 4

TO RENT, TWO FRONT ROOMS, TOgether with kitchen accommodations. To desirable persons the rent will be moderate. For further particulars apply at this Office. July 18

TO RENT—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, corner Society and Meeting streets, having cistern and stables on the premises, and good accommodations for servants. Rent low. Apply to S. HART, Sr., No. 332 King street. July 9

EDUCATIONAL.

GERMAN SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL RECOMMENCE *This Day* (Monday), July 29th, 1867.
July 29 1* A. J. HOFFMAN.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF REV. DR. MYERS.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ABOVE NAMED INSTITUTION has much pleasure in announcing to his patrons, as well as to the public generally, that owing to continued increase in the number of pupils, he has found it necessary to obtain more suitable premises, and therefore secured the commodious and eligible house situated at the Northwest corner of Coming and Bull streets.

The aim of the Institute being to thoroughly educate the pupils for collegiate or business career; a systematic and accurate elementary training is adopted for such as may need that course, and peculiar advantages are also offered for the study of the classics, Mathematics and Book-keeping.

In consequence of recent necessary changes made in the government of the Academy, and with a view of facilitating the interests of the pupils, the Principal will be assisted by Mr. JOHN GANNON, a gentleman of known ability, and who has had considerable experience in the art of teaching. Mr. GANNON performed his collegiate course of studies with distinction, in one of the best colleges in France, and subsequently taught the French languages and classics with unusual success, in the college of Blois in that country. Rare and excellent advantages are therefore afforded for the study of French under his supervision.

A primary class connected with the Institution is conducted by Miss ROSA DIBBLE, and the various departments receiving the personal superintendence of the Principal; every exertion is made to promote the interests of the pupils. Course of instruction: English, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Spanish and German languages. mf 2m July 15.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.

MRS. NICHOLS, A NATIVE OF CHARLESTON, but during the past fifteen years a resident in Europe, is desirous of giving instruction in the French Language, either at her own residence or at the houses of her pupils.

Inquire at Mrs. FINNEY'S, No. 190 King street.
May 22

FIRE LOAN.

MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,
CITY HALL, November 9, 1866.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF REBUILDING IN THE Burnt Districts and Waste Places of the City, under "An Act of the General Assembly, giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a view to aid in building up the City anew," are hereby notified that the form of application for loans can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of Council, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All applications must be filed in the above mentioned office, as the Committee will meet every *Monday* to consider the same.

By order of the Mayor W. H. SMITH,
November 10 Clerk of Council.

MEETINGS.

Deutsche Jäger
Unterstutzungs-Gesellschaft.

Eine extra Versammlung wird heute Abend um 8 Uhr im Lokal des Herrn Joseph Meyer, Ecke von Society und King-Str., stattfinden. Mitglieder, die bei der letzten vierteljährigen Versammlung nicht anwesend waren, sind besonders gebeten sich einzufinden. Ed. Pfeil, Sekretär.
July 29 1

PALMETTO GUARD CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THIS Association will be held at the Masonic Hall *This Evening*, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock,
By order. P. WARREN McGEE,
July 29 1 Secretary P. G. C. A.

RETAIL JUNK DEALERS TAKE NOTICE.

EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU ARE REQUESTED to attend a meeting to be held at Y. DOTAGE'S, corner of Calhoun and Anson streets, *This* (Monday) *Evening*, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. N. B.—Be punctual this time as you will receive information of the highest importance. 1* July 29

MARION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

AN EXTRA MEETING OF YOUR COMPANY WILL be held in your Hall, Cannon street, *This* (Monday) *Evening*, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.
By order of your President. G. A. CALDER,
July 29 1 Secretary M. F. E. Co.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

H. KLATTE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 205 EAST BAY STREET, opposite New Custom House. mwf July 29

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS with good BOARD can be had on immediate application to No. 59 CHURCH STREET, west side, near Tradd street. Terms reasonable. June 12

EXCELLENT BOARD, AT VERY LOW rates, in the most central business part of the city, without lodging, in a private house, can now be had. For particulars address "X. L," Postoffice. May 15

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of R. ARNOLD & CO., was disolved by its own limitation, on the 1st of April last. The business will be continued by the subscriber at the Old Stand, No. 219 Meeting street, where Mr. A. E. GADSDEN can be found ready to attend to the customers of the establishment. R. ARNOLD.
July 1st, 1867. No. 219 Meeting street.
July 1 1mo

DENTISTRY.

