The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 852.] CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1868. [EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Our Washington Dispatches.

SPECULATIONS ON THE VERDICT OF THE SENATE TO-DAY—FOUR REPUBLICAN SENATORS SAID TO BE AGAINST CONVICTION—THE BETTING ALL ON THE SIDE OF ACQUITTAL—AN OMNIBUS BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES—ITS PROVISIONS IN FULL.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, May 11—2 P. M.—The Senate has been in secret session all the morning, discussing the articles of impeachment. It is understood that Senator Sherman is for conviction on the first article, but favors acquittal on the second. Edmunds declares unequivocally for conviction. Grimes opposes every article, and will vote for acquittal.

The House of Representatives has agreed to take a recess for nine days from Saturday.

SECOND DISPATCH.

8 P. M.—The debate in the Senate this afternoon has developed the fact that four prominent Republicans will vote for acquittal upon all the articles. Five other Republican senators are considered doubtful. The impeachers will make their main rally on the second and eleventh articles.

The excitement in the city is intense, and the betting is all on the side of acquittal.

The Senate is still in session, with closed doors.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, May 11—2 P. M.—The President's friends seemed apprehensive this morning, but are in better spirits now. A brother-in-law of Senator Fowler is reported to have said, that conviction is certain. Senator Wilson's wife is reported to have expressed doubts to her gossips, offsetting Fowler's statement. Mrs. Wade is reported as bearing herself haughtily. Several newspaper men of known impeachment proclivities report conversations pointing to acquittal, but they are suspected to be decoys to bets, in which they have a commission.

The Senate went into secret session at ten and a half o'clock, but previously on motion of Sherman, made arrangements to prevent demonstrations to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE the regular calls for bills and resolutions, are progressing.

The Reconstruction Committee has prepared an omnibus bill, admitting all States on the basis of the Arkansas bill. It is their intention to introduce it this afternoon, and push it through at once.

LATER.—The following is the form proposed by Judge Chase and adopted by the Senate:

Mr. Senator, how say you, is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty of a high misdemeanor or crime, as charged in this article? The senator shall respond guilty or not guilty only.

At ten o'clock the Senate proceeded to consider the articles, each senator having fifteen minutes, and will continue the session to a late hour.

The following has been gathered from several sources, and may be regarded as reliable. Grimes and Fessenden went through the list of charges, arguing against conviction. Trumbull and Henderson were partly through when the expiration of fifteen minutes stopped them. They argued in favor of acquittal. Howe and Sherman argued for acquittal on the first, but conviction on the second.

The Radicals acknowledge that the vote will be very close, but insist defiantly that they have thirty-eight votes. Only the six mentioned above of the fourteen doubtful senators have yet spoken.

IN THE HOUSE, the joint resolution from the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the Reconstruction acts and instructing the senators and requesting representatives to vote against such laws, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A resolution directing the committee on treatment of Union soldiers to inquire into propositions from the Confederates for their relief, was tabled by a vote of seventy-five to forty one.

A resolution to adjourn from the 16th to the 25th was passed by a vote of sixty-eight to sixty-seven. This recess is for the Chicago Convention.

The bill extending the charter of the City of Washington was passed. Stevens introduced the following: Whereas, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government, which are republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore, be it enacted, that the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article the fourteenth, upon the following fundamental conditions: that the constitutions of said States shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by said constitutions respectively, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor, as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts, by the laws thereof. Second, that if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislatures of said States by the constitutions thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such Legislatures may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the presidents of the conventions which formed the constitutions of such States. Third, that the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the legislatures of the said States respectively of article fourteenth of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. This bill was made the special order for Wednesday, and to be continued from day to day until disposed of.

A bill was reported from the same committee removing disabilities from some two hundred citizens of North Carolina, and passed by eighty-nine to twenty-three, being over the two-thirds required for such legislation.

Stevens, with some disgust at the remarks of the Speaker that they would probably be called to the bar of the Senate to-morrow, moved that the House adjourn to Wednesday. Under the remonstrances of those near him, Stevens withdrew the motion, and the House adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has engaged to transmit direct from its office in the Senate gallery, to all points in the United States and Canadas reached by its lines, and through the Atlantic and Cuban cables to Europe and the West Indies, the verdict of the Senate on the articles of impeachment, simultaneously with its announcement in the Senate chamber. These dispatches are to be bulletined and furnished to the papers free of charge.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report the general tax bill to-morrow. It contains a two dollar tax on whiskey.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, May 11.—The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress are at Orleans. The Emperor made a pacific speech.

Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—General Buchanan has issued orders suspending the collection of taxes for 1865 and 1866 on land overflowed last year, until the 1st of January, 1869, upon recommendation of Governor Baker, on account of the distress the collection during the present year would cause in the overflowed districts.

The Montgomery warehouse on the Front Levee and Fulton-streets, filled with corn and baled hay, was destroyed last night—loss $100,000. A large warehouse filled with quartermasters' stores adjoined, and was saved with difficulty owing to the scarcity of water.

The Ritual Prosecutions in England.

The able London correspondent of the New York Times writes under date of April 4:

The decision of the Dean of Arches on the Ritual prosecutions was given on Saturday. As it fills a pamphlet of over seventy pages, and took four hours and twenty minutes to read, I shall not give it entire in this letter. It decided against the curate of St. Albans on three points, and upon one in his favor, but left each party to pay his own costs. It is considered so far a triumph to the Ritualists that they will not appeal. The right to wear the vestments, to drape the altars, and to use other ornaments of the churches is not disputed. This judgment affirms the right to have two lighted candles on the altar, but declares illegal the censing of persons and things, and the use of incense in any way during the communion service, the excessive elevation of the sacrament and excessive kneeling, and the mingling of the water with the wine as part of the ceremonial. On Sunday, the day after this judgment, St. Albans was crowded to see what difference it would make. It required a very close observer to find any. The vestments were as splendid as ever; there was so much incense that no one could see whether the elevations and prostrations were excessive, and the few drops of water were added to the wine before, and not during the communion service. Nothing has been gained to the Protestant party, and much lost, by this decision. But they will not give it up so; the next prosecution will be upon the doctrines, of which all the practices of ritualism are but symbols or forms of expression. The civil court which decides in the last appeal upon what is the faith of the church by law established, refused, in the German case, to determine the question of baptismal regeneration. Every member of the Church of England is free to believe as he likes on that point. The same liberty of conscience would probably be declared upon the question of absolution. The one doctrine on which a judgment will be sought is that of the real presence. This is the one that will divide the church into two bodies, and lead to the disestablishment of both, whenever a decision either way is given. A decision in favor of the doctrine would drive out the whole Protestant party; one against it would equally compel the instant secession of the whole Anglo-Catholic party; and the Protestants will press for a decision. The church is really divided—unity does not exist. The differences are vital. But for the legal establishment and endowment there would not be a pretence of unity. To the Low Church, or Protestant party, ritualism is Popery; to the Ritualist, the doctrines and practices of the Low Churchmen are profanation and sacrilege. Let the Privy Council affirm the Protestant interpretation, and the entire High Church party would either become an independent ecclesiastical body or go over to Rome; and this matter may be determined within the next two years, for this slow old country is full of life and is moving, for good or evil, with a terrible rapidity. I have been but a few years in England, and I have seen the Tory party carry household suffrage against the protest of earnest Liberals, and Mr. Gladstone move the disestablishment of the Irish Church, after having been for thirty years its staunch defender.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF GERMAN TURNERS—POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS, &c.—The National Convention of German Turners, which has been in session in Boston last week, adopted, previous to its adjourning *sine die*, a preamble and resolutions expressive of their political principles, and recommending their consideration to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, to which the secretary was directed to forward a copy. The resolutions, in substance, are as follows:

First. The reconstruction and readmission of the late rebel States on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, the constitution as amended, and the measures of reconstruction enacted by Congress.

Second. That justice shall be meted out to all, without distinction of race or color; that security shall be given to person and property; and that freedom of trade and freedom of conscience shall also be secured.

Third. That uniform qualifications shall be established in the election of members of the House of Representatives and in the choice of electors of executive officers of the government by an amendment to the constitution.

Fourth. That the payment of the national debt and interest shall be made in accordance with the promises already made by the government, and that the payment of the debt shall be gradual, so as to guard against high tariffs and excessive taxation; that there be a gradual consolidation of the different loans into one debt, with a uniform and moderate rate of interest, and that all laws or measures tending towards recognition and assumption, or for granting indemnity for emancipated slaves be opposed.

Fifth. That tariff rates shall be fixed upon equalization principles.

Sixth. That measures shall be adopted for the better support of a public school system, and for its enlargement, especially at the South; and in this connection the turners express the belief that compulsory measures for the attendance of children at school afford the best means to guard against future misuse of the right of suffrage.

