WAR TOPICS.

The Rival Breech-Loaders—The Needle Gun and the Chassepot.

If this new war does not produce some other weapon hitherto known only to those accustomed to manipulate it in secret practice, the Chassepot and the Prussian breech-loader will be fairly tried against each other. But there are already suspicions or rumors that each foe brings into the fight new weapons which will contemplate the test. There is the French mitrailleuse, it is said, which can rain bullets like hail. There is also the Prussian kugelhitsen. Whether hail or conical shot will carry the day it is impossible to say; but it is noticeable that the war of the nineteenth century is transferred to the artisan's shop, and that diplomacy and "tented fields" are but agencies and instruments wherewith is obtained a trial of the inventive genius of bellicose nations.

The Prussian needle gun is the invention of Mr. Dreyse, a manufacturer of arms at Sommerda, who spent over thirty years in trying to construct a perfect breech-loading rifle. The cartridge is inserted at the rear, and the ignition is produced by the intrusion of a needle into the fulminate attached to the cartridge. The barrel is 36.06 inches long, and is rifled with four grooves down to the breech, where the chamber, or bed for the cartridge, is smooth and a little larger than the bore. The bed enlarges slightly to the rear so as to admit the cartridge freely, and the lower part of the bore for a distance of 5.17 inches is enlarged so that the ball is gradually compressed into the groves. The rear of the barrel is conical, and is called the mouthpiece. Over this part there is a six-sided cylinder, which holds all the mechanism of the piece. The air-chamber, next to the cylinder, has the needle pipe screwed into its breech. The ball is spheria-conical. The charge of powder is 66 grains. The weight of the Prussian needle gun is 10.27 pounds to 11.3 pounds. The mechanism can be taken apart without screw-driver, vice, &c. It can be safely and easily cleaned, and the gun being small is particularly adapted for use in the contracted space of loopholes, on horseback, &c. The objections to the Prussian needle gun are the danger of a weakening of the spiral spring and the possibility that the needle may not be propelled with sufficient force to pierce the cartridge. On account of the ease and rapidity with which it is loaded, there is also danger of a waste of ammunition, as the soldier, in the heat of battle, will often fire his piece as fast as possible, even when he knows the firing has no effect. To make the best use of the needle gun, the soldier requires special training. The Prussian army is very well trained to its use, and in this respect has an advantage over the French, who have never been in a great battle with their Chassepot.

The firearm which has been adopted by the French army is the celebrated Chassepot rifle, which is probably the most efficient weapon ever put in the hands of an army of infantry. It resembles the Prussian needle gun, but possesses several improvements. During the late war between Prussia and Austria, the effective work of the newly invented needle gun attracted the notice of all fighting nations; and the French, anticipating that they would some time be called upon to punish Prussia for her alleged arrogance and want of honor, immediately set to work to invent a weapon that should surpass the needle gun in its power as an engine of war. The result was the invention by M. Chassepot, after long and careful study, having the Prussian gun to aid him and to improve upon. After the new rifle had been tested over and over again, the attention of the Emperor was invited to it, and it was not long before he was convinced of its superiority, and ordered its adoption in the army. One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the needle gun of Prussia is that its movement is simpler, and instead of being tightly inclosed in the breech by a cylinder, it is almost fully exposed, and the employment of India rubber as an obturator. It is argued that the Prussian gun, after it has been discharged several times in quick succession, becomes hot and damp in the cylinder, owing to the inability of the gas, which comes back after the explosion of the cartridge, to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The French gun is always open, and while there is no gas shut up in a chamber to corrode the metal, it can in a moment be cleansed from dirt or rust, and the soldier is always able to quickly discover any accident to his rifle. It is claimed that this gun is not so easily clogged as the Prussian needle gun, and is more substantially built. The Chassepot is handled in the following manner: While loading, hold the gun in the left hand with the butt end resting on the left hip. The lever is then turned with but one movement from right to left, and with another pulled back, after which the cartridge is inserted into the opening thus effected. By a third movement—pushing back the lever into its original position—the gun becomes ready to be fired off. The projectile is a rather long slug with the end rounded and pointed like our rifle ball. The charge, which is attached to it in a paper covering, is composed of a peculiar powder, specially manufactured for the purpose. The distance at which this gun carries with certainty, is very considerable—over 1000 metres. Both the infantry and the chasseurs have only the one model; but the bayonets differ, in so far as those of the chasseurs are sword bayonets.

