EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR

## THINGS IN COLUMBIA.

THE BLUE RIDGE FRAUD.

Provisions of the Bill of Abominations A Sadly Humorous Burlesque—The Schate Declines to Take Holiday— Gagging the House-The United Brethren Again Save Scott.

[FRCM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26. The proceedings to-day have been of no particular importance in either branch of the General Assembly. The Senate held a brief session, most of which was taken up with filibustering upon the subject of the proposed assumption by the State of the debts of the Blue Ridge Railroad; Company. The senators evidently looked upon this as a sort of masked battery, and they confined their attack to light skirmishing at long range, without much effort to force a general engagement. The bill had been very quietly introduced a day or two ago by the finance committee, under the alluring title of a bill to cancel the liability of the State on the guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and it had then been read by its title only, postponed until Wednesday next, and kept carefully out of sight ever since. This morning, however, the senators found it lying upon their tables, and reading as follows:

A BILL TO CANCEL THE LIABILITY OF THE STATE ON

A BILL TO CANCEL THE LIABILITY OF THE STATE ON THE GURBANTES OF THE BONDS OF THE BLUZ RIGGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Whereas, The State of south Carolina has, by and in pursuance of the provisions of an act, approved the 15th day of September, 1868, entitled "An act to authorize additional aid to the Bine Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina," endorsed a guarantee of the faith and credit of the State upon four millions of dollars of bonds, 1steed by the Bine Ridge Railroad Company, comprehending the "Bine Ridge Railroad Company," in South Carolina; the "Bus Railge Railroad Company," in Georgia; the "Tennessee Hyer Railroad Company," in Reorgia; the "Tennessee Hyer Railroad Company," in South Carolina, in order to aid in the speedy completion of said railroad company," in South Carolina, in order to aid in the speedy completion of said railroad, which ionds are liable for the debts of said railroad companies; and whereas, the present condition of the finances of the State and of said companies is such as to make the further continuance of said bonds on the market intelligation. the State and of said companies is such as to make the further continuance of said bonds on the market unadvisable, and a serious injury to the credit of the State; and whereas, the existence of the said four millions dollars of bonds, so guaranteed, c cates a large liability upon the State, which the treasury may be required to meet, at uniforeseen and hopportune times; and whereas, the liability of the State, on account of such guarantee should be promptly and feitbuilty dis antee, should be promptly and faithfully dis-

chaiged; therefore,
SECTION'I. Be it enactea, &c.. That the State of South Carolina hereby assumes to pay all debts and liabilities of the said several railroad companies which constitute the Bine Ridge Railroad Company, upon the surrender to the State treasurer of the bon's so guaranteed by the State, in the manner hereinafter directed; and that the debts and liabilities 8 assumed shall be secretained by certificates of indebtedness verified by the proper officers of the "Blue Ridge Railroad Company." In South Carolina; and no debt or liability shall be paid by the treasurer unless ascertained by a certificate so verified; and that, as the said payments are made by the State treasurer, he hall r quire the company to deliver to him such amount of said quaranteed bonds as shall be equal to the amount so paid; and, as soon as all of said debts and liabilities shall have been paid, the said company shall deliver over to the treasurer the balance of the said four millions of dollars of guaranteed bonds; and that the payment of said certificates of indebtedness shall be made by the State treasurer, from the proceeds of the saie of any bonds of the State in his possession, which are authorized by law, except the bonds known as sterling loan bonds; or by the exchange of any such bonds, at market rates, on payment of such certificates: or from anymoneys in the treasury not otherwise appropri-1. Be it enactea, &c., That the State ment of such certificates: or from any reasurer is also authorized and directed for said purposes, it necessary, to issue bonds of the State, and the same to sell, or exchange, upon the terms provided in this act, in payment of such certificate of the indebtednes; and that all of said guaranteed bon is of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, so guaranteed by the State, shall, after the uelivery thereof to the State treasurer, be by him cancelled, in the presence of the president of the "Blue Ridge Railroad Company," in South Carolina, and in presence of a j int committee of the Senate and House of "representatives, to be for that purpose appointed; and the Senate and House of Pepalett; and be for that purpose appointed; and the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company, if it shall elect so to do, may convert, or fund, the said guaranteed bonds or any part thereof, under any act which has already passed providing for the conversion of State securities into State bonds, or which may be passed by the General A-sembly providing for the

passed by the General A-sembly providing for the funding of the bonded debt of the State; and that, if the said company snall accept the provisions of this act, it shall be authorized, if the board of directors may desire to change the corporate name of the company to that of the "Tennessee and South Caselina Railroad Cimpany," and shall have power to extend its railroad, or to construct branches thereof, to any points or places in this state, with all the powers and privileges with which the said company is now ve-ted by the provisions of its charter; and the said company shall also have power to issue bonds, and to secure the same, by a mortgage, to such an amount, and in such manner as the board of directors may direct. And all sales of stock in the said Bice Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, and its assoliate companies formerly held by the State, and sold by the commissioners of the sinking fund, be, and they are hereby, confirmed.

The bill came up to-day on a motion by Mr. The bill came up to-day on a motion by Mr. Gaillard to reconsider the postponement until Wednesday. This was carried by thirteen to six, (the ayes and noes being called on this and every step of the fillbustering) and im-

to postpone the matter until to-morrow. This to postpone the matter until to-morrow. This was lost by a vote of nine to twelve, and the bill was therefore taken up, and debated at some length by Messre. Cardozo, Swalla, Arnim and Nash. Mr. Hayes moved to amend by the addition of the following section:

"SEC. 2. Provided, however, that the aforesaid assumption of payment on the part of the State shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars."

