In the poem of the "Holy Grail," the longest of the four new Idyls of Tennyson, the coming of King Arthur is tims described by Bellicent, Queen of Orkency, in answer to a question of King Leodoygran, the father of the Princess Guinevere, who afterwards became the guilty spouse of

"Ye come from Arthur's court: think ye this king— So few his knights, however brave they be— Hath body enow to beat his foemen down?"

"O king," she cried, "and I will tell thee: few, Few, but all brave, all of one mind with him; For I was near him when the savage yells Of Uther's peerage died, and Arthur sat Crowned on the dais, and his warriors cried. 'Be then the king, and we will work thy will Who love thee.' Then the king, in low, deep tanes.

And simple word of great authority.

Bound them by so straight vows to his own self,
That when they rose, knighted from kneeling. Were pale as at the passing of a ghost, Some flush'd, and others dazed, as one who wakes Half-binded at the coming of a light.

"But when he spake and cheered his Table Round
With large, divine, and comfortable words
Beyond my tongue to tell thee—I beheld
From eye to aye thro' all their Order flash
A momen'ary likeness of the king;
And ere it left their faces, thro' the cross
And those around it and the crucified,
Down from the casement, over Arthur, smote Flame-color, vert, and azure, it three rays, One falling upon each of three fair queens, Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright, Sweet faces, who will help him at his need:

" And there I saw Mage Merlin, whose vas And hundred winters are but as the hands Of loyal Cassals toiling for their liege.

\* "And near him stood the Lady of the Lake— Who knows a subtler magic than his own— Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful. She gave the king his huge cross-hitted sword, Whereby to drive the heathen out: a mist of incense curl'd about her, and her face Of incense curf a dodd in the minster gloom,
Wellnigh was hidden in the minster gloom,
But there was heard among the holy hymns
A voice as of the waters, for she dwells
Down in a deep, calm, whatsoever storms
May shake the world, and, when the surface Hath power to walk the waters like our Lord.

Before him at his crowning borne the sword That rose from out the bosom of the lake, And Arthur rowed across and took it—rich With lowels offin Live on the life. Bewildering heart and eye—the blade so bright That men are blinded by it—on one side, Graven in the oldest tongue of all this world, 'Take me,' but turn the blade and you shall see and written in the speech ye speak yourself, "Cast me away! and sad was accounted him.
Taking it, but old Merlin counselled him.
Take thou and strike! The time to cast away
Is yet far off; so this great brand the king
Took, and by this will beat his foemen down."

## A NEW BYRON STORY.

THE LIFE OF MEDORA LEIGH, THE ALLEGED "CHILD OF SIN."

A Sad and Revolting Narrative.

In "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," Mrs. Stowe wrote: "There was an unfortunate child of sin born with the curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Lady Byron watched with a mother's tenderness. She was the one who could have patience when the patience of every one else failed; and though the task was a difficult one, from the strange, abnormal propensities to evil in the subject of it, yet Lady Byron never faltered, and never gave over till death took the responsibility from her hands." Many have supposed that this child, like the crime of which the child was assumed to be the fruit, was only the phantom of a disordered brain; but the writer of the article in the last Quarterly Review, in a note on the passage we have quoted, made the following significant remark: "As the child was not what the context may suggest, and has nothing to do with the story, this paragraph is to the last degree wanton and cruel, as every one who knows what that child was

What that child was, a book Just published in London, entitled "Medora Leigh: A History and an Autobiography," and edited by Charles Mackay, professes to reveal. Incidentally it also undertakes to show that Lady Byron's accusation against her husband was unfounded, and to explain how that accusation came to be made. We transfer to our columns, from the New York Tribune, the following interesting and elaborate analysis of the narrative:

We may warn our readers at the start, 1st, that, supposing the narrative to be authentic, it proves nothing as to the truth or untruth of the charge in controversy, though it opens some curious conjectures; and 2d, that no evi-dence is an added of its authenticity, while several circumstances connected with the pub-lication are suspicious. Dr. Mackay informs us that he received the autobiography from "a friend," among whose papers it had lain unheeded for 26 years. He does not say who his friend is; he does not distinctly inform us where that friend obtained the MS. For the present, he says, we must be content to know that the friend is a Mr. S—, and that he came into possession of the papers while he was enderstoned to the papers while he was enderstoned by the papers while he was e that the friend is a Mr. S.—, and that ceame into possession of the papers while he was endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between Lord Byron and the unfortunate person whose story they relate. This is about as unsatisfactory as anything could well be; and we might reject the book at once were it not for one or two circumstances which indirectly and imperiectly vouch for it. It is clear, for instance, both from Mrs. Stowe's account and the comment of the well-informed writer in The Quarterly, that there was a child of Mrs. Leigh's upon whom some sort of mystery rested; and in the narrative here presented correspondence is mentioned or quoted with various members of the Byron family and other well known persons—correspondence which would be at once repudiated pondence which would be at once repudiated if the story were a mere book-maker's fraud. Passing over the shameful language which the editor permits himself to use toward Mrs. Stowe in the introductory chapter—the calum-nious and utterly uncalled for remarks about American "nigger-worshippers," ultra Republi-cans, and grim Puritans, who plotted to decans, and grim Puritans, who plotted to destroy the Union as a means of getting rid of
slavery; and the unprofitable resume of the
whole Byron controversy which fills nearly a
third of the liberally padded book, we come
to the history of Medora Leigh, the fourth
daughter of Lord Byron's sister.

