## **VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 888.1**

REMOVAL OF THE DAILY NEWS OFFICE .printing and publication office of THE DATLY to the large and commodious building on East Bay, so well known to every Charlestonian in

view of the great advantages usually accruing to a public journal from being centrally located on one of the great thoroughfares of

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATTANTIO TELEGRAPH.] RETURN OF THE ABUSSINIAN EXPEDITION-DEATH

LONDON, June 22.—The advance of the returning Abyssinian expedition has reached Plymouth, and the rear has arrived at Alexan-

The Queen of Madagascar is dead. ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 22.—The steamship Urgent with General Napier and staff and Prince Alfred have just departed home-

South American News.

MOVEMENT IN BBAZIL-TROUBLE IN ST. Washington, June 22.—The Venezuelian re-

volution is gaining strength. The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings one million in specie.

The Haytien revolutionists have received on thousand rifles and a large amount of ammu-

The negro insurrection in St. Thomas caused the inauguration of stringent regulations. The Brazilian Emperor in opening the General Assembly said that the United States had

again proffered niediation, which was refused with thanks.

The Paraguayans have armed four thousand women to guard their communications.

Our Washington Disputches.

DISCHARGE OF SURBATT—HE IS TAKEN ON A NEW INDICTMENT-PASSAGE OF THE ARKANSAS BILL OVER THE VETO-NOMINATION OF EVARTS AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL-THE ARRANSAS DELEGA-

WASSINGTON, June 22 .- The Treasury Department issues the following: "Holders of ven-thirties desiring to convert them into five-twenties, must present them to the treasurer here or New York, viz : matured June 15 before July 15; maturing 15th July before August 1. Bonds issued in exchange bear interest from July 1, and will be 1867 or 1868, at the

indictment and held in twenty thousand dollars bail on the new indictment. The case has been postponed to Monday. Bail will undoubtedly be raised during the atternoon and Surratt will be released. Surratt has plead not

guilty to the new indictment. and Michael Shay, are bondsmen for Surratt,

On presentation of the Arkansas delegation co-morrow the Democrats will offer a protest

signed by all, against their admission. General Meadé was at the War Office to-day.

CONTRESSIONAL. IN THE SENATE to-day, a joint resolution was passed dropping from the rolls all army officers who are absent without leave. Mr. Sumner

presented a memorial for the establishment of a government bank, and contemplating the payment of the National debt without further The Colorado bill came up, but went over

under the rule. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, wanted to see some system in admitting Territories. Notwithstanding Senstor Nye's assurance that Colorado would vote right, he had no doubt that Colorado would be Democratic. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was

passed over the veto.

In the House nothing important was done Under the regular call resolutions were introduced in favor of reducing the public debt to a plain and uniform system, so that it may be more easily understood by the people, and the interest thereon reduced, and instructing the

Ways and Means Committee to report a bill. The resolution was passed. A motion referring the above to the Ways and Means Committee failed—ayes 69, noes 69.
The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating fifty millions to pay the matured

and maturing coin debt, and that no new indebtedness be created until the coin in the treasury be reduced to twenty-five millions. The conference report on the bill removing the political disabilities of certain persons, was

reconsidered and passed by a vote of 98 to 44. This bill has passed both houses by a two The Election Committee bave made a report. seating McKee, the Radical Congressman from

Kentucky. The report was adopted, fourteen Radicals, including Stevens, voting nav. Night sessions have been ordered hereafter

and the tax bill will have possession of the House until finished.

Georgia News. Augusta, June 22.-Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are urged to be present at the meeting of the National Democratic

The crops in this section are suffering from want of rain; there has been none of conse

buence for nearly six weeks.

A Death Boat. CHICAGO, June 22.—The life boat Little Western, built here on a new model, capsized on her trial trip, drowning Captain, Marrett and the Times reporter, Harry Chisholm.