Before a vote could be taken upon the

mediately followed by a motion by Mr. Arnim

Before a vote could be taken upon the amendment, however, Mr. Leslie took the field and insisted upon postponement. He amendment, nowever, ar. Lesie took the field and insisted upon postponement. He had but little to say about the merits of the bill, and indeed made but few positive statements of any kind; but he very plainly intibill, and indeed made but lew positive statements of any kind; but he very plainly intimated that there was a very large cat in the meal tab, and that among other things that the Republican party could not afford to do, they could not afford to rush through such a measure with such indecent haste in the present condition of the State finances and the public mind. The senator also indulged as usual in a little Orientalism of expression, saying it wouldn't do to rush this measure through so hurrifedly, even if there were something alluring in the prospective—it was like puting a man on a Chicago lightning express train, checking him through at forty miles an hour, and chaiking on his back "C. O. D." He didn't mean anything at all, he said, by this remerk; but he thought they had better be decent. The public were al foots any way; they didn't know anything about the mysteries of cent. The public were all foois any way; they didn't know anything about the mysteries of legislation, and even the Democrats would swindle the dear public if they had a good chance; but still there were certain rules that had been laid down to go by that were called fair, and this proposed action was in violation of them. There was a way of doing even a wrong thing, but being decent about it, and he mean to be decent, and thought this was the most wonderful bill ever introduced in any Legislature. He was ready to yote for the substance and prinwas ready to vote for the substance and prin-ciple of it, but not in its present shape, and not until he understood it better. It could be not until he understood it better. It could be differently expressed without injury to the introducer of it or his ir ends. If they were to vote to relieve the railroad, relieve it in toto, and \$500,000 as suggested by the amendment offered by the member from Lexington (Hayes) would not meet the indebtedness of all the roads enumerated in the bill, and some measure should be first taken to ascertain how measure should be first taken to ascertain how much the indebtedness was. He would not vote for the bill as it now stood, because he thought it had been sprung in the Senate. There was no one here to take charge of it, and he considered the motion to reconsider a bad mistake. Mr. Leslie finally moved to postpone the matter until Tuesday next, which was carried by a vote of eleven to ten.

I am told that certain members of the lower house, thinking that the Senate is having an unfair share of the perils and the probable profits of this style of legislation, have premeasure should be first taken to ascertain how

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACCUMULATION OF FUNDS.

Whereas. The Stite of South Carolina has by and in pursuance of the provisions of an act, approved the 15th day of September, 1868, entitled "An Act to authorize ad itiosal and to foreign papers in South Carolina, has placed in the possission of divers and sundry persons several millans of dollars of bonds, stocks and moneys, who are willing to expend their inherited and honesity are willing to expend their inherited and hones: by attained wealth and future prospects, to preserve the faith and credit of the State, in order to ald in the speedy devastation of the prosperity and re-sources of said State, which bonds and stocks are liable for the debt of said persons; and whereas, the present condition of the finances of he State and of sa'd persons is such as to make the furthe continuance of said bonds on the market una v sable, and a serious injury to the credit of said persons; and where s, the existence of the said several millions of dollars of bonds and stocks s several millions of dollars of bonds and atocks siguaranteed creates a large liability upon the state, which the treasurer is required to meet as fast as money comes into the treasury; and whereas, the State has no rights that they are bound to respect: therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State of South Carolina hereby assumes to pay all the debts and liabilities of the said parties, upon surrender to the state treasurer of certificates of indebtedness, verified by said parties, on informa-

of South Carolina hereby as-mmes to pay an ane debts and liabilities of the said partics, upon surrender to the state treasurer of certificates of indebtedness, verified by said parties, upon surtion and belief, and no debt or liability shall be paid by the treasurer unless some certificate be presented, and the amount of certificates so delivered shall be equal to the amount so paid, and the payment of such certificates of indebtedness shall be made by the State treasurer from the proceeds of the sale of any bonds in his possession, or by the exchange of said bonds, at whatever rules said persons may deem proper, on payment of such certificates, or from any money-in the treasury; and if there are not sufficient bonds already printed, the State treasurer is kereby authorized and empowered to charter any printing house in the city of New York, for the exclusive use of said treasurer, to print a sufficient quanity of bonds to meet all demands, and he is hereby authorized the same to issue, sell or exchange, upon the terms provided for in this act, in payment of said certificates of incettedness; and to better effect the marker value of said bonds, the chairman of the joint investigating committee, together with two other parties, is hereby authorized to publish, in some New York paper, a statement of the debt of said state; and inatafer the full discharge of all the lodetedness of said persons, all bonds, stocks and moneys belonging to the State, in the possession of the State treasurer, or to come into his possession, shall be turned over by him to the president of the Bue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, for and on behalf of said persons, who piace implicit confidence in said president, and deem him capable of making a squire divide. That in consequence of the provisions of this act the him capable of making a squ re divide. That in consequence of the provisions of this act the advisory board of the land commission are hereby authorized and required to cause to be set off as a homestead, for the people of South Carolina, a tract of land known to said

board as "Hell-hole Swamp," not exceeding in amount Sye hundred acres, which shall be deeded off, the remeinder of the State, with all appurte eff, the remeinder of the State, with all appurie nances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, of any kind whatsoever, shall then be ceded to the president of said railroad, who is hereby authorized and empowered, if he shall accept the provisions of this act to change the name of said State of South Carolina to the State of Siue Ridge, with power to issue bonds ad infinitum. And all sales whatsoever, made by any State officer, and all bonds heretofore issued, are hereby legalized and confirmed.

Among the other business transacted by the Senate was the introduction by Mr. Smalls of a bill to amend an act entitled an act to es-tablish a quarantine at Georgetown, Charles-ton and Hilton Head.

ton and Hilton Head.

Mr. McIniyre iniroduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That a special committee of two on the part of the Senate and on the part of the House, be ap ointed to inquire and recommend the abolition of all unnecessary offices throughout the Saie.