The Health of Napoleon.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post, referring to the health of the Emperor Napoleon, states that the physician of his Imperial Highness declares him to be an "impossible" patient, who is always in such a hurry to get well that his convalescence is retarded by his efforts to help nature in doing more than the doctors prescribe. At one time, in the midst of a severe attack of the gout, he was found by his attendants applying lighted lucifer matches to the soles of his feet as counter-irritants. At another, when troubled with a headache, he put so much emetic ointment on the nape of his neck that he was blistered down to his shoulder-blades. "I have overdone it, doctor," he said, in reply to a remonstrance from the latter, "and it is all very well for you to say that I had better wait for you, but you see, I haven't time to be sick." Indeed, his impatience has become quite feverish; he seems to think that he will die before he can establish his son on the throne, and directly he begins to benefit by a change of air or of medical treatment, overtaxes his strength, bodily and mentally, taking long and fatiguing walks, and working with his secretaries, during all of which time a cigarette is never out of his mouth. It is also stated that the Emperor has done what a great many people far less magnificent have done before him. While continuing to take the prescriptions of the allopathic doctors, he has had in a homœpathist, with whom he discusses medical doctrines, and his own personal symptoms. Into this rather slight concession, it is averred, has he been "candled" by her Majesty, who has all a woman's faith in globules.

French War Preparations.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing July 9, says:

Preparations for war are said to be going on upon a grand scale. Marshal LeBœuf has desired generals of division to send in to him within three days a full report of the state of the arsenals, depots, and barracks, within their supervision. Circulars calling upon all soldiers on furlough to join their regiments are ready to be posted. Powder and munitions of war are hourly rolling by fast trains towards the eastern frontier. The handful of 150 000 men are all ready to be thrown upon the Rhine at the first signal. Eighteen commissariat officers have been sent to Hungary to buy hay, which, it is said, may be got there for half the price which it now costs in France. Six hundred carriages of the Eastern Railway Company have been engaged to transport forage from Hungary, made portable, in bundles, by a new system of compression.

England's Interest in the Conflict.

The London Times, July 11, says:

In urging that every effort should be made for the maintenance of peace, we are moved more by moral considerations than by those of traditional European policy. We may say at once that we care very little about the balance of power, which within the last two or three years has significantly disappeared from the preamble to the Mutiny act. A war between France and Prussia would be a war for the left bank of the Rhine and would no doubt be fought out until the capacity of the one to conquer or of the other to defend that debatable land was fully decided. The military result of such a war would affect us but little. The time has passed when it could matter to England whether any Western power possessed a few square miles more or less, or the command of this or that fortress. Since the last settlement of Europe States have come to maturity in the world which threaten to dwarf the ordinary members of the European system. Russia and the United States are the powers which the next generation will look upon as the most formidable. Moreover, the interests and attention of England are chiefly concerned with her own growing colonies, and with the vast populations of Asia. The result of the Franco-Prussian war is of little moment to us politically, but we have an interest, in common with the whole of Europe, that the two most advanced nations of the Continent should not plunge into a contest the effect of which may be to divide them for a generation by an enduring hatred. How much the real strength of civilization may lose by such a convulsion it is impossible to foretell. We can only be certain that the importance of Western Europe, the principal field of human progress, will be diminished, perhaps permanently, by a fratricidal strife.

Spanish Official Version of the Crown Question.