Seventh. That there be formed a national militia force on the basis of general military duty, with classifications according to age.

Eighth. That Congress will make such laws as will tend to encourage to the fullest extent European immigration, inasmuch as such improvement accrues to the benefit of the country.

Ninth. That the Monroe doctrine of equal protection of natural born and naturalized citizens of the United States in foreign countries shall be maintained.

The next national convention will be held in in Pittsburg, May, 1870.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal speaks with the warmest satisfaction of the attention which has been shown to Cardinal Cullen by the authorities during the royal visit. "The Roman Catholic Prelate of Dublin is invited," says our cotemporary, "with every circumstance of honor and respect, to share the vice-regal hospitalities, by his proper designation. 'The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin' is invited to meet the eldest son of the Sovereign, the future king of these realms, and his illustrious consort. Among the distinguished personages present, to his Eminence is given his proper place, next immediately after royalty, and all that is due to his rank is freely accorded to it. Nay more, that Princess whose winning beauty and gracious mien are making Irish hearts her subjects indeed, shows especial favor to the head in this country of the church which is the church of the affections of the Irish people; to his Eminence invitations are repeated, and the respect and favor in which the Prince and Princess of Wales have learned to hold this Prince of the Holy Roman Church are openly and nobly evidenced. No act of the royal visit will be more gratefully received than this."

Impeachment from an English Point of View.

[From the London Times, April 23.]

The great State trial of the New World is rapidly approaching its close, and any hour may now bring us intelligence of the judgment pronounced upon Andrew Johnson by the American Senate. It is a strange end of a mighty conflict—a singular example of political bathos. The most gigantic, costly and sanguinary struggle ever known has dwindled into a prosecution of which we, in this country, can only think that it need never have been instituted at all. Whether the President of the Republic did or did not commit the offences imputed to him is a question which it really seems hardly necessary to entertain, so plain does the conclusion appear, according to English opinions, that these offences were not such as should have put him upon his trial.

The whole charge against President Johnson amounts to little more than this, that he placed himself in opposition to Congress. The Executive and the Legislature have been for some time at variance, but that is a misfortune which might occur at any time. The constitution gave powers to Congress and powers to the President, and it was always possible that these authorities might differ in opinion. No doubt such an antagonism might be carried by a President to such a point and be supported by such measures as would justify an impeachment, but it seems impossible to regard in such a light as this any of the proceedings ascribed to Mr. Johnson. That he did not sympathize with the views of Congress is, of course, notorious, but in America opinions are surely free; that he spoke without much respect of Congress may be admitted, but in America speech is very free indeed. We know of nothing said by the President on this subject which might not have been said of Parliament or ministers here without creating more than a passing remark, and certainly members of Congress have spoken as hardly of Andrew Johnson as ever he spoke of them. There was a political feud between the parties, and party feeling ran high; but as things go in America, and, indeed, in all free countries, it seems out of all measure to make angry words the ground of a solemn impeachment.

The impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of a nation is an act of extreme gravity, to be justified only by overpowering considerations of public welfare. We fail to discern anything resembling such justification in the case before us. It appears to us only an unmeasured expression of party feeling. A Republican Congress has been impatient of a Democratic President, and that is all. It is certainly possible that a majority of the Senate may rule conscientiously as well as rightly that Mr. Johnson's attempt to dismiss Mr. Stanton was a violation of law, but it will not be held in Europe, and we should think it would not be held in America, that the act was such a violation of law as to demand these extreme proceedings. It will be far easier to rule that the President has occasionally been indiscreet of speech, but this, too, will give very little support to the case for impeachment. Nobody can deny that Mr. Johnson's conduct has fallen short of the dignity of his place, but we are bound to add that, upon the whole, it has been as becoming and as politic as those who placed him in office by their votes were entitled to anticipate. Taking his official career from first to last, he has certainly exceeded the expectations which were formed of him. It is not for us to beg the question by deciding between the claims of Republican and Democratic principles, but even if it be assumed that the policy pursued by Congress was right, and that advocated by the President wrong, there was no reason on this ground for putting the President on his trial. Congress had its own way, though with a little opposition. It was thwarted, but it could not be controlled. The President, as a matter of fact, did not succeed in removing Mr. Stanton, nor could he enforce his own views on the reconstruction of the South. It cannot be pleaded that there was any necessity for depriving him of the power to do evil. He vetoed the measures of Congress, but Congress passed them again over his veto, and the actual policy of the United States was not Democratic, but Republican. Congress had the upperhand, and might have been content with its power. It would be better, of course, that the Executive and Legislature should be in harmony with each other instead of contending in daily conflict, but such differences are the natural incidents of political freedom.