A motion was made by Mr. Rose that when

the Senate adjourn it stand adjourned to meet on Monday, at 12 M., but this was lost by a vote of four to twelve, and so the Senate will vote of four to twelve, and so the Senate will sit to-morrow, although the members of the lower house, with their usual con-istency and regard for the public purse, have voted them-selves a hollday

selves a holiday.
In executive session the following nominations were confirmed: Donald McQueen as county auditor, Kershaw. Trial justices—Charleston County, E.P. Wall, W. Y. Lovett; Richland County, Issac H. Coleman; York County, Miles Johnson.

County, Miles Johnson.

In the lower house the first subject of interest was a verbal report by Mr. wlikes, from the judiciary committee, asking that that committee be discharged from juriher consideration of the metropolitan police bills, and that all such bills be referred to the members of the Charleston delegation. These rebers of the Charleston delegation. These re quests were endorsed by Hurley, Hunter and that this being purely a local matter, it should be left to the Charleston members to dispose of, and the matter was finally so disposed of, with the order that the delegation report on

A very large number of bills were reported upon by the different committees, favorable reports being made, among others, upon the following:

A bill to incorporate the South Carolina Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute. This proposes to establish an agricultural col-lege in accordance with the intention of Congress in granting the agricultural college land scrip to this State, and to devote certain buildings belonging to the University of South Carolina, in Columbia, now unoccupied, to the use of the proposed college.

A bill in relation to absconding parents.

A bill to alter and amend section 313 of the

A bill to alter and amend section 313 of the Code of Procedure.

A bill to carry into effect the provisions of section 11, Article XiV, of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of trial justices," approved February 28, 1870.

A bill to amend the 328th section, title 9, chapter 2, of an act entitled "An act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, plead-

simplify and abridge the rules, practice, plead-ings and forms of the courts of this State, generally called the Code of Procedure.

eraily called the Code of Procedure."

A bill to reducefall acts, and parts of acts, to determine and perpetuate the homestead into one act, and to amend the same.

Mr. Simons, from the joint committee on the Lunatic Asylum and medical affairs, rethe Lunaitic Asylum and medical mains, reported: "That they have visited the asylum, and have had shown to them, through the courtesy of the president of the board of regents, the superintendent and his assistants, the several improvements made since their last visit. In every object of notice there is a reminder that the wants and desires of the unfortunate patient was been earnestly looked. reminder that the wants and desires of the unfortunate patient has been earnestly looked after and cared for. The air of comfort, affected by the cleanliness of the buildings, and the observance of the rule of "a place for everything in its place," the improvements in the furniture, the billiard tables, planos, croquet implements, and the substitution of a bath room for each ward, instead of one for each building, reminds the observer that everything has been done by the superintendent and his colaborers to make these within their charge as comfortable, and as far removed from their liamentable condition as the limited means would permit. The first as the limited means would permit. The first objects of notice that would strike the eye of a visitor, upon entering the old building, are the registers upon the walls, and the furnaces in the ba-emen. These dispense with the stoves and freplaces, and concomitant dangers, and effect at a much less cost of the la norrough and fireplaces, and concomitant dangers, and effect, at a much less cost of fuel, a thorough heating of the building, which, under a former administration, was much desired, but declared to be impracticable. All these improvements, however, redound to the comfort of but one class of patients. The condition of those occupying the wooden buildings we find very liule improved. Your committee, in fact, despair of the condition of these unforumpte people being ameliorated until the in fact, despair of the condition of these un-fortunate people being ameliorated until the new building is finished, and they are remov-ed from the miserable tenements which they now occupy. This, we hope, each member will assist your committee, so far as their duties and powers go, in accomplishing. The work upon this new building was steadily and satisfactorily carried on whilst the money ap-propriated for the same could be obtained from the State treasurer. Dr. Ensor, the effi-cient superintendent, has the congratulations

of each member of the committee for the high degree of success which he has met with in the conduct of the institution, and in the per-formance of those peculiar duties which re-quire the pulsations of a kind and symputhetic heart, as well as medical skill and learning.' The report was received as information, and ordered to be printed.
General Whipper, from the ways and means committee, reported the general appropriation bill, which makes no provision whatever for

of each member of the committee for the high

the payment of interest on the public debt of the State.

Mr. Saunders gave notice of a bill which, if

pared the following bill, which certainly compares favorably with the above in modesty and justice, and is to be proffered as a substitute for the substitute now pending:

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACCUMULATION OF office of profit and trust under the laws of

this State."

Mr. Maddocks introduced the following sensible resolution:

Be it resolved, That on and alter Monday,

when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock, dally, and adjourn at will. Which was ordered to lie over for a second reading.
On motion of Mr. Humbert, the House then

On motion of Mr. Himbert, the House then allowed itself a holiday until Monday.

Next came up one of the characteristic skirmishes of the House upon a motion by Mr. Lee to discharge the special committee appointed a few days ago to investigate certain defamatory statements made by the newsparers as to the bribary of certain members and pers as to the bribery of certain members, and which resolution, as has been explained, was not so much intended to "muzzle the press" as to fasten the stigma of bribery, formally and officially, upon the Governor and the sus-pected members. The motion to discharge the committee was carried, of course, (the real object of the committee having leaked out,) by the united efforts of the "United Brethren" of the House; and now the chairman of the late ommittee and the author of the resoluti Colonel Yocum, threatens to "talk right out in meeling" and tell what he knows himself about these little devices of the common enemy. All of which forces the reflection that if Longfellow were allve, or if his shade could

> "If the red slayer think he slay, Or if the slain think he be slain They little know the hidden way I keep, and turn and come again." PICKET.

visit Columbia, he would find new provoca

SKETCHES IN JAPAN. Letters from a Young Charlestonian

Residing at Yokohama.- Vo. 3. YOKOHAMA, November 16, 1871.