EPISTOLARY STYLE AMONG THE CELESTIALS. A New York paper conceives the following to be a specimen of the correspondence going home from our Chinese visitors :--

nome from our Chinese visitors:

Dear Whang-Tang: \* \* Jolly time—
New York—big city—much dinner—no rat—
bah!—no-cat—bah!—plenty dog, but no cook
'eni. Plenty women, too—no yellow face—pink
—bah!—big eyes—bah!—no slant. \* \*
Wash-ing-ton—little city—big streets—no like
him much—Mounte Vernon—river—somebody's tomb—great man—born long time ago—
soven—thomand years. seven thousand years great man cut down trre-told a lie whip somebody—died—old Burly told us all about him—we much interested - open eyes -- say "yes" every little while-great man-bari-kari. TEE-HOO.

WADE HAMPTON IN VIRGINIA.

His Address at the Commencement of Washington College, Lexington, Va.

A SPLENDID EFFORT.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 18 .- To-day was the great day of the week. At an early hour the want of room. General Lee presided with that quiet dignity and grace which so eminently distinguish him. He introduced the speakers in few but well chosen words, and it seemed to afford him great pleasure to confer the honors of the college upon those who had so fairly

Mr. Seth Shepherd, B. L., of Texas, delivered the Law-class oration; Mr. J. Harvie Mc. Cleary, A. B., of Texas, the "Cincinnati" oration, and Mr. Robert L. Brokenbrough, A. B., of Virginia, the Valedictory address. The "Cincinnati Oration"-named in honor of the society which followed the example of Washington in its benefactions to the college-is conferred upon "the most distinguished scholar" among the students.

The honors of the college are: 1. "Distinguished" in any class at either intermediate or inal examinations; 2. Certificates of Distinction; 3. Certificates of Proficiency; 4. Certificates of Distinguished Proficiency; 5. Diplomas and Degrees.

I notice among the "distinguished proficients" the names of Frank A. Waddill, John H. Inglis and Edward F. Malloy, of South MORE REVOLUTIONS-IHE WOMAN'S RIGHTS Carolina.

But, of course, the great event of the day was the speech of General Wade Hampton, We had loved him for his heroic deeds during our great struggle, but we love him more still for his unwavering devotion to principle since the war, and his bold utterances in defence of the heroes who fell battling for the "lost cause." He was received with a deafening applause when introduced by General Lee, and

Gentlemen: In compliance with the invita-tion your societies have done me the honor to oxtend to me, I have come to participate in the agreeable ceremonies of this occasion—an ec-casion which, fraught as it must be to you with the highest interest, is scarcely less inter-esting to mysel. To you these commemorative days of your honored Amac Mater mark impor-tant epochs in your layer for each one is it. s of manhood, the grave duties and re-neibilities of the citizen. These cir-stances cannot fail to lend to this seems absorbing interest for you, while in my heart it wakens many and deep emotions. Looking on your bright and joyous faces, I recall those of your kinsman—my bronzed and battle-stained comrades of Viralong the paths of fittle and knowledge; memory brings back the time when I, too, had the honor to serve under the same great chief. Stirred by these memories—standing in this presence once again, on the ground of this grand old Commonwealth—ground hallowed by as precious blood as was ever poured out for liberty on battle-field or scaffold—surrounded by the brave sons of Virginia and her fair daughters—need I tell you how deep ar intermanifesting my profound respect and venera-tion for your illustrious President, whose deeds in war have shed imperishable lustre on his country, and whose conduct in peace has shown that "peace hath her victories no less renown-

that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." You may readily understand then how great a pleasure it gives me to respond to your flattering invitation, and how earnest is my solicitude, not only to show my appreciation of it, but to make this occasion as agrepable to you as it is to myself. Let me hope too, my young friends, that the same kindhess which prompted the invitation may induce you to accept the counsel I give in the same sprit with which it is offered. The associations counected with this occasion have naturally called up the past great history of Virginia, and it has struck me as a significant fact, one well worthy of your consideration, that the men who made, that history so glorious did so not more by the greatness of their actions than by the high principles which prompted them. It seems to me, therefore, that, no them could be more appropriate or more instructive, on such an occasion as this, and to such an audience, than one which seeks to impress on our young men, by the great lessons and examples of the past, that to achieve true greatness, or to secure lasting happinoss, they warm rue greatness, or to secure lasting happiness, they must adopt as the principle to govern their lives a firm, constant and uncompromis-

their lives a firm, constant and uncompromising devotion to duty.

