EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM COLUMBIA.

ARRIVAL OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, October 10.-Mr. Adams arrived on the Charlotte train this morning. He is a young looking man, and I am told that he is not yet thirty years old. By some mischance the committee missed him at the depot, and he went to the Hotel in an omnibus. It is arranged that Mr. Adams and General Hampton are to speak on Monday. Short addresses were delivered to-day by Messrs. Perry, John-

son and Ha npton.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN-LIBERAL ACTION OF THE JUNTA-HOW IT WAS RECEIVED-VESUVIUS

MADRID, October 10 .- The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms, including administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, the right to hold public assemblages, radical changes in the educational system, jury trials, and equality before the law. It is received with onthusiasm, and extensive popular demonstrations have been made in Madrid in favor of religious toleration.

Large numbers of workmen are idle in consequence of political agitation. The Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it.

Much excitement has been produced in Catalonia by the reform in the customs tariff. The Cubans in this city demand their island be represented in the Provisional Junta.

There is a rumor current in Paris and Madrid that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been permitted to return to Spain. It is also rumored in both cities that Cuba has declared for independence.

Leaders of the Junta have monarchial preference, but will yield if the people pronounce for a republic.

Paris, October 9 .- The Papal corvette Concezione has been ordered to Marseilles to take on board the Queen of Spain.

London, October 9 .- The Newmarket races closed to-day. The Newmarket Derby was won by Seesaw.

Naples, October 10 .- Another eruption of Mount Vesuvius is threatened.

WASHINGTON.

SIBLEY'S REPORT—CONGRESS—DELAWARE ELEC-TION-NEWS AND GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, October 10 .- Sibley's report, as published in the Chronicle, covers seven columns. The only affidavit, in which the white story is told, is that of Mumford S. Poore; the others (fourteen) are from persons attached to the Radical procession, mostly freedmen.

Schenck and Morgan have given an intimation that they will not recommend a session on the 16th instant. Recent local elections in Delaware indicate a

Democratic majority of 3000. The President directs the Secretary of the Interior to restore to Louisiana the statue of

Washington, brought North by Butler. George H. Moore, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and Collector for the Thirtieth District, North Carolina, was arrested for neglect of duty and alleged defalcation. Moore gave bail. The case will be fully heard Monday.

Edward A. Pollard is here applying for access to Confederate archives. The statement of Mr. Seward's contemplated

General Carlin has been relieved from duty as Bureau Commissioner in Tennessee, and ordered to report to General Gillem for duty. Colonel Thompson, of the Second Artillery, reheves Carlin.

The new whiskey regulations which have been issued contain the following provision for commencing operations: 'No distiller's bond shall be approved until his distilling warehouse has been provided and established under the act of July 20, 1868. No distillery shall be permitted to start until a storekeeper has been assigned to such warehouse by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

NEW YORK.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH OF GEN. CORB-GREELEY FOR CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Yesterday morning, Colonel Williams, of Florida, accompanied by a Baptist clergyman, called on General Cobb, when an animated conversation occurred between the minister and General Cobb. The General and Mrs. Cobb were taking leave of their guests on the stairs leading from the parlor to the office. General Cobb sat down on the stairs; when Mrs. Cobb observed a tremer of his body and a contraction of the muscles of the face. The attending physicians of the hotel were called, but before medical remedies could be administered the General was carried into the reception room and in a few minutes was a corpse.

The Republicans of the Fifth District have nominated Horace Greeley for Congress.

Affaire in Alabama MONTGOMERY, October 10 .- The Legislature

will adjourn at 12 o'clock to-night. News reached here this morning of a terrible Ku-Klux outrage in Russell county, being the murder of the loyal Probate Judge and Clerk. Resolutions were offered in the House calling upon the Governor to have the county declared under martial law, and troops to be sent there at once. In the Senate, a resolution was offered requiring the Governor to offer a reward of \$5000 for each man engaged in the murder. The Democratic members suggested that it was wrong to denounce people without a hearing or a trial. News has been received this evening that the whole report was false, and neither of the alleged murdered men is hurt. The Governor received a dispatch stating that there was not a word of truth in the alleged murders. The whole thing was a trick to make capital for the Northern elections.

EFFECT OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION IN CUBA. A correspondent of the New York Times, writ-

ing from Havana, on the 3d instant, says : From anything to be observed here, no one From anything to be observed here, no one would suppose that a revolution was going on in the mother country. What httle the people here know of the matter is discussed very quietly and guardedly. The Creoles—when there are no Spaniards near—generally chuckle over the scanty information they have, though none of them appear able to say what benefit they expect to derive from the change. The newspapers here have little or nothing to say on the subject, and merely publish the two or three subject, and merely publish the two or three brief telegraphic dispatches contained in the government organ. One of them this morning has a long leader on the women of France and England, and another a scathing review of the condition of almost all the countries in the world except Spain. Whatever may be the result there, it is not probable that any disturbance will occur here. The Spanish residents and naval and military men stationed here have generally been long enough absent from the mother country for the moderation of their partisan feelings. As to the Cubans, laziness, if not loyalty, will always secure them from revolt. Any change that may take place, here will be quiet and gradual.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVA-NIA. OHIO AND INDIANA.

The Radicals are evidently disheartened at the looks of things in Pennsylvania. The New Thursday, had a full representation present York Sun (Radical) of Friday last, speaking of from all the dioceses, and the edifice was filled the Keystone State, uses this significant lan-

guage:

Our latest advices from Pennsylvania indicate that the vote there at the October election—next Tuesday—will be very close. It is doubtful whether the Republicans have more than a very small majority. They may, it is true, do better than is expected; but, on the other hand, so may the Democrate. The Democratic politicians in Pennsylvania are an unprincipled set of men; and if they were not, they could easily learn to be from the Republicans. But if the cheating is equal on both sides, we think the Republicans will carry the State.