\* \* \* I, in company with young Harris and Mr. Silletredge, of our office, left here last Saturday afternoon and were safely housed at what is called a hotel in three hours afterwards. The next morning we made a bright and early start, (7 A. M) and drove first to and early start, (7 A. M) and drove first 10 Osaksa, a large and popular temple of the Buddhlsts. This was disgustingly dirty, (something rare in Japan,) but the temple is thronged by crowds of the lowest classes. There you see idolatry at its height—people worshipping every manner of image. One god has the face rubbed entirely smooth by persons' hands, it being believed that he who rubs this will be cured of the itch. Agalo, you see in a huge wooden column you see in a huge wooden column an opening supposed to have been made by a Japanese Samson's thumb, and it is supposed that inserting your own thumb in the aperture will surely give you a portion of Samson's strength. In the temple are hung pictures of all sorts, and any of these are hung pictures of all sorts, and any of these distasteful to the people are freely spit upon. One which I noticed as being particularly obscured by this refined mixture, represented the blowing up of a steamer, by which many Japanese were lost. Pigeons are unmolested in this abode. In the enclosures attached are theatres, shooting galleries (for bows and arrows) eating places, and last, but not least. theatres, shooting galleries (for bows and arrows,) ealing places, and last, but not least, the "wax-work" gallery. And here is a funny thing! The figures called "wax-works" are made of brown paper. These figures are life size, representing men whose heads are being cut off, and men with heads already cut off; the gods dropping venion to a starved man; daimlos encountering dragons, and wild heads of every description: mermaids lust beasts of every description; mermaids just risen from the sea, and "all sorts of odd and uncomfortable-looking things." I suppose in all there are fifty or sixty, and the expres-sions and positions are so lite-like, that I was startled many times on making a short turn to find a headless man or something of that sort

The next place on our route was Dweno, the chief interest of which is its being the ground of the last fight between the Mikado and the Tycood. Here formerly Buddhism was in its glory; and after being pressed and harassed on all sides, the Tycoon, the upholder of the Buddhist religion, with his few remaining forces, sought to take refuge. The Mikado, who represented the Shintoo faith, here for the first time relead his presonal flag, which the first time raised his personal flag, which presents the Mikado as the immediate son of Heaven. With the elevation of this sacred emblem the war was at an end; the troops re-fused to fight against it, and the Tycoon him-self was paralyzed. Disguised as a common soidler (atter having killed one of his own men and dressed him in his clothes) he escapmen and dressed nim in in cioines) he escap-ed. With the overihrow of the Tycoon ended pride, pomp and circumstance of Japan. The grand old pageantry is gone. It is now em-phatically a land of progress. Famous old tem-ples and other structures, hundreds and hun-dreds of years old, are being allowed to go to ruin. The old feudal system, which allowed ruin. The old fetutal system, which allowed dumios such immense power and so large a retinue, has been abolished. Formerly a daimlo only moved when attended by his thousand or two of retainers; now the Mikado, whom formerly it was death for a common being to look on, is seen by thousands in the streets of the capital with but four attendants. But for return to Dwene, you still see the But to return to Dweno, you still see the marks of the bullets and the battle around, and the ruins of some splendid old temples still remain. Among these is a temple where many of the early Tycoons are burled, but the allowing-to-go-to-ruln appearance of every-thing is mournful to look at. The govern-

ment is certainly doing wrong in destroying all traces of the Buddhists, for it is undoubtedall traces of the Buddhists, for it is undoubtedly the religion of the people.

Sheba was the next place our driver was told to go to, and here, after a sumptuous "Tiffla," (lunch.) given us by General Capron, (whom I think I have meniloned before,) at which Admiral Rodgers was present, we sought out the far-farmed Tempte of Sheba, built centuries ago, and still magnilocut enough to incline one to the belief that from this place the Queen of Sheba started on her visit to old Solomon.

visit to old Solomon.

At Sheba the majority of the Tycoons are buried, and the tombs, or rather altars, (for most of them are beneath the floors of the temples, and all that you can see is an altar highly decorated,) are things! I cannot undertake to describe. One out-of-door tomb, however, took my eye as of especial interest at this time. In an enclosure of about twenty that are with massive bronze gates and visit to old Solomon. this time. In an enclosure of about twenty feet square, with massive bronze gates and bronze fencing, is a bronze urn of immense size, put up at the expense of the King of Corea in memory of the Tycoon who conquered that country. I will, however, not excaust you with my descriptions in one letter, but return to my irry to Yeddo in my next. When I commenced this letter I felt as if I could have filled typent pages but I do not hold the I commenced this letter I left as it I could have filled twenty pages, but I do not hold the pen of a ready writer. If I ever get a chance of talking to you again, you will here everything. I live in the hope that the time is not far distant when I can see you, and personally relate to you the many things I so imperfectly describe.

Yours, &c., R. B. H.

CINCINNATI AND THE SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, O., January 27. The senate passed the Southern Rallroad

bill by one majority.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.

The passage of the Southern Railroad bill in the Ohio Legislature causes great rejoicing hroughout Kentucky.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

New York, January 28.

The receipts of cotton at all of the ports are 120,813 bales, against 118,887 last week, 94,595 the previous week, and 110,628 three weeks since. The total receipts since September are 1,824,045 bales, against 2,198,213 for the corresponding period in the previous year, showing a decrease of 374,168 bales. The exports from all of the ports for the week were 81,121 bales, against 105,823 in the same week of last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 986,616 bales, against 1,325,309 for the same are 986,616 bales, against 1,325,309 for the same time last year. The stock, as compared with that for the corresponding week of the pre-

GREELEY VERSUS GRANT.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1872.

THE WAR OF THE RADICAL FACTIONS More Accusations of Rascality-The Customhouse Investigations - Hep-worth's New Religion-A Tichborne Case in New York-The Affair of Mr.

Tomlinson-The Shoeting Emphatically Justified by Ilis Northern Friends-Opinions of the Press.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, January 24.