In the summer of 1843, twenty-seven years
are the representation of Lord and Lody Byron

In the summer of 1843, twenty-seven years after the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and nineteen years after the poet's death, Medora Leigh, then twenty-eight years of age, came from Paris to London accompanied by her child, a daughter of nine or ten. She is described as good-looking, lively and agreeable, but in bad health and without money. Her expenses in travelling had been defrayed by a retired English officer, Captain De B—Ianother anonymous witness, I whose acquainexpenses in travelling and been defrayed by a retired English officer, Captain De B— [another anonymous witness,] whose acquaintance she had made at Hyeres, in the south of France, where she lived for some time before going to Paris. He found her destitute in the French capital; he heard her story; he learned from her lips that she was the daugiter of Mrs. Leigh by Lord Byron, and until recently had been treated with great kindness and liberality by Lady Byron; and he urged he to go to London and plead her cause in person with her rich and p. verful relatives, helping her out of his slender purse, and even supporting her for some time after her arrival in England. In London she had an interview with Dr. Mackay's Mr. S.—, one of the partners in a law firm with which Captain De B—had dealings. She wrote out the painful story had dealings. She wrote out the painful story of her life, and convinced him of the truth of all her assertions. He had several interviews with Lady Byron's legal advisers, Dr. Lushington and Sir George Stephen, with a view of bringing about a reconciliation. He failed in that, he failed also in an effort to induce the family to refund what Captain De

B— had advanced. But before we pursue
this part of the history any further it will be
convenient to disregard Dr. Mackay's order of
narrative, and look at the extraordinary autobiography which this handsome woman of
twenty-circle loid before her counsel. twenty-eight laid before her counsel:

"I am the fourth child of a family of seven. My "I am the fourth child of a family of seven. My cldest sister, Georgiana, married Mr. Henry Trevanion, a distant cousin, in 1826, when I was eleven years old. The marriage, which had met the approbation of no one except my mother, did not turn out very happlity, owing to the smallness of fortune and the uneven temper of both parties. I was frequently called in to keep them company, and in March, 1829, fafter they had been married three years.) it was decided that I should accom-

ly to become a mother by one I had vert district.

Mr. Trevanion, when made aware of my position, implored me to tell Georgiana the truth, and throw him and myself upon her mercy. I did so.

My misery and my repentance appeared to move her much; and she blamed herself for having thrown me so much in Henry's (Mr. Trevanion's) way. I was but fifteen years of age at this time—in the very 1820. way. I was but fifteen years of age at this time
—in the year 1830."
Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion carried the unfortunate girl to Calais, and there she was prematurely delivered of a child, which was left in charge of a medical man, and died at the age of three months. She went back to her mother's house, concealing what had happened, and there Trevanion seduced her again. Mrs. Leigh was row taken into her confidence, and treated her with great kindness. Mrs. Trevan-ion was also informed, and took her sister off to the country, where, three months after-ward, that is, in June, 1831, she was surprised ward, that is, in June, 1831, she was surprised by a visit from Colonel Leigh. Georgiana and Trevanion had informed her that Colonel Leigh was not her father, but she did not believe them, and Mr. Le gh himself was so far from suspecting anything of the kind that he showed more affection for Medora than for any of the other children of the family. Igno rant of her shame, but alarmed perhaps at some of the manifestations of a "wayward na-ture" and "strange, abnormal propensities," to which Mrs. Stowe refers, he took her to

There Trevanion found means to communicat There Trevanion found means to communicate with her and arrange her escape:

"One day the lady to whose care I had been intrusted told me that if I liked to walk out of the house nobody would stop me, and showed me how to remove the chains affixed to the door. I did not hesitate in any choice between two evils, but at once put on my bonnet, followed her instructions, and found Trevanion outside waiting to receive me. We left the street with all possible haste and secrecy, which we might have spared ourselves, as nobody attempted to follow us. We made our way to the Continent, and for two years after this time lived together as man and wife on the coast of Normandy, under the assumed name of Monsieur and Madame Aubin."

This elopement, Medora says, was connived at by her sister, who wanted to get rid of her

London; and placed her in a private lunatic asylum, where she remained about a month.

at by her sister, who wanted to get rid of her husband, (and no wonder,) and dld in fact ap-ply for a divorce, but it was not granted. We pass over the life of the guilty pair in France. There the daughter Marie, whom we have althe wretched existence of this thrice unfortu-na Trevanion, and that unnatural woman either nate child of sin. She corresponded with her mother, who sent her what little money she could spare—but the Leighs were always in pecuniary embarrassment. Other relatives did something for her, and in 1838 she left her paramour—if that name could be applied to a man she never loved—and went to a neighbor-ing town. At last, in 1840, she received an affectionate letter from Lady Byron, with

ing town. At last, in 1840, sie received an affectionate letter from Lady Byron, with offers of assistance and protection, and an invitation to go with her to Paris. She accepted the offers with Joy. What followed she must tell in her own words:

"At Fontainebleu, where she was detained by illness, Lady Byron informed me of the cause of the deep interest she felt, and must ever feel, for me. Her husband had been my father. She implored and songht my affection by every means; and almost exacted my confidence to the most unlimited extent. I was willing and anxious, in any and every way I could, to prove both my gratitude and the desire is a sincerely feit to repay, by my affection and devotion, any pain she must have felt for circumstances connected with my birth and her separation from Lord livron. Her only wish, she said, was to provide for me, according to Lord Byron's intentions respecting me, and according to my rank in life. She evinced much anxiety for my health and comfort, expressed indignation for ail I had suffered, spake of the comfort. I would be to her, and of the necessity that I should be a levoted child to her." of the comfort I would be to her, and of the cessity that I should be a devoted child to her. She went with Lady Byron to England. She was treated by her, and by Lord and Lady Lovelace, with the greatest kindness. I was taught, she says, to regard Ada as my sister. For awhile it seems as if her life must have been smooth and happy. But disagreements followed with her protectress, in which, though Medora lays the blame on Lady Byron's temper, it is not difficult to perceive from the Autoblography traces of the wild and ungovernable nature of which evidence enough has already been shown, and something perhaps of the suspiciousness which is so characteristic of insanity. There was a law-suit for the possession of a deed of appointment executed by Mrs. Leigh and Lady Byron, by which the sum of £3000 was to be paid Medora after the death of those ladies; and this suit apparently was the main cause of the trouble. At any rate it was arranged that Medora should go with her daughter to Hyeres, accompanied by a maid and valet (husband and wife,) to whom Lady

Byron intrusted the disbursement of the sums she allowed for her niece's maintenance. she allowed for her niece's maintenance.

