TELEGRAPHIC

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, July 16.—It is asserted that the Carlists have shot forty Republican volunteers at Cirauqui, after they surrendered.

At a meeting of a majority of the members of the Cortes to-day, it was resolved to approve the proposition that the Cortes shall vote the new Constitution before closing its session. Maisonave made a violent attack on the members of the Left, accusing them of forcing their views and measures upon the country. It was finally determined by the caucus that the Cortes should adjourn for a brief recess, to re-assemble at a day to be agreed upon. The Centre was not represented in the caucus. Maisonave, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Carragal, Minister of Finance, and Berges, Minister of Justice, have resigned, in order to facilitate the formation of a homogenous Cabinet. The majority of the Cortes demand a vigorous ministry under Salmera.

PARIS, July 16.—The Government has instructed the prefect of occupied departments to interdict public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by German troops.

MADRID, July 17.—The new constitution will be presented to the Cortes for action to-day.

The report of the capture of the town of Estella by the Carlists is confirmed. Contestra has levied a forced loan of $80,000 on the citizens of Carthagena. The Carlists are marching on Logrono. The Internationol Society of Barcelona has been dissolved. The authorities are still apprehensive of an outbreak at Valencia, and the commander of the garrison has been ordered to use every measure of precaution to maintain order.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports have reached here that several cases of cholera have occurred at Vienna. It is said the authorities are endeavoring to suppress the particulars.

BAYONNE, July 17.—The Carlists declare that all the arms and ammunition shipped for them have been safely landed on the coast of Biscay.

Colonel Aizpurna has taken command of the force which was formerly led by the Cure of Santa Cruz, and which now numbers 1,000 men. Lizzardga, with 4,000 well-disciplined infantry, some cavalry and artillery, is operating in Guipezuza. The Carlist partisans report that they are crossing the Ebro. At all points they are recruiting, foraging and levying requisitions in the province of Burgos. They report that the Spanish Government intends to form a recruiting camp near Loyda; also, that the Republican troops have received orders to shoot all priests taken with arms in their hands. The priests are endeavoring to bring about a fusion between the Alfonsists and Carlists.

American Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The steamer Mohtano was fired forty miles South of Acapulco. After an hour's hard work, the passengers and crew extinguished the flames.

The last of Captain Jack's band of Modocs are *en route* to camp.

Thirty granges were represented at the convention at Napa.

The Mayor has signed an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Southern Pacific Railroad at Mission Bay.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Thermometer from 95 to 100. Many sun-strokes; some fatal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—A lady of Los Angelos died of strychnine. Her husband scolded her about the character of the breakfast.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Alluding to the financial condition of the Peabody educational fund, yesterday, Mr. Winthrop stated that about $130,000 from the fund had been expended, in co-operation with six or seven times that amount contributed by the Southern people, in the cause of education, since the last meeting of the board; thus making but little less than $1,000,000 expended during the year for free common schools in the South.

The Board of Underwriters resolved to levy an additional premium of one per cent. on Mansard roofs, after January 1, 1874.

Specie shipments to-day $800,000 in gold; $78,000 in silver bars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Methodist centennial celebration terminated with a grand jubilee at the Academy of Music.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 17.—Six new cholera cases in the penitentiary; two deaths.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—C. R. Davis has been nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention. The resolutions favor cheap transportation, repudiate increased salaries and back pay.

There was a full meeting of the Peabody trustees. The fund now amounts to $228,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 16.—A great sensation was caused here to-day by an announcement in the *Journal* that one Eliza Webb Young, the seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, had forever left him, carrying her furniture and personal effects. Brigham will endeavor to replace the goods. Mrs. Young is at the Walker House, and three leading lawyers are about to institute a suit for divorce and alimony in a large sum. Great revelations are expected concerning the inner domestic life of the prophet. Mrs. Young is enjoying the sympathy of the Gentile ladies, and polygamous Mormons are a good deal disturbed.

HOMERSVILLE, N. Y., July 17.—The Sherman House was burned last night; loss $40,000.

