THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

A BLOODY AND EXCITING DAY IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

The Gathering of the Mobs-Workshops Deserted-Activity of the Military and Police-Governor Hoffman Orders the Protection of the Orange Procession-Opening of the Riot-Desperate Fighting-Terrible hoss of Life-The Killed and Wounded, &c.

NEW YORK, July 12-8 A. M.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation that the Orange procession will be protected, whereupon Police Superintendent Kelso withdrew his order forbidding the procession. It is understood that General Mc Dowell will co-operate with the State authori-

Circulars have been issued for the forma tion of a Protestant League of America, wherein it is claimed that Roman Catholicism is incompatible with civil and religious liberty. It is understood that six thousand were enrolled for this organization yesterday.

Batteries have been placed at several points where an attack of the procession is appre hended. Superintendent Kelsc is more hope ful this morning of a peaceful issue. The po lice and military arrangements are complete The streets in the up-town districts have the appearance of a holiday. Groups of loungers are to be seen on nearly every corner. Gangs of men may be noticed going in the direction of the western part of the city. Altogether affairs look very threatening. The men in the marble and stone works along the East River have nearly all left work, it is supposed for the purpose of opposing the Orange parade. Runors are rife that rioting is now going on in the upper part of 9th avenue.

Noon.-The much talked of and long looked for riot commenced about a quarter before 11 this morning. Reports have commenced coming in. The first report was from the 23d precinct, and was to the effect that a mob had collected in the vicinity of 83d street and 3d avenue, and were driving the people from the streets. Two hundred and twenty-five policemen were immediately picked out, and, under command of Captain Hedden, of the 15th precinct, ordered to the above point to disperse

The second dispatch was from the 32d precinct, and stated that the rloters were marching through the Boulevard and had attacked Italian and Swiss laborers in the vicinity of 143d street and 9th avenue. The superintendent of police and General Shaler immediately held a consultation, and concluded to send a regin ent to that point. General Shaler immediately ordered seven companies of the 71st regiment, Colonel Rockafeller commanding, to proceed to and guard that point. This last order had barely been given when another report was received. Several Fenians collected about the Fenian headquarters, 19 and 21, avenue A, where a large quantity of arms are stored, and clamored loudly to be given their arms. This was refused, and they threatened to pull down the place. About 25 officers were put in stages immediately and

 At the 5th regiment armory in Hester street a large crowd had collected and signified their intention of taking the arms: There are about one hundred men of the regiment in the armory, to each of whom were dealt out forty rounds of cartridges. This morning, seeing that the regiment were prepared for them, one brawny individual said: "Come byes; let's go down to Seventh ward and get the lads, jority of the mob then started off under the leadership of this man to get the "lads." Prince street is allve - with men speaking in whispers, who, when they see any stranger coming, keep silent. There was a report of a fight at Hibernian Hall, but before the police reached there it was stopped and all was

The procession commences at two o'clock Firing has been heard for the last hour, but no casualties are reported. A number of persons armed with pistols, knives and hatchets have been arrested. They had been drinking freely -JERSEY CITY, July 12.

No disturbances vet, but indications favor a rlot and bloodshed this evening. The street corners and saloons are crowded with "Hibernians," who maintain a sullen silence.

LATER.-The Orange procession for ned between two regiments and four hundred police. Only about two hundred men were in line with two banners, one the stars and stripes, and the other the William of Orange on horseback. They walted for sometime for the band. The soldiers loaded with balls, and the procession started. The Orange procession of Jersey City consisted of a hundred and fifty men similarly guarded. The ferry boats were held in the river until the character of the passengers was ascertained. The Jersey City procession was entirely unmolested. The New York procession was assailed three times up to last advices. At the corner of 23d and 8th avenues the troops were ordered to fire. About a dozen were killed and wounded. One policeman was shot dead. Colonel Fisk was wounded, and one man in the 9th regiment killed. Innumerable minor rows have been

4.45 P. M.—A dispatch from the operator at at the Fifth Avenue Hetel says: "About 3 P. M., as the troops were passing down 5th avedue, when between 25th and 26th streets, the mob fired three shots at them. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot, and sixteen cit zens in all were killed. On the avenue three soldiers were killed. Three hundred Orangemen passed here about half an hour ago, through 23d street, down Broadway, under a strong escort, and were cheered in

The latest gives fifteen men killed and twenty wounded on Fifth avenue. Lieutenant Page, of Fisk's regiment, is mortally wounded. No exact details are obtainable

NO MAILAGE TO DELIN, UENT RAIL-ROADS.

WASHINGTON, July 13. The Southern mail contracts are subject to the order of the postmaster, dated April 4 h, 1866, directing that certain railroads, indebted to the government for railroad material purchased by them, all orders recognizing amounts due sald companies for transporting the mails shall be specially referred to the auditor, to be placed to the credit of the quartermaster's department.

A COLORED OUTLAW.

Train WILMINGTON, July 12. Pop Oxendine, one of the negro outlaws of Robeson County, captured in Richmond County, was brought to this city and lodged in Jail to-day. Notwithstanding the terribe murders and other crimes to which he has been a party, the attempt was made by the people of Robeson County, or in this city, to do him violence. A SURVEY OF PARIS.

Getting to the City-First Impressions-A Trip to Versatiles-The Ruins and the Spirit of the People.

> [Correspondence Boston Advertiser.] PARIS, June 21.