You, who are gathered here from all sections
of the codifity, to acquire knowledge, to seek
trath, and to learn virtue, as disciples of old,
attracted by the fame of its teachers, flocked
to the school of Athens, to listen to the words
of Socrates, of Plato and of Aristotle, are soon
to have committed to your charge the fame,
the honor, the welfare of your native land, and
you will be held accountable through all
succeeding time, for the manner in which you
fulfil this momentous trust. You enter upon you will be held accountable through an succeeding time, for the manner in which you fulfil this momentous trust. You enter upon the great arens of life at a time of fearful peril to the country and under circumstances of a most anomalous character. Short as have been your lives, you have been appetators of mighty events. You have seen ancient and time-honored constitutions swept away by the storm of a fierce fanaticism which "fears not God nor regards man." You have seen kovernment framed by the highest intellect, guided by the loftiest patriotism, torn down by arbitrary power, which has set up in their stead others, that, like the gourd of the prophet, have spring up in a night. You have seen great States blotted out of existence and stripped even of their names; names stead others, that, like the gourd of the prophet, have sprung up in a night. You have seen great States blotted out of existence and stripped even of their names; names which they had made illustrious. And you have seen all these things done in the name of God and of Liberty! These grave scened, which have passed before you in such rapid and startling succession, may well arous you to a sense of the solemn duties you are soon to assume as citizens, and may well inspire an earnest desire to discharge these duties so as to promote the welfare of your country, or, at least, to rescue if from the ruin that seems impending. Destiny has placed you upon the stage in the midst of a mighty revolution, which threatens to sweep away and obliterate forever all that has been achieved by the courage, the wisdom, and the latrictism of your fathers, and it will be yours to arrest and roll back this fearful avalanche, or to be crushed into the carth as, it sweeps on in its direful and relentless progress. It will be yours to repair the shatterred fortunes of your state, to heal the wounds inflicted on her by savage war, and to build up and maintain new social and political systems. These are the grave duties forced upon you by inexorable necessity, at the very throshold of your career, and to meet them as becomes men, appring from the noble stock you are, may well demand all your patience, your fortitude, your wisdom and your patience, promise the firm your assume the duties of citizenship, let this order of the great republic be the maxim to govern you in all your relations to your State. Determing firmly that whatever may be your future position, whether a

grand traditions. You owe this duty to the mericay of those immortal men who made

ment; for her voice, that of old was so potent, is stifled, but in mute agony, she points to her heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger born how to live for her, and, if need be, how to die for her. As she calls up her mighty dead to stand before you, methinks I see coming at her summons an illustrious host of heroes, sages and patriots. I see assembled the sons of the Old Dominion—men of heroic mould—and from their midst I hear the voice of "the forest-born Demosthenes," as he exclaims, in tones that roused America, and still find an echo in the heart of every lover of freesee Jefferson, as with impressive solemnity he presents to the patriots of 76 what was once our Magna Chara, the immortal Declaration of Independence. I see Madison framing that constitution which he foully beneat the constitution of the constitution which he foully beneat the constitution of the constitu but, alas! in vain-was to secure t sings of liberty to his country. I see Mason og to his State her noble Bill of Rights, and justice and his learning, and shedding fusire on his State by his virtue. Along with these I see a countless throng of her noble sons, "whose names the world will not willingly let die," and towering above all I see approach in awful ma-jesty the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country-men." These mighty shades seem to adjure you to be true, for your stricken and desolate you to be true to your stricken and desolate mother, to cling to her with filial reverence, and to protect, to uphold and to defend her against every enemy. Can you, done you, sons of Yirginia, with such examples and such of Virginis, with such examples and such teaching before you, be false to the land that gave you birth? Your great countrymen who gave renown to their State were inspired by an ardent patriotism, and it is for the purpose of keeping alive in your hearts this sacred fire that I cite them happy to suffer in her cause or die in her de-fence; happier, indeed, to give his lite in the effort to make her free, than to live to see

Conlight oppoters.