The belligerent Mr. Greeley has severa fresh fights on his hands, the quarrel with Grant and Murphy not being enough to content his martial soul. Let the Times, or any other organ of the President, cast a brick at any Fenion Republican in the State, and straightway Horace leaps into the arena in the attitude of defence. Mr. Alvord, of the Legislature, commonly known as the "Onondaga Giant," was accused by the President's organ of being concerned in a job to rob the city by selling gravel to the Central Park commissioners. As Alvord is the leader of the Fenton party in the Assembly, the animus of the charge is understood, and the entire antiadministration faction is in battle array. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has accused two Conkling State senators and the Conklingite clerk of the scnate with jobbery and rascality. One of the senators has called for an investigation committee.

Of course these charges and counter charges against prominent men on either side do not tend to narrow the breach in the Republican party in the State. The bitterness is so strong that it seems entirely impossible that any considerable proportion of the friends of Senator Francian proportion of the friends of Senator Francian and Mr. Greeley can support Grant for President after he is nominated. The fire of the Tribune is almost wholly directed against Murphy and the customhouse thieves, and Conkling and his allies in the State. A pre-Conkling and his allies in the State. A pre-tence is made of abstaining from personal at-tacks on the President, but he is constantly hit by insinuation and very transparent satire. The sing-song about protection has almost ceased. The Democrats are treated with more politeness than they have ever befored received from the Tribune. It is evident Mr. Greeley regards a customhouse Republican as a much more corrupt and dangerous being than a

Democrat.

The investigation by the senatorial committee into the frauds of Grant's customhouse officials loses none of its interest, and contin nes to fill the administrationists with dismay tes to fill the administrationists with damay. Colonel Leet, the staff officer to whom the President required Collector Grinnell to give the general order plunder, and with whom, it is suspected, he has divided, has been on the stand, and suffered crucifixion at the hands of stand, and subsered creaming at the manus of Bayard and Casserly. Though he came properly primed to conceal some things, deny some point plank, and explain away others, he was so thoroughly silted by the minerly of the inquisition that the whole truth came out. A more audacious conspiracy to rob and blockmout the merchants of any city by means of government terrorism was never conceived.

There are a large number of witnesses yet to be examined, and the committee may have to be examined, and the committee may have to sit a month longer. The administration senators would adjourn at once, but they are afraid of public opinion. The venerable chairman, Mr. Buckingham, etts out the sessions with commendable patience, and asks but few questions. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is the content for the detence, but the long continucounsel for the defence, but the long continuacce of this investigation and its unpleasant
developments have soured his temper, and he
is frequently cross and obstinate. Stewart,
from the Pacific coast, alternates between the
hotel bar and his easy chair in the committee
room, and stretched out in the latter, siroking
his long whiskers, he looks the picture of a
man bored a'most to death. Big Pratt, of Indiana, likewise resembles one of Fox's martyrs. Bayard and Casserly sit at the table like
men thoroughly in earnest. They watch every
shade of the game, take notes industriously,
cross-examine closely, and score points every
time. Behind Senator Howe sit most of the
time Surveyor Wakeman and several customconnsel for the defence, but the long continu time Surveyor Wakeman and several custom house officia's, and a lawyer dubbed by the Trioune "Decoy" Biles, who ply him with whispered suggestions. Any one going into the room can see that the administration is on

trial, and that the Republican senators and their hangers on so regard it. Rev. Mr. Hepworth has succeeded in found-ing his new sect, which is to overcome sectaing his new sect, which is to overcome sectarianism. At his business meeting, the other night, he received the adhesion of one hundred and fifty families. He announces the new religien as the "Church of the Disciples." Hepworth may be all right, but he is getting the reputation here and in Boston, where he came from, of being a sensationalist. As he is eloquent and energetic doubtless his new church will become one of the features of the metropolis, and in time he may divide honors with Mr. Beecher.

with Mr. Beecher.

We are to kave a Tichborne case of our own, (though may Heaven forbid that it lasts as long.) George Washington Bowen, a Bhode Island gentleman of wealth, aged seventy-seven years, has begun a suit in the United States Circuit Court in this city, to get possession of the enormous property of the late Madame Jumel. The madame, it will be remembered, was a woman of bad character, who, by means of her beauty and wit, became the wife of M. Jumel, a wealthy Frenchman of this city, and a belle at the aguits of the Presidents of the United States and the contemporary monarch of France. She married Aaron Burr in after life, and died seven years ago in a palace at Washington Heights, rich, feeble, solitary and miserable. Bowen claims to be her illegitimate con, by a revolutionary officer, a Major Ballou. He brings the suit on the strength of a late New York statute, allowing illegitimate children to Inherit from their mothers both real and personal property. The Jumel estate is worth probably five millions of dollars, and the case, which was opened by Chauncey Shaffer for the piaintiff yesterday, promises to be rich with scandal. Mr. Bowen is present, and bears a striking resemblance to the portraits of General Washington, with whom the vain, lying old woman use to boast of great intimacy.

The intelligence of the affair in Columbia, in which Mr. Tomilinson of The News shot a member of the Legislature who attempted to cowhide him, was received with regret here, with Mr. Beecher.

We are to have a Tichborne case of our own

The intelligence of the affair in Columbia, in which Mr. Tomlinson of The News shot a member of the Legislature who attempted to cowhide him, was received with regret here, of course on Mr. Tomlinson's account. The World alludes editorially to it to day, and fully expresses the feelings of Mr. Tomlinson's hosts of friends in New York. It says:

"The facts at hand are not full enough to enable us to form an accurate judgment upon the tragedy in Columbia yesterday. But it is bare justice to say that Mr. Tomlinson is known in the office of this journal, as well as in other newspaper offices in this city, as a remarkably careful and trustworthy writer, and also as a perfectly peaceful and civil gentleman, whom nobody who knows hen would suspect either of making misstatements or of seeking quarre's. The strong presumption from his character is that whatever statements he may have made in the line of his duty as a newspaper correspondent regarding the procedures of Byas were well founded, and that the shooting of Byas was strictly an an act of self-defence."

