EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

A FRENCH CORPS SWORN TO CUT THROUGH.

Chansey Claims a Victory - Minor French Successes near Havre-Frederick Charles Joins the Besiegers-Trochu Prepares for Evacuation.

MARGEMY, December 28.

In the bombardment of Mont Avron the French batteries were silenced because those facing in the east and southeast were flanked by German batteries at Rainey. A dozen shells were sent yesterday inside of Paris into La Villette and Belleville from Rainey, at a range of seven thousand yards. The French batteries at Bondy have been silenced, and the camp behind Bondy broken up.

LONDON, January 1. Yesterday the following dispatch was sent to Gambetta: "As a New Year's gift to France, the Frenchmen of California send 100,000 francs for the national defence. Vive la France! Vive la Republique! From the central committee of California."

The Lima, from Glasgow for New York, ran on the wreck of the Antilles, in the Clyde, and was obliged to put back to Havre to have her bottom examined.

A French iron clad was seen of Boche's Point, Ireland, to-day,

Advices from Cochin China announce that nany German priests have been taken into the rench port of Salgon.

The Post's Moscow correspondent says the bellef in an alliance between the United States and Russia, in case of war, is becoming all but universal.

gone to Rome.

FLORENCE, January 1. The ministers of the Italian Cabinet have

Madrid, December 30. The information obtained from papers selzed shows that for the assassination of Prim the conspiracy was extensive. The members were sworn to exterminate the enemies of the republic. The murder of Prim was opposed by some on the ground that nothing should be attempted until the arrival of the Duke of Aosta, but the advocates of immediate action prevailed. Lots were drawn for three persons to undertake the killing of Prim. It is said that the ministry of war are in possession of proof identifying the actual assassins, but have not yet succeeded in making their arrest. To-day there were some expressions of indignation at the attempt, but the people generally show a sullen indifference. There is great activity at the war office. Couriers have been dispatched to Barcelona and other points with stringent orders to the military commaners. There are rumors of a union of the carlists and Republicans against foreign kings.

NIGHT DISPATCHES. Ready for Bombarding. LONDON, January 1.

Fort Avron was not casemated. The garrison lost eight killed and twenty wounded during the three days' bombardment.

A dispatch to the London Times says that Trochu is forming an entrenched camp at Fort Valerien, with a view to evacuating Paris. Gambetta addressed the people of Bordeaux. The enthusiasm was intense.

VERSAILLES, December 27. New York Herald special: Everything is ready for a bombardment, on a terrific scale, simultaneously from the semi-circle west of

French Successes.

LONDON, January 2. The French have had some minor successes

Troops have been sent from Thionville and Verdun to support General Werder, in his movement against Bourbaki. The German engineers doubt the feasib

of holding Mont Avron at present. General Chansey reports a victory near Ven-

dome, and says that he will follow up his success and continue to advance. The besieging forces around Paris have been

reinforced by the larger portion of Frederick Charles's army. A corps of 12,000 men, sworn to cut their

any through the Germans, has been organized in Paris. A dispatch says that it cost the Germans 8000 men to silence Mont Avron.

An American vessel, with arms for France is in Queenstown harbor, closely watched by

the German corvette Augusta.

WAR MISCELLANY.

Bombardment of Paris-Interesting

Statements and Speculations.

The Germans have opened the ball agains Paris, not by that bombardment of the capital so often predicted as about to begin, and postponed for so many unintelligible reasons, but against the redoubts or earthworks on Mount Avron, six miles east of the city walls. This temporary defence has been a source of great annoyance to the Germans. From it the Forest of Bondy has been raked with shells, the advanced posts of the enemy made uncomfortably hot, their cannons dismounted, and in Ducrot's sortle of December 1st it great ly aided the French operations against Clagny and Maison Blanche. The New York Journal of Commerce, referring to the "situation," re-

If the Germans had no idea of bombarding If the Germans had no face of hombarding Paris, it would be necessary, for their own security, to silence the guns of Avron. Suppose they succeed in taking it. They will then be no better off for reducing Paris. Over the six miles which stretch between it and the capi miles which stretch between it and the capital their slege guns will probably not carry. The holding of Avron by its captors will be a very difficult task. The formidable fort of Cosny, and the earthwork batteries which flank it, will rake Avron with a terrible fire. But allowing that Rosny is itself captured after Avron, the former fort will then be the centre of a feu d'enfer; from Forts Romainville, Noisy of a jeu d'enjer; from Forts Romainville, Noisy and Nogent, which will make the chances three to one against the Prussians keeping Rosny. The external system of the defences of Paris has its defects; but this great and crowning merit, that except possibly on the west side, where Mont Valerien keeps its grim witch and word over a large treet of country watch and ward over a large tract of country, the forts are so near together that any two can, by a direct pounding fire, destroy any intermediate fortification which ill-luck may put

in the enemy's hands.

Unless two forts lying contiguous can be captured simultaneously, the Germans have, therefore, little to hope from attempting to reduce those defences. The operation against duce those defences. The operation against Avron is more likely to be, as we have suggested, an expedient to promote the saftey and comfort of the besieging lines, which it constantly threatens, than a step taken as the first in a series for the reduction of Paris by bombardment and assault. Could the Prus-sians capture and hold Ayron, they could close sians capture and note Avion, they both capture and note up their ranks a little at that point, and make the cordon tighter against future sorties. That itself would pay for the trouble and loss inevitable in the undertaking. Ji the Germans had or have a serious idea of bombarding for over the cordon and Paris, why have they not done so? For ove seventy days Krupp's big gus have been riding in a railway direct from Essen, and now riding in a railway direct from the serious gape with their black ugly mouths on the distant city. They are all in position, and have been for weeks, if the Versailles correspondents speak the truth. But is not their presence there rather a feint and threat than an arm to be actually wielded in reducing the city? It seems to us that they are, though later intelligence may cause a change in our opinion.