Napoleon a 'ter conquering the world, fell before the great soldier whose sword was drawn only at the call of his country, and who fought, as he did everything else, from a source of duty alone. It is the crowning glory of Wellington, not that he vanquished the greatest captain the world ever saw, but that he made duty the principle which governed his whole life. He has himself left upon record a sentiment that shows how deeply this principle was implanted in his nature, and which I commend to you as one of the noblest utterances ever made. "Some Frenchman" he writes. "has said that the word duty grand height to which he soared, you can at least like him, walk through life in the path of duty, and be supported as he was, in the hour of death, by that blessed faith which springs alone from the faithful discharge of

falsehood and porjury are disguised under pleasant names, we may well call on our young men, in whom lies the future hope of the men, in whom lies the future hope of the country, to mould their being from the noble model presented by his. Let them learn from the study of his history that truth was the firm basis on which his great character was formed; and let them remember that if the dovil is the father of lies and of liars, no truexcellence of character can be attained where the corner-stones are not truth and honor. When Rome could apply the epithet "mendax" to Greece and speak of "lying Greece," the land of Aristides and of Socrates was but a sublurated province, whose pople were slaves. jugated province, whose p ople were slaves, t was not always thus. There was a time when the Greek thought truth essential to freedom, and when he regarded a violation of faith as a heinous crime. You romember that when the robel-headed by Cylon had been conquerded and except refuse at the alters of their and sought refuge at the altars of their gods, safety and amnesty were promised to them on condition of their laying down their arms. Upon the faith of this pledge given to them by the government they surrendered, and were sain. The rulers who had thus added murder to perjury were subsequently baned murder to pe jury were subsequently ban-ished; and when their bodies were brought back for interment, popular vengeance was not salisfied until their bones were exhumed and cast out of the country as unworthy to repose in the soil of Greece. History, we are told, is constantly repeating itself; and if a parallel should over unhappily be found in this country to the broken faith of the rulers of Athens, let us hope that there will at least be public virtue. us hope that there will at least to put the receiving the enough left amongst us to set the seal of oternal infamy on those who thus bring disgrace on their country. The heraldic motto of the Father of his Country was "exitus acta provat." How nobly the event proved the deeds in his case, the world knows, and it should be your study to transmit to posterity a like untarnish-

It is true that Hoaven grants to but the favored few to be great, but it mercifully places it in the powor of all to be good, and to do good, each in his allotted sphere.

"Who noble ends by noble means obtains, Cr failing, smiles in exile or in chains, Like good Aurelius, let him reign, or bleed Like Socrates, that man is great indeed."

Whatever may be that sphere in which you lot shall be cast you will there find appointed duties and responsibilities. A wide field to the useful employment of every talent committod to your charge will soon be open to you, and the prosperity of your State in the future will depend mainly on the manner in which those talents are used. How you may best rethose talents are used. How you may best restore her lost prosperity is a question that will demand your earnest and patriotic consideration. You cannot look back to the experience of your predeces are for the solution of this problem, for you will be required to inaugurate a new system which revolutionizes the entire political and agricultural economy of your State. Of the political aspects of this system it does not become me to speak, nor would this be a proper occasion for the discussion of this topic; but I may be allowed, without impropriety, to adjure you, by every memory of the glorious past, by every hope of the future, to dedicate your lives to the sacred duty of vindicating the fame, sustaining the honor, and protecting your lives to the sacred duty of vindicating the fame, sustaining the honor, and protecting the rights of your State. It is to make this lesson sink deep into your hearts that I have dwelt so long on the obligations of patriotism as the paramount duty of the citizen. Let me enforce that lesson by recalling zen. Lot the enterto the most subline exam-to your remembrance the most subline exam-ple of this virtue recorded in the history of the world. When the great leader of the Jews had brought his people out of the land of bondage, as they were approaching that promised land which he was to see but not to enter, he was called up to Mount Sinai to hear the commandments of Jchovah, and to receive the tablets whereon they were inscribed by the finger of, God himself. Returning to his people, he found that they had in his absence not enly torgotten him, but their God, and they were worshipping the goldon calf, which they had impiously set up. With a heart full of shame and of serrow, he sought again the presence of Him to whom he had always gone in the hour of trouble, and he cried: ways gone in the hour of trouble, and he cried: "Oh, this people have sinned a great sin, yet