Here the Autiobiography becomes obscure;
in some places unintelligible; in some irrational. filled with details about money dealings, complaints of the maid and valet whom the writer believes to have been Lady Byron's spies, and angry allusions to Lady Byron, Mrs. Leigh and Mrs. Trevanion. The editor informs us that this latter part of the manuscript is not in the handwriting of Miss Leigh, but was apparently dictated to an amanbut was apparently dictated to an amanuensis of very imperiect education. We learn
from it, however, that she offended Lady Byron very deeply by removing to Paris, but her
ladyship afterward offered to settle upon her
£300 a year on certain conditions, which were
not accepted. The Deed of Appointment and
a box of other important papers had been left
in Lady Byron's hands. Medora Leigh sent
the maid to get them, purposing to raise
money by selling her reversionary interest in
the Deed. Lady Byron, however, refused to
deliver them except to Medora in person.
Here Captain De B— appears upon the Here Captain De B - appears upon the scene; Miss Leigh goes to London, and the Autobiography closes.

What finally became of the papers shown. When the French maid left the house, the box disappeared, and it was supposed that she had stolen it—not for her mistress, with whom she had quarrelled; but to be used in extorting money from the Byron family. At any rate we find her husband the valet soon afterward making a demand of some kind of story of Medora Leigh to all the world. Yet in the negotiations between Mr. S— and in the negotiations between Mr. S- and Lady Byron's representatives to which we now return, the principal conditions exacted of Miss Leigh was that she should surrender that deed to the custody of trustees, the money being intended not so much as for her per use as for the benefit of her child. It was also required that she should make a "written confession of her sincere contrition for her conduct to Lady Byron, and consent to return to her sechasion in France. On these terms Sir George Stephen writes that he is confident her friends will secure for her a comfortable and permanent home. "I personally know," continues Sir George, "the motive as well as the extent of the kindness that she has shown to Miss Leigh and there are very few, certainly not more than three, who know it as well. She has deserved all that is grateful and all that is respectful at Miss Leigh's hands; and, therefore, till her feelings are consulted and satisfied, so far as under the present unfortunate interpretations that we can be a Livilli personne. circumstances they can be, I will never approach her, or any of her family, as an inter-cessor for further assistance." To the second and 'ird stipulations Miss Leigh made no objection; but she was obstinate about the deed, and so negotiations were broken off. Meanwhile she had written to several of her relatives, most of whom took no notice of her letters. She sent to her kinsman, the Duke of Leeds, an abstract of her autobiography, (it is given in the book,) and received no answer. She went to her mother's house, and was denied admission. She wrote to her, and the letter was not acknowledged. Thereafte, the unfortunate woman seems to have passed out of the knowledge of the mys-terious Mr. S—-from whom we have all these particulars; but if Mrs. Stowe's account is corparticulars; but if Mrs. Stowe's account is correct, she must have made her peace with Lady Byron at last. Mr. S— writes under date of September 24, 1869: "I ascertained that the so-called 'sceret' was known to very many business the Luchington and Sir George."

if she did not impart the knowledge, who else can have done so?" This agrees with the state-ments of Mr John Robertson of Brighton, and the Rev. Francis Trench, whose letters time ago in the London papers represent Lady Byron as distributing her confidences on this subject during the latter part of her life to a great number of her relatives and friends The Autobiography of Medora Leigh, judged entirely by itself, would probably impress most people as the production of a disordered brain; but it should be remembered that in none of the letters here printed, in which the the poor woman are discussed by Dr. Lushington, Sir George Stephen, and Mr. 8—, is there any hint that she was considered in sane, or

teat any of her representations were false. If

persons besides Dr. Lushington and Sir George Stephen, and I do not know how to reconcile this fact with the 'dignified and magnanimons

silence' claimed as a merit for Lady Byron; for

pany them to a country house which had been placed at their disposal by my aunt, Annabella, Lady Byron, during the time of my sister's approaching confinement. The house was in the neighborhood of Canterbury.

"My sister's ilness, before her confinement, was the occasion of my being left much alone with Mr. Trevanien. Indeed, I found myself thrown entirely upon him for society. I was with him both indoors and out, by day and by night, and was frequently sent by my sister in the bouse had retired to rest. Some months passed in this manner, during which Mr. Trevanion took advantage of my youth and weakness, and effected my ruin, and I found myself like, by to become a mother by one I had ever disliked. Mr. Trevanion, when made aware of my position, implement the treatment of the cause of a crazy woman, it is inconceivable that the representatives of the Byron family should not have informed them at once of the character of their client. It must be remembered, however, on the other hand, that while there can be no doubt (if these documents are gen-sine,) that Medora Leigh was the child of Byron's sister, there is no proof that she was Byron's daughter, nor initiated the cause of a crazy woman, it is inconceivable that the representatives of the Byron family should not have informed them at once of the character of their client. It must be remembered, however, on the other hand, that while there can be no doubt (if these documents are gen-sine,) that Medora Leigh was the child of Byron's sister, there is no proof that she was Byron's daughter, nor initiation for her relief, the question of her paternity does not seem to have been raised, although the story of incest was known to Dr. Lushington, Sir George Stephen, and many others and was reachible the cause of was the child of Byron's sister, there is no proof that she was Byron's daughter, nor indeed any proof that she was not the legitimate offspring of Colonel Leigh. In the negotiations for her relief, the question of her paternity does not seem to have been raised, although the story of incest was known to Dr. Lushington, Sir George Stephen, and many others and was probably the subject of constants. others, and was probably the subject of conversation with Mr. S.—.
So far this strange, repulsive book, with it-