The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading journal of the city in which Mr. Tomlinson formerly resided, had the following editorial paragraph this afternoon:

"A negro legislator, Byas by name, under-

sided, had the following editorial paragraph this afternoon:
"A negro legislator, Byas by name, undertook in Columbia yesterday to cowhide Mr. B. W. Tomlinson, very recently of Brooklyn, and now the city ed tor of the CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS. The castigation was brought to a sudden termination, and the doctors state that Byas cannot recover. It is quite evident Tomlinson acted in self-defence. In spite of weak eyes and spectacles, he seems to have proved a first class shot, and has done South Carolina more service than the Legislature to which Byas, Whittemore, Bowen and Leslie belong has ever done sluce its organization. Mr. Tomlinson is well known in Brooklyn as a very inoffensive, amiable person, a faithful and conscientious reporter, and a man who served throughout the war with intelligence and bravery."

Lean also heer testimony to Mr. Tomlinson's

and bravery."

I can also bear testimony to Mr. Tomlinson's conscientionsness and kindly nature. His fellow soldiers, who served with him in the Federal army during the war, speak in the highest terms of him as an officer and gentleman. and many of them have come to me to-day to say that they would have done just as he did under the circumstances, and to ask that 89,107 | should say so for them.

JOTTINGS FROM GREENVILLE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 25. A national bank was organized here yester day with a capital of eighty thousand dollars H. Beattie, Esq., of this place, was elected president, and Mr. Blackwood, of Charlotte N. C., cashier. These are able and respectable men-men of great experience in financial matters. An able board of directors also were chosen. Among them Colonel Hammett, James Birnie, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Boyce. This will be a valuable institution here, and is much needed. It will help the growing commerce of the place.

This place is one of the few in the State that This place is one of the few in the State that is prosperous, artist prosperity would be doubled if we could have good government and quiet. Houses and lands are in demand, and the prices of property improving. The institutions of learning here do much for its prosperity. We have good schools, colleges, theological seminaries and churches. The Rev. Dr. Meynardie, of the Methodist Church. has commenced his labors here, and has al-ready made a fine impression on the communi-ty as an able and elequent divine.

The weather is bitterly cold and the air ley. Colds very prevalent.

SMALL-POX IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, January 27. The quarantine on vessels from Key West has been abolished. The board of hea'th de-clare the small-pox an epidemic,

MOVEMENTS OF ALEXIS.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.
Alexis accepts an invitation to visit here.
He arrives on Tuesday.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

New York, January 27. Counterfelis of the Poughkeepsle Bank are

plenty.
The steamer Charleston arrived last night The steamer Charleston arrived last night with twenty-four Ku-Klux, guarded by a detachment of Federal Infaniry. They were taken to Albany this moralng.

Brick Pomeroy has been sued for twenty-five thousand dollars for breach of marriage prom-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 27.
The Senate had no session. Mr. Beck, in the House, spoke in opposition to postal telegraph. He had no favor for the Western graph. He had no favor for the Western Union, but there was no monopoly he feared so much as a government monopoly. There is said to be nothing at the Agricultural Department to change the estimates of the cotton crop reported last month.

During the past four weeks postal service has been ordered on twelve hundred and

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

eighty-eight miles of new railroads.

LONDON, January 27.
Otway, member from Chatham, addressing otway, member from Chatham, addressing his constituents, said that Europe was pregnant with threatening complications. Discussing the Alabama claims, Otway said the concessions demanded by the United States would render war necessary, and a blunder by the English government might produce dissensions at home. He deprecated the honors bald the negotiators of the Treaty of Washington.

ton.
The Emperor of Germany urges Earl Gran. ville to negotiate a treaty suppressing the In-ternational principally by the rendition of political refugees.

The Spanish Bourbons have coalesced upon

Astorias, with Duke Montpensier as regent, during Astorias's minority. It is thought the disruption of the Liberal party of England is inevitable upon the edu-

cation act.

It is said that affairs at Versailles are threatening. The factions against Thiers and the Republic are active. The report is current that Bismarck is preparing for a new in-

vasion.

The French Assembly adopted the first clause, by a vote of four hundred and six to two hundred and sixiy, of the merchant navy bill, taxing foreign bottoms seventy-five cenbill, taxing foreign bottoms se times per hundred kilograms.

JUDGE C. P. TOWNSEND.

n Interesting Biographical Sketch

We condense from the Marlboro' Times the following bicgraphical sketch of the Hon. C. P. Townsend, whom the General Assembly have elected judge of the Fourth Circuit:

The Hon. Charles Pinckney Townsend, nage elect of the Fourth Circuit, is a native of Mariboro County, and is thirty-eight years of age. He was prepared for college in his na-tive county, and after porsuing a full course of studies at the South Carolina College, gradof studies at the South Carolina College, grad-uated there in 1854 with third appointment. He read law in the office of S. J. Townsend, Esq., and was admitted to practice, at Colum-bia, in 1857. He was el-cted to represent Mari-boro' in the State Legislature in 1858, and serv-ed a term in that body just before the State se-ceded, when he volusteered in one of the irst companies raised in Mariboro', and was elected first lleutenant of Company G, Eighth Regiment, S. C. V., and continued to serve as an officer in the Confederate army until the an officer in the Confederate army until the close of the war, having been promoted to the rank of captain in the spring of 1862. He was again elected to represent Mariboro' in the Legislature in the fall of 1862, and served another term in that body. Resuming the practice of his profession after the war ended, he was soon elected commissioner in equity for Mariboro' District, and discharged the duties of the office for a full term with great ship. les of that office for a full term with greatabil ties of that office for a full term with great ability. After the expirrtion of his term of service in that important office, he resumed the practice of law and equity in copartnership with Harris Covington. Esq., and the legal firm of Townsend & Covington has become one of the leading law firms of the circuit. In scholastic and legal attainments Judge Townsend stands amongst the first on his circuit, which have remained to fit his for and his practice has been ample to fit him fo the bench. In other respects he is admirably qualified for the position. Although identified with the Conservative or Democratic party of the State from his early manhood, he has not been intolerant or oblivious of the fact that others honestly differed from him in opinion, and has, therefore, avoided the too common practice of making party lines the boundary of social intercourse.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28.