All the facts before us point to starvation as the simple and sate agency on which the Ger-mans rely to gain their end. By the belriend-ing of that silent and spectral power they must get Paris at last, unless Trochu can break up their investment, defeat their armies in the open field, or he relieved by the army of the open field, or be relieved by the army of the Loire. By trusting to starvation instead of bombardment and assault, the Germans flank all the great difficulties of the former—they care the control of th save men and ammunition—and, what is more, they appear before the world as in a measure, magnanimous, and anxious to spare to civilization the hoarded treasures of wealth. science and all culture, enshrined in the bril-liant city on the Seine. The public opinion of mant city on the Seine. The public opinion of mankind, outside of Germany, is against the destruction of Parls as Strasbourg was destroyed, and it speaks well for the Germans in the hour of their great revenge if they heed it. Another point: The experience of all wars show that it is not wise to heap too much humilation on a vanquished foe. Nothing would be such salt and vinegar in the bleeding wounds of France as to burn, blow to pieces and sack the city which is her glory She would never, never lorget of forgive it; whereas time may at last heal-up all the other hurts which she has received or may receive from her foe in the usual course

With Paris scemingly safe in the net, and all the reasons that we have given moving the Germans to depend on starving her out, it appears as if a bombardment will be only a menace, and not executed. If attempted, the German shells can hardly touch more than the outskirts of the city, and her inhabitants. unlike those of Strasbourg, can find shelter to-ward the centre, and their surrender may not be expedited by a single day; for all accounts agree that Paris is nerved up to a pitch of desagree that Paris is nerved up to a puman sacr peration which makes nearly all human sacr peration which makes nearly all human sacr peration which makes nearly all human sacri-fices possible. The bomb liment of Pais might be the means of arousing her people, and those of all the French provinces, to such deeds of reckless valor as would endanger the retention of the advantages which retention of the advantages which the prowess of Germany has thus far gained.

Disagreement as to the Bombardment. The London Times' correspondent at Berlin says it is asserted on what he has reason to believe good authority, that from the outset the Royal Headquarters were not agreed on the subject of the bombardment of Paris.

"General Count Moltke, as well as General von Blumenthal, the chief of the Crown Prince's Staff, and Colonel Rieff, the commander of the siege artillery, from the very first looked with diffidence upon the arduous undertaking of reducing such a fortress by powder and shot. They certainly thought the thing practicable, but long and difficult, and, knowing Paris to be but scantily provided, pre-terred the safer and less sangulnary method of starring it out. Their arguments were op-posed by Count Bismarck and General Von Roon, the Minister of War, urging the propri-ety of an attack, were it only to hasten the effect of hunger, produce a strong impression upon the inhabitants, and dispel the dreams of inviolability fostered by the tirades of a Victor Huge and his friends. According as the one or the other opinion prevailed, the language f official organs varied, until at last it ceased ltogether. The last decision was a sort of compromise between the two opposing opinions, but it is of course more than any one can tell whether events. The Leader Deliver one can tell whether events have not caused it to be call superseded." The London Dally Teiegraph publishes the following from Brussels, dated December 11: "A trusty messenger has just come from Versailles, and has brought intelligence of the latest aspect of affairs at headquarters. Count Nostitz was the officer who carried the discrete to Concerl Trocky on the 6th instant. lispatch to General Trochu on the 6th instant, with a flag of truce. The dispatch did not contain a formal summons to surrender, but put the whole case, as affecting the military operations in the field, very strongly. The batteries are completed, and are furnished with traverses, shields, and everything necessary to receive 300 slege pleces. One night was calculated as sufficient time to transport these heavy guns from the parks at Villa Coublay and Sevran to their respective positions, to mount them, and to unmask the batteries. Within a week, it was asserted on the 8th, Within a week, it was asserted on the 8th, a concentrated fire was to be opened from eighty batteries on the forts and on Paris itself. The prospect is looked upon as very serions. The King himself comes regretfully to this conclusion, but, it is said, he is forced to consider his soldiers, who begin to complain that the Parisians are being spared at their expense, and urge him to put an end to an unbearable period of suspense. His Majesty also feels that it is a greater cruelty to starve a couple of hundred thousand aon-combatants than to kill a certain number by shelling the city. He is, again, much irritated by the folly of the Parisians in holding out when their last of the Parisians in holding out when their last hope of relief from the forces in the field is destroyed—the more so as General Trochu himself declared publicly some time ago that Paris could not protract her resistance unless the provinces came to her aid.' In the next

the provinces came to her aid.' In the next place he is constantly being urged to take extreme measures by those upon whose judgment he places the greatest reliance. Despite these facts, his Majesty has held out until now, but he is believed to be yielding. His sister's death deeply affected him. The Crown Prince, who broke the news, had taken precautions that the telegram announcing the royal lady's decease, which had been expected for several days, should not reach the King by any other hands than his own. The interview between the King and Crown Prince took place on the morning of the 7th, at 8 o'clock. No one was present beside the father and son." Napoleon's Opinion of his Restoration.

