ven feltz tot oz. CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.

OUR FLAG TO THE BREEZE.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

THE THE PARTY THE NEWS FOR THE WAR.

A SHORT, SHARP AND DECISIVE CAM-

PAIGN.

Cheapest Political Information Ever Offered to the Public.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY having been made, THE OHARLESION NEWS has put on its armor and will go into the grand contest with all the real, vigor and can restrict that a full consciousness of devotion to the right insuires. Its blows will fall thickly, stea-dly, and rapidly; and, if the friends of law, order lon do their duty by extending its and the Consilication to their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effec-tive for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms and go to work with a will to got up large clubs for THE CHARLES-

ing, as it unquestionably is the most important, the country has ever witnessed. The life of the nation and the liberties of the people depend upon the re-sult. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter deschairon and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant suc bruta race in all positions and places of homer and trust, to the exclusion of the and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plandings who now have control of it, and nower placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be ther-oughly informed to accomplish this, and THE REWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this

THE DAILY OF THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS WILL lasp its readers thoroughly posted on all important events and movements transpiring, will be full of facts and statistics, and will be a valuable and useful

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TTHE THE WEEKLY NEWS contains all the news in the Danty, and the latest int

friends in this behalf?

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.

BY THEIR GRAPH.

. From the State Capital. NGS OF THE GENERAL ASSESSAL SIG NIVICANT BESOLUTIONS A NEWBRIEN BUGA-

Converse, July 20.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Incorporation to ascertain whether the charters of any incorporation authorized by the Legislature could be altered or renewed under the new Constitution; also a resolution anspending for this session the joint resolution adopted in 1835, requiring three months' notice to be given of an inhancion to ask for a charter.

B. F. Bandoth gave notice of a bill to enable minors and persons heretofore known as free persons of color to recover the value, in specie or United States currency, of bonds, deposits or other moneys, converted without their conate bonds or moneys.

The bills organizing the Circuit Courts, and regulating appeals and write of error to the rt, were ordered to be engrossed.

In rue House, a petition from the Lincoln Republican Guards of Charleston, praying for their incorporation, also from the citizens of Rock Hill, praying for their incorporation as a

A resolution was offered authorizing the chair to issue a writ of election to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Dill. The Speaker decided that it was out of order, no official notice of the said death having been

zeman gave notice of a bill to prohibit any discrimination between persons engaged in any business for which a license is required. A committee was appointed to determine the feasibility and cost of fitting up rooms in

the New State House. Leave of absence was granted to the Anderson delegation until Monday next, that they

might prepare their defence. DeLarge gave notice of a bill to secure to the State the benefits of the act of Congress donat-

ing lands for establishing an Agricultural Col-On motion of DeLarge, the House went into

secret session for the discussion of a communi-cation received from Newberry, which by the sensible members of the House was regarded A bill was afterwards introduced for regulat-

ing the election of municipal officers. The bill rides that the elections shall be ordered by the Governor within twenty days after the passage of the act. Adjourned. . SECOND DISPATCH.

THE NEWBERRY ROAX—A CUTE RADICAL TRICE-

AN EXCURE FOR A NEGRO MILITIA. ferred to from Newberry is addressed to "Scott, hybrid Governor of South Carolina." The writer says that there shall be no such thing and renegade whites; that he will never tolerate parro militis, and that a collision is at lago, When the rebellion broke out he volum-

WM. H. MARTIN, (Signed)

The delegation from that district do not know any such man, and all sensible men believe the letter to be bogus.

The Democratic members in secret session disclaim such sentiments as emanating from their party, and said that the question would only be settled at the ballot-box.

Some Republicans think it better to take mmediate steps for the organization of the militia. The document will be published for campaign purposes in the North, and is probably a Radical dodge. A Democratic meeting was hold to-night, and addressed by Messrs. Hamilton, Perry and others.

Our Washington Dispatches.

[SPECIAL DISPATCE TO THE DAYLY NEWS.]

ADMISSION OF BOWEN-THE POWER OF A JOINT RESOLUTION-CONGRESSIONAL WHITE-WASH. WARHINGTON, July 20-3 P. M .- C. C. Bowen has just been admitted and sworn in as member of the House of Representatives for Charles-

ton District. Mullins, of Tennessee-himself a notorious carpet-bagger-made a violant speech in opposition to the admission of Bowen, which was answered by Dawes, of Massachusetts, who THE NOMINATIONS OF THE NATIONAL said that the joint resolution of Congress, removing Bowen's political disabilities, had washed him clean from all his peccadillos and left him white as snow.

> PROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE VETO OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL SOUND ARGUMENT-THE HORNS OF THE DILLM-MA-ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES ENTITLED TO VOTE UNDER THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1866—THE SAME BULE APPLIES TO NEW YORK AND VIE-

Washington, July 20 .- The Senate have onfirmed E. H. Smith as Internal Revenue Collector for the First South Carolina District.

The artist Leutze died yesterday. In vetoing the Electoral College bill, the President maintains that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and asserts that they were practically and constitutionally restored previous to March, 1867. Narrating the provisions of the constitution, the Presi-

The joint resolution, by implication at least concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization, prior to March 4th, 1867, but denied to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the constitution, or that the States so excluded from vot ing were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legitimately re-stored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which which deprives them of the right to have their vote for President and Vice-President is in conflict with the constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States

which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal

It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the fourth of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be sworn by a Justice of the Peace to impart and thousand dollars, to be set on to said person and rorrest satisfied by side with steed by side March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the he held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period. It clearly follows, that all the State governments, organized in those States under acts of Congress for that purpose and under military control are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President in pursuance of acts passed since March 4, struction acts of Congress cannot be legally received and counted, while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of recon-

The President proceeds to argue that the white people of the Southern States were not in rebellion, that some people of the Northern States were in rebellion, and that the pretext for exclusion applies with equal logic to New York and Virginia.

The message concludes as follows: If Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted, if cast for a candidate who differ ed in political sentiment with a majority of the two houses, such legislation would at once be condemned by the country as an unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the constitution any more authority for the passage of the joint resolution under consideration, than for an enactment looking directly to the rejection of all votes not in ac cordance with the political preferences of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the supposed law, the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other. Both would rest upon the Radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions to the right of the peoble of the States to cast their votes for Presi-

dent and Vice-President. In the CENATE the Naturalized Citizens' bill

was discussed all day. The Electoral College bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 45 to 8, the Southern senators, with the exception of Pool who was ab-

sent, voting with the majority. IN THE House the credentials of Leach, from North Carolina, and Bowen, from South Carolina, were referred.

A bill was presented extending the provisions of the law of July 4, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over North

Vinie Ream has been restored to her room the capitol.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the names of all persons now under sentence of military commission or court martial, at the Dry Tortugas, with their crimes, and the names of the persons in confinement by order of military commission, at Atlanta (Ga.) and Charleston, (S. C.) Schofield objected, and Eldridge

withdrew his resolution. Leach and Bowen were then seated. Mullins, of Tennessee, in opposing the admission dience to the the laws of hybrid niggers of Bowen, said that Bowen was born in Ohio, and went to South Carolina ten or fifteen years

Bowen was a major he killed his rebel Colonel, but of that he (Mr. Mullins) would not complain. For this act Bowen was incarcerated and put in irons, but was released when the Federal troops advanced. He then had one of two things to do: either be hung or join the Federal forces, and he did the latter; and Mr. Mullins was informed by General Sickles himself that in the Federal army Bowen acted so badly that he had to be incarcerated by Federal authority. When the war was over he became a Radical, and adopted the faith of franchise for the black man.

Mr. Mullins said that he had no dispositi to oppose the pardon of men who showed proper penitence, but he would not reward treason by making these people rulers over as as soon as they come back. He doubted much whether the House was pursuing the proper

policy in this matter.

The Electoral College bill was passed over the veto by a vote of one hundred and thirty-

four to thirty-six. Secretary Seward has addressed a letter "to whom it may concern," in which he says that Congress in June, 1866, proposed the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and that under the act of 1818, the Secretary of State is required to publish such amendments when adopted; but no act authorizes the Secretary to determine and decide doubtful questions as to the authenticity of the organization of State Legislatures, or the power of any State Legisture to recall a previous ratification. He says that twenty-three States have ratified the amendment, and that bodies avowing themselves as Legislatures of Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama, have also done so. It also ap pears that Ohio and New Jersey have withdrawn their assent. The efficacy of this withdrawal is doubtful. He then proclaims the amendment adopted, the whole number of States being thirty-seven, provided the original resolutions of Ohio and New Jersey are unted, notwithstanding their withdrawal. The President has signed the new Tax bill.