The probabilities are that the barometer will rise on Monday throughout the Atlantic will rise on Monday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, with partially cloudy and clear weather. Increasing northwesterly winds with falling temperature will extend from the lower lakes to the Gulf. Dangerous winds are not expected for to-night.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.-4.47 P. M., Local l'ime.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	29.82		NW	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.69		NW	Light.	Clear.
do18un	29.63		Calm.		Clear.
Charleston		54	W	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	29.87		sw	Brisk.	Lt. Rain
Cincinnati	30.02		W	Fresh.	Fair.
Galveston, Tex	30.21	43		Fresh.	Clear. Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.90	32	5	Genile. Fresh.	Pair.
Memphis, Tenn	30.22	3	NW.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington. New Orloaus	30.08		SW	resh.	Fair.
New York	29.65		Calm.		Cloudy.
Norfolk		35	N	Light.	Lt. Rain
Philadelphia		34	calm.		f'nr'ng.
Purtland, Me			Calm		Clear.
Savannah	29.81	53	W	Fresh.	Fair.
8. Louis	30.11	10	W	Brisk	Cloudy.
Washington	23.72		Calm.		Uig Up.
Wilmington, N.C.	29.72	49	NW	Gentle	Ci'ng up

NOTE.—The weather report unter 1-11 octors, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 octock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD SCHEME.

The Plans and Prospects of Colonel Tom Scott and his Pennsylvania Combi.

The New York Builetin has a notable editorial apropos of the purchase of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. It treats the move as but a step in the gigantic endeavor to consolidate the great trunk lines of our section, and thus to acquire the substantial control of the trade of the South and Southwest, and of the new Southern Pacific Railroad as well. The Bulletin says:

Although the newly consolidated Southern lines will be operated in connection with the Pennsylvania Baliroad, yet that powerful corroration does not directly figure in the negotiations. The acquisitions have been made in the name of the Southern Railway Security company, which is now, for the first time, brought prominently before the public. This company is composed of wealthy capitalists in this city. Philadelphia, the Southern States, and in Eugland. The company is strong from the amount of capital and the influences that are represented by its members, rather than the amount of capital and the influences that are represented by its members, rather than for the actual amount of stock. The capital stock is only \$\xi\_000.000\$, but the holders represent hundreds of millions of dollars. We notice among the New York stockholders the names of W. E. Dodge, Jr., Morris R. Jessup, J. A. Stuart, Schuchart & Son, W. and J. L. Aspinwall, R. L. Kennedy, and J. D. Phelps. The other names are, Thomas A. Scott, George W. Harris, George Small and J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Newcomer, Shoemaker and Walters, of Baltimore, and C. M. McGhee, of Tennessee, and Henry B. Plant, of Georgla. waters, of Battimore, and U. M. McGnee, of Tennessee, and Henry B. Plant, of Georgia, There are also several English capitalists. The apparant capital of the company seems inadequate and disproportionate to the obligations recently assumed by it and others still in contemplation. But the newly acquired lines are in a condition that require adequate business management and credit rather than actual ontleva of money to right them to a paying religious hanagement and credit rather than actual out-lays of money to raise them to a paying point, and these conditions are all combined in the Southern Railway Security Company. The re-lations of the Security Company with the Penn-sylvania Railroad Company are of a character to advance their mutual interests. The connec-tion of Colonel Scott with both companies will at least prompte a common policy which it is at least promote a common policy, which, it is to be hoped, will operate advantageously to the public.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

cidentally burned to death on Toursday.

—Ciarendon County has paid in \$14,000 in taxes since January 1st.

—A detachment of United States cavalry visited Clinton, and made strict search for

Mr. Copeland whom they did not find.

—A colored boy named Walker Gibbs, aged about eighteen years, accidentally shot himself in alken on Monday last, and died an hour or two afterwards from the effects of the

wound.

—The cooper-shop of A. Morgan, in George-town, was set on fire on Sunday week by an incendiary. No serious harm done. One other ncendiary fire (without heavy damage) is reported.

—A den of the United Brethren was organ

—A den of the United Brethren was organized at Chester last Monday evening. A yellow school teacher, named Richardson, is chief of the klan, and Peter Agurs, secretary. This is a branch of the Scott Ku-Kux recently organized in Columbia in the interest of the present administration. -On Friday last, an old difficulty was re-

newed between two colored men, on the premises of Mr. J. S. Guignard, in Lexington, when one of them, named West Prince, was killed by another, named Noah Guignard—the cause of death being a blow from a stick, by which the neck was broken. Noah was employed by Mr. Guignard, and West was engaged on the collargement of the canal

enlargement of the canal.

—There are plenty of signs that Greenville is improving. Various buildings are being erected and completed, old ones are being repaired, and plans for the erection of new or are being discussed. The population is also evidently increasing, and, although the advance towards improvement is not very rapid nor assuming gigantic proportions, yet it is so manifest as to attract the attention of any who have their eyes open when they walk about.

## hostetter's Bitters.

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTAperiod there is one which especially deserves the repreheusion of all who place a proper value on dress HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South health and life. The swindle referred to consis in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States; to force upor the market vile astringent compounds manufac tured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rate medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives-HOS TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The concocters of these 'local bitters' are, in the tru st sence of the phrase, public enemies. Their flery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for wenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a s'andard article.

The fame of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a health-preserving, vitalizing medicine, is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that s rious consequences (sometimes follow the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Who ever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Billousness, Constipation, Intermit tent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complain for which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a known specific, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal misde meanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of unwhole some vapors, the active principle of disease, course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitujan29-mwf3D&C tions.