ing before Him, who could read every thought of his heart and in whose presence no hypocrisy could avail, he prayed if his people had sinned past redemption that he might share their fate, even should that fate blot him forever out of the Book of Life! Could patriotism lay on the shrine of country a nobler offering than this? No such costly sacrifice can be seked of you, and you will fulfil your duty to your country if you dedicate your lives to her service. When England's great admiral led his facet against the enemies of his country, as the battle signal you dedicate your lives to her sarvice. When England's great admiral led his fleet against the enemies of his country, as the battle signal was run up and floated proudly from the mastheed on it only the simple but grand words. "England expects every man to do his duty." So, too, may Virginia address her sons, and if they respond as becomes them, you will see your State restored to her prosperity, her renown, and her rights. But while I leave all topics pertaining to your political duties to your own able statesmen, who tave, with the right to advise; you, far greater ability to do so than myself, let me urge upon you the importance of developing the material resources of your State as an essential element of strength and happiness. "The lines have fallen to you in a pleasant place and you have a goodly heritage." On no spot of equal size on this earth can be found greated natural advantages than are presented by Virginia. With a climate of unsurpassed salubrity—with a soil toming with fortility—with an inexhaustible supply of mineral wealth—with medicinal springs whose sparkling waters almost rival those of that fabled fountain whose taste conferred immortal vooth—with great rivers upon piness of dying in the flower of my prosperity." springs whose sparking waters amose that those of that fabled fountain whose taste conferred immortal youth—with great rivers upon whose bosom the navies of the world might float, and whose waters could drive all the machinery on the globe—with all the choicest blessings that Hesven bestows on the machinery on the globe—with all the choicest blessings that Hesven bestows on the machinery on the globe—with all the choicest blessings that Hesven bestows on the machinery on the globe—with all the choicest blessings that Hesven bestows on the machinery on the globe—with all the strength of the samples of a breeficent Providence, you can yet, by energy, perseverance and sturdy toil, wake from your smouldering ruins, your descried fields, your prostrate commerce; all these potent elements which make a people prosperous, powerful and free. Shrink not from honest toil, from any mistaken gotion that there is degrading sank employment in the press on them that labor is not only essential, but honorable. Nay more, it is, in the present condition of the country, a necessity; and to render it profitable, you must bring to it all the appliances of skill, of education, of science. Bring these powerful agents to bear, and commerce will lay her rich stops at your feet—the iron horse will traverse every smiling valley, and penetrate every rupped mountry than it diden and

those who, as the Greek poet talls us, in his glowing verse, so nobly paraphrased in our language, make a State:

unless you are degenerate sons of horoic sires.
With such incontives to noble action as are given by the grand record of your State in the John J. Boag, R. H. Tumell, Owen Thorne est this seene possesses for me, or how and Michael Shay, are bondsmen for Surratt, who has been released on bail.

The President has nominated Mr. Evarts as The opportunity thus offered to me of manifesting my profound respect and venera-

State?

I read your answer in your glowing cheeks and in your kindling eyes, and know only that you are the sons of the "Mother of States and statesmen." I cannot doubt that the honor of your State will be safe in your hands. The object of the couns I I have offered to you, my young friends, has been but poorly accomplished if I have failed to impress upon you the great truths which inculed to you, my young friends, has been but poorly accomplished if I have failed to impress upon you the great truths which inculcates that the only safe and sure guide through life is to be found in a conscientious and enlightened sense of duty. The motto of the great Frederick was that "Life itself is a duty." Take this as your own but remember to adhere more closely to this almost divine precept than did the man who seized Silesia and partitioned Poland. The solemn and sad truth it embodies will sink deeper each succeeding year into your hearts, and at the close of your pilgrimage here you will find each succeeding year into your neares, and as the close of your pilgrimage here you will find all earthly consolations but vanity, and you will turn to the consciousness of duties dis-charged, as the only hope of happiness here-after. Nor will the consolations which spring charged, as the only hope of happiness hereafter. Nor will the consolations which spring
from this source be wanting to you during
your lives; on the contrary they will sustain
you in every trial, comfort you under every
affliction. Even heathen philosophers inculcated
virtue as the only source of happiness, and
heathen poets have strung their lyres to sing
in their loftiest strains its praises. Fresh as you are from the classics, the immortal lines in which Rome's great poet describes the just and conscientious man, must occur to you at

"Justum et tenacem propo iti virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente qualit solida. \* \* \* \* Si fractus illabatur orbis, . Impayidum ferient ruine."