Blair and Seymour.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 20.—There was an enthusiastic Blair and Seymour meeting held here to-night. Speeches were made by Gen.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—An immense Blair and leymour ratification meeting was held to-night. After the adjournment there was a grand procession, in which the fire companies, railroad employees and clubs of the city took part. The houses generally were illuminated.

ONE COPY of THE DAILY NEWS for the Presidential campaign—four months—for two dol-

The following is the homestead law as pass A BILL TO DETERMINE AND PERPETUATE THE

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Caro-lina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

SECTION 1. Whenever the real estate of the head of any family residing in this State shall be levied upon by virtue of any mesne or final process issued from any court, if the same be the family homestead of such person, the sheriff or other officer executing said process shall cause a homestead, such as said person may select, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars, to be set off to said person in the manner following, to wit: He shall tially appraise and set off, by metes and bounds, a homestead of the estate of the debtor, such as he may select, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars; and the said appraisof one thousand dollars; and the said appraisers shall proceed accordingly to set out the homestead; and the set off and assignment so made by the appraisers shall be returned by the officer, along with said process, for record in Court; and, if no complant shall be made by either party, no further proceedings shall be had against the homestead, but the residue of the lands and tenements of the head of a family, if any more or other he, shall have, shall be liable to attachment, levy and sale: Provided, That upon good cause shown the Court, out of which the process issued may order a reappraisement and reassignment of the homestead, either by the same appraisers or others appointed by the Court: And, provided further, That should the creditors or debtor neglect or refuse, after due notice from the officers executing the process, to nominate an appraiser, then said officer shall appoint the

appraiser, then said officer shall appoint the same.

SEC. 2. Whenever the personal property of the head of any family residing in this State is taken or attsched by virtue of any meane or final process issued from any court, and said person shall claim the said property or any part thereof as exempt from attachment on account of the same being the annual product of his or her homestead, or as subject to exemption under the constitution, and the creditor and debtor do not agree about the same, the officer executing said process shall cause the same to be ascertained, and all exempted property set out by appraisers appointed and sworn for the purpose, as provided in the preceding section for setting out the homestead, subject to like limitations and provisions, and the residue, if any, shall be sold, which proceeding shall be stated in the officer's return of such process.

of such process.

SEC. S. The exemptions of sections one and two of this act shall not extend to an attachtwo of this act shall not extend to an attachment, levy or sale on any meane or final process issued to secure or enforce the payment of taxes, or obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead, or obligations contracted for the exection of improvements thereon: Provided, The court or authority issuing said process shall certify thereon that the same is issued for some one or more, and no other, of said purposes: Provided further, The yearly product of said homestead shall be subject to attachment, levy and sale to secure or enforce the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same; but the court issuing the process therefor shall certify thereon that the same is issued for said purpose and no same is issued for said purpose and no

SEQ. 4. The estate or right of homestead of SEC. 4. The estate or right of homestead of the head of any family existing at his death shall continue for the benefit of his widow and minor children, and be held and enjoyed by them until the youngest child is twenty-one years of age, and until the marriage or death of the widow, and be limited to that period. But all the right, title and interest of the de-ceased in the premises in which such estate or right exists, except the estate of homestead thus continued, shall be subject to the laws rethus continued, shall be subject to the laws re-lating to devise, d-scent, dower and sale for payment of debts against the estate of the de-

SEC. 5. When a widow or minor children are entitled to an estate or right of homestead as provided in the preceding section, the same may be set off to the parties entitled thereto by

bomestead, under this act, shall receive as compensation two dollars per day each for such services, and the same shall be paid by the officer executing the process out of the property of the debtor; or in case of the homestead set estate of the deceased by the executor or ad-

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1868.