OMAHA, July 17.—Considerable excitement has prevailed here since the stabbing of Atwood, the brakeman, by gamblers, on Sunday, for exposing their game on the train. A meeting of railroad men was held yesterday, at the Union Pacific shops, to consider the case, attended by over 400 men. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and draw up a programme to be followed, should necessity demand. They threaten to deal summarily with the gamblers and roughs who have infested this vicinity for months past. Twelve or fifteen of the fraternity have already left town. Atwood lies in a precarious condition. The committee appointed on Tuesday reported at a subsequent meeting that a citizens' committee had been organized to assist the authorities in enforcing the laws; in case of the inability or neglect of the authorities to preserve order, the citizens' committee would take measures to secure protection to the lives and property of all good citizens. It was hoped that the committee would not be called on to interfere, but if necessary, they would act promptly; that whereas the city is infested by robbers and gamblers, whom the civil authorities thus far have failed to arrest, and which fact is publicly known, to the disoredit of the city, they had bound themselves to the purpose of self-protection; and now give public warning that if some remedy is not speedily applied, will feel justified in resorting to summary measures.

HALIFAX, July 17.—The decision of the Court of Inquiry into the cause of the disaster to the steamship City of Washington, has been rendered. Capt. Phillips is suspended for one year.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Passengers by the steamer City of Merida, which vessel has been quarantined with yellow fever, were allowed to come to the city to-day.

There is a movement on foot for the erection of a statue to the late Wm. H. Seward in Central Park.

The following is taken from Dr. Sear's report of the condition of schools in the South: South Carolina—Few schools reported throughout the year; application was made for Charleston. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated over $300,000 for educational purposes. Not one dollar of this amount was received from the Treasury, and the result has been that nearly all the public schools in this State have been closed. The amount paid to this State from the fund is $1,500.

Wm. M. Graham, of the Walkill National Bank, in Ludlow jail since February, charged with misappropriating $500,000, has been released on $25,000 bail.

Probabilities—On Friday, for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, North-west and South-west winds, increased cloudiness and local rains. For the middle Atlantic States, South-west and North-west winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly lower temperature.

ATLANTA, GA., July 17.—The first exposition of the Atlanta Pomological Society is now going on, with gratifying success. The next one will be held August 20, 1873, when the State Society will be organized.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—A special correspondent at Westchester, Pa., says circumstantial evidence clearly indicates that the murdered man was W. S. Goss, upon whose life the heavy insurance was claimed, as having been burned in his shop.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 17.—There have been eight deaths in the penitentiary from cholera since last night. The average time of sickness of the patients is eight hours. Guards and outside attendants who are not shut up in the cells at night have been entirely free from disease.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 17—Noon.—The bank rate has been reduced ½ per cent.; it is now 4½. Bullion has increased £37,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—Noon.—Cotton firm and unchanged—uplands 9¾; Orleans 9; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; from Savannah and Charleston, July and August delivery, 8⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—Evening.—Cotton—sales to-day 9,750 bales of American; July delivery, from Savannah and Charleston, not below good ordinary, 8½; October and November, not below low middling, 8 11-16.

NEW YORK, July 17—Noon.—Cotton irregular; sales 1,627 bales—middling 20¾; futures opened as follows: July 20⅝, 20 11-16; August 20¼; September 18⅝; October 18, 18 1-16. Flour a shade firmer. Wheat steady and in fair demand—No. 2 Milwaukee 1.48. Corn a shade firmer—Western mixed 57½@58½. Pork quiet and steady—new mess 17.50. Lard dull and heavy—Western steam 8 13-16. Freights weak. Stocks dull. Gold steady, at 15⅞. Money easy, at 3@4. Exchange—long 9½; short 10¼. Governments dull but steady. State bonds quiet.