I have run over here to see with my own eyes what is the condition of Paris, and how far the dreadful stories of its destruction are true. The political situation, too, is so inter-esting that I considered it desirable to study esting that I considered it desirable to study it on the spot, and to ascertain as far as possible what is the future of unhappy France. In all essentials Paris is more fearfully damaged than any account I have read has brought home to me, and all that I feared concerning the uncertainty of M. Thiera's tenure has been confirmed. But I will, if you please, give you the rough notes of my trip hither and the impressions it has conveyed premising that I pressions it has conveyed, premising that I arrived without difficulty, and that I am so fortunate as to possess friends in Paris who have exceptional opportunities for acquir-ng sound information. First, as to the jour-

The Prussian soldiers at the railway stations of Amiens and Creuilly bring the condition of France more thoroughly home to the visitor than aught else he has seen on his way to Paris from London. There has been a little Paris from London. There has been a little unusual strictness with the passports. You have paid the slightly exorbitant sum of eight shillings to have yours vised at the French consular office in Finsbury square, and have been content to set the exaction down to the pecuniary difficulties of France. It is only when you feel the cold gray eye of authority upon you at the Calais landing-place, and find yourself examined from top to toe, that you realize that the whole country is in a state of cealize that the whole country is in a state of ilege. You ask the English friend you meet a the refreshment room it Prusslans are to be een on the way down, and receive the lacon-

ic answer, "Heaps!"

A stumpy figure in blue cloth, and with a helmet of shining brass, marches up and down the Amelins platform. It is the first Prussian soldier I have seen, and I regard him curiousofficer 1 have a second and a specime, being, in ruth, rather under the standard of height, concerning which so much indignation has seen expressed by the reformers of the Britpeen expressed by the reformers of the Brit-ish army. He is squatty, moreover, and Dutch-built. But he is on sentry duty; and as he walks slowly up and down, his musket over his shoulder and his bayonet fixed, he is the impersonation of victory-the commonple impersonation of victory—the commonplace symbol of France's defeat. There were plenty of other Prussian soldiers. Later, I saw them in great abundance in the fields as the train shot by, in tents and drilling, and at other stations on my way to Parls. But they none of them quite produced the impression caused by this very common soldier. It was on the day of the rejoicing at Berlin that I made my way hither, and behind this sentry one seemed to see Kaiser Wilhelm, Moltke, Bismarck, and the whole might and pomp of the German ed to see Kaiser Wilhelm, Molke, Bismarra, and the whole might and pomp of the German army. We are accustomed to say that the policeman's truncheon represents the law and order of England, and it was in some such a contract of the stellar and the stellar ction that one peered into the stolid face of the little man in the helmet, and wondered how the Frenchmen near liked his Paris looked bright and clean as we entered

it by the Chemin de Fer du Nord. The friend I travelled with is, above all things, a prudent man; so he had registered his small hand-bag man; so he had registered his small hand-bag instead of taking it with him in the carriage. He might lose it, he said. It was awkward carrying it from railway to boat. He preferred having nothing to think of on the journey. This cogent reasoning caused me to sit fity-five minutes by the clock in the court-yard of the station. The railway staff was inadequate or demoralized, and the luggage from England was made to give way to that brought in by half a dozen local trains. Could anything mark the altered condition of things more strongly? The mail trains between London and Paris are in ordinary times triumphs of organization. The whole force of the companies is concentrated to insure punctuality, and that luggage and passengers shall be promptly nies is concentrated to insure punctuality, and that luggage and passengers shall be promptly assorted on arrival. As it was, I resigned my self to tate, and after growling at the "prudence" which prevented my seeing aughtic them. There has grown up a fashion of unting at the applied myself to the study the scene around. The Paris cabmen attained a position under the Commune which they are loth to resign. Each man charged what seemed right in his own eyes. It is the same thing now. The National Assembly and its servants have not had time to turn their attention to a have not had time to turn their attention to a matter which our own home matter which our own home secretary found too much for him, though public opinion was unanimous in his favor and the country was at peace. The cab fares of Paris have not been settled, and the old regulations concerning the "course" and "the hour" are laughed to scorn. Five francs, eight francs, welve francs, according to the coascience of the driver, were asked for distances for which two, three, and four france would be handsome nay. It was asked for distances for which two, three, and four francs would be handsome pay. It was amusing to note the disgust of the people with luggage who found their efforts at hiring met with a disdainful shrug. This was the first stage of the bargain, and no Paris cabman will, under any circumstances, carry you anywhere without a distinct agreement beforehand. Now, no one likes parting with his money less than a Frenchman, and the air resounded with oaths, the gesticulations grew fast and furious, and finally many a stout and respectable paterfamilias shouldered his own portmanteau and disappeared, puffing and groaning under a burden which he carried as Christian is represented doing in the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Progress."