THE PRINCIPLES OF A PARTY MAN-WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS BEEN-THE NEW YORK CONVENTION A SIGN AND SYMBOL-THE AWAR-ENING OF THE PEOPLE—THE CURRENCY QUES-

The Democrats of West Virginia held their State Convention on the 16th inst. More than ten thousand persons were in attendance, ex cursion trains being run over the various branches of the adjoining railroads. Mr. Geo H. Pendleton and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and others, addressed the assemblage. The following nominations were made: For Governor, G. D. Camden, of Wood County; for Audit or of the State, Daniel Mayer; for Attorney General, Captain Willey; for Judge of the Supreme Court, E. M. Edmers. Resolutions endorsing the nominations and platform of the New York Convention, and demanding the repeal of the registry law in force in that State, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Pendleton on coming forward was re ceived with great cheering. He said :

ceived with great cheering. He said;

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The chairman of your State executive committee, when he invited me to attend your meeting to day, told me that I had no truer friends in the Union than I would meet here in West Virginia. You have proved his statement to be true. I came obedient to your bidding. I desired to see you, to make your personal acquaintance, and to return to you my thanks for the warm and constant support of your for the warm and constant support of your delegates to the National Convention. I came to show you that no personal disappointment lingers in my breast, or dampens for an instant the ardor of my efforts for the success stant the ardor of my efforts for the success of your party—[cheers]—but that far above all personal considerations, I rate the success of the principles in which I believe, and that whoever shall bear the flag on which those principles are inscribed, I shall be found close by his side in the thickest of the fight, to cheer him with my voice and to aid him with my arm. I came to urge upon you Democrate. arm. I came to urge upon you, Democrate and Republicans alike, to trample under foot to the height of this great struggle, to re-member that we have only a life to give and a noble and enduring government to save.

I am a party man, I avow it, but not, I trust, I am a party man, I avow it, but not, I trust, in any narrow or sectarian sense. I am attached from conviction to the principles of the Democratic party; I have studied its history from the foundation of the government. In the States I have found it to be the party of liberty and progress. In the federal government I have found it to be the exponent of that fundamental principle of the constitution that all powers which are not granted are reserved. It has been the consistent opponent of consolidation in the one system and of excessive administration in the other. It has been at once idation in the one system and of excessive administration in the other. It has been at once the firm supporter of the rights of the States and of the just powers of the federal government. In every vicessitude of our history it has appeared to direct us with its wisdom and to extricate us by its courage, and to-day it stands as it did in 1798 and 1799, under the guidance of Mr. Jefferson, pointing, us to the path of asfety, which is now, as it was then, the path of the constitution, of fraternal harmony and peace.

the path of the constitution, of fraternal harmony and peace.

The Convention which set in New York was an august assembled in the true council of our party. It embraced our best and purest and wisest men. The roll of the States was called and not one was without a representative. The roll of the districts was called and not one was missing. The doctrine of State suicide was not recognized—the dissolution of the Union was not acknowledged. Every State was invited to be present, and every State was invited to be present, and every State accepted the invitation. Every State sue lected such citizen as she chose, and thus it happened North Carolina and South Carolina, and Georgia and Virginia sat as in the days of the revolution, in fraternal council with Massachusetts and New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that Hampton and Preston and Forrest sat side by side with Steedman and Morgan.

the first time in their history the American people realized that free government was in danger and that the fate of the Republic trembled in the balance. They had been taught to believe that freedom was indigenous in our soil, and shutting their eyes to the teachings of all history, shutting their eyes to the teachings of all history, shutting their eyes to the facts connected with our own revolution, they had hugged to themselves the delusion that in whatever storm of faction, or passion, or revolutionary fervor; liberty at least was safe. They had awakened from the dream, and as they sent representatives to the convention they charged them, as the dictator of old was charged, to see to it that no dotriment happenthe first time in their history the American they charged them, as the dictator of old was charged, to see to it that no dotriment happened to the republic. By a unanimous vote they adopted a declaration of principles, fidelity to the constitution, fidelity to the Union, fidelity to the rights of the States, fidelity to the rights of the citizen, fidelity to the principles of civil liberty, fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation which, by paying the public debtin legal-tender notes, will lift from the nnance and taxation which, by paying the public debtin legal-tender notes, will lift from the shoulders of labor the burdens which oppress it, and by lightening the measure of taxation will secure to it the just rewards of a cheerful and contented industry [Cheers.]