7 P. M.—Cotton irregular; sales 1,990 bales—middling 20¾. Southern flour a shade firmer and more active—6 30@7.90 for common to fair extra; 7.95@8.25 for good to choice do. Whiskey heavy, at 93. Wheat active and fully better, with good export inquiry—1.60 for amber winter and Southern Illinois. Corn opened firm but closed heavy and lower—56@59 for Western mixed. Pork dull and lower—17.25 for new mess. Beef dull and unchanged—9.00@10.50 for plain mess; 11.25@12.50 for extra do. Lard weaker—Western steam 8⅝. Money 3@4, on call. Banks are offering large amounts of money on three and four months' time, but find it difficult to place their capital, except at low rates of interest. Exchange dull and lower on the street; some bills offering from second hands; actual business 9¼@9⅜, for prime. Gold ranged from 15¾ to 16. Cotton—net receipts 561 bales; gross 506; futures closed weak; sales 12,100, as follows: July 20 9-16@20 11-16; August 20@20⅛; September 18⅜@18 7-16; October 18. Governments dull and steady with but little change in prices. States quiet and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Flour steady and fairly active. Corn quiet, at 58@60, sacked. Pork 16.50@17.00. Bacon—shoulders 8¾@9; clear rib 10¼; clear 10⅛, packed. Hams steady—13@13½ for plain; 14½@15 for sugar-cured fancy. Lard—8¾ for tierce; 10 for keg; 8¼ for steam; small order lots ⅛c. higher. Whiskey firm, at 91.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Flour unchanged—old fall G held firmly; new weak; little doing. Corn firm, with fair demand—37½ for No. 2 mixed, cash; 37¾@37⅞ in July; 39 in September. Whiskey firm, at 90. Pork 16.75. Bacon lower, except shoulders, which are 8¾; clear sides 10; clear offered at 10, in August; 10¼ in September. Lard nominal.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour quiet, at 6.75@7.00. Corn dull and lower, at 43@46. Provisions opened quiet, with more activity at the close. Pork 16.75. Lard dull—steam nominally 8¼@8⅜ for jobbing sales; kettle 8½. Bacon in fair demand—shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 9⅞; clear sides 9⅞@10. Whiskey steady, at 91.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Cotton quiet—middling 20⅛; gross receipts 35 bales; exports coastwise 150; sales 206; stock 3,872.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Cotton offerings very small—middling 18¼; net receipts 184 bales; sales 32; stock 6,579.

BOSTON, July 17.—Cotton quiet and strong—middling 21; net receipts 59 bales; gross 1,059; sales 300; stock 10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Cotton with stronger demand—ordinary 12; good ordinary 14½@15; low middling 17¾@18; middling 18¾; net receipts 107 bales; gross 155; sales to-day 800; last evening 1,609; stock 35,078.

GALVESTON, July 17.—Cotton quiet—good ordinary 14½; net receipts 77 bales; sales 50; stock 14,006.

MOBILE, July 17.—Cotton demand light—middling 18½; net receipts 108 bales; exports coastwise 92; sales 100; stock 11,776

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Cotton firm—low middling 18¼; receipts 294 bales; shipments 447; stock 10,304.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Cotton quiet—middling 20¾.

WILMINGTON, July 17.—Cotton quiet—middling 18½; net receipts 25 bales; exports coastwise 69; sales 6; stock 1,198.

NORFOLK, July 17.—Estimated net receipts of cotton 500 bales; stock 3,703.

AUGUSTA, July 17.—Cotton demand good—middling 18; receipts 43 bales; sales 237.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Cotton steady—middling 19; net receipts 216 bales; exports coastwise 1,119; sales 200; stock 4,078.

ESCAPE OF THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS.—The Algeria has arrived at New York, bringing correspondence from Panama, dated the 8th inst., which contains the following details of the escape of the steamer Virginius, which had put in for repairs. The Spanish gun-boat Bazan came on the 21st of June and anchored close to the Virginius, her commander not failing to let it be known that his instructions authorized him to sink her if she attempted to escape. The same day, in came the United States steamer Kansas, and anchored not far from the Bazan, and not long after, the Cainandaigua arrived. Although everybody knows what the Virginius has been doing for the past year, her character as blockade-runner being as clear as day, yet Mr. Thorington, who acts as United States Consul at Aspinwall, certified that her papers from her last port, Carthagena, were all *en regle*, and, therefore, entitled to protection as a merchant vessel, belonging to the United States. Commander Reed, of the Kansas, considering the Consul was technically right as to the letter, though not, in his way of thinking, as to the spirit of the law, conveyed the Virginius to sea at 6 P. M. of the 1st inst., and remained outside of the harbor until she was lost to sight in darkness. The commander of the Spanish steamer Bazan, when he saw the odds against him, proposed that the Virginius should be sent to the United States for trial, offering to give security for the expenses, if she were not condemned.

People here, though generally sympathizing with the patriots, think that in this instance the United States flag has been abused, and that Spain has not had fair play in the matter. Commander Reed, when interviewed on the subject, said he intended to call the attention of the authorities at Washington for the purpose of having the register taken away from the Virginius; and he further says the Spaniards would be quite right in sinking or capturing her if caught at sea heading for Cuba. In a neutral port, however, the American commanders could do no less than grant her the protection she asked for. On the day of the sailing of the Virginius the Bazan did not even get up steam, her commander deciding to lay the correspondence that had taken place and his report before the Spanish Governent, to be submitted to the authorities at Washington. The Virginius cleared for New York coastwise, with no other cargo than arms and ammunition, which have been received from New York per steamer Celeon. The Bazan left Aspinwall on the 2d instant, and the Dacia sailed on the 18th ultimo, to grapple for the Colon and Jamaica cable.