The New York World says: The New York World says:

Mr. S. M. McCord, of Springfield, Ohio, called yesterday at the World office, and two days ago, in conversation with General George M. Morgan, was informed by the latter that in his opinion (and a most judicious observer is the General) Ohio was certain to go Democratic on the 13th, by a decided majority; that the majority will be greatly increased in November; that Indiana indicates the same way. Mr. McCord feels assured of the defeat of Ashley. Schenck, Bingham, and of the obscure Radical running in Shellabarger's district; in fact, that out of nineteen Congressmen the Democracy neteen Congressmen the Democracy

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 5th instant,

We are informed by a gentleman who was an active canvasser for the Democratic ticket in Ohio in 1867, as well as in 1868, that the Democratic prospects, so far as visible signs are concerned, are better now than they were last year. The number of Republicans who attend our meetings is greater, and they give evident masking approval and approphism. marks of approval and approbation. INDIANA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Hamilton, Ohio, says:

writing from Hamilton, Ohio, says:

Having for the last six weeks travelled through a great portion of Ohio and Indiana, I mean to trespass on your widely circulated paper to give you my views in regard to the election, which is to come off on the 13th instant in Indiana. The Radicals are hopelessly gone. Hendricks will be next Governor, by at least ten thousand majority, and the grandest thing is that Julien has his last \$5000 as member of Congress. Judge Reid will certainly settle him. Indiana is certainly secure for Seymour and Blair and Hendricks. Everywhere the Democracy are alive and doing—gaining accessions to their ranks every day. In Logansport and Indianapolis they are coming by hundreds. Again, in Ohio, Cary is secured by 700 to 1000 majority; then to the Third District, now represented by the Hon. Schenck, Vallandigham will defeat him 400 to 600 majority. Boutwell, from Massachusetts, spoke in Dayton on Wednesday evening to an 600 majority. Boutwell, from Massachusetts, spoke in Dayton on Wednesday evening to an audience of 387, by actual count, while thousands rolled out to hear gallant Generals Ewing and Ward. The grandest display was by the white boys in blue, healed by thirty disabled veterans, driven from the Soldiers' Home a few days ago for attending a Democratic meeting. On account of this the soldiers are down on Bob, and will sink him in the dust on the 13th instant.

The Boston Post says:

The Boston Post says:

Connecticut has done even better than was at first reported, aithough that was good enough. Last spring the Radicals carried a majority of ten towns in the State, and yet the whole State went Democratic by a majority of nearly 2000. This fall the Democratic arry more towns than last spring, and by larger majorities. If this shows anything, it shows that the Democracy has increased its popular majority in the State. The Radicals point to New Haven as an instance of their alleged gains. That city last spring cast over 9000 votes; this fall it polls about 1000. Given a full vote, the Democratic majority, judging from this fall's figures, would even exceed that of the spring. There is so much apathy about these town elections, so many local influences these town elections, so many local influences at work, that the relative strength of parties can hardly be judged; but it is perfectly plain that the Democrats are stronger than ever, look at the result in which way you will. DELAWARE.

The Radicals seem to be perfectly oblivious of an election which took place in Delaware last Tuesday. It was for the purpose of choosing inspectors, and the result, says the Delaware Gazette, 'is a glorious victory for the Demoinspectors, and the result, says the Democratic party throughout the State. The result in New Castle County is one in which every man must rejoice. The victory in this county is complete and overwhelming—far surpassing the brightest anticipations of the Democracy. In the city of Wilmington we have carried four precincts out of seven, and reduced the Radical majority of 319-in September to 9 votes. This was far better than any Democrat hoped, and clearly proves that the people of Wilmington have determined on giving the Democratic party a triumphant victory in November, to crush out forever negro equality and negro suffrage. Delaware sends at. October greeting to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and asks to be considered as a contestant with Connecticut and all other States for the banner in November. There never was so large a vote political and all other States for the banner in November. vember. There never was so large a vote polled in the city or county at the Inspector's election. Whole vote in the city is 2914." This will make a good appetizer for the Radical

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—John Quincy Adams, of Mass., passed through Greensboro, N. C., Wednesday, on his way to Columbia. He was met at the depot by citizens of both races en masse. After music by the band, a speech was solicited, and Mr. Adams addressed the assemblage from the portice of the Edwards House. He expressed his warmest thanks for House. He expressed his warmest thains for the demonstration, and said he was surprised at being met by so many persons, as he had thought his visit to the South was not antici-pated here. He came South only to say one word to the people. That word was kindness, conciliation and fraternal affection. He was no politician, but was a firm supporter of the Constitution, and as such he should vote for Seymour and Blair. He came in a spirit of fraternal kindness to all classes of citizens. The color of the skin made no difference to him, and it never had. It was charged at the North that the Democratic party of the South desired to re-enslave the negro. If he believed desired to re-enslave the negro. It no beneved that so atrocious an outrage was contemplated he would turn his back upon the South, go home, and take the other side. The North would never permit it. [Unanimous cries, "Nor the South either!"] He branded it as a lie; an atrocious lie. He had learned more of the Southern people, and their feelings and sentiments, during the last few days than he could have learned in Massachusetts in a lifetime. He was astonished at the condition of the Southern people, and their wasted and the Southern people, and their wasted and neglected fields. If the North could see it as neglected fields. If the North could see it as he had done, all our trials would be at an end. He was pleased to know that amicable relations existed between the whites and blacks, and that no animosity existed among the whites. He spoke for the encouragement of all, and expressed his strong conviction that the constitutional party, headed by Seymour and Blair, would triumph. He retired amid shouts of applease. of applause.