The speaker then referred, in many culogis-

tic ferms, to the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and said if anything more were needed to fire the heart with enthusiasm, let it be drawn from the contrasts the country today presented. The Republican party had been in absolute power for eight years. Where was the constitution they swore to uphold? Where was the Union they swore to maintain? After briefly dilating on the course pursued by the Republican party since the war, more particularly with respect to the reconstruction of States, he went on to state that Congress had usurped to itself all power over the State governments of the South, and had, in fact, destroyed them. Adverting to the military government, Mr. Pendleton continued: It is reproducing in our country the lessons of all history. The despotism of the legislative assembly is the worst despotism in the world. It is the most selfish, the most cruel, the most audacious and the most short lived. It ends in anarchy, and this is speedily followed by the columnost of the ordered the columnost. It ends in anarchy, and this is specially indivi-ed by the calm repose of the order of the sword. Recall the history of the Roman Senate and the Emperors. Recall the history of the Long Par-liament and the tyranny of the Commonwealth. Recall the history of the Legislative Assembly of France and of the Consulate and the Empire, and read in them the certain prophecy of the fate of the government if Congressional neurand road in them the certain prophecy of the fate of this government if congressional nsurpation shall run its course. Have we not already a part fulfilment? Congress has despoiled the President of the just powers of his office and has vested them in the General. It has despoiled the States of their right of civil government and vested them too in the same officer. It has given him power over all the william commanders, and to his deall the military commanders, and to his de-cision it has referred every question of inter-retation and execution of the reconstruction pretation and execution of the reconstruction laws. And this same officer, wielding this end by may be set off to the parties entitled thereto by the Judge of the Probate Court, who shall apappoint three disinterested persons, resident in the county, who, having been duly swarn, shall proceed to appraise and set out, by metes and bounds, such homestead, and make return thereof to him. It no complaint shall be made against said appraisal and setting out of the homestead, within twenty days thereafter, by any party interested therein, or any good cause appear to the contrary, the same shall be confirmed ty the Judge, and ordered accordingly.

SEC. 6. Appraisers appointed to set out the homestead, under this act, shall receive by the same shall be confirmed ty the Judge, and ordered accordingly.

SEC. 6. Appraisers appointed to set out the homestead, under this act, shall receive and carpet-baggers in the reconstructed States of the South. Gentlemen, do you see no danger here? When, years ago, we predicted this result, and warned against the first step in result, and warned against the first step in result, and warned against the Republicant language. laws. And this same omeer, wisding this enormous power, backed by the army, sustained by all the military organizations by whatever name they may be known, appealing to the fervor which yet remains after the struggles of a terrible war, demands that he shall be elected President of the United States. And this party which supports have dealers that if they can

hand. He says, "You and your party will be destroyed." In conclusion he says: "Your negro militia will not keep our people from killing gro militia will not keep our people from killing them fast enough."

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

SPLECH OF THE HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

SPLECH OF THE HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Mulling was reliably informed that while

American people.
"Second—Amnesty for all past political of-fences and the regulation of the elective fran-chise in the States by their citizens."

The Republican party is the party of usur-pation. It is also the party of corruption. Read the report of the Commissioner of Inter-nal Revenue. Count the number of clerks who are seeking in vain to discover the amount of are seeking in vain to discover the amount of peculation in the Treasury Department. Go to the War Department and see the mutilated archives, and ask why they were destroyed. Visit the penitentiaries and count the public plunderers who are confined there. [Hear, hear.] He reviewed the expenditures of the federal government from July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868, showing that the Democratic administrations had been unced more accomplisal. g that the rate of taxation was substan-

ering that the rate of taxation was substantially the same?

I have been represented as hostile to the bondholder. Gentlemen, you shall judge me. I am hostile to no class or interest in the country. I simply desire to be just—just to the bondholder, just to the people. I would live up with scrupulous fidelity to the terms of our contracts. I would pay the interest of the five-twenties in gold, fiscause the government promised to do so. I would pay principal and interest of the ten-forties in gold, because the government promised to do so. I would pay the principal of the five-twenties in legal-tender notes, because the bondholders agreed to receive them in payment; and as I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the people, so will I not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the creditors. [Cheers.] He did not think that policy would est bargain to make money for the creditors [Cheers.] He did not think that policy would give us a depreciatory currency, but, on the contrary, was of opinion that just as the public debt was thus discharged, will the certainty debt was thus discharged, will the certainty of its ultimate redemption be more apparent, and its value be rapidly and steadily increased. These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand millions of them. Pay off these two thousand millions, and will not the legal tenders be first in the proportion more wainshle.