A circular dispatch has been addressed to the Spanish ministers at the various European Courts. After referring to the instructions given to General Prim, it proceeds: "Invested with these ample powers, General Prim had in his favor, in the discharge of his difficult mission, and besides his high personal political position, the moral authority of the whole government, the strength given by unity of purpose and of action, and the guarantee of the most absolute secrecy, (*reserva.*) It was to be hoped, then, in spite of the unfortunate issue of his first proceedings, that he would succeed in vanquishing difficulties of every kind, and in proposing to his colleagues in the government, and presenting to the approbation of the Constituent Cortes, a candidate worthy to assume the Crown of Spain and equally acceptable to all the men of the great Liberal monarchical party. The government cherished this confidence, which has not been disappointed, and to-day it has the satisfaction of announcing through me to your Excellency that in the council of ministers held at La Granja on the 4th of the current month, under the presidency of his Highness the Regent, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was designated as candidate for the Throne of Spain. The entirely favorable circumstances combined in this Prince, and the good reception given by the public to his designation, inspires the government with the agreeable hope that its candidate will very speedily be named king by a large majority of the Cortes, thus closing the glorious constituent period which began in September, 1868."

Impeachment of Napoleon III.

The Paris Soir publishes from the pen of M. Edmond About the following masterly review of Napoleon's official career, and the statement of the sufferings he has entailed upon France:

May I be mistaken? But it seems to me that we are now beginning to pay very dearly our collective abdication in 1851 and 1852. A people may imagine itself in clover when it has relieved itself from the trouble of managing its own affairs, and when it has confided its destinies to the hands of a bold and able man. The constitution leaves to this man the power of commanding the land and sea forces, declaring war and making treaties of peace and alliance. What an excellent pretext for humble individuals to spare themselves the trouble of thinking about public matters, and laying themselves out to make as much money as possible in their own private occupations. But let us suppose that the master elected by the people has more imagination than genius; that he has the appetite of a conqueror without the firmness and the settled purpose necessary to success; that he reckons too much upon his star, and expects from luck and the mistakes of others the results which he ought deliberately to prepare for himself. Let us suppose that he lives from hand to mouth, tempting fortune instead of making himself master of it. Always advancing, drawing back, and oscillating between the possible and the impossible, and what is more serious, between the just and the unjust; now a champion of Right, and to-morrow a champion of State necessity; a Revolutionist or a Reactionist, just as it may happen, and ever ready to make a hash of his principles for the sake of expediency, it is not at all impossible that one fine day 38,000,000 men may rouse themselves, and express their dissatisfaction in a way not easily to be dealt with. Frenchmen, my good friends, only think of the great things which you have done by procuration within the last twenty years. On your behalf your governors have dreamed for you the conquest of the world, and universal monarchy, or at least the supremacy of Europe, with the extension of your frontiers. In 1849, when you were nominally Republicans, you violently put down the Roman Republic; you have fought in Italy for that divine right which you have suppressed in Paris; you restored the Pope, who does not thank you, and pays you with all sorts of affronts. At Sebastopol you humiliated but did not weaken Russia; you sacrificed a hundred thousand men and spent a milliard of money, with no other result than to draw down upon you the hatred and rancor of a powerful nation. It is true that Turkey owes you a debt of gratitude for having postponed the solution of the great Eastern problem; but wretched Turkey would be of no use to you in case of war. In Lombardy you weakened Austria, aggrandized Victor Emanuel, and favored the fusion of small, harmless states with a great power. And now you have been clever enough to alienate that power which owes everything to you by keeping it out of its capital. After having grouped a real nation around the small King of Sardinia, you have forced that Regalantuomo to be your enemy. You have sought adventures in China and Mexico. The great American Republic was from its beginning the friend and ally of France. You constrained it to forget that it owed its existence to you. In the war of the Secession, when you should have sympathized with the cause of the North, you shut your ear to true principles. Your interests as you understood them led you to side with the South, but you had not the courage or sincerity to act upon your opinion. You only gave to the slavery party a hesitating and sterile support. The Union was restored in spite of you, and its first movement was to make you evacuate Mexico. In Germany you tried surreptitiously to weaken Austria by Prussia and Prussia by Austria. Your diplomatists, who are supposed to be the pick and choice of human ability, warranted success. After a long and ruinous war the Austrians, your secret allies, who, you had calculated, would be the victors, were beaten, and the Prussians, your enemies, became masters of Germany. Prussia allied herself with Italy, and your only compensation is the alliance of Austria, who, thanks to you, is reduced to the last degree of impotency. Such, my dear French people, is the result of your campaigns and your negotiations. Peace and war have been almost equally fatal to you. And you may be very sure that, on the first opportunity, Prussia, Russia, America and Italy will be ready to combine to pay off old scores. This election of a King of Spain may be as good an excuse as any other.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exports.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Catharine Whiting—99 tierces rice, 20 bags sea island cotton, 261 bales upland cotton, 121 bales domestics, 532 bbls rosin, 1809 bushels wheat, 10 bbls cotton seed oil, 10 bales hides and leather, 3541 Augusta melons, 30 boxes peaches, 58 pkgs.