A letter dated Wilhelmshohe, December 12th, says: 12th, says:

The Emperor enjoys perfect health, and daily takes an airing on foot or horseback. There have been no arrivals of late at the castle. All reports about a second visit of the Empress, and her presence here now, are incorrect. It was Friday noon, when, during a walk through the park with several gentlemen of his suite, the Emperor spoke freely of the chances of his restoration. "It would be quite well," he said. "If it were publicly understood chances of his restoration. "It would be quite well," he said, "If it were publicly understood that I never intend to remount the throne on the strength of a military pronunciamento, by the aid of the soldiery just as little as by that the aid of the soldiery just as little as by that of Prussia. I am the sole sovereign who governs next by the grace of God by the will of the people, and I shail never be unfaithful to the origin of either. The whole people, which has four times approved of my election, must recall me by its deliberate vote, else I shall never return to France. The army possesses no more right to place me on the throne than had the lawyers and loafers to push me from it. The French people, whose sovereign I am, has the sole decision."

Public Feeling In Germany. The Prussian correspondent of the London Times writes, November 30, of the bitterness of the feeling against France:

In Prussia there are many people and papers advising the government to accept the surrender of the hostile capital only if it consents to deliver up not herself alone, but all France at the same time. In other words, Paris is not to be rescued from the pangs of hunger unless its government and people ratify the German terms of peace in advance, and more particular. In Prussia there are many people and papers rms of peace in advance, and, more particuterms of peace in advance, and, more particularly, approve the cession of the two coveted provinces. The severity of this proposal will give you an idea of the tone of the public mind in this country. Arguing on the conviction that as the French begun the war for vanity's sake so are they continuing it because too conceited to give in, although they know they have no chance of success the Garrana haring no chance of success, the Germans having been latterly denouncing the conduct of their neighbors in terms of increasing hatred and contempt. No matter how great the glory achieved by their troops, each successive bat-tle adds to the irritation against those who tle adds to the irritation against those who have forced the citizen warriors of this country to leave their homes, suspend their industry, and take to the heroic. The Germans are certainly determined to go on beating the French as long as they will not concede them the terms considered to contain the only guarantee that peace will not be broken the day after its conclusion; but, at the same time, they are sick of the war, and more and more incensed at the bloodshed wantonly inflicted upon themselves no less upon the disflicted upon themselves no less upon the dis-comitted enemy. It is this resolve to have their own way, together with the unspeakable weariness occasioned by ever fresh telegrams with lists of killed and wounded that begin to make people comparatively indiffer-ent to the sufferings of their adversaries, and lready displays itself in the idea of starving Paris into obedience. I believe the French had petter realize the fact that the enemy they have to deal with is not likely to be beaten in a game of endurance, and being more sys-tematic and cool-headed than themselves, may

turn his firmness to the utmost account

THE NEW EMPIRE.

the Future Emperor of Germany.

The following is the text of the address to be presented by a deputation of the North German Parliament to King William, at Versailles It was adopted by 191 yeas against 6 nays, (Social Democrat:)

Text of the Address of the Reichstag to

Most Illustrious and Most Mighly King Most Gracious King and Master!—At the call of your Majesty the people has rallied around its leader, and heroically defends, on foreign soil, the fatherland which had been wantonly challenged. The war demands immeasurable sacrifices, but the deep grief at the loss of her brave sons does not shake the determined resolution of the nation, who will not lay aside her arms till peace is assured by secure and better protected frontiers against the re-curring attacks of her jealous neighbor. Thanks to the victories to which your Majesty has led the armies of Germany in faithful compan-ionship of arms, the nation looks forward to an enduring unity. The North German Par-liament, in unison with the Princes of Germany, approaches with the prayer that your Ma-jesty will deign to consecrate the work of uni-fication by accepting the Imperial crown of The Teutonic crown on the head Germany. The reutonic crown on the head of your Majesty will inaugurate, for the re-established Empire of the German nation, an era of power, or peace, of well-being, and of liberty, secured under the protection of the laws. The fatherland thanks its leader and the glorious army, at the head of which your Majesty still dwells, on glorious battle-fields. The devotion and the deeds of its sons will be remembered forever. May it soon be vouchsafed that the Emperor, crowned with glory shall restore peace to the nation. United Ger-many has proved itself mighty and victorious in war, under the leadership of its supreme ommander. The united German Empire will be mighty and peace-loving under its Emperor. Your royal Majesty's most humble and most faithfully obedient, The Encurstac Of the North German Bund,

PRUSSIA AND ROME.

of the Holy See-The Apostolic Nunciature for Germany.

Writing from Rome on December 4: the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: Last week Father Kozmian, secretary of Mgr. Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, arrived here from Versailles, and proceeded immediately to the Vatican to visit Cardinal Antonelli. The next day Father Zozmian was received by the Pope, to whom he presented a letter from the King of Prusel. The Archbishop of Posen was sent to Versailles bishop of Posen was sent to Versailles by the Holy Father to ask the King's intervention in favor of the Holy See; and whatever you may see the Holy See; and whatever you may see stated in other journals, I am in a position to in-form you that his mission was successful. The King tells the Holy Father that he can take no active steps durl'g the continuance of the war with France, but that he will make the cause of the Holy See his first thought as soon as the conflict shall cease. He even says that he is in accord on this point with France, which is thought to imply that he has come to an understanding either with Napoleon III or Henry V. I hear a whisper, however, of his promises being accompanied by a proposal which gives them a Bismarckian air, requiring the Hory Father, after the fall of Paris, to arge the French not to continue a hopeless struggle. The Vatican retains a strong belief in France, and the Holy Father will not allow himself to be drawn into a measure which the French nation would never forgive. But there is no doubt that the King of Prussia has need of the Pope's countenance in other projects, one of which is his assumption of the imperial crown; and Count Bismarck, will find it hard to attain his ends without full extending to Cardinal Intenal! satisfaction to Condinal Antonelli. The Vati-can, indeed, declares that this is already given, and, so far as Prussian assurances go, there is and, so har as Prussian assurances go, there is certainly some prospect of a restoration, in some limited form, of the temporal power. The Archbishop of Posen has also arranged at Versaliles the affair of the apostolic nunclature for Carrange. for Germany. The nunciature to Bavaria is to be suppressed, and one will be established at lberlin for the whole of the new Empire. I am informed that, in return for his successful an informed that, in return of his accession negotiation, the Archbishop of Posen has been created a cardinal in petto, and will himself be nominated to the Berlin nunciature, with the title of Cardinal-Legate to Germany. His elevation to the Sacred College will be announced in the next Consistory.