My friend appears at last smiling feebly, and My friend appears at last smiling feebly, and jocularly penitent. Then comes our first drive through the city—dusk coming on rapidly and we tired and hungry with our day's travel. We see but little. A lamp-post broken off short and lying helplessly in the gutter, other lamp-posts twisted into odd shapes like brazen serpents which have rusted; a broken plategiass window; a shop-front as completely out as if "selling off for alterations;" a few odd-looking holes a foot or two in diameter, showing where stout stone walls had been perforating where stout stone walls had been perforated like pasteboard; soldiers on duty here and there, and a vast number of French uniforms in the streets are the chief things that we see, It is 9 P. M. when we sit down to dinner at Volsin's, and we agree that Paris is not so much altered after all. Where have all the garcons hidden themselves during the two ieges the beautiful city has undergone? ras last at Volsin's a few days before Seda and I recognize every waiter I saw then. There is the bland proprietor, too, with the cork leg, rubbing his hands and giving vocal annotation to the bill of fare Just published. The garcon who sells cigars as his own speculation, recommends the Partagas in the big box in exactly the same tones as he did last August, and the other waiters assist each other and look on and cry, "Bien, M'sieu" in a way which makes one rub one's eyes and ask if all one has read concerning Paris besieged, Paris conquered, Paris starving, and Paris in flames, be not part of some idle dream. The pierglasses, the walls of white and gold, the gay talk and merry laughter of the replete diners, and the general light-heartedness which and I recognize every waiter I saw then. ialk and merry laughter of the replete diners, and the general light-heartedness which seemed to prevail, were all bewildering. There is a great want of gas in the streets. Only every other lamp is lighted there, and the sparse jets shed but only a feeble glimmer. There are great piles of stone, too, by a corner in the Rue Royale and opposite the Madelaine, and the stump of the column which once stood in the Place Vendome tells its own story; but all is dim and indistinct, and we retire for the night puzzled and confused at the contrast between the ruined Paris of imaginacontrast between the ruined Paris of imagina-tion and reading, and the Paris of sober fact.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.

The boiler of the Maginnis oil factory collapsed, injuring one person fatally and one painfully burned.

The train The train on the New Orleans and Mobile Road ran off the track yesterday, delaying the

mails and passengers.

The grand jury this morning reported a true bill for murder against J. H. Winchell for killing J. E. Lyon on the 18th of June last.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.
George W. Bradley and Theodore F. Bradley pleaded guilty of stealing forty thousand dollars from the Adams Express Company, and sentenced to four years in the ST. LOUIS, July 12.

Two men were killed near Neosha, Mo., for New York, July 12.

The boller of the pile driver at work in Cantral Railroad docks burst to-day, one man being killed and one hurt. The works were blown to pieces.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1871.

TRIUMPHANT GERMANY. WILL THE GLORIOUS PEACE BE LAS".

Civil and Military Sentiment-An Englishman's Look into the Future.

[Berlin Correspondence London News.] It is now in the German capital the day after the ball. The ball was a great success, and the fiddlers and the dancers kept it up with unfiddlers and the dancers kept it up win un-flagging perseverance. But everything must have an end, and triumphal demonstrations are not to be maintained forever, however ardent the enthusiasm. Now, the face of the ball-room beauty is haggard and her eyes are bleared. The ball-dress lies rumpled, soiled, and ragged round the skirts. Berlin's and ragged round the skirts. Berlin's gala-dress stood the sun pretty well, only that the ruching of laurel leaves, oak plants, and pine coils faded and lost their bright greenness. But still the ribbon banners and the sash pennons flaunted bravely till Monday, and then pennons figured bravely till montay, and then came such a deluge of rain as has not often been seen in Berlin or anywhere else. It worfully bedraggied the cheap finery which the triumphant beauty wore so persistently, it made her uncommonly muddy all over, and refactions must have stirred in her bosom reflections anent the evanescence of tinsel in general. To drop the metaphor, Berlin is in the weather dumps. There is a big drop at the end of Victory's nose, and Germania looks as if she would fain borrow a carriage-umbrella to keep the rain off herself and Alsace and Lorraine. I don't think the rain is at all a had thing for the rain off herself and Alsace and Lorraine. I don't think the rain is at all a bad thing for Berlin: there is an allegory in it which symbolizes the uncertainty of human things. But two days ago the glorious sunshine—emblem of that splendor of German prosperity on which the heavens themselves were glad to children seemed as it is more last forward that shine—seemed as if it would last forever; the downpour of yesterday, demonstrating the fickleness of the weather, may well remind the thoughtful how Fortune can be as caprici ous as are the skies. A condition of general moisture has a strong tendency to damp out moisture has a strong tendency to damp out any exuberance of a cock-a-hoop triumph. And I do not think one could claim to be a truthful reporter who did not testify to his recognition in the last few days of a weakness in this direction. There is a good deal of human nature in most people, you see; and human nature being weak, is apt to give way to impulse, association, and the influence of the hour. What is the influence of the hour what is the influence of the hour in which a triumphal entry takes place? You may split hairs assiduously, and draw subtle distinctions between the emotion of specific triumph and a generic enjoyment tle distinctions between the emotion of specific triumph and a generic enjoyment of la glorie; but the two have a plaguy proneness to run into each other. I have been a warm, and as I trust conscientious, admirer of the German character, its moderation, its self-command, its love of peace. But drink will make a demon of a saint, and triumphal entries form an intoxicating tipple very dangerous to those national characteristics which I have admired; for, after all, national character is but a faggot, so to speak, national character is but a faggot, so to speak national character is but a faggot, so to speak, of individual human natures bound together. I was not among those who thought that such magnanimity could be expected of the Germans as to take the initiative in proposing peace after Sedan; or tha! It was to be expected of them that they should ultimately ratify peace without taking something to show for their fighting work. We live in the age of iron, (mingled with that of brass.) not in that fron, (mingled with that of brass.) not in any of gold. But I do think that it would have been a splendid moral victory—a thing to benefit herself in the present and in the future, benefit herself in the present and in the future, and to have kindled the admiration and reand to have a little as spect of posterity—if Germany, after her war, had come to her peace without a physical exhibition of her triumph. Her triumph would have been none the smaller if Berlin had not hoisted a flag or erected a statue; it is none the greater because the streets of Berlin have resounded to the tread and the cheers of a