devil's own history of infamy, is a strong con firmation of Mrs. Stowe; but after all what does it prove? Only that Lady Byron told to many persons, at least as early as 1843, the same story that she told to Mrs. Stowe in 1856; that story that she told to Mrs. Stowe in 1856; that there was an unfortunate wayward child of Mrs. Leigh's upon whom Lady Byron, believing her to be the fruit of her husband's incestuous passion, lavished a mother's care; probably that this child believed Lady Byron's story of her shameful birth. This leaves the problem as fur as ever from a solution, and of course does not weaken in the least the tremendous force of lade. Byron's latters to be, sister-in-law of Lady Byron's letters to her sister-in-law, which were published in the Quarterly which were published in the Quarterly Review, or the fact mentioned in the post-Review, or the fact mentioned in the post-cript to the same periodical, that when Lord Broughton (Hobhouse) acting for By-ron, met Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Wil-mot Horton, Lady Byron's representative, with a view to an amicable settlement, and questioned him upon all the charges and rumors which had been uttered against the return a cause for the separation Mr. the poet as a cause for the separation, Mr. Horton, in the name of the lady, expressly re-pudiated the specific charge which has now been revived by Mrs. Stowe. Dr. Mackay's theory is that so far as Mrs. Leigh is concerned the present accusation dates from Mrs. Tre-vanion's statement to Medora about 1831 that Colonel Leigh was not her father. He be-lieves that it was the wicked invention of an outraged wife who wanted to get rid of her husband, after she had once discovered his In-ficielity. If she obtained a divorce. Trevanion indistant, after she had thee discovered an in-fidelity. If she obtained a divorce, Trevanian could not marry his wife's sister, and "it was necessary to make Medora believe that she was not really Georgiana's sister—or, at all events, not the child of Georgiana's father—in order that the unfortunate girl, even at the sacrifice of her mother's good name, might delude herself with the hope that if the divorce were ob-tained, there would remain no real obstacle to her marriage with her seducer." Lord Byron's name, it will be observed, was not cou-pled with the story at this time; Medora was only told she was the illegitimate child of her mother. It was from Lady Byron, in 1840, that she learned the name of her father. Dr. Mackay invented it altogether for the shameful pur-pose we have mentioned, or possibly, got it from Mrs. Charlemont. To us this theory seems incredible. It supposes a more loathsome de-pravity in Mrs. Trevanion than has ever been attributed to any of the actors in this shocking attributed to any of the actors in this shocking drama. It supposes that, for no adequate reason, she would blast the reputation of her mother, and condemn her sister to a life of shame. It she wanted a divorce, she had cause already, for adultery had been committed, and proving that Medora was her half sister would not further her plans. It is much more likely that she never made any such revelation. We have only Medora's word for it; and that is worth very little in such a case as this. She blames her mother and her sister for exposing her to the danger which proved inis. She biames her mother and her sister for exposing her to the danger which proved her ruin. She even charges the sister with virtually enticing her to sin. Probably these charges are purely fictitions, designed to soften the horrors of her narrative and stand for her

excuses.

Dr. Mackay argues that Lady Byron cannot have entertained the suspicion or belief which have entertained the suspicion or belief which she communicated to Medora until some time later than this supposed revelation of 1831, because her account of the separation, published in Moore's life in 1830, seems inconsistent with it. But in the first place that account is not really inconsistent with a belief in the charge of incest; it is only inconsistent with a willingness to have that belief suspected. And again, even if sie did not know it in 1830, it is queer she imparted to her adviser in 1816 was different from the secret which she imparted to him later? There are obvious difficulties in elleving that it was the same; there are equally obvious difficulties in believing that it was believing that it was the same; there are equally obvious difficulties in believing that it was different except on the supposition that she had become upon this one point of unsound mind—a supposition in which Dr. Mackay's book upon the whole tends to confirm us.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exports. BARCELONA-Per Span brig Romano-245 bales upland cotton. NEW YORK-Steamship Magnolia-865 bales up-

land and 27 bags sea Island cotton, 33 tierces rice, 108 bales yarn, 17 pkgs sundries.

The Charleston Cotton, Rice and Nava

Stores Market. OFFICE CHARLESTON NEWS, FRIDAY EVENING, January 7, 1870. Cetton.—The very light supply of this article offered by factors reduced business to a limited scale, the market being quiet in consequence and

prices showed no change. Sales near 200 bales, viz: 17 at 2234; 10 at 23; 5 at 2334; 25 at 2334; 12 at 23%; 1 at 23%; 21 at 24; 10 at 24%; 33 at 24%. LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION. 

Middling.......2436@ Strict middling......2436@2436 RICE .- The transactions were light in this grain. Sales about 122 tierces of clean Carolina, of which part were sold the day before, say 125 tierces at 640 B lb. We quote common to fair clean Carolina at 6@6 5-16; good 6%@6%C B lb.