PASTORAL LETTER .- A pastoral letter from Archbishop Spalding has just been published, in which we find the following paragraph:

In their pastoral letter to the faithful, the Fathers of the Council admonish them to abstain in future from certain fa-hionable dances, commonly called waltzes, round or German dances, which, as recently practiced, are shocking to every sense of delicacy and dangerous to morals. The more effectually to carry cut this warning, and to remove all carry cut this warning, and to remove an pretext for viewing such dances as harmless, we have strictly enjoined that they be neither taught, nor even practiced for recreation among those of the same sex, in any of our colleges, academies or schools, whether conducted by Catholics or placed under Catholic suspices. auspices.

FROM MESOPOTAMIA.—The Rev. N. Williams, Missionary at Mardin, Mesopotamia, writes: "I must tell you how splendidly our sewing machine (Willcox & Gibbs) works. We needed new lounges, and I sewed for my wife one hun; dred yards of thick ticking, from two to seven thicknesses. It has not once been out of or-der, not once balked, and it is a comfort."

THE NEW REGIME.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant

Episcopal Church of the United States, which was assembled at Trinity Church, New York,on The procession from the vestry-room to and The procession from the vestry-room to and into the church was composed entirely of Bishops, with the exception of the secretaries of both houses, and Canon Balch, of Montreal, and another dignitary of the Canadian Church, each of whom were their robes of office, scar-

The regular morning service was held. Rev.

The regular morning service was held. Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, rad prayers; Canon Balch, ot Montreal, the first leason; Rev. W. F. Perry, the second lesson; Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia, said the Litany; the Ante-communion service by Bishops Eastburn, of Massachusetts. Atkinson, of North Carolina, and Johns, of Virginia.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Lee, of Delaware. It was strongly evangelical, and altogether in harmony with the views of the low church party. Referring to ritualism, he said a minister was not ordained to be a mere master of ceremonies, to study the cut and color of garments, and to take part in any foolish pantomimes.

The Episcopal General Convention.

to its utmost capacity.

master of ceremonies, to study the cat and color of garments, and to take part in any foolish pantomimes.

These practices underlaid the dangerous heresy of priestly meditation, whereas the church, the Prayer Book, and the articles held that Christ alone was the propitiation for sins, and the only mediator. In reference to Christian union, he held that it could never be brought about by looking to alliances with parties far removes from the faith as held by the Episcopal Church. They would have to choose between the dead past and the living present, and not go back to the cloister or the cowl. As to an alliance with the Protestant denominations, the question was one which could not be answered in a moment; but Christian fellowship could be fostered and practiced, and this would lead to union more enduring than any other. There ought to be conclination, but true conciliation consisted in speaking the truth.

The communion was then administered. The offertory, it was announced, would be divided equally between domestic and foreign

At the close of the communion services the At the close of the communion services the House of Bishops retired; and the Rev. Wm. S. Perry, of Litchfield, Connecticut, Secretary of the last Convention, called the house of clerical and lay deputies to order. The roll was called, and the Rev. Dr. James Craik, of Kentucky, was unanimously elected President. Mr. Perry was re-elected Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Hodges was appointed assistant.

Dr. Craik made a few remarks, congratulating the body that delegates were present from all the dioceses. He concluded by paying a tribute to the late Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Washingington Hunt, Judge Chambers, of Maryland, and Hogh Davey Evans, of Maryland.

Adjourned until Thursday.

SECOND DAT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was opened Thursday morning with the usual religious services at Trinity Chapel, after which petitions and memorials from Nebraska, Wisconsin, and other Western States, were submitted, and referred to ap-

propriate committees.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, presented the resolutions of the New York Diocesan Convention, in favor of new dioceses, by further dividing the old ones. Likewise, the plan for a Federative Council. These, too, were referred without debate.

Various memorials to amend the fifth article

of the constitution of 1789, relative to the establishment of new dioceses, were referred to the Committee on Canons. A spicy debate followed on a resolution to print lifteen hundred copies of Bishop Lec's sermon at the opening of the Convention—a very expensive sermon, it would appear, to the High Church party. A motion was made to table the resolution, but this was negatived, and the printing was finally ordered. Several High Churchmen said they voted age only in order not to seem to be personally discourteous to the Bishop of Delaware.

Among the Standing Committees are the fole constitution of 1789, relative to the es-

Among the Standing Committees are the tollowing: On General Theological Seminary Rev. D. B. Goodwin and G. L. Harrison, Penns sylvania; on Elections, T. M. Howe, do.; on the State of the Church, Rev. G. E. Hare, D.D., and M. Bellersby, do.; on Domestic and For-eign Missionary Societies, N. Welsh and J. H. Schonberg; on Unfinished Business, Rev. J.

Scarborough, do.

The Convention at 3 P. M. adjourned. The acoustic properties of Trinity Chapel not being satisfactory, a committee has been appointed An effort is ma'ing to procure St. Anne's Church, in Eighteenth-street; or failing in that, Christ Church, Fifth avenue.

Bishop John B. Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, preached the triennial sermon, on Wednesday

evening, before the Protestant Episcopal Sun-day School Union and Church Book Society, at

Trinity Chapel. The New York Express says :

The General Convention consists of a Louse of Bishops (forty-two in number) and of a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, numbering some two hundred and eighty, half of whom are clergymen and half laymen, chosen by the several dioceses and parishes to which they were respectively attached. The Low Church, or Evangelical party, as it is sometimes called, has but few voices in the House of Bishops, but among these few are men of great influence, such as Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Bishop Lee, of Iowa, and Bishop Lee, of Delaware. In the other house there is an infusion of the Radical element, but the signs are that, though it may make a great deal of noise, the traditional conservatism which usually governs will prevent The General Convention consists of a Louse servatism which usually governs will prevent changes of a vio ent character, either in the discipline or the ritual of the church.