DEATH OF AN OLD BOOKSELLER.—THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, of the 3d instant, announces the death of Mr. S. G. Courtenay, which took place on the day previous. Mr. Courtenay was one of the most prominent of the booksellers in Charleston, and for a number of years past, his well-known establishment on Broad-street, near the old postoffice, has been as it were one of the institutions of the city. He was not, strictly speaking, a bookseller, his establishment being rather a news, periodical and stationery emporium, in and around which Charlestonians were wont to congregate and indulge in animated discussion on business matters, politics and the general topics of the day. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Courtenay, we are enabled to give personal testimony as to the more than ordinary virtues and excellencies of character and accomplishments that have called forth the warm eulogies of the press of his native city.

As a business man, he was possessed of an indomitable energy that could not fail to win success, and to this was added an unblemished reputation, the most scrupulous regard for integrity, and the genial manners that mark the true type of an accomplished and warm-hearted Southern gentleman. His life was an honor to all of his business calling, and his death a serious loss to his native city.

[*American Publisher and Bookseller, May.*

THE MOST PERFECT IRON TONIC.—HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyro-phosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron phosphorous and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever, or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

☞ FOR RESTORING STRENGTH AND appetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS and you will not be disappointed. For sale by all druggists. tu

☞ A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same.
March 30 1yr

☞ NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, or $1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. September 19

Funeral Notice.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE Monday evening, the 11th inst., at six P. M., GEORGE LALANE, infant son of L. SIDNEY and EUGENIA AVELHE, aged six months and eighteen days.

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances** of the parents, and of their respective families, are invited to attend the Funeral Services, at St. Mary's Church, Hasel-street, *This Afternoon*, at half-past Four o'clock.

Special Notices.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at consignees' risk.

MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

No deductions will be made by Agents of this Line after goods have left the wharf. 1 May 12

☞ NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—Consignees per steamship CHAMPION, from New York, are notified of her cargo being *This Day* discharged at Adger's South Wharf. All goods remaining on the dock at sunset will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.
May 12 1

☞ NOTICE.—FOR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.—The steamer CITY POINT will touch at the above place on her return from Palatka, leaving Charleston her regular time, *Friday*, May 15th.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents
April 17 ftu9

☞ IN EQUITY.—CHARLESTON—WESCOTT vs. WESCOTT.—Under the Decree filed in this case on the 10th January, 1868, the creditors of the late G. W. WESCOTT are called upon to come in and prove their demands before the undersigned on or before the *First of July*, 1868, or be debarred from all benefit of the decree to be made in this case.

JAMES TUPPER.
February 18 tu20

☞ PERSONAL.—INFORMATION IS wanted of MALCOLM CULBREETH, who served as a Corporal in Payne's Corps of Artillery during the war of 1812, and who is said to have resided in Charleston in 1857.

PRESSLEY, LORD & INGLESBY,
May 11 2 Attorneys at Law.

☞ OFFICE CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY-STREETS—CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29, 1868.—Persons desirous of advertising on the Panels of the Cars of this Company, can be accommodated on application at this Office. S. W. RAMSAY,
April 29 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ CHAMPAGNES AND CLARETS.—

VE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN
"Green Seal" Moet and Chandon
Jules Mumm's "Private Stock"
Jules Mumm's "Verzenay"
Jules Mumm's "Cabinet"
Piper Heidsieck
Dry Sillery and Verzenay
Chamberlain & Meits
"Urbana" Wine Company.

CLARET WINES.

GODARD'S CENTRY
Johnston's Medoc
Brandenburg Medoc
E. B. C. & Co. Bouillac
Johnston's St. Loubes
Chateaux Margeaux
Chateaux Yquem
Sparkling Catawba, &c.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
May 11 12 No. 275 King-street.

☞ ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, R. R. R. OFFICE, No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.—*Dear Doctor:* We are compelled to answer your inquiries relative to the curative properties of SARSAPARILLIAN and its associates as constituents in our RENOVATING RESOLVENT in Lung affections, and its wonderful power in arresting waste and decay of the Lungs, healing Ulcers, loosening the phlegm, and enabling the patient to expectorate freely the thick sloughing matter deposited in the air passages and cells of the Lungs and Bronchi, and at the same time keeping up the general strength of the patient, repairing the waste with good, sound and healthy material, imparting nourishment as well as purification of the blood.—through the medium of the press;—that hundreds of others daily writing us for information may know that we have a remedy in the RESOLVENT that will arrest the progress of Consumption, either of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys or Bowels.