NAVAL STORES .- There was no business done under this head. FREIGHTS-Arc somewhat dull. To Liverpool by steam, engagements are making at \$1 % to on uplands and 14d on sea islands; by sail, 3d B ib on uplands, and 3d B ib on sea islands. To Havre, by steam, nominal; by sail, nominal at 36c on uplands and 1240 on sea islands. Coastwise to New York, by steam, Me & 15 on uplands and ic on sea islands: by sail. 2:0 % ib on uplands. To Boston, by steam, nominal; by sail, 1/2 @ Me & ib on uplands. To Philadelphia, by steam, %c & th on uplands; by sail, somewhat nominal. To Baltimore, by steam, 160%c 7 16 on

uplands; by sail somewhat nominal. EXCHANGE .- Sterling, 60 days bills 2914@20%. DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.-The banks buy at 36@35 off and sell at par; ontside, buy at 14@36 off and GOLD.-18@20.

> Markets by Telegraph. FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, January 7 .- Consols 92%. Bonds 86%,

Turpentine 23s 6d. LIVERPOOL, January 7 .- Noon .- Cotton quiet uplands 11 %d; Orleans 11 %d; sales 10,000 bales; sales for the week 66,000 bales; for export and speculation 17,000 bales. Stock on hand 352,000 bales, of which 91,000 bales are American. Receipts for the week 61,000 bales, of which 31,000 bales were American. Stock anoat 270,000, of which 156,000 bales are American. Red winter

wheat 8s 9dass 10d. Evening .- Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 11 %d; Orleans 11 %d; sales 12,000; speculation and export 3000. Lard 70s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 7 .- Stocks very strong Money 7 per cent. Sterling, long, 834; short, 936. Gold 21%. Sixty-twos, coupons, 1143; Tennessee ex-coupons, 52; new, 461; Virginia ex-coupons, 50; new, 66; Louistana, old, 68; Levees, sixes, 65%; eights 80; Alabama eights 94; fives 63; Georgia sixes 80; sevens 901/2; North Carolina, old. 4134; new, 2834; South Carolina, new, 72. Cotton firm at 251/2c. Turpentine firm at 441/2c. Rosin \$2 10a2 15 for strained. Freights firm.

Evening .- Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1800 bales at 25 Mc. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active, and closing slightly in favor of buyers; winter red Western \$1 29al 32. Corn declining; new mixed Western 90a93c; old \$1 05a1 07. Pork firm; new \$28a2s 50. Lard firmer at 17a18c. Whiskey firmer at \$1. Groceries dull but steady. Turpentine 44%445c. Freights advanced. Money active, but easier at 7 per cent. Sterling 8% Gold active and excited at the close at 22% a22% Governments strong; offerings light; 62's, 15%; Southerns strong; with an upward tendency.

BALTIMORE, January 7 .- Cotton quiet. Flour active; firmer for low grades. Prices of wheat firm. Corn higher; white, 92@95c. Provisions weaker, but nominally unchanged. Whiskey scarce at 97@98c.

WILMINGTON, January 7 .- Spirits turpenting firm at 411. Rosin dull; strained \$1 50. Crude turpentine steady at \$1 65a\$2 80. Tar steady at \$1 85. Cotton quiet and steady at 23 1/4 a24. SAVANNAH, January 7 .- Cotton receipts 2046 Exports 4586; sales 100; middlings 24. Market

inactive. AUGUSTA, January 7 .- Cotton quiet but firm at 2314; sales 256; receipts 400. Stocks 20,200.

New York Rice Market.

The New York Journal of Commerce of January says the market for domestics is dull and heavy The stock is fair, and is accumulating, while the dealers confine their purchases to the lots that are required to current use. We quote 614a714c. Sale 60 casks. In Rangoon there is nothing doing.

Macon Market.

MACON, January 5—Corron.—Receipts to-day 221 bales; saites 259 bales; shipped 302 bales. Re-ceipts for the week ending this evening, the above included, 2122 bales; saites 1691 bales; shipments nicituded, 2122 bales; sales 1691 bales; simplefits 2528 bales—showing a decrease in receipts for the list week from those of the week before of 85 bales; decrease of sales 794 bales. The marke during the week under review has beer steady, with a good demand throughout. Price: have ruled firm and generally with an upward tendency. Operations have been restricted by the light offering stock—the demand all the while being in excess. The market was steady to-day with a good demand at 25c, and so closed this evening.

WEEKLY STATEMENT. Total 60,897
Shipped to-day 302
Shipped previously 42,287 18,610 Stock on hand this evening .....

WILMINGTON, January 6.—SPIRITS TURPEN-TINE.—Market has advanced Mc, and the market losed steady. Sales of 210 casks at 41c per gal-CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Sales of 537 bbls at \$2 8 for soft, and \$164 for hard. Market closing

TAR-Steady with sales of 190 bbls at \$1 85 per bbl. Interior Cotton Markets

YORKVILLE, January 5.—Very little offering, out the market remains firm at the prices of last veck—say 21 to 22 cents for middlings. ROCK HILL, January 3.—Very little offering during the holidays. Sales at from 20 to 23 cents, extremes. Market steady. CHESTER, January 4.—The market has been

very dull and inactive during the week past. We quote middlings nominally at 22% cents, and stained 19 to 20 cents.

CHARLOTTE, January 3.—Owing to the holidays and the bad state of the roads, but little cotton was offered in this market last week. The market was inactive until Friday, when an advance of an ½ to ½c was established, closing steady on Saturday at 20½ to 22c for strained, and 23½c for middling cotton. Sales for the week 117 bales.