The Charleston Cotton, Rice and Naval Stores Market.

OFFICE CHARLESTON NEWS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1870.

COTTON.—There was a limited inquiry for good qualities at about previous figures, other kinds neglected. Sales near 100 bales, say: 72 at 18¼; 10 at 18½. We quote low grades nominally.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary to good ordinary	15 @17
Low middling	17¾@18
Middling	18¼@—
Strict middling	18½@—

RICE.—There were no transactions in this grain.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosins were weak with the following sales, viz: 80 bbls No. 2 at $1 50 per bbl; 129 bbls. Nos. 2 and 3 at $1 45 per bbl, per 280 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, by steam, direct nominal, via New York, 7-16d on uplands; 11-16d on sea islands; by sail we quote nominal on upland cotton, and nominal on sea island cotton. To Havre, by steam, nominal; by sail, nominal at ⅜c on uplands and 1½ on sea islands. Coastwise to New York, by steam, ⅜c ℔ lb on uplands and ¾c on sea islands; by sail, ⅜c ℔ lb on uplands. To Boston, by steam, nominal; by sail, ½@⅝c ℔ lb on uplands. To Philadelphia, by steam, ⅜c ℔ lb on uplands; by sail, somewhat nominal. To Baltimore, by steam, ½@⅝c ℔ lb on uplands; by sail somewhat nominal.

EXCHANGE. — Sterling 60 day bills nominal.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The banks purchase sight checks at par, and sell at ¼ premium. Outside they purchase at par to ¼ premium, and sell at ½ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 20 and selling at 21½.

Markets by Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 27—Noon.—Consols 89. Bonds 81½. Common rosin 6sacs 3d.

Afternoon.—Consols 89⅜; bonds 82. Stocks firmer and higher.

Evening.—Consols 89⅜; bonds 82. Common rosin firm.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—Noon.—Cotton dull and irregular; uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8¼a8⅜d. Flour 25s 6d.

Afternoon.—Cotton irregular, uplands 8a8¼d; Orleans 8¼a8½d; sales 8000 bales. Pork buoyant. Bacon 59s.

Evening.—Cotton irregular; uplands 8a8¼; Orleans 8¼a8⅜; sales 9000 bales: speculation and export 2000 bales; breadstuffs quiet. Common rosin 5s 6d to 5s 9d.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—Bonds closed quiet and steady at 78.

PARIS, July 27.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes 65f 67c.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Noon.—Stocks heavy. Money 4a5 per cent. Gold 21⅛. Bonds 9. Sterling, long 9⅞. Tennessee ex-coupons 63⅞; new 61. Virginia ex-coupons 60; new 60. Louisiana, old 67; new 65; Levees sixes 65; eights, 85. Alabama eights 98; fives 72. Georgia, sixes 80; sevens 90. North Carolina old 48; new 29. South Carolina old 82; new 71. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet. Corn unchanged. Pork steady at $30. Lard 17a17¾. Cotton declining; uplands 20¼c; Orleans 20⅝c; sales 300 bales. Turpentine 40½c. Rosin $1 70 for strained.