Not that the Berliners overtly craved any more fighting in specific words even when the effervescence of the triumph was at its highest ment, "Methinks the lady doth protest too much." Not that I do not believe the Berliners are not quite genuine in their protestations; but then I do not greatly like the manner of but then I do not greatly like the manner of these protestations. Alexander the Great was a professed fighting man, who, when he had conquered everything that there apparently was to conquer. (not including himself,) sat and wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. The Germans, fighting men only under compulsion and professed people of peace, having conquered everything that has stood up against them, do not, like Alexan-der, blubber for more antagonists, but rub der, blubber for more antagonists, but rub their hands in self-conglatulation that as adversaries are reduced to an impos-sibility, there is a peaceful future before the Germr Empire. Here is a transaction of an inscrip... on one of the triumphal pillars: Germs' Empire. Here is a transaction of an inscrip... on one of the triumphal pillars: "Who shall fight with the Germans now? therefore we shall have long peace." There is a truculent intolerance here of anything supposed capable of claiming an equality of fighting power with the Germans, which I submit is not the proper basis on which to rest the conviction of a long peace. It is exactly parallel in conception, although it does not go so far as the peace-recipe which the Romans under Agricola administered to ancient Caledonia, a prescription which Tacitus makes plain-spoken old Galgacus tabulate in the pithy phase, "Solitudinem factual pacem appellant." And I make boild to assert that the reasoning of the inscription is the reasoning in the And I make bold to assert that the reasoning of the inscription is the reasoning in the hearts and on the lips of most Germans to-day. It is not a healthy line of reasoning, since its obvious converse is "If any State presumes to think itself equal to Germany in military strength, then we shall immediately war." I do not say that the Germans have let their reasoning faculties carry them specifically to the realization, far less the approval, of this converse position; but I do not see how either they or any one else can refuse to recognise its logical truth.

ictorious army bearing the eagles and ban-

ogical truth. PRELING IN THE ARMY. I have mingled much with the soldiery I have mingled much with the soldiery during the last few days, and gladly testify to their anxiety for no more fighting in their generation. They are eager to tell of war incidents, of long marching, of hardships, of hot fighting and ot heavy losses—the severity of the loss always comes as a clenching argument to the hardness of the fighting. There is no personal brag, but natural laudation of the valor shown by the battalion and company to which the narrator belongs. But they are not men of blood. There is no dippant gloating over scenes of butchey; no callous talk ing over scenes of butchery; no callous talk how many "Red Breeches" Hans skewered on his bayonet, or Henrich spitted on his lance nis bayonet, or Henrich spitted on his hade-point; none of that restless lust for warfare which a war is so prone to stimulate in a pro-fessional soldiery. They have fought the fight; they have got their medals; they are full of war stories, the budget of which for years to come they will unfold in the cottage porch, or the chimney corner of the smithy; the chimney corner of the smith; and although prepared to do as they are told, whether to work all night unpacking a bargage-train, or to march against the martial inhabitants of Kamschatka, they are very anxious to get back into civil life; and, having done their best for the Father)and, now do something for themselves. But there is a perceptibly different tone among the civilians. In the bravery of the soldiery, they themselves are vicariously brave. Little Ententuss, the cigar-seiler's cad, who, two years ago, was heartly glad when the military surgeon certified him unfit for service on account of physical defects, watched the "ladybirds" trainping past with their sturdy swing, throws out his pigeon-breast, tries to point those web-toes of his, and breast, tries to point those web-toes of his, and looks on the foreigner with a haughty snift of contemptuous puissance. The "ladybirds" are germans; he, Entenfuss, is a German; the "ladybirds" are mighty men of valor; he, Entenfuss, and every other German, are mighty men of valor, striking awe and terror into the souls of alien, or ready, in default of the required humility, to carry fire and sword into alien land. Well, Entenfuss may be a little of a Bobadil; but look at the other sign of the times. I have seen women wearing mourning for their dead, slain in the war, waving their handkerchiefs in greeting of the victors leit alive. I heard a greeting of the victors left alive. I heard a father bereaved of two boys in the war, not

in Vanity Fair was proud that her spouse had failed for 'Oh, ever so many thousands, my dear." All this is bad. It is not a great deal, to be sure, and one may be thought hypercritical in noticing it, but these small things are dangerous signs, small they are, for they are the beginning of rottenness. Germany has a the beginning of rottenness. Germany has a great future before her, with wisdom and moderation, not alone of her government, great inture before her, with wisdom and moderation, not alone of her government, but on the part of her people. It would be false friendship not to own that that future its beset with many trials and temptations. Her real unity is yet to be achieved. Begun in and through, if not by war, it has still to stand the far more trying test of peace. And this danger must be noted, that if internal difficulties and hitches in actual, as distinguished from nominal unification occur. the rulshed from nominal, unification occur, the temptation is ever present to resort to the in-strument for overcoming them that originally closely with the lives of men whose numb you might reckon on the fingers of one han you might reckon on the nugers of one hand. A stroke of apoplexy might unsettle in an hour everything that has already been settled, and crush the hope of the juture into dust and ashes. Never have interests so jigantic been concentrated under one flat blue cap with a

GERMAN ARMS.

The Chassepot to succeed the Needle-Gun-Bronze for Big Guns.