If those who had not the Christian's faith to direct, nor the thristian's hope to sustain them, could so justly appreciate the charms of virtue and the obligation; of duty, how imperative is it on us, whose hearts have been illumined by the Divine light of Revelation, to govern our lives by the great truths it traches. It may be that in your passage through life, when you see the good man fail while the wicked prospers; when you see truth, justice, piety, trampled under foot by falsehood, inpiety, trampled under foot by falsehood, 1.1-justice, infidolity; when you see a brave and gallant people, who gave their all for liberty, gallant people, who gave their all for moetry, or ushed to earth by despotism, pure faith in the justice of God may be stargered, and you may be tempted to call in question these great truths. But it will be not only a narrow view of the great system of which the Creator is the center as well as the author, but a fatal delusion if you yield so these doubts. If this curth was made only abiding place. If this earth was ma i's only abiding If this earth was man's only abiding place, if after his allotted space here he was to pass away forcent, sinking beneath the boundless ocean of Time, as a pebble sinks beneath the waters of the sea, leaving only a ripple on their surface, then indeed might we expect to see the hand of God interposed to reward virtue and to punish vice in this world. But when you reflect that this is merely a place of probation to fit you for another and a higher life; when you consider how short is the life of man, or of nations, in the eyes of Him in whose "sight a thousand years are but as yesof man, or of matous, in the years are but as yes-terday;" when you contemplate the grand-scheme of the universe unfolded in all its vast proportions, you can readily comprehend what would otherwise seem dark and incomprehen-sible. You can then inderstand how vice so often you apparently uncunished in this world. sible. You can then understand how vice so often goes apparently unpunished in this world, while virtue bows beneath her heavy load of sorrow; you can understand how the goed man is called to bear his cross on earth, whilst the wicked has his heart's desire; you can understand how the noblest cause that ever roused a people in its defence may seem to perish, for you know that not until the last great day will the final reckoning come, when all will be weighed in the great scales held by the impartial hand of a just and almighty God. If your faith is steadfast, reflections such as these will reconcile you to many things which would otherwise appear inconsistent with the perfect justice and the infinite mercy of the Almighty, otherwise appear inconsistent with the perfect justice and the infinite mercy of the Almighty, and they will teach you that you should not rashly presume to question His wisdom, nor call upon Him to "Vindicate the ways of God to man." the cries of bread coming from their children;

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1868. Virginia what she was; you owe it to those who are to come after you; you owe it to yourselves; you owe it to your State.

She cannot now address her sons in the proud language of haughty Rome, and order them to see to it that the republic suffers no detriment; for her voice, that of old was so potent, is stifled, but in mute agony, she points to her heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger horn, bow to live, for her and if need to have the first and it need to horn, bow to live, for her and if need he have for his heart and in whose presents no hypocofit heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger horn, bow to live, for her and if need he have for his heart and in whose presents no hypocofit heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger horn, bow to live for her and if need to those daily duties to man and to your State of this heart and in whose presents no hypocofit heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger horn, bow to live for her and if need for his heart and in whose presents no hypocofit heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger horn, bow to live for her and if need for his people an immorter sont. Standard the hornest song the heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger horn bow to live for her and if need for his people an immorter sont. Standard the humbers of Shandard the hornest song the heroic sons she has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to teach her younger heroic sons the has borne to your her and the heroic sons the has borne to your her the house of the heroic sons the has borne to your he o hligations as citizens, but I leave it to your reverend and holy teachers to point out to you man's primal duty—that to his God. From their lips and their lives you must learn the divine truths of Christianity which teach you your duty to your Maker. Mine is but the humbler task to urge upon you the faithful performance of those daily duties to man and to your State which will meet you on all sides in your journey through life, and to caution you not to be led astray by the glare of success, nor to allow yourselves for one moment to suppose that it is of itself an evidence of right. All history, saored as well as protane, would contravene any such doctrine as that success is the criterion of right. You yourselves have seen the wicked prosper and the evil cause triumph, when, in the These were the almost dying words of one who was, perhaps, the most successful man, using the term in its more worldly acceptation, who ever lived—who, satiated with success, disgrasted with success. who ever lived—who, satiated with success, disgusted with pleasure, using his very vices as the means of his promotion, arose to be dictator of the Roman Republic; who having crushed all his enemies, emancipated the player and transled on the pated the slaves and trampled on the freemen of his country, died laughing surrounded by buffoons, in the arms of prodigates, the won-der, the admiration and the terror of his age. another of a far different composition. In a nace. He is telling him that he has been his friend, but, unless he abjures his religion pity me.' For my part I pity you for pro-nouncing the words 'I am constrained.' This is not speaking like a king; but let me inform you, in royal language, that neither the Guisarts, your whole people, nor you your-self, shall constrain a poor potter. I can die." Guisarts, your whole people, nor you yourself, shall constrain a poor potter. I can die."
I can die! royal language, indeed, for it is the
language of truth, of faith, of duty. Which of
these mon, Sylla, the fortunate, or Palissy, the
martyr, is the greater in the sight of wisdom—
which the most successful, it this question is
to be answered, not by time, but by eternity?
It is my carnest counsel to you to make a
tirm and abiding some of duty the great
active principles of your lives. I do not tell
you should do so; I do not promise that by
so doing you will gain renow 1, heap up riches,
or escape sorrows, because no such false and