COLUMBIA. January 6 .- There was cotton offering to-day; the market was firm, howver. at 23a23 V.C. ANDERSON, January 5.—The cotton market is rather active at from 2214 to 2234c for middlings

SUMTER, January 4.—The cotton market since our last has ruled from 20 to 23c according to grade, very little offering this week. Gold is down to 194, and cotton remains quiet in New York at 25%c. WINNSBBORO' January 6 .- 10 bales of cotton

oid in this market during the past two days ATLANTA, January 5 .- The market closed ac tive at 22%c for middlings; 21%c, for good ordi-

MONTGOMERY, January 5 .- Our market is quie but steady; low middlings 22342234c.
SELMA, January 4.—Market quict, with sales of 150 bales at 23c for low middling, closing casier in the afternoon: 92 bales low grades sold a oublic outery at 201/c.

Receipts by Railroad, January 7. SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

555 bales cotton, 20 bales domestics, 6 cars lumber, 16 cars wood, 1 car stock. To Railroad Agent, L D DeSaussure, Wardlaw & Carew, Kirkpatrick & Witte, J R Pringle & Son, G W Williams & co, Petzer, Rodgers & co, W W Smith, Taft & Howland, G H Walter & co, Frost & Adger, Mowry & co, W B Williams & Son, R Mure & co, J C Mallonee, and others.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. 133 bules cotton, mdsc, &c. To Mantone & co. B A Wineburg, Kinsman & Howell, J Marshall, Jr, W K Ryan, G W Williams & co. Claghorn, Herring & co. Mowry & co. Kirkpatrick & Witte, Graeser & Smith, Frost & Adger, W C Bee & co. Thurston & Holmes, J B E Sloan, and Railroud Agent.

Passengers.

Per steamship Magnolia, for New York--Jas Starks, D Murphy, E Buckley, C Meyer, A G Kil-burn, Wm Hannam, lady and 4 children, Miss Mary Maunn, L Wieneo and lady, Miss Emma Weineo, M J Scott, Wm Nixon, J O'Sullivan, Asa R Sowles, James Connelly, Alexander Wiley, Mrs Blackman and 3 children, W W Smith, Ellis Mun-doy, S Segrist and 8 on deck. day, S Sengrist, and 8 on deck.

PORT CALENDAR.

New Moon, 1st, 6 hours, 53 minutes, evening. First Quarter, 9th, 3 hours, 42 minutes, evening. Full Moon, 17th, 9 hours, 25 minutes, morning. Last Quarter, 24th, 5 hours, 3 minutes, morning. New Moon, 31st, 10 hours, 21 minutes, morning.

DAYS.	JANUARY.	SUN. RISES.	SUN SETS.	моон п. & s.	MIGH WATER
4 5 6 7 8	Monday Tnesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday	7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	5 5 5 6 5 7 5 8 5 9 510	655 752 848 943 1037 1131 morn.	859 940 1024 113 1146 morn. 1233

## MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, JANUARY 7. ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Palmetto, Power, Back River. 2000 bush els rough rice. To Cohen, Hanckel & co, Win C Bee & co.
Schr Ann S Deas, Garbattie, West Point Mill.
75 tierces rice. To W C Bee & co.
Sloep Mary, Mills, Pon Pon. 720 bushels rough
rice. To Geo H Ingraham & Son.
By drays from Bennett's Mill, 60 tierces rice. To G II Ingraham & Son. CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, New York-Rave nel & co. Span brig Romano, Carreras, Barcelona—W P Hall.

Schr D V Streaker, Van Gilder, Wilmington, N C-Wm Roach & co. Schr David Collins, Townsend, Wilmington, N C-Wm Roach & co. SAILED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, New York. Schr E H Naylor, Naylor, Wilmington, N C. Schr S E Woodbury, Woodbury, Georgetown, FROM THIS PORT.

Steamship Sea Gull, Dutton, Baltimore, Jan UP FOR THIS PORT.

Sohr Annie Gillise, Mitchell, at Baltimore, Jan ary 6. CLEARED FOR THIS PORT. Schr Marian Gage, Shepherd, at New York, Jan sary 4. Schr John Johnson, Merrick, at Baltimore, Jan-

SAILED FOR THIS PORT. Steamship Falcon, Horsey, from Bultimore, Jan ary 6.

BY TELEGRAPH. SAVANNAH, January 7.—Cleared, steamship Car-roll, Baltimore; barks Hypatla, Liverpool; Othea, Amsterdam.

LIST OF VESSELS UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT. FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL.

Steamship Aragon, Houison, sailed......Dec 18
British bark Queen, Hetherington, sailed....Nov 23
Bark Annie Torrey, Lebby, sailed.......Nov 25
Bark A B Wyman, Wyman, up.................Dec 16 The Island Queen, Brooks, sailed . . . . . . Dec 13 The France, Exmelle, sailed.................Dec DOMESTIC. BOSTON.

Brig Josie A Devereaux, Clark, sailed. . . . Dec 2: Schr Ida Bella, Fisher, cleared . . . . Nov 2: Schr Kate E. Rich. Doughty, cleared . . . . Dec 3: 

PHILADELPHIA. Schr Alexander Young, Young, cleared... Dec 29 Schr J M Broomall, Crawford, cleared..... Dec 24 BALTIMORE. Steamship Falcon, Horsey, sailed.... Brig Mary Stewart, Adams, cleared... Rrig Mary Stewart, Adams, cleared... Schr George Taulane, Steelman, cleared... Schr Whitney Long, Hayes, up... Schr Emma, Hall, salled... Brig Lizzie A Watson, Watson, up... Schr Kate Walker, Warren, up. Schr John Johnson, Merrick, cleared... Schr Annie Gillise. Mitchell. un... Schr Annie Gillise, Mitchell, up......Jan Railroads.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAYANNAH, November 5, 1809.
On and after Sunday, the 7th instant, Passen ger Trains on this road will run as follows, com-mencing with the 4.30 P. M. train:

...1.28 A. M. 