[Berlin Correspondence of New York World.] We are so accustomed to associate with th German, or at all events the Prussian, army German, or at all events the Prussian, army the idea of the needle-gun, that it is next to impossible to imagine either without the other. The needle-gun has been the specialty of the Prussian soldiery, the supposed tailsman which led it to victory. In 1964 it was the needle-gun which, if the opinion of the Danes, wrought their defeat; in 1866 the Austrians confessed themselves beaten, not by superior organization, valdr or strategy, but by the magic spell concealed in the needle-gun. The Prussians themselves were perfectly in love with their national weapon, and professed to despise the attempts of other nations to come up to their perfection. What was the Enfield or the Salder; what was the Martini Henry, and what finally the much-vaunted chassepot in comparison with the needle-gun? Parallels between the latter two rifles have been drawn continually during the war, both by Prussian fallitary journalists and obsculous foreign special correspondents. with their national weapon, and and obsequious foreign special corres attached to the Prussian army. Th n every instance in a final eulogy on the needle-gin. The chassepot was asserted to be constantly suffering some breakage; it became foul after a few rounds; it was not true in its aim. These were the conclusions that our pro-Prussian journalists invariably arrived at. Whoever accepted this judgment as decisive and fair, will be greatly surprised to hear that at this present moment the Prussian authorities are contemplating a general exchange of the zundnadel for the chassepot. The zundnadel, in fact, is doomed, and the choice lies the transfer of the transfer of the property of the sundnadel for the chassepot. solely between the Martini Henry rifle and the chassepot. The former is admitted to be the better, but then it is costly, and every one would have to be bought. Of the chassepots, there are 540,000 ready to hand. Bayaris has come to a decision already. Though it will not finally cast away its old Werder rifle, it has resolved to serve out 65,000 chassepots, which form its share of the common booty, to the bulk of its line troops. In Prussia the co-existence of two different guns is not deemed advisable, and a great number of rifles will therefore and a great number of rifles will therefore have to be newly fabricated. Still the 540,000 chassepots are an argument in favor of that weapon. Its greatest recommendations are its greater handiness and lightness, wide range and the small bore. A soldier can carry about with him a far greater number of cartridges than for the needle gun—almost as many again. The French chassepots are to be somewhat altered for use, and a great quantity have to be newly manufactured. It is believed that this work will be intrusted to Mr. lieved that this work will be intrusted to Mr. Krupp, of cast-steel cannon celebrity, and it is to serve as a set-off for the loss he will suffer to serve as a servin to the tose as with a the by the introduction of broize field guns. The rumor of a new Krupp establishment being erected at Essen has been carrent there for some weeks, and the proprietor is said to be hiring hands to the number of several thousand.

Another change proposed, and that definitely decided upon, is the reintroduction of bronze guns versus cast-steel. The cast-steels were intended to constitute a specialty of the Prussian army as distinctive as the needlegun. Like that, they were credited with magic-powers. This belief was founded only on prejudice, and the late war has taught the military authorities that bronze answers the purpose in many cases tust as well, which. Another change proposed, and that defimilitary authorities that bronze answers the purpose in many cases just as well, which, considering its far greater cheapness, decides the question in its favor. Bronze is again to become the staple material of Prusslan gun foundries. The small rifled four-pounders and the short twenty-four-pounders, of which we have heard so much during the war—both the have heard so much during the wat—both the favorite field guns of the Prussians, and most if use by their batteries—are to be exclusively bronze. The new twenty one centimetre mortars, projecting shells of 180 and 200 pounds, a product of the late war, are to be cast of the same metal. Almost all the reserve guns manufactured during the war and used for the reserve hatteries were bronze and have an eserve batteries were bronze, and have answered admirably.

It seems likely that the much despised mit

railleur will become an established institu-tion in the Prussian army, as it is in the Ba-varian. The variety proposed for German use bears the name of Montigny. It is being now tested by the authorities. Each gun requires six men to serve it and six horses to draw it. It fires thirty-seven rounds at a time. The cartridge employed is that originally intended for the Werder rife, having a diameter of only five-twelfths of an inch and weighing 333 five-twelfths of an inch and weighing 333 grains, viz: Fifty-five grains of powder, and 278 of metal. The entire machine, with an ammunition cart attached and men and all, weighs 3115 pounds. The gna has been tried at distances of from 400 to 1500 paces (two feet each.) and the result goes to prove that at 1500 paces it may be employed with excellent effect, though it is not considered safe to use it at greater distances. The aim proved remarkably true, and this is believed to have settled the question in favor of the mitrail-leur, the range of which exceeds the widest leur, the range of which exceeds the widest of any infantry gun by 300 paces, and the usual and most effective range of the same gun by 700 paces. On the other hand, there is no bt that the mitrailleur cannot against artillery firing shrapnel shells. It will

therefore be treated not as an artillery gun, but as an infantry weapon.

Of less important changes we may add that
the leather kepis of the landwehr are to be
done away with and replaced by helmets having a cross in front as a distinctive mark. It
has been remarked that where landwehr and ing a cross in front as a distinctive mara. It has been remarked that where landwehr and line troops fought side by side, the fire of the French was invariably concentrated on the former, supposed to be the less organized and efficient men. The French considered the landwehr as on a par with their national guard, and the supposed complete was the nout by their disand could easily make them out by their dis-tinguishing head gear. That the Prussian cut of uniform, as well as the Prussian scale of payment will be adopted in Bavaria, is already

FASHION'NOTES.

Striped calico and percale polonaise, in the long Louis XIV style, are becoming very fashionable for street wear in the morning. They are worn over black alpaca or mohair un-

-Double-breasted jackets are mornings and evenings by ladies at the sea-side. Those of white cloth, trimmed with vel-vet, are particularly rich and handsome. -Entire dresses of robes of white are fashionable for morning wear in the country. Some are very elaborately trimmed with lace

Some are very elaborately trimmed with lace and made with alarmingly long trains.