The RESOLVENT is a compensating remedy; it communicates its curative powers through the blood, sweat and urine; it restores functional harmony and enables each secreting organ to secrete its proper constituents. Direct remedies, as Lung Balsams, Cough Syrups, Pectorals, given to act directly on the Lungs, as a regular remedy, are hurtful, as they augment the functions of the Lungs at the expense of suspending or interrupting the functions of the Liver, Kidneys and Skin. If a patient suffering with a severe cough, with a sense of suffocation or weight in the chest, irritation or soreness in the throat, pain in the shoulders, difficulty of raising or expectorating phlegm, dryness of the skin, or if there is constipation of the bowels, unnatural appetite, great thirst, or if the water discharged deposits substances like the white of an egg, or brick dust, or thread-like skeins, or if there is pain in the small of the back, hips, stomach or bowels, chest, etc., from a dessert to a tablespoonful of RESOLVENT half an hour after each meal, and if the cough is troublesome one teaspoonful at night, will afford immediate ease, and will soon remove all unpleasant symptoms.

As aids to the Resolvent, if pain is present, the spine should be rubbed with the Ready Relief, and one to four of Radway's pills (coated) to insure perfect digestion and regular evacuations from the bowels. The nourishing properties of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT increase the strength and flesh of the patient. We do not claim that this remedy will make new lungs, new kidneys, or other wasted organs, but it will arrest decay, heal ulcers, and supply the waste that is daily passing off, with new, sound and healthy material. Dr. Radway can be consulted, free of charge, from 12 to 2 P. M., at No. 87 MAIDEN LANE.

The public have but a faint idea of the great importance of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, in the treatment of chronic disease of the Kidneys and urinary organs. Sarsaparillian and Pareira Brava, two of its ingredients, as prepared by Dr. Radway's process, supplies a want that has ever existed, in repairing the waste of the body with pure and healthy material out of new rich blood, of arresting dissolution and decay, of restoring functional harmony, of securing strength, and dissolving calculous concretions, of curing every form of Kidney, Bladder and Uterine diseases; of stopping all kinds of weakening, purulent, and irritating discharges; of restoring the vigor of life, to all, whether induced by self-abuse, impure association, bad habit of system, exposure, or accident.

As the RENOVATING RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN enters immediately into the circulation, it commences its work of purification and expulsion of acrimonious humors from the blood at once. Skin Eruptions, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Worms and insects, Black Spots, etc., are removed by a few doses, and the skin changed to a clear and beautiful appearance.

This remedy is superior to all preparations of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper, etc., in Diabetes, Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dusts, and other morbid state of the Urine. The RENOVATING RESOLVENT does not augment the functional secretions of one organ by suspending the secretions of others.

Ask always for Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, or SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Price $1 per bottle; or six bottles for $5.

DR. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 87 Maiden Lane.
☞ Sent to all parts of the United States or Canadas. D&G 6 May 11

Special Notices.

☞ AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF Members of the Republican Party, held on Monday afternoon, May 11, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That a Mass Meeting of the Republican Party be called for *This Evening*, May 12th, at Eight o'clock P. M., at the Club House, to consider the measures necessary to be adopted in order to secure suitable nominations for Mayor and Aldermen of this city.

R. K. SCOTT	A. G. MACKEY
F. A. SAWYER	R. C. DELARGE
D. T. CORBIN	C. C. BOWEN
SAM'L DICKERSON	F. J. MOSES, JR
B. A. BOZEMAN	A. J. WILLARD
J. B. WRIGHT	J. P. M. EPPING
J. B. DENNIS	J. B. MUSHINGTON, SR
A. J. RANSIER	REUBIN TOMLINSON
F. L. CARDOZA	W. J. BRODIE
JAS. B. WILLIAMSON	L. WOLFE

B. F. JACKSON.

All Republicans are respectfully invited to attend.
May 12 1

☞ JUSTICE TO ALL.—THE PEOPLE'S Candidate for Sheriff of Charleston County, Captain C. B. SIGWALD. tuth2&tde* May 12

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS DAILY NEWS:—You will please nominate R. S. DUBYEA for Mayor, and oblige

MANY NATIVE AND ADOPTED CITIZENS.
April 14

☞ WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE.—Major E. WILLIS will receive the support of the workingmen and tax-payers of the city for the Mayoralty, and we are authorized to state, will serve if elected.