REDUCTION OF DENTAL PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

DR. J. E. DAPRAY, DENTIST, IS NOW PREPARED to complete the insertion of whole upper or lower sets of ARTIFICAL TEETH, upon the most approved method, and with the best materials, at $20 per set. Partial sets in proportion. Durability, natural appearance, perfect fit, and neatness of finish, guaranteed.

All other operations upon the Teeth performed in a skillful and warrantable manner.

Office at his residence NO. 5 LIBERTY STREET,
May 20 mwf Charleston, S. C.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS, STOCKS AND COUPONS.

BONDS OF ALL KINDS
Stocks of all kinds
Coupons of all kinds
Bank Bills of all kinds.
Bought at highest rates by
ANDREW M. MORELAND,
July 12 1mo Broker, No. 8 Broad street.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT THE

CHARLESTON HOUSE,
STOLL, WEBB & CO.,

(BANCROFT'S OLD STAND).

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS WE WILL SELL many styles of Goods in the

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Very cheap. Some of these Goods will be sold at a great deal below the first cost, comprising, in part, a lot of MUSLINS at 15 cents, original price 25 cents.
Muslins at 18 cents, original price 25 cents.
Muslins at 20 cents, original price 30 cents.
Muslins at 25 cents, original price 35 to 40 cents.
A small lot of Bareges at 15 cents.
A small lot of Bereges at 25 cents.
Lisle Poplins and Lenos at 25 cents.
A small lot of Barege Delaines at 15 cents.
200 yards Figured French Cambric at 25 cents, worth 50c.
1 case assorted Calicoes (cheap) at 12½ cents.
We are also showing good assortments in each Department.
IRISH LINENS; Family and Fronting Linens; Longcloths at 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20 to 25 cents; Brown Shirtings 10, 12½, 15, 20 to 25 cents; all widths in Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Fancy Linen Drill; Brown Drill; Cloths and Cassimeres; Medium Cassimeres for Suits, in texture to suit the season.

BLACK GOODS.

WE ARE OFFERING A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GOODS, in Alpacas, Bombazines, Lupin's Black Shally, Black Delaines at 50 cents, a lot of Black Bareges and Crape Maretz at 40 cents (worth 60 cts. a month ago); 8-4 Crape Maretz and Barege, for Shawls.

Together with almost every article to be had in our line, which we are offering CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOLL, WEBB & CO.,
July 22 mwf No. 287 KING STREET.

J. & P. COATS' THREAD.

BRIGHT COLORS

In Fancy Boxes, with their well-known Trade mark.

FIFTY SHADES OF COLOR

In each Box of five Dozens.

For Sale by the PACKAGE, of 100 Dozens, by

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York.
July 15 mws13

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS connected, as heretofore, the

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,

In all its parts, with the FURNITURE, so that he is prepared to furnish funerals complete, and to give personal attention in the most delicate, respectable and satisfactory manner. He is also prepared to remove bodies to any distance free of smell and decay.

FISK'S METALIC CASES, and all kinds of COFFINS, always on hand on the most reasonable terms.

R. WHITE,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Southwest corner Wentworth and Meeting streets.
Or at No. 9 COLLEGE STREET, at night and Sundays.
June 28 fmw1mo

HOTELS.

PAVILION HOTEL.

A FINE LUNCH
Served Every Day,
FROM 11 TO 12 1-2 O'CLOCK.
June 5

S. SWANDALE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Mansion House,

GREENVILLE, S. C.
June 8

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:
WM. A. HURD..........................Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY.......Of Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.