—Black and white lace jackets, made without sleaves and worn over some brilliant colored silk, are very elegant and fashionable, particularly among the ladies at Newport.

—High English cut-throat collars are generally creeping into fashion among our metropolitan belies and beaux. They are not becoming to those having extravagantly long necks.

—Some gentlemen affect entire suits of white linen, leading friends to imagine they are spot-—Sunshades with perfume bottle attached to the handles is the latest Flora McFlimsey

wrinkle. -Very beautiful fans are of white lace stretched upon coral or jet frames and orna-mented by a gilt or coral ball. decently proud or cheerfully resigned, but absolutely exultant over his sacrifices for the -Violet wood fans are the latest novelties. Fatheriand, assuming a complacent self-importance, a smug taproom cockiness over the magnitude of his loss, just as old Mrs. Sedley They are fragrant, are quaintly carved, and bear the owner's monogram.

AN OLD CONTROVERSY REVIVED.

Never was a secret so well preserved as that respecting the authorship of "The Letters of Junius." It should be premised for the benefit of those who have not read up the subject, that these famous letters, bearing the signature "Junius," were published in a London newspaper called the Public Advertiser. The first of them appeared on the 21st of January, first of them appeared on the 21st of January, 1769, and the last on the 21st of January, 1772. They attacked with great severity the ministerial measures of the Duke of Gratton and his colleagues, on account of their arbitrary high Tory tendencies. There were sixty-nine letters in all; of which twenty-one were addressed to the printer of the Pub-lic Advertiser, eleven to the Duke of Gratton five to Sir William Draper, three to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and the rest to a variety of persons. They are remarkable for the elegance of their language, the force of their arguments, the bitterness of their reproaches, the keenness of their satire, the reproaches, the keenness of their satire, the extensive information they display, their fearless tone and their attachment to the fearless tone and their attachment to the great principles of the Constitution of England. In a word, they must have been the production of a profound scholar and of an enlightened statesman. Yet, with all their enlightened statesman. Tet, with all their merit, they might have passed into the category of works known only to the learned but for the impenetrable mystery in which they have been shrouded. The name of the author (or authors of them, it there were more than one,) though known to several persons, was never divulged. If it had been it would probably have subjected the had been, it would probably have subjected the owner of it to the vindictive hatred of the arbitrary ministers of George the Third, who would doubtless have found some pretext for crushing him. But all efforts to discover the author proved unavailing. The secret was rigidly kept, and it died with those who knew it. There have been countless efforts made to

discover it but though some very plausible theories have been advanced, and supported by what appears to be fair evidence, nothing ertain has come out of all this controversy and research.

The negative evidence, indeed, is undeniably strong, and when it is fairly weighed against the positive, the impartial inquirer will find himself in the condition of the donkey between two loads of bay. Dr. Allibone, in his Dictionary of Authors (title "Junius") gives a list of forty-two persons to whom the authorship of these celebrated letters has been ascribed. The weight of testimony has been considered to preponderate in favor of Sir Philip Francis, a dissolute man and a rancorous politician, who reviled friend and foe alike,

ous politician who revied friend and foe alike, with the exception of the profligate John Wilkes, another notorious politician of that Wilkes, another notorious politician of that day, with whom "Jinius" seems to have been on the best of terms. Among other proofs adduced in favor of Francis has been the evidence of handwriting, and the professional expert has been called in to decide the question. There has been no lack of materials of this description to operate upon. In the Chatham Correspondence there are many words and sentences in the known handwriting of Francis, and they closely resemble some of those in the manuscripts of "Junius." But Francis was the hired amanuensis of Lord Chatham for more than a year, and therefore wrote many things of which he was: not the anthor. He was also a servile tool of Calcraft, author. He was also a servile tool of Calcraft, Wood, Ellis, and other prominent politicians, and played "lackal" to them. The first formal introduction of the professional expert into the controversy arose in this manner: In 1870 or 1771, when Junius was in the juliness of his fame, and Francis was at Bath, a Miss Glies (afterwards wards Mrs. King) received a copy of verses (about sixteen lines,) accompanied by an anonymous note, both of which came, as she believed, from Francis, Between forty and fifty years afterwards, when his name was duced these documents, and the resemblance of the anonymous note to the handwriting of Junius (specimens of which had been lithographed by Woodfall, the original publisher of the Letters,) induced her brother to get it lithographed for private circulation. It attracted some temporary attention, but was soon forgetten and remained a unit it was soon forgotten, and remained of until 1868, when the decuments came into the possession of the Hon. Edward Twistleton, who session of the Hon. Edward Twistleton, who submitted the note to Mr. Netherclift, an expert. That gentleman at once declared that it was in the handwriting of Francis. Mr. Twistleton then submitted the verses to another expert a Francis. another expert, a French gentleman, named Chabot, who reported that they were not, and could not have been, written by Francis. The history of this investigation has just been published in London, and it reopens the doubt about Francis being the real author of Junius. He Francis being the real author of Junius. He was never suspected by his contemporaries of being so. He was first put forward as such in 1813, by Mr. Taylor, after which Francis "played Junius" to everybody. But Pitt had long previously told Lord Aberdeen (the late Premier of England) that both he and his father (Lord Chatham) knew who the author was, and that it was not Francis.

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville told his nieces, as a matter of personal knowledge.