dearest to you on earth. You must look for no earthly reward if you alopt this principle, and you may even expect to suffer on its account; but in the face of this expectation, I still conjure you to cling to it, tor it is the right. Perhaps as you walk toiling and painfully along the straight and narrow way of duty, where difficulties meet you at every step, where dangers appal and temptations allure you your strength may fail and you will long to follow the alluring but crooked paths of sin; if so, think of Him who crowned with thorns if so, think of Him who crowned with thorns trod with naked and bleeding feet the road that led to Calvary, and from his example learn to cleave to the right, even if thus doing so leady van too to the cross. see leads you too to the cross. Perhaps when you see vice flaunting by in her triumphant chariot, crowned with the laurel of victory, arunk with power, rich with spoil, soductive in hor meretricious beauty, pressing on swiftly in that broad road which seems to lead to fortune, broad road which seems to lead to fortune, pleasure, glory, while virtue sad and afflicted, with weary steps and slow, pursuing her locely way on that thorny and rugged path which ends only at the grave, your hearts will sink and you may be tempted to forsake the true faith, to worship at the shrine of the false. Should such temptations arise, should you be disposed for the sake of expediency to sacrifice duty, go to yonder quiet cemetery, and, as you look upon the grave of Jackson, think of that great soldier, pure patriot and immble Christian, "Who taught us how to live, and oh, too high,

'Who taught us how to live, and oh, too high, For such a price, who taught us how to die." Sould any further incentive to confirm your Soyld any further incentive to confirm your way ring faith be then needed, turn from the grave of the dead hero and Christian to contemplate the living one, and learn to live like him, whose inspiration has been patriotism, and whose pole-star is duly.

## THE WHIRLWIND COMETH-BE-WAREI [From the Missionary Record of Saturday, June 20.]

That class of men who are doing all they can

to rotard reconstruction on the Congressional plan, are so intent on punishing the poor man, white and black, for voting the Republican white and black, for voting the Republican ticket, that they forget that such a course will eventually rebound, and may cost them their future prospects in business. We could instance several cases where the merchants have taken a position in opposition to the working man's interest, which have been noted and remembered by thousands of voters; one instance was when the laborer struck for higher wages from the stevedores. The merchants threw their powerful influence against the working men, not that the laborers asked any advance from the merthe laborers asked any advance from the merchant, for he paid the stevedore sufficient-to chant for he paid the stevedor's suncising to pay his hands better wages and still make money himself, but the latter did not wish to make less for himself by paying his men more of the light price he received from the merchant. Hence he appealed to the latter to take sides with him in oppressing the laborer. He did so by furn shing means to bring strangers here to work for the wages refused by the citizens and thus seeking to requisit them for dehere to work for the wages refused by the citizens, and thus seeking to punish them for desiring proper compensation for their well
earned wages. Now, mark you, the merdiant was not required by the common laborers to pay more for the work than before,
but the stovedore was required to give
more liberal of the large amount, he received
from the merchant, for the labor done for him
Again, the large contracts awarded for cleaning
streets, and repairing city property, and repairing public works and roads, has been a
great help to the laborers of lates been at
one time dictated by the inactivity policy of the
Merchary, and at another by the "let alone but
help yourself to all you can get cunning of The Merchiry, and at another by the "let alone but help yourself to all you can get cunning of The Dalls News," have devised a new dodge. They got a large number of country people to come to town and work for a merc song, and rations "sold to them at reasonably high price," and thus make ninety per cent. over the cost of citizen labor, put it into their own pockets, leaving the hundreds of honest men, who cannot go to the country at this season of the year to labor, to starve; their wives and children in want and suffering, while these tecches fatten on their fat contracts. While these men are without work, their children without bread, the relentless landlord rusbes rable hovel in which they live; but they have orable hover in which they have but they have been turned away from every employment by those who are opposed to them in politics as a punishment for using their liberty. We appeal to that class of men to be aware of two thousand men in a state of desperation—maddened by