Evening:—Cotton dull and drooping; sales 900 bales; middling uplands 20¼c. Flour State and Western, 10 cents lower; superfine State $5 25a6; Southern heavy; common to fair extra $6 20a7 80; good to choice $7 35a9 25. Wheat 1a2 cts lower; white Michigan $1 75; white Southern $1 80. Corn steady; new mixed Western 95ca$1. Beef steady; plain mess $12a16; extra mess $16a19. Pork dull and heavy at $30. Lard firmer; kettle 17¾a18c. Whiskey lower at $1 01½a1 02. Groceries quiet and dull. Turpentine 40½c. Rosin $1 70a5, and dull. Tallow firm at 10a10⅜c. Freights steady, easy. Money 5a6. Sterling firm at 9⅞a10. Governments closed dull but strong; sixty-twos 9⅛. Gold 20⅞a21.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour active but less firm. Howard street superfine $6a6 75. Wheat lower; new red $1 45a1 75; white $1 50a1 85. Corn, white, $1 25a1 28; yellow $1 06a1 10. Oats, new, 55a57c. Rye 90ca$1. Pork and bacon firm. Whiskey $1 03a$1 04.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Flour firm; extra family $5 50. Corn steady at $1 10; provisions firmer. Pork $31. Shoulders 15c; clear sides 15c; lard 17½c; hams 24½a25c. Whiskey 98a99c.

NORFOLK, July 27.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 17¾a18c; sales 150 bales; exports coastwise 50 bales; stock 493 bales; net receipts 28 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 27.—Market opened with fair demand at 18c, but closed dull and easier at 17¾a18c; sales 215 bales; receipts 64 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Cotton dull; low middlings held at 17½c; net receipts 570 bales; exports coastwise 928 bales; stock 5411 bales.

MOBILE, July 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 17c; sales 300 bales; net receipts 18 bales; stock 15,788 bales.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton in weak demand and moderate; good ordinary 13¼a13½c; sales 450 bales; net receipts 49 bales; stock 8160 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 17¾a18c; sales 1000 bales; net receipts 144 bales; stock 50,360 bales. Sugar prime at 13c. Molasses, plantation fermenting 50c. Sterling 33¼. Sight ¾ premium. Gold 21.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, July 24.—The following were the quotations of the principle articles in the Havana and Matanzas markets at the close of business on Saturday, afternoon: Sugar—During the week there has been but a small business at unchanged quotations; the market closed quiet and steady. This condition of the market is owing to the unsettled state of European affairs; sales were made on the basis of 9¼ reals per arroba for No. 12 D. S. Muscovadoes—there is a scarcity of stock. The sugar exports during the week were 38,000 boxes and 3200 hhds, including 10,000 boxes and 2400 hhds to the United States. The stock in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas foots up 331,000 boxes and 7500 hhds. Freights—shippers refuse to charter owing to the unsettled state of the market; per box of sugar to the United States $1a$1 25; per hhd of sugar to the United States $4a$5; per hhd of molasses to the United States $3a$3 50; per ton to Falmouth and orders 30s8a32s 6d. There is a surplus of tonnage for all parts. Lumber is in demand; white pine $28a$30; pitch pine $20a$30. Exchange—London 19¼ per cent. premium; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 8¼ per cent. discount; short sight, in currency, 7 per cent. discount; in gold, 60 days' sight, 7½ per cent. premium.

Interior Cotton Market.

MACON, July 25.—Receipts to-day 36 bales; sales 22; shipped 17. The market is firmer, prices advanced a ⅛c under the favorable evening report from Liverpool; closing at 17½c for middlings.

ATLANTA, July 25.—The market closed at 16c for middlings; 15 for low middlings; 14 for good ordinary; 13 for ordinary.

MONTGOMERY, July 25.—Our market is quiet but steady to-day; we quote low middling at 16c.