At an elegant dinner party given in this city the "enfant terrible" of the family was permitted to occupy a seat near one of the most distinguished guests. This "bete noir" is much given to conundrums, which are not always appropriate. Moreover, the young man has a sister who is a shining belle in society. Eliza is the name of the young lady, but the young scapegrace will call her Lize. The company were startled by the voice of the youngster asking, "Why is father like the devil?" An awkward pause ensued. Then he shouted out, "Because he is the father of Lize" (lies.) That boy did not get his desserts, for he was sent to bed.

[*Washington Letter.*

Teacher—"John, you young scapegrace, come here and I'll pay you back for your impudence to me yesterday."

Pupil—"I have conscientious scruples against taking back pay."

THE TRUTH ABOUT LIBERIA—A GEORGIA NEGRO GIVES HIS EXPERIENCE OF THE "COLONIZATION" FRAUD.—John McBurrus, a colored man, better known as John Swain, a native of Hawkinsville, Ga., has just returned to Savannah from an expedition to Liberia, whither he went, in company with a number of emigrants, in one of the ships of the American Colonization Society. He gives the following account of his experience:

In November last, one Coppinger, who represented himself as an agent of the American Colonization Society, visited Hawkinsville, and at once commenced ingratiating himself in the favor of the colored people. He succeeded in getting a number of them together, one night, in a school-room, and pictured to them in glowing language the advantages of emigrating to Liberia, under the auspices of the society he represented. He produced for their inspection specimens of products and manufactures, which he asserted were from that country, and special inducements were held out to several of the more influential of the colored men, among them John McBurrus or Swain. The latter's occupation—that of a pilot—being made known, this fellow Coppinger told him that the rivers of Liberia were crowded with steamboats, but there was great difficulty in obtaining men who understood the management of them. John was promised that he would realize "a fortune" in a short time, if he would join in the expedition. He consented to do so, and made provision to send his family off, with the understanding that he would follow at the close of the boating season on our river, the latter part of the present month. Influenced by the same specious arguments, a number of colored persons of all ages and of both sexes formed a colony, and left here as stated. The following is the story of the returned emigrant, John McBurrus:

I left Savannah on the 16th November, on the steamship San Salvador, to see my wife and children off to Liberia. Upon our arrival in New York, we were taken directly alongside of the bark Jasper, bound for Liberia. Just before reaching New York, one of my children died, and upon our arrival, I requested permission to stay on shore and have it decently buried. This request was refused, and I was forced on the bark with the others, which left immediately for sea. I was thus compelled to entrust the interment of my child to strangers; and although I was promised that all expenses would be paid from Georgia to Liberia, $18 was exacted of me for the burial expenses of the child. It was not my intention to go to Liberia at that time, and those in charge of the expedition knew it. I went to New York to see my family off, intending to follow them in a few months, but was forced on board the bark and not allowed to go on shore. In fact, taken away against my will.