The Convention includes not a few o. the

most brilliant intellects in the country. New England is represented by such men as Dr. Huntington, of Boston, and Dr. Hallam, of Connecticut. From the same quarter come Connecticut. From the same quarter of some distinguished lay delegates, including Amos A. Lawrence, Richard H. Dana, Jr., and the Hon. B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, and Origen S. Seymour, of Connecticut. New York is represented by the Rev. Drs. Haight, Littleis represented by the Rev. Drs. Haight, Littlejohn, Payne and Cook, and by Samuel B. Ruggles, Hamilton Fish, Orlando Meads, a well
known lawyer of Albany, and Henry E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn. Prominent among the deputies from the diocess of Western New York are
Governor Seymour and Judge Johnson. From
New Jersey comes the celebrated Dr. Stubbs,
who figured as the recent prosecutor of young
Mr. Tyng. Pennsylvania sends Dr. Howe, of
Philadelphia, who several years ago was electels Bishon of a new missionary diocese in the West, but declined the honor. George W. Cass, a nephew of Lewis Cass, and President of the a nephew of Lewis Cass, and President of the Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad, is a lay delegate from the diocese of Pittsburg, representing Western Pennsylvania, and Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburg, is another. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota send Dr. Paddock, of Detroit, who was recently elected to the Episcopate of Vermont, but declined. Ohio sends Hon. Valentine B. Horton and Columbus Delators, manufactor of Congress, and Virginia.

Hon. Valentine B. Horton and Continuous Dela-no, former members of Congress, and Virginia, B. Johnson Barbour.

The delegates from the States South include several men of mark, such as Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and George A. Frenholm, of South Carolina, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury for a few months pre-vious to the overthrow of the rebellion.

As most of our readers are aware, the House of Bishops sits with closed doors, and nothing is known of their proceedings save what they may occasionally communicate to the oth

-The Darlington Southerner says: On Sun day atternoon, the 27th September last, as Miss Elsie Boddiford was returning to her home from church in company with one George Windham, she was approached by a man on horseback, who had left three others some dishorseback, who had left three others some distance off, who said to her, "Is your name Boddiford?" She replied "no." He then said, "I will see," and came close to her and raised her hat to see her face. He then drew a pistoi and shot her in the head, rode to his companions, said something to them, when the party came forward and discharged their pistols at her killing her at once. It is not stated that the man Windham gave her any aid whatever from these fond, in human share. It is stated that these fiends in human shape. It is stated that the woman was of bad character, but that does not in the slightest manner palliate the crime of killing her. Suspicion points to an individual in this distret as the murderer of the

-There were monster Democratic mass meetings marked by great enthusiasm at Mar-ion Courthouse, on the 7th, and at Sumter on the 8th inst.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT to define the jurisdiction and regulate the practice of Probate Courts.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, In pursuance of Section 20 of Article IV of the Constitution, a Court of Probate is hereby established in each of the several counties in the State, which shall hold a session on the first Monday of each month at or near the courthouse, and continue thereafter so long as the business may require.

hereafter so long as the business may requir II. The Court of Probate shall be a court of record, and have a seal, may appoint a clerk, and may remove him at pleasure, and on failure of the Court to appoint such clerk, the Judge of the Court may perform all the duties of clerk.

Judge of the Court may perform all the duties of clerk.

III. The Clerk of the Court of Probate shall keep a true and fair record of each order, sentence and decree of the Court, and of all other things proper to be recorded; and on the legal fees being paid, shall give true and attested copies of the files and proceedings of the Court. All copies so attested shall be legal evidence in the Courts of this State.

IV. Every Judge of Probate, in his county, shall have jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration in business appertaming to minors and the allotment of dower, cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons non compos meates.

V. The Judge of Probate shall have jurisdic

V. The Judge of Probate shall have jurisdiction in relation to the appointment and removal of guardians of minors, insane and idotic persons, and persons non compos mentis, and in relation to the duties imposed by law on such guardians, and the management and disposition of the estates of their wards. He shall exercise original jurisdiction in relation to trustees appointed by will in cases prescribed by law.

VI. He may exercise jurisdiction of all petivi. He may exercise jurisaction of all peti-tions for partition of real estate, where no dis-pute exists in relation to the title thereof; and when the title to such real estate is disputed, he shall refer the same to the Circuit Court for adjudication, unless the parties shall consent to his determination of the same. The probate of the will and the granting of administration of the will and the granting of administration of the estate of any person deceased shall be-ong to the Judge of Probate for the county in long to the Judge of Probate for the county in which such person was last an inhabitant; but if such person was not an inhabitant of this State, the same shall belong to the Judge of Probate in any county in which the greater part of his or her estate may be.

VII. All proceedings in relation to the settlement of the estate of any person deceased shall be had i: the Probate Court of the county in which his will was proved or administration.

n which his will was proved or administration

of his estate was granted.

VIII. All proceedings in relation to the property or estate of any person under guardianship shall be had in the Court of Probate of the county in which the guardian was ap-

IX. No Judge of Probate shall act as such in the settlement of any estate wherein he is interested as heir or legatee, executor or administrator, or as guardian or trustee of any person; in every such case the Judge of Propage of any adjoining county shall have invited. person; in every such case the Judge of Pre-bate of any adjoining county shall have juris-diction, and it shall be his duty, upon applica-tion, to attend at some term of the Court of Probate in which such case may be pending, which shall not interfere with the duties in his own county, and hear and determine such case.

case.