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville told his nieces, as a matter of personal knowledge, that not one of the persons who had been mentioned as Junius was that writer. Soon after the publication of the Diary of a Lady of Quality—a short time ago—Lady Grenville sent word to the editor, who had mentioned the subject therein, that Lord Grenville had told her he knew who wrote the Junius letters, and that it was not Francis. But the strongest environment of the subject therein, that Lord Grenville had told her he knew who wrote the Junius letters, and that it was not Francis. But the strongest environment of the subject that he did not and that it was not Francis. But the strongest evidence against Francis is that he did not possess learning and ability sufficient to ena-ble him to write the letters. But why the mystery should still be maintained, now that a century has elapsed, and all the parties con-cerned have long since died off, is inexpli-

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, July 12.

A low barometer with fresh winds from the A low barometer will probably continue on the upper lakes. A local rain is probably advancing northeastward in Western Tennesadvancing normeastward in Western Tehnes-see, and light rain is probable for to-night or Thursday from Florida to South Carolina. Partially cloudy and clear weather will proba-bly continue in the Middle and Eastern States. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.-4.47 P. M.

Weather. 2

Augusta	29.91	95	E	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore	29.98			Light.	Fair.
Boston	29.79	87	NW	Fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo, N. Y	29.89	75	SW	Fresh.	Clear.
Charleston	29.99	93	8	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	28.86	90	W	Presh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.89	85	SE .	Fresh.	Fair.
Eincinnati	29.97	88	E	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.96	82	NE	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.22	98	SW	Fresh.	Fair.
Detroit	29.89			Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Min	29.67	94	SW	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.87	90	NW	Gentle.	Fair.
Key West, Fla	30.08	85	SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.94	85	NW	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla	29.98	89	SW	Fresh.	Thr'ng.
Memphis, Tenn .	29.98	76	SW	Fresh.	Lt. Rain
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.86			Presh .	Fair.
Monile	29.91	93	W	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	39.00	83	V	Light.	Clear'g.
New London, Ct.	29.84	86	N	Fresh.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.02	92	W	Gentle.	Fair.
New York	29.89	85	SE	Fre-h.	Fair:
Omaha, Neb	29.68	92	SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Oswego, N. Y	29.85			Fresh.	Clear.
Philadelphia	24.94	56	W	Bleak.	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.03			Fresh.	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.77	72	O'm		Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.87	83	NW	Gentle.	Clear.
san Francisco	29.94	159	SW	Bleak.	Fair.
Savannah	29.99			Gentle.	Pair.
St. Louis	29.85			Light.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	29.67	88	S	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo, 0	29.89	92	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington, D.C.	.29.95	83	W	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N.C.	29.99	87	>W	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	29.93			Light.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	29.97			Light.	Cloudy.
eavenworth	29.89			Fresh.	Clear.
Cape Mav	29.93			Fresh.	Fair.
Mt. Washington.				Gentle.	Cloudy.
Terr 11 Bonnes Bronn				A. A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

THE SAVANNAH CATHEDRAL .- The Savannah Advertiser says: At a meeting of Catholic citi-tens, held at the Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy zens, held at the Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy on Sunday evening last, it was announced by Bishop Persico that the large lot in rear of the Asylum had been selected as the most appropriate place for the erection of the new Cathedral. Upon putting the matter of the selection to avote, it was unanimously carried, when the Bishop stated that the work of erection would best once commenced and with this view. be at once commenced, and with this view plans and estimates for building would be at once invited. The site selected occupies a full block, bounded by Harris street on the south and Lincoln and Abercorn streets on the east and west. YESTERDAY IN EUROPE.

Promotion of the Crown Prince of Saxony-Gambetta in the French Assem bly-Obituary.

BERLIN, July 12. Emperor William has made the Crown Prince of Saxony a field marshal of the Em-

pire. itale restory at PARIS, July 12. Gambetta is seated in the Assembly.

LONDON, July 12 Alexander Keith Johnston, the geographer is dead, aged 67: TRISHED OF

THE SARATOGA TURF.

Harry Eassett won the first race, time 3.212; Frogtown won the second, time 2.312; Finesse, he favorite colting, fourth; Nama won the hird, time 5.31

NEWS FROM MARLBORO'.

The Marlboro' Times, published in Bennett ville, has the following items:

Alford E. McLeod, a son of Mr. Wm. A. Mo-Leod, of this county, died at his father's resi-dence, of fever, on Sunday evening last. Mr. McLeod was a young man of about twenty

molicon was a young man of about twenty years of age.

The cotton crop of J. B. Breeden, Esq., about two miles from Bennettsville, is the best we have seen. Already the rows overlap each other, and the only direction in which the cotton can grow is upward. Plenty of room in that direction.

The weather is very hot and dry. The thermometer for a few days nast has stood but

mometer for a few days past has stood but little short of 100 degrees. The framers are getting uneasy about their crops, which are suffering considerably for want of rain. The seasons, up to a recent date, have been very good, and the prospect for a crop the best known for many years, hence the great anxiety felt on account of the present hot, dry

spell.
On Tuesday, 4th of July, two of our fellow-townsmen, Messrs. J. J. Rowe and T. E. Dudley, concluded to celebrate that day by Indulging in piscatorial sports. For that purpose they selected the point where Crooked Creek empties into the Peedee River. About 9 o'clock Captain Dudley hooked a large sturgeon, the hook becoming entangied, not in the mouth, but in the tail of the fish. After letting him play about for some time, his canletting him play about for some time, his cap-ture was completed by shooting him, after which he was drawn to shore. His sturgeon-ship measured over seven feet in length, and weighed 154; pounds. If any of our contem-poraries can make a better showing than this in the sturgeon line, we will be glad to been in the sturgeon line, we will be glad to hes

Special Notices.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO LINA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of BRYCE, partners under the firm name of WIL-LIAM BRYCE & CO., plaintiffs, against JAMES J. PERKINS, defendant.—Copy summons for money lemand.-[Complaint not served.]