Receipts by Railroad, July 27.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

130 bales cotton, 23 bales goods, 30 bbls flour, 2824 melons, 7 cars lumber, 3 cars stock. To W P Hall, Gibbes & co, Frost & Adger, E J Wiss & co, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, Wagner & Monsees, Ravenel & Holmes, H Bischoff & co, J C Mallonee, John Marshall, Smith & Chapeau, G H Walter & co.

Passengers.

Per steamship Catharine Whiting, for New York—Jessie Jones, Mrs Cherry and two children, H S Bosworth, F Watt, J J Mosiman, W Lubert, H Lubert, D Wing and others.

Per steamer Starlight, from Beaufort, Pacific Landing, &c—Mrs T Fuller, Miss A Fuller, Miss Coste, W Whaley, A Lanneau, Mr Quigley, A W Lockhart, and 15 deck.

PORT CALENDAR.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 5th, 11 hours, 10 minutes, evening. Full Moon, 12th, 5 hours, 15 minutes, evening. Last Quarter, 20th, 8 hours, 57 minutes, morning. New Moon, 28th, 5 hours, 58 minutes, morning.

DAYS.	JULY.	SUN. RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	HIGH WATER.
25	Monday	5..10	7..2	2..31	5..27
26	Tuesday	5..11	7..2	3..20	6..20
27	Wednesday	5..12	7..1	4..13	7..7
28	Thursday	5..12	7..0	sets	7..55
29	Friday	5..13	7..0	8..12	8..40
30	Saturday	5..13	6..59	8..51	9..23
31	Sunday	5..14	6..58	9..29	10..7

MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 28.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Irene Meservey, Wall, Philadelphia—10 days. Mdse. To H F Baker & co, A Tobias' Sons, Railroad Agent, Dowie, Moise & Davis, Dr H Baer, G W Almar, S C Railroad co, Cameron, Barkley & co, J E Adger & co, J B Duval & Son, C J Luhn, Bollmann Bros, Klinck, Wickenberg & co, H A Duc, Charleston Gas co, C D Franke and A McLeish.

Steamer Starlight, Coste, Beaufort, Pacific Landing, Edisto and Enterprise. Mdse. To J D Aiken & co.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, New York—James Adger & co.

SAILED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howes, New York.

British bark Moselle, Hoare, a port in Great Britain.

FROM THIS PORT.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, at New York, July 24.

UP FOR THIS PORT.

Schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, at New York, July 25.

LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL.

The Kathleen, Lester, cleared.....June 18

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON.

Bark Eva H Fisk, Emery, cleared.....July 8
Brig Fanny H Jennings, Noble, up.....July 16

NEW YORK.

Schr Wm Bement, Penny, up.....May 12
Schr Henry Harteau, Jones cleared.....July 18
Schr Lilly, Hughes, up.....July 14
Schr N W Smith, Tooker, cleared.....July 15
Schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, up.....July 25

PHILADELPHIA.

Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, cleared....July 1
Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, cleared...July 14
Schr T E French, Doughty, up.....July 20
Schr Geo H Squire, Timmons, up.....July 23

BALTIMORE.

Brig Lewis Clark, Cobb, cleared.....May 23
Schr Matoaka, Fooks, up.....July 12

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK.

[ON SATURDAY.]

The superior first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, R. W. Lockwood, Commander, of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company's Line, will leave Adger's South Wharf on SATURDAY, the 30th July, at 6 o'clock P. M.

☞ The CHAMPION is handsomely and comfortably fitted up for passengers, and her table is supplied with all of the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

☞ Insurance by this Line half per cent.

☞ Cotton taken to New York, Liverpool, Boston, Providence, and the New England manufacturing towns at lowest market rates.

☞ The Side-wheel Steamship MANHATTAN, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, follows on SATURDAY, August 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

july25 JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTH-WEST.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR COTTON TO BREMEN.

The fine Steamship "MARYLAND," Johnson, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia Freights forwarded to that city by railroad from Baltimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Goods from the Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent,
july23-5 No. 2 Union Wharves.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street, New 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.

Departure of the 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 5th touch at Manzanillo.

Steamship CHINA leaves San Francisco for Japan and China August 1, 1870.