X. The Judge or Clerk of the Probate Court shall have power to administer all oaths necessary in the transaction of business before the Probate Court, and all oaths required by law to be administered to persons executing trust under the appointment of said court.

XI. Probate Courts may issue all warrants and processes in conformity to the rules of law which may be necessary to compel the attendance of witnesses, or to carry into effect any

and processes in conformity to the rules of law which may be necessary to compel the attendance of witnesses, or to carry into effect any order, sentence or decree of sugh courts, or the powers granted them by law.

XII. If any person shall refuse or neglect to perform any order, sentence or decree of a Probate Court, such court may issue a warrant, directed to any Sheriff or Constable in the State, requiring him to apprehend and imprison such person in the common jail of the county; and if there be no jail of the county, then in the jail of the adjoining county, until he shall perform such order, sentence or decree, or be delivered by due course of law.

XIII. When a witness whose testimony is necessary to be used before any Probate Court shall reside out of this State, (or more than thurty miles from the place of helding court,) or by reason of age or bodily infirmity shall be unable to attend in person, the court may issue a commission to one or more competent persons to take the testimony of such witnesses; and depositions taken according to the

persons to take the testimony of such wit-ness; and depositions taken according to the provisions of the law for taking depositions to be used on the trial of civil causes may be use on the trial of any question before the Probate Court where such testimony may be

XIV. When any Probate Court shall have

XIV. When any Probate Court shall have first taken cognizance of the settlement of the estate of a deceased person, such Court shall have jurisdiction of the disposition and settlement of all the estate of such deceased person to the exclusion of all other Probate Courts.

XV. The jurisdiction assumed by any Probate Court in any case, so far as it depends on the place of residence or the location of his estate, shall not be contested in any suit or proceeding whatever, except in an appeal from the Probate Court in the original case, or when the want of jurisdiction appears on the record.

XVI. When by law a guardian is required to be appointed of a minor, who is interested as AVI. When by law a guardian is required to be appointed of a minor, who is interested as herr or legatee, or representative of such heir or legatee, in any estate which is in a course of settlement, such guardian shall be appointed by the Probate Court for which such estate is in course of extlement; but afterwards if is in course of settlement; but afterwards, if the minor shall reside in another county, and s of the age of fourteen years, he may choose and have a guardian appointed in the county where he shall resule; and in that case the powers of the first guardian shall cease. In powers of the first guardian shall cease. In all other cases guardians shall be appointed by the Probate Court of the county where the persons for whom the guardian shall be ap-pointed shall reside. XVII. The Probate Court by which a guard-

XVII. The Probate Court by which a guardian shall be appointed shall have jurisdiction of the estate of the ward, and shall be alone authorized to permit the sale of such estate, and settle such guardian's accounts.

XVIII. Except as provided in the first section, the Probate Court in each county shall appoint such times and places for holding courts as shall be judged most convenient for all persons interested, and shall give notice of such times and places in one or more newspapers circulating in the county.

XIX. The Probate Court shall be deemed open at all times for the transaction of ordi-

open at all times for the transaction of ordidary business, which may be necessary when previous notice is not required to be given to the persons interested.

XX. A Probate Court may be adjourned as occasion may require; and when the Judge is absent at the time for holding a court the

clerk may adjourn it.

XXI. The Circuit Court shall have appellate

XXI. The Circuit Court shall have appellate jurisdiction of all matters originally within the jurisdiction of the Probate Court.

XXII. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of all questions of law arising in the course of the proceedings of the Circuit Court in probate matters, in the same manner as provided by law in other cases.

XXIII. Any person interested in any order, sentence or decree of any Probate Court, and considering himself injured thereby, may appeal therefrom to the Circuit Court in the same county, at the stated session next after such county, at the stated session next after such appeal shall be granted by the Probate Court, if application be made and filed in the clerk's office within fifteen days from the date of the

decision applied from.

XXIV. In all cases of appeal from the proceedings of the Probate Court, before such appeal. peal shall be allowed, the person appealing shall give a bond to the satisfaction of the Probate Court, with a condition that he shall pros-ecute such appeal to effect, and pay all intervening damages and costs occasion

XXV. In all cases of appeal the appellar shall file in the Probate office his grounds of appeal, and cause a copy thereof to be served on the adverse party at least twelve days before the time when the appeal is to be entered

fore the time when the appear is to be entered in the Circuit Court.

XXVI. The person appealing shall procure and file in the Circuit Court to which such appeal is granted a certified copy of the record of the proceedings appealed from, of the application and grounds for the appeal filed in the Probate Court, and of the allowance of the same, together with the proper evidence that notice has been given to the adverse party according to law.

of the Circuit or Supreme Court is had; but if the appellant, in writing, waives his appeal buildings adjoining were aroused, and our fire before the entry thereof, proceedings may be had in the Probate Court as if no appeal had

XXVIII. When such certified copy shall have XXVIII. When such certified copy shall have been filed in the Circuit Court, such Court shall proceed to the trial and determination of the question according to the rules of law; and if there shall be any question of fact or title to land to be decided, issue may be joined thereon under the direction of the Court, and a trial thereof had by jury.

XXIX. The Circuit Court or Supreme Court, so the case may be, may tax costs for the party.

XXIX. The Circuit Court or Supreme Court, as the case may be, may taxcosts for the party who shall prevail, or when, in the opinion of the Court, justice shall require it, the Court may deny such costs, and may tax costs for either party; and if costs be taxed against an executor or administrator, the same shall be allowed to him in his administration account. XXX. If the person appealing from the proceedings of the Probate Court, as provided in this act, shall neglect to enter his appeal, the Circuit Court to which such appeal shall be taken, on motion, and producing attested Circuit Court to which such appeal shall be taken, on motion, and producing attested copies of such appeal by the adverse party, shall affirm the proceedings appealed from, and may allow costs against the appellant. XXXI The final decision and judgment in cases appealed, as hereinbefore provided, shall be certified to the Probate Court by the Circuit Court or Supreme Court, as the case may be

Court or Supreme Court, as the case may be, and the same proceedings shall be had in the Probate Court as though such decision had been made in such Probate Court.