WOMENAND WAR.

How the Franco-Prussian War was Not Prevented-An American Lady Involved in the Freliminaries-A Page of Secret History.

The Washington Patriot publishes a curious story, which it calls a page of secret history: The world does not know that the war which as inflicted such untold calamities upon two great nations, and turned back the hands of progress on the dial of civilization, might, and probably would, not have occurred, but for a probably would, not have occurred, but for a cause entirely personal, and involving the ambitious aspirations of one of our own countrywomen. His Majesty, Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European courts, as weil as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage, eighteen months ago, with Miss E. Hensler, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents in humble lite, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art, who had discovered her precoclous talent for music and her fine voice. After completing her studies abroad, she re-After completing her studies abroad, she re-turned to the United States, but failed to reach the eminence of which her early youth reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise. Seeking another field for professional success, she went again to Europe, and in 1860 became attached to the Opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King onsort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity, and other charms. Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage the Duke of Saxe. previous to the marriage the Duke of Saxe-Coburg conferred upon her the title of Count-ess d'Edla, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the past or with her American

That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Dom Fernando to accept the throne of Spain, is no secret. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and an effort in that direction, made in the early part of 1863, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. But after the marriage came social embarrassments and new ideas, which the government at Madrid new ideas, which the government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Dom Fernando, by the temptation of high honors for his wife, who, by a transition to the Court at Madrid, would become the court if foot the support of the court of th become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach his Malesty with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject; so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable

tions were opened, and made considerate progress last spring.

Dom Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portural should never be united on the and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by these means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his de-scendants. After some discussion, the Spanish Government accepted the condition, with this modification: "Except if, in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," &c. Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before ac-cepting the throne; but the government at Madrid objected to submit that question to the Cortes until after his election as king. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

reasons of the failure.

But persons who are familiar with all the facts attribute the rupture to another and a

very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was present, his majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After rutting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the minister to settle the delicate point between them. The minister stated that sie was at liberty to name any title, distinction or station, adding that she would always bethe first lady of the palace. To which the Countess replied: "So far so good; but his majesty dereplied: "So far so good; but his majesty de-sires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is what will be my part on great ceremonals like the opening of the Cortes, or other corresponding occasions?" The alm of this inquiry was evident, and the minister was not taken by surprise. He re-joined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as "Queen

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1871.

-never, never!" This took place on the 13th of July, and when the conferences were going on there was a perfect understanding that the refusal of Dom Fernando to take the throne would of Dom Fernando to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish Government intended to turn to his Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of Hohenzollern, if the negotiations completely failed. As soon as it became certain that there was no prophability of inducing completely failed. As soon as it became cer-tain that there was no probability of inducing Dom Fernando to go to Madrid, unless the Countess d'Edla was recognized as Queen, the offer was made to Hohenzollern. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.

THE HORNET BROKE LOOSE.

The Herald has the following: "Our corres-

NEW YORK, January 2.

condent at Havana sends us further details of the steamer Hornet at Nassau. The Cubans at that place were much incensed at the Gov ernor for sending a British man-of-war to watch her, but the lookout did not amount to anything, the Hornet easily leaving her disagreeable companion. It is reported that while at Nassau she took on board an armament. If German Intervention Sought in Behalf this is the case she may give the Spaniards much trouble, and we may hear of operations on a scale similar to those of the Alabama. In point of speed she is vastly superior to the Spanish fleet on the coast of Cuba, but she may leave the West Indian waters and try the Spanish home coast, where she will be able to do much damage and create a perfect panic among those of Spain who have property affoat. It such is the intention of her commander, it cannot be long before we have accounts of Spanish commercial vessels sunk, burned and destroyed.

> THE PACIFIC COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.

The steamship Japan, for China to-day, carried supplies of fresh and salt provisions for Midway Island.

The United States steamer Saranac left Honolulu for Midway Island, and thence for San Francisco, four months ago, and much anxiety is felt concerning her fate. The steamer Japan will endeavor to ascertain what has become of the Saranac.

It is feared that scurvy has broken out at Midway Island, or that the Saranac is lost. The steamer Japan, for Yokohama to-day carrried \$245,000 treasure and \$83,000 worth of merchandise, including 400 barrels of flour.

LONDON, January 1.

THE SPANISH KING.

King Amadeus is expected to arrive at Madrid to-morrow. The proposed festivities have been postponed. .

THE BLACK SMITH.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

Another court-martial is ordered for Smith the negro cadet from Mississippl.

VESSEL ASHORE.

Norfolk, January 2. The schooner Niagara, from Mobile for Pro vidence, loaded with cotton, is ashore at Chicka acomieco.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTEST.

RICHMOND, January 2. A meeting of Roman Catholics, which was held yesterday, denounced the action of Victor Emanuel in seizing Rome. Resolutions were adopted for a mass meeting on the subject.

THE NEW TARLEF.