Arrive at Live Oak (Sunday's excepted)

POOL, calling at Queenstown.
AUSTRALASIAN,
ALEPPO,
CHINA,

South Carolina Railroad. 多因回因用非關係是於

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLSTON, S. C., Sept. 15, 1869.
On and after Thursday, September 16, the Passenger Trains on the South Carolina Raiiroad will run as follows:

Certificates issued to bring out Passengers and any part of Europe at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply to CHAS. G. FRANKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

For Steerage Passage, apply to Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York, or to

WM. ROACH & CO., Agents,
Charleston. FOR AUGUSTA. Leave Charleston. 8.30 A. M Arrive at Augusta. 4.45 P. M. Connecting with trains for Montgomery, Mem-phis, Nashville and New Orleans, via Montgomery and Grand Junction.

Leave Augusta. 4.10 P. M. Arrive at Charleston 4.00 A. M. COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPIRES.

Arrive at Camden. U. T. PEAKE,

(Signed) sept16 General Superintendent. Drngs, Chemicals, &c.

A YER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

companits, out such cares are known in except neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely egetable no harm can arise from their use in any

vegetatie in our mean the arise from their das a disparatity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:
For Dyspersia of Indigestion, Listlessness Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bluous Headache, Sick Headache, Jaux-Dice of Green Sickness, Billous Collic and Billous Fevens, they should be judiclously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Dysentery or Diarrheea, but one mild dose is generally required.

dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOOT, GRAVEL, PALPHYATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK 2nd LUNGS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints dis-

direct. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Droffsy and Droffscal Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suffression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Fill, take one or two Fills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Fills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists.

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.&

Sold at wholesale and retail by Dowle, MoSE & DAVIS, Charleston, S. C., and by Retail Druggists everywhere.

CONDENCIFICANCE.

FLEMING'S WORM CONFECTIONS,

They are purely vegetable, safe and sure. The best in use. For sale by Dr. H. BAEN, No. 131 Meeting street, Wholesale Agent CTS LIKE A CHARM!

THE GENUINE ENGLISH CHLORODINE,
(J. COLLIS BROWNE'S,)
Is the best Anodyne ever known to the profession. To be had of
DR. H. BAER,
nov3
No. 131 Market street. UPHAM'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG

A SURE CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. One Dollar a Bottle. Sent by mail, postage sald, on receipt of price.

The Antidote is the best remedy that can be administered in Mania-a-Potu, and also for all nervons affections. For sale by Dr. H. BAER.

No. 131 Meeting street,

No. 131 Meeting Street, Agent for South Carolina. SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER. Manufactured and for sale by Dr. H. BAER.

Shipping. FORNEWYORK. PASSAGE \$15.

The superior Steamship SARAGOSSA.
Captain C. Ryder, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Thursday, 18th January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
RAVENEL & CO.,
Agents.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
jans North Atlantic Wharf.

Averpool.

35 Marine Insurance half percent by this Line.

35 Superior Accommodations for Passengers.

jan5 4 MAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

LINE.

The Fine Iron Screw Steamship "ADALIA," Thomas Sanderson, Commander, is now ready to receive Freignt for the

mander, is now ready to receive Freight for the above port.
Cotton forwarded by this Line to all the principal points on the Continent of Europe, and Through Bills Lading signed at Charleston.
The "ADALIA" will be followed the new Steamship "ARAGON."
For Freight engagements, apply to dec28

ROBERT MURE & CO.,

CUNARD LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS

JAVA, One of the above First-Class Iron Mail Steamers re intended to sail as follows:

From Liverpool for New York direct every SAT-

From Liverpool (calling at Cork Harbor) for From Liverpool (calling at Cork Harbor) for New York via Boston every TUESDAY. From New York for Liverpool (calling at Cork Harbor) every Thursday. Certificates issued to bring out Passengers from

DACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pler No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street, Mew York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 5th and 21st of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.) beparture of 5th and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American parts. Those of 5th touch at Manaulillo.

ican ports. Those of 5th touch at Manzanillo. Steamship AMERICA leaves San Francisco for Japan and China February 1, 1870. No California steamers touch at Havana, but go

One hundred pounds bargage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

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

F. R. BABY, Agent.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH

CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA

And other places, should lay in their supplies of Clarets, Champagnes, Cordials, Brandies, Whiskles Wines, Canned Soups and Meats, American and English Biscuits, Devilled Ham, Tongue, Lobster, Durham Smoking Tobacco and Imported Segars.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

NO. 275 King street, opposite Hasel.

Eranch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street, Sew York, sept28 6mos

FOR FERNANDINA, FLORIDA,

HEAD, SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK AND

ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS

ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

Steamer "DICTATOR," Captain W. T. McNelly, will sail from Charleston every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 O'clock

Charleston every IUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'cook, for above points.

Steamer "CITY POINT." Captain George E. Mc-Millan, will sail from Charleston every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock for above points. Connecting with all railroads at Savannah going South and West. Connecting with the Florida Railroad, at Fernandina, for Cedar Keys, from which place steamers connect with Mobile and New Orleans.

nuecting, at Palatka, with Hart's steamers for

Connecting, at Palatka, with finite Steamers for the Oclawaha River. Through Bills of Lading given for freights to Mobile and New Orleans. Freights payable on the wharf. All goods remain-ing on the wharf at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

(Signed) J. D. AIKEN & CO., nevi3.

EXTRA TRIP TO BEAUFORT AND

CHISOLM'S LANDING ON AND AFTER

DECEMBER 3.

Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain Fenn Peck, will sail for above points every FRIDAY MORNING, at 80 clock. Returning, will leave Beaufort same evening to suit the tide.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., 100224

Financial.

BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 48 BROAD STREET.

Charleston, S. C.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought, carried and sold short in New York City. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Southern Securities.

CHECKS ON NEW YORK

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BILLS ON ENGLAND AND FRANCE

SOLD.

STERLING AND FRANCS

BOUGHT.

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NO. 10 BROAD STREET.

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By LESESNE & WELLS,

C. KAUFMAN.

BROKER,

No. 25 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES of every description,

viz: Uncurrent Bank Notes, State, City and Rail-

road Stocks, Bonds and Coupons, bought and sold

ALSO.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Prices Current issued weekly and forwarded

gratuitously to any point on application as above.

Attention given to the purchase and sale of

Orders solicited and promptly executed.

nov2 3mos

on commission.

LOUIS MCLAIN,

nov13

INLAND ROUTE VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON

No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C.

AND AIKEN,

No California steamers touch at III direct from New York to Aspinwall.

march12 lyr

New York.

SAMARIA, SIBERIA,

TARIFA, TRIPOLI.

Between NEW YORK and LIVER-

CUBA. HECLA,

FOR NEW YORK.

FOR LIVERPOOL. FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON. The steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt.
A. B. Gray, will leave North Atlantic
Wharf on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at -

The fine A1 American ship "BOMBAY,"
, Master, having part of cargo enfor engagements apply to
WILLIS & CHISOLM,
dec31 fmths4 North Atlantic Wharf.

Shipping.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

The first class American Bark WETTER-The first class American Bark WETTER-HORN, Landerken, Master, of small capacity, is rapidly loading for the above port.

For balance of freight room apply to jan?

STREET BROTHERS & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

dec31 fmths4 FOR LIVERPOOL. The Al American ship HOPE, Ure, Master, is now receiving cargo for the above port, and will have quick dispatch.

The first class Side-wheel steamship CIIAMPION, Robt. W. Lockwood, Commander, of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company's Line, will leave Adger's South Wharf for the above port on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

37 Through Bills of Lading given on Cotton to Liverpool.

For engagements apply to WILLIS & CRISOLM, North Atlantic Wharf. FOR LIVERPOOL.

The British Ship MUSCONGUS, Groves, Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and on board, will have dispatch.
For freight for 400 bales of cotton, apply to RAVENEL & CO., Corner East Bay and Vanderhorst's Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine British bark LAKEMBA, Capt. F.
A. Brown, being of small capacity, will load with dispatch for the above port. For freight engagements apply to jan3

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The favorite American ship "R. C. WIN-THROP." J. H. Stewart, Master, is now ready for cargo.

For engagements of Freight apply to

PATTERSON & STOCK,

South Aleastic Wharf

South Atlantic Wharf, Cerner Exchange street. FOR LIVERPOOL. The A1 British Bark ATLANTIC, Captain Vernam, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and on board, wants 500 bales of Cot-

For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
dec28 Boyce's Wharf.

ton to complete the same

FOR LIVERPOOL. The British Ship GORILLA, Captain Say, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged and going on board, for Frieght engagements apply to ROBERT MURE & CO. Boyce's Wharf.

EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS OF INTEREST AROUND THE HARBOR.

The fast sailing and comfortably appointed Yacht ELEANOR will now resume her trips to all points in the harbor, starting EVERY MONINISO, at 10 o'clock, and every AFTER-ROON, at 3 o'clock, from South Commercial Wharf.

For Pussage or Charter, apply next door south of the Mills House.

nov8 3mos

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A1 British Bark YUMURI, Cochran, Master, will have quick dispatch for the For Freight apply to Boyce's Whar fertilizers.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED. This article is manufactured at the Company's Works under the direction and superintendence of Dr. RAVENEL. It contains the same elements of fertility as Soluble Pacific Guano, except that it is not furnished with ammonia. It is prepared expressly for composting with cotton seed, which

furnishes the element of ammonia-the object be-

ing to render that side-product of the plantation

available to the highest degree as an element of

fertility. \$45 cash, or \$50 on 1st November, 1870, for approved city acceptance or other good security. For further, and particular information, apply

to the undersigned, Agent for South Carolina. Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf.

JOHN, S. REESE & CO.,

General Agents Baltimore.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any hefore so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any hefore so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them those who have not, know that it cured them those who have not, know that it cured their those who have not, know that it cured their those who have not, know that it cured their those who have not, know that it cured their those who have not, know that it cured their those who have not, know that it cured their those who have not, know that it never falls through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of the certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; GREAT FERTIL RAW BONE STANDARD GUARANTEED 200 1bs. MANUFACTURED BY WALTON, WHANN & CO WILMINGTON, DEL. CAGHORN, HERRING 8 COTTON FACTORS OMMISSION MERCH AUGUSTA, GEORGIA NO CHARLESTON, S

> dec6 6mospac Miscellancons.

IF YOU WANT YOUR PRINTING DONE in Fine Style and at Reasonable Rates, go to EDWARD PERRY. No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. dec14 6mos IF YOU WANT SCHOOL AND TEXT BOOKs of all kinds, cheaper than you can

ourchase elsewhere, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hebri Charleston, S. C. decli 6mos

ROSADALIS. CHEVROLENATION PENON. £023 ROSADALIS.

GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.,

Direct importers of European Drugs and Chemmays stuthly cals, Charleston, S. C. CHARLES HICKEY.

GILDER, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

No. 345 KING STREET, Charleston, S. C.

Old Frames Regilt equal to new. Looking glasses of all sizes fitted to Frames. Just received, an assortment of fine Chromos

and Engravigns.