Telegraph and Railroad Offices in Rotunda of Hotel.
June 17 6mo

STEVENS HOUSE, Nos. 21, 23, 25 AND 27 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Bowling Green—on the European Plan.—THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season at moderate rates.

The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
May 28 6mo Proprietors.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4, 1867.

THE REGULAR INSPECTION OF THE LOTS AND inclosures, vaults, &c., will commence on *Monday next*, 6t inst. Owners and occupants are hereby required to see that their premises are in good condition and that all filth and garbage is removed as required by Ordinance. Other inspections will follow.

By order of Mayor GAILLARD.
C. B. SIGWALD.
Chief of Police.

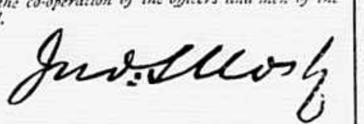
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

COLONEL MOSBY

To HARPER & BROTHERS:

Warrenton, Va., April 12, 1867.

Dear Sirs,— * * *Major John Scott, who had been associated with me for some time before the close of the war, proposed, with my approbation and consent, which was cheerfully given, to write a memoir of my command. I placed at his disposal all of my dispatches, correspondence, and other military memoranda. He applied himself with great zeal and diligence to the task, having all the time the co-operation of the officers and men of the command.*



AGENTS WANTED FOR

PARTISAN LIFE WITH MOSBY.

BY MAJOR JOHN SCOTT,
Of Fauquier, Va., late C.S.A.

With Portraits of Colonel Mosby, the Field Officers, and Captains of the Battalion, a Map of "Mosby's Confederacy," and numerous spirited Illustrations.

In one Vol., 8vo, Cloth, Beveled, $3 50.

This work has been prepared by the express sanction of Colonel Mosby, and has the patronage and cooperation of the partisan chief, his officers, and men. It affords a complete history of the achievements of Mosby and his men, relating in a graphic and spirited style the numerous adventures, incidents, escapes, surprises, mishaps, and successes of the famous Battalion. Hundreds of anecdotes are interspersed through its pages, while nearly fifty engravings and portraits illustrate and beautify the volume.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO CANVASS FOR THE WORK. Liberal arrangements made, and exclusive territory allotted. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
July 29 8

C. F. VOGLER,
NO. 108 MARKET ST.,
Books, Periodicals and Stationery.

JUST RECEIVED—
A large supply of STATIONERY
PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
POCKET BOOKS, DIARIES for 1867, Etc.
ALSO,
fine and large selection of NOVELS, by the most celebrated authors. SONG BOOKS, BOOKS for Home Amusements, &c.
All the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, WEEKLY PAPERS. DAILIES constantly on hand, and subscriptions received for the same.
Orders from the country are respectfully solicited.
TERMS LIBERAL. November 8

M. M. QUINN,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer
IN
BOOKS, PERIODICALS,
NEWSPAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.
No. 527 KING STREET
(Opposite Ann street),
Charleston, C. S.

The LATEST ISSUES of the Press always on hand. Subscriptions received and Goods delivered or forwarded by Mail or Express.
All CASH ORDERS will be promptly attended to.
February 28 1y

CLOTHING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PRICE OF CLOTHING,
AT
No. 219 KING STREET,
One door south Market street.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THE BEST QUALITY OF

MEN'S
AND
YOUTHS'
SEASONABLE CLOTHING

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, WITH A LARGE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

STAR BRAND
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
AND
DRAWERS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Having perfected arrangements with my Manufacturers, I am able to sell the entire STOCK at the above discount.

Price of each ARTICLE marked in plain figures.

WM. MATTHIESSEN,
Agent.

B. M. McTUREOUS, Sup't
July 25 1mo

N. G. PARKER,
LATE PARKER & CHILD,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS.
June 14 No. 103 EAST BAY.

THE LADIES' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION,

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SUPPLY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, and being desirous of diminishing our Stock before the season advances too far, we would especially draw the attention of the public towards the reduction which will be made in our prices for the next two or three weeks from date.
Apply at the DEPOSITORY,
January 29 No. 17 Chalmers street.