I know the evils of a depreciated currency. I would not aid in depreciating our currency.
I fought against it when it was proposed by
the legal tender act, but since it was accomplished—sincs the debt was contracted in legal ender—since it may be lawfully and honest aid in legal tender—I am in favor of contin paid in legal tender— and in act of the control of

their respective principles. Choose between them. [Cheers.] Senator Thurman and several other speakers having delivered addresses, the convention ad-journed at eight o'clock.

THE CHEAPEST paper in the United States is the campaign Danty News. Four montas,

Thad. Stevens and the Democratic Plat-

form. in the United States House of Representatives

on Friday last is worth reading:

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, declared himself in favor of a funding bill which should reduce interest. If no person chose to fond under it, no harm was done. If any person did choose to fund at a lower rate of interest, then the !government would profit by it. He thought, however, that the lowest rate of interest should be four per cent. He did not think they could get money cheaper. He thought it the duty of the government, with the accamulating gold, to expend one half of it in redeeming the five twenties in advance of their falling due. After they fell due no one could object to their redemption. He had understood the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Ross] to say that the bonds should be paid according to the New York platform. What was that on Friday last is worth reading: ing to the New York platform. What was that

Mr. Ross. To pay the five-twenties in lawful Mr. Stevens. What do you call "lawful

money?"
Mr. Ross. Greenbacks. That is your doctrine and mine, you know. [Laughter.] Mr. Stevens, I note to the Chicago Platton, and, as I understand it on that point, to the New York platform, that these bonds shall be paid just according to the original contract.

A Member. The law?

Mr. Stevens. According to the law.

Mr. Stevens. According to the law. Mr. Pike. The spirit and letter of the con Mr. Stevens. What was that law? That in-Mr. Stevens. What was that law? That interest should be paid up to a certain time at six per cent. in coin. After the bonds fell due they would be payable in money, in money just as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Ross] understood it; just as he [Mr. Stevens] understood it; just as all understood it when the law was enacted; just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. If he knew that any party in the country would go for paying in coin that which was rayable in money (thus enhancing the debt. would go for paying in coin that which was payable in money (thus enhancing the debt one-half); if he knew there was such a platform, and such a determination on the part of his own party, he would, with Frank Blair and all, vote for the other party. He would vote for no such swindle on the tax-payers of the country. He would vote for no such speculacountry. He would vote for no such specula-tion in favor of the large bondholders and milionaires. He repeated (though it was hard to say it) that if even Frank Blair stood on the platform of paying according to the contract, and if the Republican candidate stood on the and if the Republican candidate stood on the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount agreed to be paid to them, and of taxing his constituents to do so, he would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour headed the ticket. [Much excitement and sensation.]

Mr. Ross. The Democratic doors are still open, and the gentleman can be taken in. [Laughter.]

A New Postal Treaty with Great Britain. The Postmaster General has arranged the basis of a new postal convention upon satisfactory terms, modifying some important de-tails of the old convention, but embodying sub-stantially the features of that instrument. The British office held its objection to those provisions of the preent convention which em-power each office to make its own arrange-ments for the dispatch of mails to the other. ments for the dispatch of mails to the other. One of the objects of the British Government appeared to be to complete an agreement by which the mails would be carried upon the Cunard vessels, but this failed, and the compact provides that each office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the other office by well appointed ships sailing on stated days, and shall at its own cost remunerate the corners of such ships for the connerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails. Our Postmaster General sought to have the reduction of international postage to ten cents, but did not succeed, however, and the further consideration of that subject was postponed until

THE VICTIMS OF A MANIAC.—A horrible incident recently occurred in the City of Trebizond, Turkey. In the space of a few minutes seventeen victims/fell under the knife of a madman, each victim receiving but a single wound, which in all cases was aimed at the heart. The assassin commenced his butcheries at eight o'clock in the morning, armed with a at eight o'clock in the morning, armed with a knife sharpened on two edges, the blade of which was about six or seven inches in length. Having fastened the knife to his hand with a cord, keeping the blade beneath his arm, thus prepared he commenced walking slowly up the street, seizing his opportunity to stab every one whom he found within his reach, and quickly concealing his weapon after each murderous blow, left his surprised victims totally unconscious of the hand that dealt their death wound, and unable to denounce the assassin. An end was finally put to the bloody work by a baker, who succeeded in felling the assassin to result, and warned against the first step in re-volutionary progress, the Republicans laughed at our fears and called us Copperheads and traitors. [Applaus?] When Napoleon was called on, young, unknown to his countrymen, never having had command even of a regiment, to quell the revolt of the sections, he did it effectually. In four years he was First Consul and master of the French people. Hen grand ed, distributed and handed ofter the state at the state of the state o

Wbituurn.