WASHINGTON, January 2. The changes in the tariff which came into effect yesterday, reduced the duty on tea from 25 to 15 cents, and on coffee from 5 to 3 cents.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

another column.]

A full list of the changes will be found in

John H. Wrigley, of New York, playing with rifle supposed to be unloaded, shot himself dead.

In Wilmington, N. C., New Year's day wa not generally observed, but the negroes had an emancipation celebration.

THE NEW TARIFF RATES. Changes in Duty on Imports.

We have already given a brief statement of the intended changes in the import duties on eading articles, which go into effect on the 1st of January, 1871. Below we add a comparative statement of the old and the new tariff rates on all the articles affected, as we find it made in the Cincipnati Price Current, which is reckoned a substantial commercial authority. It will be seen that coffee has been reduced cents per pound, tea 10 cents. Sugar is reduced 14a2 cents. There is also a reduction in

spices. As these reductions are in gold, they are greater in currency than shown: Absinthe, old tariff \$2 50, new tariff \$2; acids, old tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; aloes, old tariff 6 cents, new tariff free; ammonia, crude, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; aniline dyes, old tariff \$1 per lb., new tariff free; aniline dyes, old tariff \$1 per lb., new tariff 50 cents; animals of breeding, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; anilmals of immigrants, old tariff 20 per cent. new tariff tree; anilmals of tariff 20 per cent. iff 20 per cent., new tariff Iree; antimony, crude, old tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; arable, gum, old tariff 24 per cent., new tariff free; arrack, per gallon, old tariff \$2 50, new tariff \$2; arsenic, old tariff 20 per cent. new tariff sex tariff \$2; arsenic, old tariff 20 per cent. tariff free; bamboos, unmanufactured, old tar-tariff free; bamboos, unmanufactured, old tar-iff 10 per cent., new tariff free; bananas, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff 10 per cent.; barks, tariff 20 per cent, new tariff 10 per cent; barks, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; belladonna, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; books, old tariff 25 per cent., new tariff free; brandy, old tariff \$3, new tariff \$2; brimstone, crude, old tariff \$8 per ton, flew tariff free; bromine, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; buchu leaves, old tariff 10 per cent. new tariff free; calisaya bark, old tariff 20 cents, new tariff free; cantharides, old tariff 20 cents, new tariff free; cantharides, old tariff 50 cents, new tariff free; caraway seeds, old 20 cents, new tariff free; carraway seeds, old tariff 3 cents, new tariff free; cardamon seeds, old tariff 50 cents, new tariff free; castor, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; catgut, manufactured, old tariff 30 per cent., new tariff free; chalk, manufactured, old tariff \$10, new tariff free; chalk, manufactured, old tariff \$10, new tariff free; chalk, manufactured, old tariff \$10, new t tariff free; champagne, quarts, new tariff \$6, do. plnts \$3; cinnamon, old tariff 30 cents, new tariff 20 cents; cloves, old tariff 20 cents, new

tariff 5 cents; coal, anthracite, old tariff 40 cents, new tariff iree; cocoa, old tariff 4 cents. new tariff 2 cents; cocoanuts, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff 10 per cent.; cocoanut oll, old

tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; coffee, per lb., old tariff 5 cents, new tariff 3 cents; cordials, per gallon, old tariff \$2 50, new tariff \$2; cork bark, unmanufactured, old tariff 30 per cent., new tariff free; cork wood, unmanufactured, old tariff 30 per cent., new tariff free; cotton bagging, &c., old tariff 3 cents., new tariff 2 cents; East India gum, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; emery, unground, old tariff \$6 per ton, new tariff free; eyelets, old tariff \$6 per cent., new tariff free; sylvation plates, old tariff 25 per cent., new tariff free; flaxseed, old tariff 18 cents, new tariff free; flaxseed, old tariff 18 cents, new tariff 20 cents; flaxseed oll, old tariff 23 cents, tariff 20 cents; flaxseed oil, old tariff 23 cents, new tariff 30 cents; fur skins, old tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; ginger root, old tariff 5 cents, new tariff 2 cents; ginger, ground, old tariff 8 cents, new tariff 5 cents; goat skins, raw, old tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; granite, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff \$1.50 per ton; guns, &c., old tariff 20 per cent., new per cent., new tariff free; India rubber, crude, old tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; India rubber, crude, old tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; ibdine, old tariff 50 cents, new tariff free; Iron, in old tariff 50 cents, new tariff free; iron, in pigs, per ton, old tariff \$3, new tariff \$7; iron, cast, scrap, old tariff \$8, new tariff \$9; iron, wrought, old tariff \$8, new tariff \$9; jalap, old tariff 50 cents, new tariff free; kirschwasser, per gallon, old tariff \$2 50, new tariff \$2; leeches, old tariff \$2 per cent, new tariff free; leaves, old tariff \$2 per cent, new tariff free; leaves, old tariff \$2 per cent, new tariff free; leaves, old tariff \$2 per cent, new tariff free; leaves, old tariff \$2 per cent, new tariff free; leaves, old tariff \$2 per cent, new tariff free; leaves, old tariff \$2 per cent, new tariff \$2 lemons, old tariff 25 per cent., new tariff 20 per cent.; liquorice, old tariff 20 ents, new tariff free; limes, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff fo per cent.; linseed, old tariff 16 cents, new tariff 10 20 per cent.; liquors, per proof gallon, old tafif \$2 50, new tariff \$2; logs, round lumber, old tariff 20 per cent., new tariff free; mace, old tariff 40 cents, new tariff free; molas old tariff 40 cents, new tariff 5 cents; molasses, cane, old tariff 8 cents, new tariff 5 cents; molasses, concentrated, old tariff 2½ cents, new tariff 1½ cent.; musk, old tariff 50 per cent., new tariff free; nutre acid, old tariff 10 per cent., new tariff free; nutmegs, old tariff 50 cents, new tariff 20 cents; opium, old tariff 50 cents, new tariff 20 cents; opium, old tariff 25 per tariff 21; oppages old tariff 25 per tariff 25 25 50, new tariff 20 per cent; paper, waste, old tariff 10 per cent, new tariff 10 per cent, new tariff free; pepper, black, old tariff 15 cents, new tariff free; pepper, black, old tariff 15 cents, new tariff free; pepper, white, old tariff 15 cents, new tariff 5 cents, pepper, ground, old tariff 18 cents, new tariff 10 cents; Peruvian guano, old tariff 20 per cent, new tariff iree; pineapples, old tariff 25 per cent, new tariff 10 per cent; plantains, old tariff 25 per cent, new tariff 10 per cent; plums, old tariff 5 cents, new tariff 22 cents; rosin, crude, old tariff 20 per cent, new tariff 12 per cent, new tariff 13 per cent, new tariff 14 per cent, new tariff 15 per cent, new tariff 16 cent, new tariff free; rose leaves, old tariff 50 cents, new tariff free; sarsaparilla, crude, old tariff 20 per cent, new tariff free; scammony, old tariff 25 per cent, new tariff free; skeleton, old tariff 25 per cent, new tariff free; steel railway bars, old tariff 2½ and 10 per cent, new tariff 1½ cent; sugar, raw, old tariff 3 cents, new tariff 1½ cent; sugar, shove No. 7, old tariff 4 cents, new tariff 2 cents; sugar, refined loaf, &c., old tariff 5 cents, new tariff 4 cents; teas.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