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

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

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

F. R. BABY, Agent.
july16-1yr

INLAND ROUTE.

FOR SAVANNAH, BEAUFORT, PACIFIC LANDING, EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND OTHER POINTS ON THE ROUTE

The new and elegant Steamer STARLIGHT, Captain N. L. Coste, will take the place of the "Pilot Boy," and leave for above places as follows:

TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Edisto, Rockville, Enterprise, Pacific Landing and Beaufort.

THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Edisto, Rockville, Enterprise, Pacific Landing, Beaufort and Savannah.

Fine Stateroom accommodations.

Freight at reduced rates.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
jun23 South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR FLORIDA,

(ONCE A WEEK,)

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, PILATKA AND ALL POINTS ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

The Steamer DICTATOR will sail on and after the 5th July for above places every TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Fare from Charleston to Savannah, including meals and berth, $3.

july1

EVENING EXCURSION.

The Steamer POCOSIN, Captain D. Sinclair, Jr., makes an Excursion Trip every Evening, leaving Market Wharf at 6 o'clock, and Sullivan's Island at 7 o'clock.

Fare for Round Trip, 25 cents.

july28-1* J. H. MURRAY, Agent.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND MESS STORES ON SHORT NOTICE.

Captains and Stewards are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of our GOODS. Full weight guaranteed. Delivered free of expense.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel,
Charleston, S. C.

☞ Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York.
jan24

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

RUSSELL'S SOOTHING CORDIAL

FOR INFANTS TEETHING.

ALLAYS INFLAMMATION OF THE GUMS, CURES CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES TO WHICH CHILDREN ARE SUBJECT WHEN TEETHING.

CONTAINS NO ANODYNE.

RUSSELL'S SOOTHING CORDIAL is offered to the public with an absolute guarantee against all danger from its use. Read the following certificates:

CHARLESTON, May 16, 1868.

Mr. J. B. RUSSELL, one of our careful and intelligent Pharmaceutists and Apothecaries, has submitted to my examination the formula for the preparation of a Soothing Cordial prepared and vended by him.

It affords me pleasure to express a favorable opinion of its safe and efficient adaptation to the particular cases of the diseases of children, which it is designed to relieve.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

Having had occasion to prescribe RUSSELL'S Soothing Cordial in severe cases of Bowel Complaints in children and delicate females, I have been much pleased with its effects. I consider it a valuable medicine in all cases, in which it may be advisable to avoid the use of anodyne, and particularly for family use, as it is perfectly safe.

W. T. WRAGG, M. D.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 1868.

I certify that I have most successfully used RUSSELL'S Soothing Cordial in the Summer Complaints of infants. He has fully exhibited the ingredients of his remedy, and the tedious method of preparation. I recognize the prescription—containing no anodyne whatever—as a most safe and efficacious one in bowel affections of children. When much pain or restlessness attends the affection, doses of Paregoric can be added to the prescribed doses of the Cordial according to the age of the patient. The compound, though more often, acts in an efficient manner without any addition of anodyne.

In the Diarrhœa of the aged, in increased doses, it is of great value as a remedy; never disagreeing with the stomach—increasing appetite, improving digestion, and acting as a slow but efficient astringent agent.

W. M. FITCH, M. D.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 1868.

Dear Sir—I have used your Soothing Cordial for Diarrhœa in teething children, and find it a very excellent preparation. It has a great advantage over most preparations of the kind in containing no Opium or Narcotic.

When these are required they can be added in proportions applicable to the case.

I therefore can recommend its use in the affections for which it is designed.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
T. L. OGIER, M. D.

MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C., 1868.

Mr. J. B. Russell:

DEAR SIR—I have used your Soothing Cordial for children extensively in my practice, and most cheerfully testify to its merits. I have found it, without an exception, to accomplish all it claims, and consider it superior to anything in use for children.

Its freedom from anodyne of any kind recommends it as a perfectly safe preparation in the hands of mothers and inexperienced nurses.

Very respectfully, &c.,
D. R. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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