XXXII. No Judge of any Probate Court shall

be admitted to have any voice in judging or de-termining any appeal from his decision, or be permitted to act as attorney or counsel there-on, or receive fees as counsel in any matter pending in the Probate Court of which he is Judge: Provided, it shall be lawful for Judges of Probate to practice law in other courts in such cases as are not cognizable in Court of XXXIII. All proceedings in the Court of Pro-

bate shall be commenced by petition to the Judge of Probate for the county to whom the jurisdiction of the subject matter belongs, briefly setting forth the facts or grounds of the application. XXXIV. The Supreme Court may, from time to time, make rules regulating the practice and conducting the business in the Courts of Pro-bate in all cases not expressly provided for by

law.

XXXV. The County Commissioners of each county shall provide all books necessary for keeping the records, and all printed blanks and stationery used in proceedings in the Courts of Probate; also, a seal and necessary office

XXXVI. The judge may keep order in court, and punish any contempt of his authority in his manner as such contempt might be pun-

like manner as such contempt might be punished in the Circuit or Supreme Court.

XXXVII. When costs are awarded, to be paid by one party to the other, in the Courts of Probate, said courts may issue execution therefor in like manner as is practiced in the courts of common law; and when no form tor a warrant or process is prescribed by atatute or rules of court, he shall frame one in conformity to the rules of law, and the usual course of proceedings in this State. Any sheriff or constable in the State shall execute the orders or processes of said court in the same orders or processes of said court in the same manner as the orders or processes of the Circuit or Supreme Courts.

XXXVIII. The Judge of the Probate Court

may commit to the Lunatic Asylum any idiot, lunatic, or person non compos mentis, who, in his opinion, is so furiously mad as to render it manifestly dangerous to the peace and safety of the community that he or she should be at large; and also, in all such other cases provided by law. In all cases the Judge shall certify in what along the said person or persons resiin what place the said person or persons resi-ed at the time of the commitment, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of such

residence. XXXIX. All laws and parts of laws of the late Provisional Government of South Carolina relative to the powers, duties and course of procedure of the Courts of Ordinary and Equiprocedure of the Courts of Ordinary and Equity, as far as the jurisdiction of said Courts is
herein conferred on the Courts of Probate, not
inconsistent with the constitution and this act,
or supplied by it, are hereby adopted and declared to be of force, and applicable to the
Courts of Probate. All files, records and propcrty of, or pertaining to, said Courts of Ordinary are forthwith, upon the qualification of the
Judges of Probate elected in the several counhes, required to be transferred to the Courts of brouges of Propage elected in the several counties, required to be transferred to the Courts of Probate established by this act for said counties. A receipt shall be given for said records and property by the several Judges of Probate, and a counties of the library of the several successful the several successful the several successful the several several

and a copy thereof shall be entered upon the records of their respective Courts. In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thou-

President of the Senate. FRANKLI J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker House of Representatives.
Approved: ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

Items of State News.

-Mr. and Ms. F. A. Connor, of Orange-burg, S. C., have been elected male and female teachers of the Georgetown Male and Female Academy. -Mr. J. Wood, the keeper of the cemeter

-Mr. J. Wood, the Reeper of the centerly near Florence, was drowned in the woods last week, under the following circumstances: He had been up to the town, and while there became intoxi ated. In this state he started for home alone, and when about half way, becoming unable to control himself, he fell into a ing unable to control himself, he fell into a hele of water, face downwards and was drown-

ed.

—Of sale day in Lancaster the Ledger says:

Two tracts of land and four nucles were sold
by the Sheriff at very fair prices, considering
objections to sales, &c. Three tracts of land
were sold by the commissioner. One of one
hundred and eight acros for \$1350. One of
two hundred and thirty-four acros for \$305.
One of sixty-two acres, subject to dower, for \$28.
House and lot in the village for \$350. The Abbeville Press says: All the circum-tances connected with the murder of the

stances connected with the murder of the nounced in our last issue as having been com-mitted at Lowndesville, go to show that the deed was done by strangers in the community. Suspicious characters, who were unknown in that neighborhood were seen on the day and night of the murder, and were said to have crossed the river soon after with the stoler mules. -A wholesale jail delivery is thus described

—A wholesale jail delivery is thus described by the Gecreetown Times: "On Tuesday last, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, at the time the frisoners in the jail were about to be fed, the jailor was seized and held fast, while the bulk of them rushed to the door and soon succeeded in breaking it down and thirty-eight of them made their escape. Ample preparation for their exodus seems to have been made, as they left with their carpet-bags and bundles well put up. One old man seeing his younger brothers with their carpet-bags and bundles well put up. One old man seeing his younger brothers hastening away in a manner calculated to fatigue them, admonished them not to be in such a burry, as they were in no danger. Most of them took the Black River road, and were met by a gentleman coming to town, about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, in such high spirits, that he concluded they were returning from a political jubilee. The eccaped prisoners are all negroes. There were three white nen in the jail, who made no attempt to get away, although every opportunity was offered the in to escape. Those who escaped are charged with various crimes and offences, from murder and rape to trespass and assault. A curious fact seems to One old man seeing his younger brothers orthines and assault. A curious fact seems to the somewhat connected with this jail breaking. We are informed that on Sunday Job Mazyck, We are informed that on Sunday Job Mazyck, a colored person, went to the jail and told the jailor that Mr. Webb, one of the members of the Legislature, had sent him to examine into the condition of the prisoners, and into the causes of their arrest and detention, and that he (Webb) was empowered to do so by Gov. Scott. On Monday the town was full of white people from the country, and on Tuesday, in the broad face of day, the outrage was committed. The affair seems to have given immense satisfaction to a negro member of the Legislature, who was at or scar the jail about the time, and gave vent to his joy by slapping his hands with a sort of rapturous delight. No blame whatever attaches to the Sheriff's deputy or to the jailor, but the escape must and can only be attributed to the insecurity of the jail.