MANY WORKINGMEN,
April 23 1mo From all Wards.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS: WE BEG LEAVE to suggest the name of Mr. E. D. ENSTON as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election, being impressed with the importance of selecting one who represents every class in this community. We are satisfied he will receive the support of the citizens and TAX PAYERS.
April 22

☞ THE K. K. K. IS SAID TO BE RAPIDLY spreading through the South, but faster still spreads the wonderful fame of the PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER, which is used by the old and young with the most satisfactory result. Ask for it where you trade. DOWIE & MOISE,
May 9 stuth6 Agents, Charleston.

☞ NO CURE NO PAY.—DR. FORREST'S "JUNIPER TAR" is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Throat and Lung Diseases, of whatever nature, if not hopelessly bed-ridden, or the price will be positively refunded. INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF PRODUCED. Try it, and if not satisfied return the empty bottles and get your money back. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Price per bottle—35 cents.

For sale at G. W. AIMAR'S Drug Store,
Corner King and Vanderhorst streets.
E. H. KELLERS & CO.'S Drug Store,
No. 131 Meeting-street, near Market.
L. CHAPIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 20 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C.
February 20 thstu 3mos

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.—CITY HALL, MAY 1, 1868.—In compliance with instructions received at this office, the City Assessor would call the attention of all concerned to the following named branches of business in which the tax of three-quarters of one per cent. must be paid, viz:

On all sales by Bakers, Butchers, Hucksters, and by dealers in Rice, Lumber, Hay, Grain and Naval Stores.

Returns for the above and payment of the tax will be required from January 1, 1868.

W. N. HUGHES,
May 1 15 City Assessor.

☞ CIRCULAR.—TO THE LADIES OF THE VARIOUS CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—We, the Officers and Members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Charleston, would take this method of respectfully appealing to you for assistance. We propose holding

A FLORAL FESTIVAL OR FAIR,

during the latter part of the coming month of May, hoping we may thereby realize a sufficient amount to enable us to continue during the present year the various religious and charitable works which we have commenced, and thus far carried on with great success, but which we must necessarily but reluctantly abandon, unless we derive aid from some source. The plan of a Festival or Fair, during the season of flowers, has suggested itself to our minds, and we feel assured that it only requires your assistance to make it a complete success.

We propose that the ladies of each church prepare one table or booth, supplying the same with such articles for sale as their own good judgment may suggest, believing that a generous emulation thus engendered, as to which shall best succeed, will, when all are combined in one collection, present a most elegant and complete display; and, furthermore, that each table remain under the control of the ladies who prepared it, in order that at the close of the Fair it may be seen which has succeeded best in the enterprise, and thereby contributed the largest amount towards the cause in which we are all so interested.

We, therefore, respectfully call upon the ladies composing the various congregations of all evangelical denominations in this city, to combine among themselves, and commence at once the preparation of such articles as their own fancy and judgment may dictate. Let all assist, the humblest as well as the wealthiest, and with united energies carry out this work.

The members of the Association will, one and all, cheerfully perform all and every labor that may be required of them, and will hold themselves always in readiness to obey every reques .

Those ladies who are willing to assist us are requested to meet every *Friday Afternoon* at Five o'clock, in the rooms of the Association (in Kingstreet, over Messrs. FOGARTIE & STILLMAN'S Store), to confer with each other and the officers of the Association, and perfect such arrangements as may become necessary in carrying out the plan suggested to a successful termination.

By order of the Association.

J. E. FOGARTIE,
April 21 Secretary Y. M. C. A.

☞ FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.—THE stomach is the ruling organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics know this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them; no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and forever? UNQUESTIONABLY THEY CAN. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominiously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination, which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is an antidote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to fool with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopœia prescriptions. If you want to root it out and prevent its recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefitted, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues. 6 May 9

☞ ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER.

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Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—ON A FINAL ADJUSTMENT of the affairs of the late co-partnership of CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO., it was agreed that all the outstanding debts due the Concern should be paid to the subscriber, who is alone authorized to receipt for the same.

All persons indebted to said Concern, by note or otherwise, will make payment to

JOHN TUOMEY,
26 East Bay,
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☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases the Skin.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.
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☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; an properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1yr January

☞ NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 31 3mos

☞ THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH.—TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incurable disease to-morrow.

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