## Special Notices.

PE CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-TER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.-A perfectly clear preparation in one bottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youth'ul appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to pro mote the growth of the hair and stop its falling out. It is entirely harmless, and perfectly free from any poisonous substance, and will therefore take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia s have been sent us from many of our most prominent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are objectionable, CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soil the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the b.st dressings for the Hair in use. It restores the color of the Hair "more perfect and uniformly than any other preparation, and always does so in from three to ten days, virtually feeding the roots of the Hair with all the nourishing qualities necessary to its gowth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Hair more positively than anything else. The application of this won terful discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair a pleasing and elegant appearance. We call especial attention to the fact that a

limited number of trial bottles will be given way gratu:tously to those wishing to try it. You will notice that in pursuing this course our aim is to convince by the actual merits of the article. ARTHUR NATTANS.

Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. DR. H. BAER, For sale by the Agent, No. 131 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C. nov18-stuthly

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, from Philadelphia, are hereby notified that she will discharge cargo TRIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Brown's WharL Goods un-called for at sunset will remain on the wharf owners' risk and expense

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GEORGIA, from New York, are hereby notified that she will discharge cargo THIS DAY, 19th instant, at Pier No. 2, Union Wharves. Goods

uncalled for at sunset will remain on the whart at owner's risk and expense. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agentida THE CHARLESTON PORT SOCIE-

TY was instituted in 1822, and has provided -1st. For the moral and religious instruction of 2d. it has maintained a Sailors' Home, where

the Saller finds a safe retreat from the impositions of evil persons, and other depredators apon the rights and libertles of the Sailo Since the war we have been enabled to keep pen the Bethel and Sailors' Home.

The Society is at present embarrassed by a lebt of \$1500, for the liquidation of which we now appeal to the friends of the cause. Any donation can be sent to the undersigned. WM. ROACH,

President Charleston Port Society. Rev. WM. B. YATES. jan29-mwf8 . Chaplain Mariners' Oburch-no

CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL CHARL STON. S. C.: JANUARY 25. 1872.—Sealed estimates will be received at this ROAD on King street, from Shepherd street tol

City Boundary, same to be made per running foot, according to the plans and specifications in a

Estimates to be directed to Committee on Con-W. W. SIMONS.

OFFICE OF CITY APPRAISER CHARLESTON, JANUARY 22, 1872.—By order of City Council this Office will remain open wintil FEBRUARY PIRST for ISSUING LICENSES for the W. H. EASTERBY, Tith vear 1872.

City Appraiser. OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF MERICA . ST. LOUIS. DECEMBER 28, 1871 .- AT election for Directors of the Life Association of

America will be held at the office of the Associati tion, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th day of January, 1872. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

jans-ftus WM. HANLEY, Secretaryion

A CARD.-MY FRIENDS AND he public are informed that I am prepared upon shortest notice to make transaction ESTATE: either at Private Sale or at Auction: 'In' future I propose giving active attention to this; s well as the Auctioneering branch of the Brokerage business. In the latter I will embrace any or-Il Commodities that may offer.

In addition to above, I will continue to interest myself actively in Stocks and Bonds, making Sales or Purchases of same at Auction or Private Sale, as my patrons may direct. Loads of Money negotiated.

SAMUEL C. BLAUK Broker and Auctioneer No. 28 Broad street

THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL BAFFLED NUMBERS. CLASS No. 819-MORNING.

24-11-48-42-74- 4- 7-45-76-37-77-44 OLASS No. 320-EVENING. 23-62-30-11-32-68-2-53-14-3-24-26

As witness our hand at Charleston this 27th day. of January, 1872. FENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND, Sworn Commissioners.

ON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhoed restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatand Circulars sent free, in scaled envelopes. Ad

Personal Nonces. GILL-IF MIDDLETON SMITH GILL, of Liverpool, England, who was for some years in San Francisco, California, and is now upposed to be in or about Charleston, S. C., will ommunicate with R. B. Borland, Box 6175, New York, he will hear of a near relative being in

Reliable information regarding said Gill is respectfully requested as above. jan22-newflm 900

the States, and also of matters of considerable

importance to himself.

## MEDICINE & FOOD COMBINED.

MOST WONDERFUL CURES EF-FECTED, BOTH OF MIND AND BODY.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RE-STORING

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD

Will cure DYSPEPSIA, Constipation, Acidity bramps, Fits, Heartburn, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Servousness, Biliousness, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Flatulency, Colle, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Irritability, Noises in a Head and Ears, Giddiness, Pain between the Shoulders, and in the Chest, Chronic Inflamma tion and Ulceration of the Stomach, Eruptions on the Skin, Scurvy, Fevers, Scrofula, Impurities, Poverty of Blood, Incipient Consumption, Dropsy, Mabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Influenza, Grippe, Nausea and Vomiting during Pregnancy, after ating or at sea, Low Spirits, General Debility, Paralysis, Cough, Asthma, Tightness Across the Chest, Phiegm, Sleeplessness, Tremors, Vertigo q Blood to the Head, Exhaustion, &c. The best food for invalids, generally, as it never turns acid. on the weakest stomach, like arrow root but im parts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and

muscular energy to the most enfeebled. Likewise dapted to rear delicate infants. A few out of 69,000 Testimonials of Care are given below:

restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BAR RY'S FOOD. Cure No. 68,413-"ROME, July 21, 1866.-The nealth of the Holy Father is excellent, especially ince, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalents Arabica Food, of which he consumes a plateful at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly peneficial effect on his health, and his Holines cannot praise this excellent food too highly."-From the Gazette Du Midt, July 25.

FROM THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CANTLE-

Cure No. 52,612.-"ROSSTREVOR, COUNTY OF Down, Ireland, December 9, 1854.—The Downger Countess of Castlestuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Da Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of Indiestion, Bile, Great Nervousness. Irritability, and lysteria of many years' standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing.

For sale in one and two pound packages by DR. H. BAER, SOLE AGENT, MEETING STREET. Directions with every package.