old tariff 25 cents, new tariff 15 cents; turtlers, old tariff 25 cents, new tariff 15 cents; turtlers, old tariff 20 per cent, new tariff fee; ultramarine, old tariff 20 per cent, new tariff 6 cents; verdigris, old tariff 6 cents, new tariff fee;

wool, first-class, old taviff 30 per cent, new tariff 10 and 11 per cent.; wool, on the skin, old tariff 30 per cent.; new tariff 3 and 6 per cent.

General Depression of Trade-Withdrawal of Foreign Capital-Decline in House Rents, &c.

The Newark, New Jersey, Advertiser contains an interesting letter from New York, from which we extract the following: DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.

Many merchants will withdraw from business at the end of the year. Some who have already accumulated a fortune or a competence can see nothing in the immediate future to give them any hopes of adding to it. It would be a great error to attribute prosperity or depression in trade to any single cause. Business is influenced by numerous and conflicting observations. Business is innuenced by numerous and con-flicting circumstances. There are, however, at present two influences growing out of the European war of such signal importance that it is worth while to call attention to them. The first of these is the great decline in cot-ton, which affects not only the South, but all parts of the country which have husiness conparts of the country which have business con-nections with the South. The present cotton crop was made with dear labor and at as great a per pound as any crop that preced At the current prices the planters will receive less than sixty per cent. of the amount per bale that they obtained last year. Cotton mills, cotton speculators, and all dealers in mills, cotton speculators, and all dealers in cotton goods have been subjected to a like depreciation in the value of the stocks which they have been carrying. Such a loss as this in the most important staple of the country cannot but have seriously diminished the ability of those connected with it to purchase and consume all articles of merchandise.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The other depressing influence to which business has been subjected by the war is the stoppage of that stream of foreign capital which has for the last six or seven years steadily flowed into the United States. I am obligation lly flowed into the United States. I am ooliged to speak somewhat metaphorically, but I
will endeavor to make my meaning clear.
Hitherto the value of our exports has not balanced that of the imports added to the interest
payable to foreigners on United States bonds
and other securities which they hold. The
difference, amounting, at a moderate calculation, to upwards of a hundred millions of doltion, to upwards of a hundred millions of dol-lars a year, is added to the foreign capital al-ready invested here, or, if you prefer the ex-pression, to the sum of our foreign indebted-ness. Germany and France are no longer in a position to buy our government bonds and railway mortgages, and England will soon be able to obtain from other countries a higher rate of interest than we can afford to pay here. In spite of the sixty millions of specie that have been sent from New York this year, and the export of a much greater quantity of pro-duce and merchandise than we ever shipped in twelve months before, the rates of sterling exchange are still against us. ·

THE FUTURE. Paying debts, or breaking up a confirmed habit of contracting them, is certainly a most salutary exercise, but such an effort as the United Sates will shortly be called upon to make cannot be carried out without a severe pressure upon the commercial interests of the country. It necessarily involves either a diminished use of foreign goods or an increased export of our own, and in either case we have the less to consume. The prodigal extravagance which was bred of the war and of the demoralizing issues of paper money has been slowly subsid-ing for some time, and yet there still exists in this city many traces of it. Hotel and restanrant prices are upheld with amazing pertina-city, and people yet consent to pay a mon-strous share of their income for house rent. THE TUMBLE IN RENTS.