E. M. WHITING,
CORONER AND MAGISTRATE,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM CHALMERS street to No. 77 CHURCH STREET, near St. Michael's Alley. August 31

GROCERY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, LARGE bleached well-filled sacks, latest importations and in fine condition. For sale by
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
July 29 1 Napier Range.

BACON! BACON! BACON!

35 HHDS. PRIME RIBBED AND CLEAR RIBBED SIDES AND SHOULDERS. Landing and for sale by LAUREY & ALEXANDER,
July 29 2 No. 137 East Bay.

FLOUR AND SYRUP.

300 SACKS SUPER AND EXTRA FLOUR
25 barrels Portland Syrup.
For sale by STREET BROS. & CO.
July 29

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

150 SACKS AND HALF SACKS FAMILY FLOUR—from the Granite Mills, Augusta, Geo. This Flour is ground expressly for families, and is warranted to be second to none manufactured in the South. A regular supply will be kept on hand during the season, and will be sold in lots, at mill prices, adding freight, drayage and tax.
ALSO, IN STORE:
150 sacks BAKERS' FLOUR, same mills
170 sacks low priced Flour
125 bbls. low priced Flour. For sale by
STENHOUSE & CO.,
July 29 No. 110 East Bay.

POTATOES, POTATOES, &c.
HENRY BRANDES.
NO. 67 STATE STREET,

OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY BBLS. CHOICE "LONG ISLAND" POTATOES, landing from steamer E. B. Souder.
ALSO,
To arrive per steamer Champion:
1000 heads Long Island CABBAGES
50 bbls. Potatoes
10 bbls. new Onions
150 bushels African Pea Nuts.
July 29 2

SCOTCH ALES.

TENNENT'S PALE ALE.
Tennent's Double Strong Ale.
Bernard's Pale India Ale.
Bernard's Edinburgh Ale.
In Glass and Stone,
In Store and in Bond.
For sale by ROBT. MURE & CO.
July 26 6

FOR SALE.

PRIME SMOKED BACON, HAMS, PORK TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., at reduced prices, in quantities to suit purchasers.
Apply to McKAY & CAMPBELL,
July 11 No. 136 Meeting street.

GUNNY CLOTH.

170 ROLLS—ABOUT SIXTY YARDS EACH.
For sale at
July 23 1mo MEETING STREET ICE HOUSE.

LATHS AND SHINGLES.

50,000 PLASTERING LATHS.
11,500 large Seasoned Shingles.
For sale low by C. J. SCHLEPEGRELL,
No. 37 Line street,
July 27 smw3* Between King and St. Philip.

FIGS! FIGS!

WANTED DAILY FIFTY DOZEN FIGS (SUNDAY excepted.) W. KINSMAN,
July 27 2 No. 279 King street.

JOHN MAC GREGOR & CO.,

NOS. 178 AND 180 PEARL-ST.,

New York,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN INDIA, SCOTCH AND KENTUCKY BAGGING, GUNNY BAGS AND BURLAP SUITABLE FOR WHEAT AND CORN SACKING; also, a large and complete stock of BALE ROPE, embracing Western machine-made Hemp, Manilla, Flax and Jute, Baling Twines, etc., all of which they offer at fair prices.
July 23 2mo

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH:
3000 SEAMLESS SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT
500 coils Hemp and Manilla Rope
200 bales Gunny and Dundee Bagging
1000 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
300 bbls Coffee Sugar, A, B and C
200 bags Rio Coffee
100 bbls Molasses and Syrup
300 boxes Adamantine Candles
200 kegs Hazard's Powder
500 bags Shot
2000 lbs. Lead
Copperas, Blue Stone, Madder, Indigo, Spices, &c.
July 10 wfm2mos

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fine Groceries, Choice Teas, Etc., Etc,
NOS. 260 and 262 GREENWICH-ST., COR. OF MURRAY,
NEW YORK.
November

TOBACCO, ETC.