Mr. J. W. Lathrop, of Savannah, had promised me he would send me out to Liberia as soon as the season closed, I at that time being engaged to him as pilot of his boat. As it is, however, I am glad I went to Liberia, as my eyes have been opened to the great fraud that has been practiced upon my people, and I shall strenuously oppose emigration from Georgia, or any other Southern State. This is our home, and we are better treated, have more comforts and privileges for ourselves, are better paid for our labor, when we act right and honestly, than we can be in any other country, Liberia especially. Owing to an agreement between the vessels running to Cape Palmas and the Colonization Society, no emigrant is permitted after he lands to leave the country under two years. By that time, they are either dead or deprived of all means of getting away. Discovering this, I determined to leave the place, and saw Captain Richardson, of the bark Pope, at Palmas, and begged him to bring me back. He refused, for the reason stated. But I showed him my custom house license as a pilot, when he promised he would do what he could for me "as a seafaring man." He told me to meet him at Monrovia, 300 miles from Cape Palmas, on the 1st of May, and he would take me to New York. I laid hid upon the beach for three weeks, being supplied with food by my wife, who had to bring it five miles from the colony. When the English steamer Virgo anchored within four miles of the beach, I got a native to carry me out there. By this means, I reached Monrovia, met Captain Richardson, who brought me to New York. This in brief is the statement of this colored man, who, it seems, sold his little property for $700, which he cannot buy now for $2,000. He is penniless, his wife and children are in Liberia, and he now has to call on his white and colored friends to assist him in raising the means to bring them back. John states that the mortality is fearful at Cape Palmas, eighteen and twenty of the Georgia emigrants dying daily during acclimation. When the six months' provisions allowed them by the society give out, they have to depend upon the bread root and palm oil, the food of the natives, as subsistence. Specimens of this food were exhibited to us, and our opinion is the same as John's—that it cannot be compared to good corn bread and fat bacon. The natives roam the country in idleness, men and women going naked with the exception of a small clout about the loins. They live in the bushes, upon the products above stated, and enliven the time by hewing one another with huge cutlasses, similar to our scythes—as a general thing, however, they do not disturb the colonists. Many of the emigrants from the South, instead of civilizing these savages, adopt their mode of life and take to the bushes with them with alacrity and facility remarkable. John says there are a number of Georgia negroes in some of these tribes, who are as wild and barbarous as the natives themselves. The climate is terrible, it being impossible for a Southern negro to work in the open air after 9 o'clock in the morning, and late in the evening. Among the other blessings enjoyed by Southern emigrants is a visitation during the rainy season of swarms of venomous insects, called "drivers," about the size of our large ret ant, which fill the huts and worm themselves into every nook and corner. Their bite is terrible, and we are informed that two colored women, who were bed-ridden, and unable to keep these insects off of them, died from the effects of the bites, their bodies being swollen horribly. There is no opportunity for a colored man or woman without means or assistance to elevate themselves in any manner in such a country, under affairs as they now exist. Colonists are escaping whenever opportunity offers, and returning to the States; their condition is represented as deplorable, as after the first service of the society—luring them out there—nothing more is done for them. Many of those who have been at the Cape Palmas colony for four or five years, and who have succeeded in getting assistance from their white friends here, are returning; their term of compulsory residence having expired. Some returned in the bark Hope, with John Burns, several of whom are Georgians.

The Attorney-General has given an elaborate opinion in Gen. Howard's case. His paper is a legal curiosity. It shows that the Government has no possible hold on Gen. Howard, who somehow, strangely enough, has dropped through a succession of loop-holes in the law beyond the reach of justice. Some $700,000 have mysteriously disappeared under his mismanagement; he cannot account for it; the Freedmen's Bureau has been run so loosely that nobody can tell into whose pockets the money has leached. And for this, the Government has nothing to show but Gen. Howard's bond for $10,000, and his certificate of church membership "in good and regular standing." The thing is exceedingly unhandsome. Gen. Howard may be a very good man, but gifted with remarkable incapacity and superhuman gullibility; he may be a very bad man playing a game with consummate skill; but it is immaterial which he is, so far as the Government is concerned, while he has manipulated three-quarters of a million dollars from the Treasury. One thing looks badly for Gen. Howard. He has been apologized for and explained continually and interminably for a half dozen years. Every week or two, he has had the benefit of a new coat of whitewash. He has required a vast deal of writing up. It looks suspicious. He has been explained too much by half. No honest man could stand so much puffery and palaver, so many polishings and perfumings, as have been found necessary in his case. We see no harm in his being interested in churches and speaking in meetings; but what the public want to know is, how a man can reconcile the holding of an office for which he knows he is incompetent, and in which he is a confessed defaulter for nearly three-quarters of a million, with any religion that recognizes common honesty as a virtue. To admit his honesty is to impeach his capacity—and an incapacity which can no more be distinguished from a crime than two peas growing in the same pod can be distinguished from each other.

The New York *Times* says there seems to be no remaining doubt that Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends will control the great business of the Western Union Telegraph after the annual election of the company in October. The stiffness of the stock in the last few days points to the results which we have indicated, and there is evidently less inclination to sell it short.

We are informed that the Patrons of Husbandry held a grand re-union at Ninety-Six on last Saturday, at which public addresses were delivered by Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, Dr. John A. Barksdale and Mr. James Rice. A pic-nic dinner was served, and the hospitality of the Ninety-Six people abundantly proven.

"The verb 'to love'" says a wicked French writer, "is an active verb, which runs until it sinks exhausted into the easy chair of marriage."

Dr. H. C. Cooley, of Anderson, who served as a surgeon in the Fourth South Carolina Regiment during the late war, died on the 15th inst.

"Entire idleness will not cure brain exhaustion." Entire idleness is the concomitant of individuals who are never troubled seriously with brain exhaustion.

At Marion, Iowa, on the 4th, there was an immense pic-nic of the grangers, numbering 25,000 or 30,000 people.