—The destructive fire in Georgebown, already

be attributed to the insecurity of the j.il.

—The destructive fire in Georgetown, already briefly noticed in our columns, is thus reported in the Georgetown Times: On Thursday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, our town was visited with one of the most destructive tires we have experienced for years. The first discovery that led to the fearful realization was a black smake vising. cording to law.

XXVII. When an appeal, according to law, is allowed by the Probate Court, all proceedings in pursuance of the order, sentence or decree appealed from shall cease until the judgment retired and was sitting in her piazza opposite.

in flames, and the store on the north side, oc-cupied by Mr. J. Divine, shared the same fate. in flames, and the store on the north side, occupied by Mr. J. Divine, shared the same fate. The most strenuous exertions were made by our firemen to save the adjoining buildings, but they were all doomed to share the same fate, and at one time it was thought even the brick range itself was in danger; but through the indefatigable exertions of our firemen the flames were arrested at Mr. T. W. Tilton's store and that building fortunately saved, together with the ice house adjoining, the only one in the whole wooden range. All were consumed in less than two hours. As far as we have been able to get at the details the following comprise the extent of the losses, &c.: N. Emanuel—insured. Mrs. McNulty's store occupied by J. Divine—no insurance—stock insured—loss about \$200. Store occupied by G. Woolfe, owned by N. Emanuel—no insurance on stock—building insured. Unoccupied store, owned and occupied by L. G. Emanuel, in sured—stock uninsured—loss \$250. Store occupied by M. Moses—building insured—stock uninsured—stock uninsured—st and stock; loss heavy. A small building occupied by Sam Washington, no insurance. Scarcely had our ditizens retired feeling assured that all danger had ceased, when a second alarm of fire was given, and, much to the surprise of everybody, it proceeded from the brick store occupied by A. L. Ellis & Co. Upon a careful examination of the building, the flames were seen to issue from the interior, and were evidently the work of an incendiary. Fortunately our fire companies succeeded in immediately arresting the further progress of the flames, although not until considerable damage was done to the stock of goods.

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of the Charleston Steam Fire Com

pany of Axemen, held on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were nanimously adopted : The solemn truths which the morta ity of man eaches have again been keenly and sadly impressed

upon us, as we have stood around the graves of two of our companions and friends, and have mourned the severance of these kindly ties and associations by which they have been bound to us. With unfeigned sorrow we lament the deaths of T. C. BLACK and ALBERT L. HASELTINE. The former was an active and useful member of this

Company, and we had hoped that he would long be spared to us. To the discharge of the duties devolving on him as such, he brought those qualities member of the service in which he thus engaged and his private and domestic virtue, his large benevdence and generous impulses, called into being those sympathies and affections of a host of friends which now cluster around his tomb. The latter was for more than thirty years a mem

ber of this body, and though in his late years he was prevented from an active participation in its duties, yet he was keenly alive to its interests, and forward in promoting its welfare. His loss has cre ated a painful void in a circle where his genial influ ence was diffused, and where he had secured so large a share of confidence, regard and friendship but we as a company, of which he was so long a well esteemed member, and who knew him intimately and well, have a still deeper sense of sorrow. The one in the strength of his manhood, and the other in the feebleness of age, have been taken from us; and it is not only proper and becoming that we should place upon record some testimonial of respect to the memory of our departed brothers, but we are prompted to give utterance to the painful emotions with which, as we contemplate the character and worth of the deceased, we recur to the p niul fact that our pleasant association has been rudely severed by the hand of death, and to ter y that of all to whon many generous and enuobling qualities have endeared them, none will preserve them in their recollections with a man tender regard, or with more sincerity depres . . he stroke which has sundered their connection will us. Therefore, be it

Resolved. That in the death of our brothers, T. C. BLACK and ALBERT L. HASELTINE, We mourn the loss of able, zealeus and useful members, and warm and kind-hearted companions.

Resorted, That we deeply sympathize with the families of the deceased in their severe hereavement.

ment.

Resolved, That a black page of our Minuto Book
be dedicated to the memory of cach, and, in further
token of our respect and regard, we wear the usual
bade of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions
be published in the daily papers.

funeral Motice.

85 The Relatives and Friends of Mrs AGNES CALDER, and of her sons, WILLIAM and E GEDDING CALDER, are respectfully invited to atend the Funeral of the latter, at the residence of Mrs. Calden, in Anson-street, at Three o'clock This Afternoon.

Special Motices.

ATJ. R. SOLOMONS, M. D., DENTIST, has returned to his office, Hasel street, opposite Synogogue. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- THE Steamship SARAGO-SA is This Day discharging

Cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. All Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at excense and risk of Consignees. October 12 2 RAVENEL & CO., Agents. CONSIGNEES' NOTICE. DESPATCH LINE -Schr. B. N. HAWKINS will discharge Cargo

This Day, at Adger's North Wharf. Goods not called

for will be stored at risk and expense of Consignees October 12 1 WILLIAM ROACH. RECHARLESTON CLUB HOUSE. -STOCK HOLDERS will present their Scrip, and those having lost them wi'l forthwith give notice of the same, to Messrs, RUTLEDGE & YOUNG, No. 26 Broad-street preparatory to the Declaration of a Dividend.