REEDY.—Died of bronchitis, after a lingering ill ness, in her thirtieth year, at Rio de Janeiro, on the evening of the fifth of April, Miss MARY ANNE, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. MARY REEDY, of this city.

Special Motices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A PUBLIC Prayer Meeting will be held To-Night, at half-past Eight o'clock, in the Lecture room of Trivity Church Hasel-street, entrance on Maiden Lane.

July 21

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MAN-HATTAN are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods not removed at sunset wil be stored at owners' risk and expense.

JAMES ADGER & CO.

FINAL NOTICE .-- ALL DEMANDS gainst the Estate of the late WILLIAM HALL. M D., must present them for adjustment, and those in debted to said Estate are requested to make pay

nent, without further delay, to C. GADSDEN HALL, Qualified Executor. At Mesers. J. & F. Dawson's, No. 96 East Bay.

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, JULY 20, 1868.—In accordance with a August, BE REDUCED TO (\$5) FIVE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND FEET.

July 21 6 W. J. HERIOT, Secretary. NOTICE.-THE MEMBERS OF THE Citadel Square Baptist Church, and others generally ties in this State, are requested to attend a meeting in the Citadel Square Baptist Church, Thu Evening, 21 t inst., at quarter-past Eight o'clock. The condition of Furman University, located at Greenville, demands consideration—the considera tion not only of Baptists, but of all who realize the im portance of securing, free from leprous touch, at cast some of our private colleges. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. JAS. C. FURMAN, D. D., and doubtless by others. It is hoped that there will be a

AT A REPUBLICAN MEETING OF WARD No. 4 CLUB, held on the evening of the 20th July, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: THOMAS HOLMES, President; LAFAYETTE J. WOOLF, First Vice-President; J. B. MUSHINGTON, Second Vice-President; W. R. MITCHELL and W. FIELDS, Secretaries; J. B.

A Mass Meeting of Ward No. 4 will be held on Friday Evening, July 24. 1* July 21 COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD .--BREASTMICK FOR INFANTS and highly nu ritious for invalids and dyspeptics, where the stomach can bear and assimilate no other food. Infants grow and thrive upon it wonderfully. Refe rence to the leading Physicians.

G. W. COMSTOCK. No. 57 Courtland-street, New York. DOWLE & MOISE,

CONFIDENTIAL TO THE LADIES. t is now well known that the celebrated PALMETTO who wish to preserve the youthful color and beauty of their hair, or who wish to restore the hair to it original color and beauty. Satisfaction guaranteed. DOWIE & MOISE, Agents,

FOR RESTORING STRENGTH AND ppetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PANENIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS and you will not be disappointed

STRENGTHEN THE DEFENCES!-Malaria, the most deadly enemy of health, is everywhere active in July and August. . The blazing sur s decomposing and fermenting every species of vege table and animal abomination, and poisonous gase hat depress and infect the system are universally present. On the prairies, in the swamps, in the woods, and in the midst of crowded cities this deand reason and common sense suggest that its de-fences be strengthened. A stimulant, a tonic, a corrective and an alterative are required to put it in perfect trim, and these four grand requisites are con pined in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. man must be made of steel not to be affected by the ays of an almost vertical sun. Nine-tenths of the community are premoniahed at this season by debij-ity, indigestion, headache, want of appetite, indis position for exertion, nervousness, &c., that they need something to build them up and regulate their animal machinery. Do they want to "fight i out on that line all summer," or to achieve an immediate victory over their uppleasant symptoms, and mind in a sound body?" If the latter is their desire let them resort to the Bitters without delay. That agreeable and potent vegetable regenerative will soon restore the system to its balance-regulating the liver, strengthening the stomach, gently relieving the bowels, and giving vigor, elasticity and energy to th whole frame. These are proven facts. No man who reads the testimony on which they are founded can for a moment doubt them. 6 July 18

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU! This is the familiar question put to every invalid. In many cases the answer is, "I don't know exactly, the man or woman who makes this reply, and you will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustre ess, the complexion sall the cheeks flaccid, and the whole expression of the face dejected. Interro gate the invalid more closely, and you will discove and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the mischief "That's what's the matter." Whoever has expe rienced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCEN SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be told to recommend it as a remedy.

TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York ole Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists. 3mos 22 July 3

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

AS 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 off ruby complexion of almost marble smooth ness, 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 persons appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur passed 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 i should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

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

P. H. H.-ARE SYNONYMOUS WITH Health, Strength and Vigor. The secret will be revealed by investing in a bottle of PANENIN'S HE for Ruth H, Miller, June 13

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE YACHT, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on board, or to HLACK & JOHNSTON,

tuths6mos VESSELS WANTED

RISLEY & CREIGHTON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

FOR NEW YORK.

Por Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGEE & CO.,

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).

So The Steamship CHARLESTON will follow can
Saturday, August 1st, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

July 20

THE STEAMSHIP SANASY Var-Capt. M. B. Craow LL will leave Var-derhorst's Wharf, on Wednesday, July 22, at 9 o'clock A. M. Bills Lading must be presented at our office by 6 o'clock on Tuesday Evening.

July 17 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA

STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS Captain A. B. GRAY, will leave Mist die Atlantic Wharf, Saturday, Jul 25th, at - o'clock. For Freight engagements, apply to July 15 JOEN & THEO. GETTY.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

abin \$100 Steerage to London \$1 bin to London . 108 Steerage to London . 3 bin to Paris . 115 Steerage to Paris . 4 sage by the Monday steumers—First Cabin \$98 Passage by the Monday ste uners—First Cabin \$96 gold; Steerage \$30; payable in U. S. curvacy.
Rates of vassage from New York to Halifax; Cabin, \$20; Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.
Passagegers also forwarded to Havre, Hamourg Bremen, &c., *t moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,
40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's
offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Breadway, New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYE

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE-

DUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, a to 10 cidok noon, of the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Padic and Central American-ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamehlp CHINA leaves

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free. For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the whirf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

Ma'th 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. BALTIMORE AND BREMEN,

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD BALTIMORE..... BERLIN...... Capf. UNDUETSOH.
OF 2500 TONS AND 700 HORSE-POWER.

Prices of passage payable in gold, or he evaluated lent.

They touch at Southampton both going and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are sign ed. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No bills of lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Customhon sa. For Freight or Passage, apply to A SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 9 South Charles street, Baltimore. Or to MORDECAI & CO., Agents, East Bay, Charleston, S. C. April 20 Smos

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, REITHFIELD WAVERLY AND BROOK GREEN MILLS. THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.

ISAAC DAVIE, will receive Freight
This Day, at Commercial Wharf, and leave as above,
To-Night (Tuesday), 21st instant, at 9 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Georgetown on Thursday
Afternoon, 28d instant, at 4 o'clock.
SHACKELFORD & KRILLY, Agenta,
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.

July 21

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM VIA BEAUFORF, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON

June 29 FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, ST. MARY'S FERNANDINA JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. THE STEAMER DICTATOR,
Captain CHARLES WILLEY, will
leave Charleston every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock,
and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3
o'clock, for the above places. Returning will leave
Savannah for Charleston every Saturday Morning,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE ._ THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; 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

ACCONJUGAL LOVE, AND THE HAPPI-NESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE -- Essays for Young Men on the Errors, Abuses and Diseases which de stroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a renewal, in the name of the undersigned, of Certificate No. 599, State Six Per Cent. Stock, standing in the name of Mary Fraser, Trustee W. S. HARLEY

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Maile, consisting of the following steamers:

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

and Japan, September 1. No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

Via Southampton.

OF 2500 TONS AND 700 HORSE-FOWER.

WILL EUN REGULARLY BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON. From
Brome non the 1st of each month.
From Southampton on the 4th of each month. From
Baltimore on the 1st of each month.
Prince of Passage—From Baltimore to Bremen
London, Havre and Southampton—Cabin 390; S teerage \$36. From Bremen to Baltimore—Cabin \$90
Steerage \$40.

teerage \$40.
Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equiva-

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.,

· [ONE TRIP A WEEK.]

at 8 o'clock.
All goods not removed by sunset will be stored at 8 O'Clous.
All goods not removed by
all goods not removed by
an expense and risk of owners.
All freight must be preprid.
J. D. Alken & CO., Agents,
South Atlantic Wharf.

ond-street, New York. 1yr

May 20

Shipping.