A tailless calf was born in Warren County, Ind., last week, which is enjoying life now—but wait until fly time.

A little boy being asked "What is the chief end of man?" replied: "The end what's got the head on."

Little Jones, who stands five feet nothing in his bluchers, declares he intends entering the bonds of Hymen.

The fashionable beverage at Long Branch is known as sea-sider. It is made with sugar and bitters.

The telegraph line between Charlotte and Greenville will soon be in operation.

A man recently knocked down an elephant. He was an auctioneer.

Major Anderson, of Greenville, died last week.

A rum sandwich—A glass of rum between two lagers.

An overtaxed brain should be feared more than a poll tax.

A bad cane for a cripple—A hurri-cane.

Liquors.

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY, ripe and mellow,
Pure old Rye Whiskey,
" " Bourbon Whiskey,
" " Fruit Brandies,
Light Wines, suitable for summer drink,
Ales and Lager,
All kinds of Bitters,
For sale cheap, at HARDY SOLOMON'S.

Auction Sales.

Pianos.

BY SEIBELS & EZELL.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our office, to the highest bidder,
Two Good PIANOS. July 18 2

Grist Mill to Rent.

TO RENT, that well-known GRIST MILL, at the junction of Broad and Saluda Rivers, known as Geiger's Mill. There is a dwelling and six or eight acres of land attached. For terms, apply to
July 16 †10 W. P. GEIGER.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES, "Covered," "Extra large," 4½ to 6 lbs. each.
CHOICE SMOKED BEEF, "Covered," "Small pieces."
July 10 GEO. SYMMERS.

Sicily Lemon Sugar

MAKES instantaneous Lemonade, is superior to Lemons, costs less, and is handier for use. For sale by
July 9 JOHN AGNEW & SON.

The "Morris Cotton Gin."

HAVING enlarged my business, I again offer the above Gin to the planters of South Carolina. Having been thirty-eight years in the business, I feel confident I can please the most fastidious. My Gins are warranted to please, or no sale. They run *lighter*, gin *cleaner*, make *more* lint from the same quantity of seed cotton, than any other Gin made. The price *lower* than any Gin in the market. Planters wishing these Gins, will please order *early*, to avoid delay.

Price, $3 50 per saw.

WOOD TURNING, of every style, done with neatness and despatch, and cheaper than Northern work can be brought here for. Address
E. MORRIS,
July 15 3m Columbia, S. C.

The Georgia Gin.

ON entering our fifth season with these GINS, we have only to say, that in EVERY case parties who have bought them or seen them used have been DELIGHTED with them, and pronounce them the BEST they have any knowledge of.

We GUARANTEE them to gin as clean, run as LIGHT, GIN as FAST and turn out as GOOD SAMPLE as ANY GIN THAT IS MADE. Please order early, so as to avoid disappointment. Catalogue and reference forwarded on application.

LORICK & LOWRANCE,
June 21 Sole Agents for South Carolina.

Mocha and Java Coffees.

10 BAGS Old Government JAVA,
10 pockets Pure Mocha.
For sale low by HOPE & GYLES.

USEFUL

AND

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Tourists, Travelers,

And all persons going off, will find a splendid variety of handsome and useful things for travelers at our house, such as TRAVELING TRUNKS, in Sole Leather, Linen Couch Covers, or Zinc Saratogas, or Zinc, (Gentleman's Styles,) Satchels, in Black and Bronze, with Lunch Baskets, Pocket Fans, Linen Suits, &c., &c.

In all departments will be found goods at prices to suit the times.

A full line of every style Shoe and Slipper, suitable for the season.

R. C. SHIVER & CO.

THE GREATEST REDUCTION

IN

PRICES!

WILL

BE FOUND

AT THE

Grand Central

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

OF

WM. D. LOVE & CO.

CUSTOMERS will find on our bargain counters choice lines of goods, offering at less than half price.

All our departments are full of good goods, at prices to suit the times.

The clearing out sale has commenced, and bargains may be expected at the Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment of

WM. D. LOVE & CO.,
Under the Wheeler House.
W. D. LOVE. B. B. McCREERY.

GREAT CUTTING DOWN OF PRICES

AT

C. F. JACKSON'S!

From this day, I will sell my Entire Stock of DRY GOODS and FANCY ARTICLES, both useful and ornamental, at greatly REDUCED PRICES, for cash. Money no object; it is to clear out my present stock.

C. F. JACKSON.