JAMES ROSE, HENRY GOURDIN, E. M. BEACH,

October 12 FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS. JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of

East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to furnish their customers with Grains at the lowest market rates.

COUNSEL FOR THE CARELESS .- THE body is a machine, and carelessness in its manage ment is as sure to lead to evil results as carelessness in the management of a steam engine. Yet the las thing that most people think of is the protection of this delicate piece of Creation's handiwork from the subtle causes of disease by which it is surrounded. It is no easy thing to repair the system when in ruins; but there is no difficulty in fortifying it agains many of the dangers to which it is exposed. Guard against nervous debility. At the first sympton of this forerunner of more serious ailments, sustain the flagging energies of nature with HOSTETTER'S ST MACH BITTERS. Take it regularly and per sistently, until bodily vigor is thoroughly restored. It creates an appetite, promotes-or, it might as It creates an appetite, promotes—of, it lings as poperly be said, compels—the complete digestion of the tood, regulates the secretive action of the liver, these and invigorates the bowels, improves the condition of the blood, and gives firmless to the nerves. Upon a system thus strengthened and regulated in all its important functions, the logs and exhalations of an unun, pregnant with the elements of intermittent and remittent ever, can make little or no impression. Who wer supposes that fever and ague is an unavoidable evit in certain districts, at this session of the year, is egregiously mistaken. As ague is an unavoidable evit in certain districts, at this season of the year, is egregiously mistaken. As effectually as draught of cold at is shut out by the closing of a door, this complaint, and all disorders of a masmatic type, may be prevented by the use of the BITC RS. Whee suckness can be avoided by a means so site and simple, is it not the merest fattity to neglect the prosered antidate? Regarded either as a preventative or a cure for dyspep-in, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous disorders, general debility, or constitution of the boweis, this pure vegetable preparation stands alone.

Uctober 10 6

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK-MERCHANTS' LINE, TO SAIL THURSDAY.

FREIGHT ON COTTON FIFTY CENTS PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

THE REGULAR PACKET SCHOONER
N. W. SMITH, TOORER Master, having all
her heavy freight engaged and going on
board, wants 200 to 300 bales Cotton to fill
up.
WILLIAM BOACH.

FOR BOSTON-DISPATCH LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS REGULAR PACKET Schooner B. N. HAWKINS, J. P. WYATT, Master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, wants two to three hundred BALES-October 10 2 WILLIAM ROACH. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON, J. BERRY, Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at half-past Four o'clock P. M. For Through Bills of Lading on Cotton to Boston and Providence at low tates.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarters per cent.

per cent.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGER & CO.,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Sav (Up Stairs).
The steamer MANHATTAN will follow on Saturday, the 17th inst., at half-past Nine o'clock, A. M.,
October 12

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain Crowerl, will leave Vanderhorst's What for Thursday, October 15th, at Three o'clock, ?. M.
Bil's Lading must be presented for signature b BAVENEL & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'D THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE-

DUCED RATES!

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE:
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, a
12 o'clock noon, of the lst. 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 Pansana withsteamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 9th of each month connects with

New Zealand.
Steamship JAPAN, leaves San Francisco, foChita and Japan, November 2.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but gcdirect from New York to Aspinwall. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. For Passage Tickets or further information apply the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf

STEAM BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BREMEN,

lent.
They touch at Southampton both going and re-turning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltimore, MORDrCAI & CO., Agents, East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CHY OF WASHINGTON,

Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Monday,
at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.

1st Cabin to London. 105 | Steerage to London... 3
1st Cabin to Paris... 115 | Steerage to London... 3
1st Cabin to Paris... 115 | Steerage to Paris... 4
Passage by the Monday stewners—First Cabin 290.
gold; Steerage \$30; payable in U.S. currency.
Rates of Dissage from New York to Hallfax; Cabin.
200, Steerage, 510; payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamourg,
Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passengers also forwarded to have,
Bremen, &c., at 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'
offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York,
6mo

ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE AND WAY LANDINGS. THE SIEAMER ST. HELENA, captain Jas G. RUMLER, will receive freight This Day, and leave To-Morrow Morning, at 3 o'clock, and Edisto same day, at 12 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOHN H. MURRAY, Market Wharf.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN

places. Returniv.g, will leave Savannah for Charleston ever

places.
Returning, will leave bayes.
Sunday Morning, at 8 O'clock.
All freight pryable on the wharf.
Goods left on the wharf after sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
South Atlantic Wharf.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE,

IONE TRIP A WEEK.

FO CURE WARRANTED! -CORNS, BUN-

No. 214 King, near Market-street. BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM. -ESSAYS

delphia, Pa. 3mos September 22 EF BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and

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

at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Hull, for which inrough bills of lading are sighed.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each v-ssel.
All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No bills of lading but those of the Comprny will be signed. Bills of lading will positively hol be delivered before goods are cleared at the Customadusor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,
No. 9 South Charles-street. Bultimore.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following stems of the stems

CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF BOSTON sturday and every alternate Monday.

*Steamer leaves again on Friday Morning, at 4 clock, and Edisto Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. October 12

THE STEAMER CITY POINT (1100 tons burthen), Captain W. T. MCNELTY, Will leave South Atlantic Wharf every Tuesday Nigle at 9 o'clock, and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the above

VIA BEAUFOR F. HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON STEAMER PILOT BOY...... Capt. W. A. VADEN. STEAMER FANNIE...... Capt. FENN PECE

IONS, etc., removed without pain, by MONS. BERGER.

FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriassa guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila-

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 brautiful black or properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No

Bon-1-street, New York. 1yr