25 BBLS. SMOKING TOBACCO.

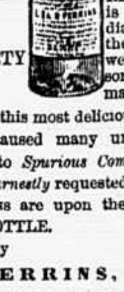
JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, at a low rate.
L. LORENZT,
July 26 3 No. 392 KING STREET.

"LA CRIOLA"
SEGAR STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE his Southern friends. The choicest HAVANA SEGARS, of all the leading brands, with a general assortment of Smokers' Articles always on hand.
June 4 D. OTTOLENGUI, Agent.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY Good Sauce AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851:

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to *Spurious Compounds*, the PUBLIC is *respectfully* and *earnestly* requested to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by
LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
October 19 fmwlyr

Gin, as a Remedial Agent.

GIN, AS A REMEDIAL AGENT, HAS BEEN IN FAVOR with the profession for a very long period, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining a pure article, it has fallen into disuse in many sections of the country; much to the regret of medical men, who consider it almost a specific in very many diseases. For all cases of *Gravel*, pure Gin, if administered under professional guidance, will certainly work a cure; and if taken as a preventive, acting, as it does, on the sensitive membranes, it cleanses the parts so as to remove all possible sediment. Administered in the same way, it will prevent the formation of *Calculi*, and do away with those terrible operations, therefore, so necessary for their permanent removal. Gin is of incalculable benefit to females in those diseases so peculiar to the sex, and from its tonic, as well as its anodyne properties, it is frequently superior to iron, bark, or even the electrical remedies. In cases of a positive tendency to *Phthisis*, or Consumption, Gin, in proper quantities, by supplying or filling up the constant dying out of the natural fire of the system, will often entirely ward off that awful disease, which carries off one-eighth of the population of the United States annually. Pure Gin has this peculiar advantage over other diffusible stimuli, that it exhilarates without creating any thirst of an unhealthy character, it soothes while it also excites, and is a powerful nervine as well as an active tonic.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN possesses all the qualities that can be desired for the highest and noblest use of all wines or liquors. Its ingredients are the distilled juices of carefully selected grains, made delicately pungent and flavorous with the aromatic tincture of the Juniper Berry. Age has mellowed all these mingled aromas, and given an exquisite mildness—a smooth, oily body—and an almost floral odor to the liquor, which renders it delicious to the senses, of smell and taste alike, while its sparkling liquid purity leaves nothing for the eye to desire.

"The writer must remark that Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co. merit the gratitude of the entire medical profession, as well as the world at large, for having introduced a stimulant of such unexceptionable purity and unequivocal power, both as a preventive and curative agent, and a harmless exhilarative beverage."—*Chemical Journal and Medical Gazette.* tul m6mos January 29

"Prevention is Better than Cure."
DR. RICORD'S
Celebrated Preventive Lotion.

APPROVED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY the French Medical Faculty, as the only safe and infallible antidote against infection from Special Diseases. This invaluable preparation is suited for either sex, and has proved, from ample experience, the most efficient and reliable Preventive ever discovered, thus effecting a desideratum long sought for in the Medical World. If used according to directions every possibility of danger may be avoided; a single application will radically neutralize the venereal virus, expel all impurities from the absorbent vessels, and render contamination impossible. Be wise in time, and at a very small outlay, save hours of untold bodily and mental torments.

This most reliable specific, so universally adopted in the Old World, is now offered for sale for the first time in America by F. A. DUPORT & CO., only authorized Agents for the United States.

Price $3 per bottle. Large bottle, double size, $5.

The usual discount to the trade. Sent, securely packed, on receipt of price, to any address, with directions and pamphlet, by addressing to
F. A. DUPORT & CO.,
Sole Agents for Dr. Ricord's P. L.,
May 22 1yr No. 12 Gold Street, New York.