To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this acion : You are hereby summoned and required to filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, on the ninth day of June, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fall to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plainting will take judgment igainst you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine 21-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and

Dated May 30, 1871. ... WILSON & DOZIER,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C. To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS : Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Georgetown, la the County of Georgetown, and State of South Carolina, on the

9th day of June, 1871. WILSON & DOZIER, Plaintins' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C. jun19-m6 ...

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI-NA. COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of .Common Pleas.—HENRY W. DURYEE and JOHN L. MACFADDIN, Partners under the firm name of HENRY W. DURYEE & CO., Plaintiffs, against JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant.—Copy Summons

for Money Demand.—[Complaint not served.]

To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this ac tion: You are hereby summoned and required to answer-the complaint in this action, which was fled in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, on the ninth day June, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer on he subscribers at their office, Georgetown, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of ser-

If you fall to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and wenty-seven 95-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eventy, and costs. Dated May 30th, 1871. WILSON & DOZIER,

Plaintigs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS: Take noice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown and State of South Carolina, on the ninth day of June, 1871. WILSON & DOZIER,

Plainting' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C. Jun19-m6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI-NA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of Common Pleas-JOSEPH SAMPSON and ISAAC ALEX-ANDER, Partners, under the firm name of SAMP. SON & ALEXANDER, Plaintiffs, against JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant .- Copy Summons for Money Demand .- [Complaint not served.] To JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this ac-

tion: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, on the ninth day of June, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, Georgetown, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-ei.ht 58-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of one and a half per cent, per month from the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-WILSON & DOZIER, one, and costs. · Plaintiffs! Attorneys,

Georgetown, S. C.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS : Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown and State of South Carolina, on the ninth day of June, 1871.

WILSON & DOZIER. Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, S. C.

jun19-m6 "THEY CURE!" WHAT CURES ? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough. AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine. jun30-fmw3D&C

Special Notices.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLA-

NA. COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of Common Pleas. - THOMAS W. EVANS, RICHARD C. PARDNER, WILLIAM R. HUTCHISON, and WIL-DIAM B. MILTON, PARTNERS under the urm name of EVANS, GARDNER & CO., Plainting, against JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant,—Copy Surnons for Money Demand. [Complaint not

TO JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant in this action: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Cherk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, on the Sh day of June, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, Georgetown, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of

If you fall to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plainting will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-eight 58-100 dellars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the third day of February, one; thousand eight hundred and seventy, and costs

Dated May 30, 1871.

WILSON & DOZIER,

Pisintina' Attorneys,

Georgetown, S. O.

To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at eorgetown, in the County of Georgetown, in the state of South Carolina, on the 9th day of June. WILSON & DOZIER,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Georgetown, B. C. THE STATE OF SOUTH CARCLI-

NA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN-Court of Common Pleas-ARMAZIAH D. BARRER, and JOHN B. GREEN, Partners under the firm name of A. D. BARBER & CO., Plaintins, against JAMES J. PERKINS, Defendant—Copy Summons for Money Demand.—[Complaint not served.] tion: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Cours of Com mon Pleas for the said County, on the 9th day of June, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, Georgetown, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of ser

If you fall to answer this complaint wi time aforesaid, the Plaintins will take judges against you for the sum of one hundred and ty-seven 97-100 dollars, with interest at the rate f seven-per cent, per annum from the 14th day LINA, COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN—Court of of December; one thousand eight hundred sho

WILSON & DOZIER,
Plainting Accorners. To the Defendant, JAMES J. PERKINS: Take otice that the summons in this action, of which

the foregoing is a copy, with complaint annexed, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Dommon Pleas, at Georgetown, in the County of Regretown, and State of South Carolina, on the 9th day of June: 1871. WILSON & DOZIER Plainting Attorneys,

innig-me Georgetown, S. C. PEREAD CAREFULLY. FEVER AND AGUE. The only preventive known for Chills and Fiver

is the use of Wolfe's Schiedam Schi WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is good for Dyspepsia.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is a preventive of Chills and Fever. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is good for all Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is used all over the World by Physicians in their practice.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Gout.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Is good for all Urinary compinints, WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS s recommended by all the Medical Faculty. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Colic and pain in the stomach.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

is imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will have to use caution in purchs peg leave to call the attention of the reader to stimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnappe as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical paironage. At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 1. I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that remedy is adapted to

"Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints. &c. I take great pleasure in bearing highly credit-

able testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I re gard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York. No. 26 PINE STREET, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867. UDCLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: DEAR STR-I of your "Schledam Schnapps," with the intent of

determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits. The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixtures. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the "Schiedam Schnapps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., NOV. 25, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Eeq.: DEAE SIE—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schledam Schapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities.

· Respectfully yours, ALEX. TRIPPEL, Chemist. (Signed) FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M. D. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Dru

gists. UDOLPHO WOLFE'S EST.,

mar21-3mos No. 22 BEAVER STREET, N. Y. BAKER'S CITRATE MAGNESIA. A splendid preparation. Completely superseding

the use of all nauseous purgative Medicines. Sold by Druggists. JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadel.

A full supply on hand by A Inil supply on hand by Dr. H. BAER, feb7-tuths5mes No. 131 Meeting street