I will mention a few instances to show the direction which rents are taking. A large store, a little further down town than the store, a little further down than the present centre of the dry goods business, was leased a few years ago at \$16,000 per annum for five years. The lessees having failed, the store was rented last year at \$10,000. The tenants now decline to pay more than \$8000, and a bill on the premises for several months has failed to attract any one who will pay more has islien to attract any one who will pay more than the last named sum. A store which rented four years ago at \$18,000 is now held at \$12,000, but does not find a tenant though it has been in the market for a month. Though Broadway landlords are satisfied to accept the lowest prices of last year, tenants are unwilling to pay them, and demand a reduction. A large store erected on Canal street nearly two years ago, for which the owners refused an offer of \$24,000 rent while building, has never been occupied, and has recently been leased at \$13,500 per annum. A shoe dealer has taken for \$7500 a year a store on Broadway, near Pearl street, for which the present occupant pays \$14,000 a year on a long lease. The same man was offered two other stores on Broadway in the same vicinity, at \$4000 less than the present tenants are now paying, on leases which are about to expire. Rents for offices in Wall street and vicinity are taking the same direction, as many of the brokers and lawyers are having rather a hard struggle for existence just now. MR. BOUTWELL AND WALL STREET.

The chief event of the week on Wall street has been the increasing stringency in the money market. The money reserves of the banks have been drawn down to a very low point, and it is said that speculators for a lall in stocks have resorted to their old expedient of looking up are back. locking up greenbacks. Call loans have ruled from seven per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold. Now, since the effect of these periodical stringencies in money is unfavora-ble to all the business interests of the country,

and depresses the value of United states bonds along with all other securities, it is thought strange that Secretary Boutwell, with a clear balance of over a hundred millions in the treasury, nearly thirty millions of which is in currency, should not increase his purchases of bonds. The inelasticity of our currency is an evil which we derive from the legislation of our national government, and we may look to the treasury to make that evil as little oppressive as circumstances will permit. Mr. Boutwell, by buying three millions of bonds instead of one during each of the coming weeks, would save the payment of interest on several millions, and break up an unprincipled speculation which can only succeed by disturbing the business and credit of the community. The neglect of Mr. Boutwell to buy more bonds and reduce his immense balances is generally censured, and cannot but add to the disfavor in which his high taxation notions are held by the public.

Married.

OSBORN—GROS.—On the evening of the 29th December, 1870, by the Rev. T. E. Wannamaker, at the residence of Mr. Edmund Cudworth, Mr. Gro. E. OSBORN to Miss MARY C. Gros, both of

Special Notices.

A CARD .-- JOHN BINNS RESPECT-FULLY informs the merchants and business people generally, that he has engaged in his old business of DRAYING, and holds himself in readiness to engage in hauling for any person that needs his services. By uniform charges and personal attendance to business he hopes to share a portion of the public patronage. Can be seen at the

I O. O. F.-R. W. GRAND LODGE. F THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA .- The M. W. Grand Master will install the Officers of the subordinate Lodges, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the following eventngs, at 7 o'clock:

Schiller, No. 30, on SUNDAY, 1st January. Jefferson, No. 4, on TUESDAY, 3d January. South Carolina, No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, 4th

Howard, No. 3, on THURSDAY, 5th January. Marion, No. 2, on PRIDAY, 6th January. The officers and members of the Grand Lodge are requested to attend and assist in the Installations. By order of the M. W. G. M. ROBT. JAMES.

Grand Secretary.

dec31-stnwthf5 UNION BANK OF SOUTH CARO-LINA -CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 28TH, 1870 .-DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Director naving declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government Tax,) on the present Capital Stock of this Bank, the same will be paid to the Steckholders on and after this date. dec29-6 H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

GASLIGHT COMPANY, DECEMBER 26, 1870 .-The Board of Directors of this Company having declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Capital Stock, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after Monday, 9th January. 1871.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to 10th January, 1871. W. J. HERIOT, Secretary and Treasurer dec26 IF YOU DESIRE ROSY CHEEKS

and a complexion fair, and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood and in vigorate your system by taking Dr. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. or GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It has no equal for this purpose, nor as a remedy for Liver Complaint, or Bi lousness, and Constipation of the Bowels. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, dec29-thstn3p&c N. Y.

BEAUTY, HEALTH, COMFORT and usefulness secured by the use of the PHILO-TOKEN, OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, which relieves pain, controls the nerves, dispels nausea and all those troublesome complaints that invite prematore old age. Full directions with each bottle for successfully relieving, controlling and curing complaints to which adult females are liable Sold by druggists, one dollar a bottle. Wholesale Agents, DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, No. 169 Meet ing street, Charleston, S. C. dec29-thstu3

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.-FOR Comedones, Blackworms or Grub tions and blotched disfigurations on the Face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, Depot No. 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. dec15-thstu3mos

FOR MOTH PATCHES. Freekles and Tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND PRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy known to science for removing brown discolorations from the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond street. New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. dec15-thstu3mos

MEDICAL NOTICE.—PATIENTS ffering from Diseases pertaining to the GENITO URINARY ORGANS, will receive the latest scien tific treatment by placing themselves under the care of Dr. T. REENSTJERNA, office No. 74 Hasel treet, three doors from the Postoffice. sep20-tuth1yr THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER.

OR. BASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL kills all pain in two minutes. Cancers, Bolls, Tetter and Old ores, cured in 48 hours by Dr. HASKELL'S CAR-BOLIU CANCER SALVE. For sale at retail by COHEN'S MEDICAL DE G. W. AIMAR, POT. DR. H. BAER,

DR. G. J. LUHN, A. O. BARBOT, ED. S. BURNHAN, W. T. LITTLE & CO., M. H. COLLINS & CO., ALFRED RAOUL, M. D., GRAMAN & SCHWAKE, Dr. W. A. SKRINE. E. H. KELLERS, M. D., And at wholesale by DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, sole Agents for South Carolina. nov11-3mos DAW

THE BODY AND ITS NEEDS .-Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and that it is unprotected except by artificial covering, from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in nart through the perspiratory glands, having no .. her outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of venal diseases are more or ess prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT-TERS. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a suporific by toning the ves sels of the skin and promoting the free passage of exhausted ma ter through that natural sleve of the system. Being a mild diaretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, has a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic and antibilious properties regulsite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter dec31-60&C nedicine.