frenzied by the sight of the hunger-smitten-wife, goaded by the merciless landlord; and then when he remembers that a certain class of men have contributed to all this misery, simply on political grounds, they will wreat their terrible vengeance on their heads. And who are responsible for this state of things to-day? We answer, the opponents of reconstruction on the Congressional plan

things to-day? We answer, the opponents of reconstruction on the Congressional plan. The Dally News, the Charleston Mercury and the Courier bear an honorable share in keeping unsettled the public mind by their constant appeals to the passions, keeping alive false hopes, and misrepresentations of facts. They by their persistency in keeping before the public the spirit of opposition have kept out of this State millions of dollars, which has been ready to flow into our commercial and has been ready to flow into our commercial and agricultural channels, but has been withheld because those papers have been regarded by Northern capitalists as the exponents of the Northern capitalists as the exponents of the Southern people's sentiments; and they reasonably conclude that if such be the intense hatred among the people of the South, that their lives would not be safe in the street without the United States soldier at their backs; much less their money safe, invested in merchandize. These papers have done the country much more harm than the people good, so far as the impressions made abroad are concerned. They have kept a constant unrest in the community, so that the public has never had an assurance of anything. What has been true in the city is equally so in the country. Where their teachings have resulted in bloodshed, in the death of men of opposite political creed, already the first martyr's blood cries for vengeance—a man, wife and friends shot down vengeance—a man, wife and friends shot down in his own house, seated quietly by the fire. Distinguished doctors are arrested, but these

Distinguished doctors are arrested, but these newspaper friends think that they cannot be connected with so foul a deed, and shift it upon negroes. It would be strange, indeed, if any crime could be committed in this State without a negro being in it, according to these best friends of the race!

Yet the evidence shows conclusively that some noble Caucasian has a hand in the matter. While we write, the fearful scenes of the French Revolution stand spectre-like before us, as we contemplate the thousands of men, women and children in this city who are thrown into a state of want and suffering by the actions of those who have it in their power to oppress them; and as we pass the motley and sullen crowds that occupy the corners and walk the streets, casting an eye of fire at these gentlemen merchants, contractors, speculators in

suffer the most where the rabble rule.

This is no fancy sketch; the fire burns now, and if our citizens are wise they will take steps to relieve the sufferings of the masses, white and black. In the time of common suffering the sufferers make no distinctions; their suffering being common, their cause is common, they can be the common that are the common than a common that are the common than a common tha common; they act in concert to accomplish their ends; when the wild passions are once aroused you cannot easily allay them. We shall never forget the terrible days of 1863, when New York was held by the rabble chaff before the wind, when the militia were not able to stand before the infuriated women and children when soldiers were drawn from their days the rabble were masters of the situa-tion, merchants were met in the street and bade stand and deliver their watches and purses, every well dressed man was a marked victim, stores were entered, rifled and the intruder with pistol in hand, held it over the merchant prince who dared not men his the merchant prince, who dared not open his the manifest duty of every good citizen, every law-abiding man, every lover of his country, every patriot, to seek the prosperity of his country and the good of his fellow-citizens. With this high view we enter into the discussion of every question of interest to the discussion of every question of interest to the people. He who loves his country, feels that there is no question of political interest that should not be met squarely.

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