DIVORCES .- ABSOLUTE DI-VORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or country, legal everywhere; desertion drunkenness, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce is obtained. Advice free. Address

MOORE & RICHARDSON, Counsellors at Law.

180 Broadway, New York City.

Special Notices.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW HAVEN.-Holders of Policies issued from the Charleston Agency of this Company, are hereby notified that all the outstanding Risks have been protected by reinsurance in other Companies, Policies for which will be handed them as soon as issued.

W. B. HERIOT & CO., Insurance Agents, jan3-1 No. 64 Broad street.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP EVERMAN, from Philadelphia, are hereby notified that she will discharge cargo To-DAY, at Brown's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at single will remain on wharf at owners' risk and expense. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER MA-

RYLAND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that

she is This Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1 Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at consignoes! risk. MORDECAT & CO., Agents. CONSIGNEES' NOTICE .- CON-SIGNERS by British Bark YUMURI are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Fire-

tion of this time will be sent to Customi RAVENEL & CO. Stores. CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—COM-SIGNEES per M. L. schooner L. S. DAVIS, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Adgers' North Wharf. All goods not called for before sunset will be stored

day act. All goods not permitted at the expira-

llowed after goods leave the wharf: jans-1 WILLIAM ROACH & CO., Agents. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining uncalled for at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense.

at their risk and expense. Claims positively not

CONSIGNEES PER BRIG EDITH IALL, from Baltimore, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Brown's South Wharf. Goods not called for at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents

SOUTHWESTERN BAILROAD ANK .- The South Carolina Railroad Company having declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share from the net income of the Road, the same will be payable on the first of January next, at the

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON jan8-tuths18 J.M. HARLESTON, Cashier. OFFICE OF THE CITY APPRAIS-R, CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANU-ARY 3, 1871.—The issuing of LICENSES will commence on THURSDAY, the 5th of January, and not P. J. COOGAN. City Appraiser. jan3-1

office of the Southwestern Railroad Bunk.

PEOPLE'S BANK.-THE BUSI-NESS of this Bank will, on and after To-Morrow, 2d instant, be conducted at No 9 Broad street, opposite State street. JAMES B. BETTS,

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSION ER OF CHARLESTON COUNTY, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 2p. 1870.—The undersigned here by gives notice to the public, that he has this day entered upon the discharge of his duties as School Commissioner of the County. Any information in reference to the wants of the County School Districts will be gladly received, and such assistance promptly rendered as the means placed t his disposal by the Legislature will permit. The office for the present will be at No. 94 Church street, where he can be consulted upon

school matters during the usual business hours E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE. THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 24, 1870.—SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Depositors are requested to leave their BOOKS to

due 1st proximo. All Deposits made on or before the 20th January, will bear interest from 1st January. Interest, per cent., will be compounded quarterly.

THOMAS R. WARING

OFFICE OF MOUNT PLEASANT AND SULLIVAN'S ISLAND FERRY COMPANY, CHARLESTON, JANUARY 2D, 1871.—The Board of Directors having declared a STOCK DIVIDEND OF \$2 50 AND A CASH DIVIDEND OF \$8 50 PER SHARE, from the earnings of the Company for the past six (6) months, (being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum upon its paid up capital, ayment of the same will be made to Stockholders on and after the 10th instant, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, Broad street, corner

Secretary and Treasurer. IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF EWING MACHINES.—JOHN CLARK, JR., & CO.S BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, on Black Spools. For sale at retail by D. B. HASELTON,

State. Stockholders will please present the

HUTSON LEE,

Bolidan Coods.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! NOW IS THE TIME TO SELECT YOUR GIFTS!

Particular attention is invited to the NEW,

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, just received and opened AT JAMES ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET. JAMES_ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET.

JAMES ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET. all the newest and most exquisite designs in Jewelry, comprising,

SETS OF PEARL, GARNET, ALL GOLD, CORAL AND STONE.

Leontine, Opera, Neck and Vest CHAINS; Seal Rings, Diamond Rings; Gent's Pins, Pearl and Diamond: Plain Gold and Wedding Rings always on hand or made to order; Sleeve Buttons and tuds, Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings; Armlett and Necklases, in Gold and Coral; Bro Hair or Miniatures, Lockets, Charms and Masonic Pins, Glove Bands, at

JAMES ALLAN'S, No. 307 KING STREET, A few doors above Wentworth street.

nov24-thftu E X C E L S I O R

HAIR TONIO, No DyE!

No DYE!

Insures Healthy and Vigorous Growth. Warranted not to contain LEAD, Saiphur, or any other injurious Drug.

The Excelsior Hair Tonic will keep the head clear of Dandroff, prevent the falling out of the Hair, and give it a soft and beautiful gloss.

It is not injurious to the health of the user, nor is it greasy and filthy like many of the preparations at present offered as Hair Rene wers.

Manufactured by Dr. H. BAER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 131 Meeting street, Charleston.

Price per bottle 50 cents.

Price per bottle 50 cents.

N. B.—All the preparations magnificatived by DR. H. BAER are in accordance with formulas given by distinguished Physicians, and have been subjected to long and careful trial. They are no secret remedies, and he is at all times prepared to submit these formulas to members of the profession, or others desiring such information.