

A Distinction with a Difference. The Charleston Republican seeks to create the impression that the people and press of the State are disposed to ostracize all Northerners simply because of the accident of birth. Such is not the case. A generous welcome awaits all persons from the North, who come to settle in the South, with the view of making an honest living by honest means. And such persons will acknowledge that they have had no grounds of complaint to make as to their treatment. As to that class, however, who come to the South for merely political purposes, and seek to get office by appeals to the passions and prejudices of a class of our population, these we do regard a nuisance to be abated for the public good.

We admit freely that the Northern man is entitled to hold office when he gets a vote enough to elect him. But should he seek to accomplish his purpose by unworthy means and dishonest arts, he deserves just such treatment as the mere carpet-bagger is now receiving at the hands of the press and of the people of the South.

But we will not allow the genuine settlers from the North to be confounded with the political adventurers who, without brains, character or substance, have come to the South to fatten upon the spoils and emoluments of office. Nor does our criticism apply to those officers in the South who, though classed with the "carpet-bag" fraternity, have, in the discharge of their duty, exhibited that personal integrity and regard for the rights and feelings of the Southern people which command our acknowledgments. For these we have no language of denunciation, and all liberal-minded people will give them credit for whatever of uprightness and fair dealing they may exhibit in their official conduct.

Address from General Clanton. MONTGOMERY, August 31, 1869. FOLLOW UP: Another election has taken place, and the apathy of our own people has defeated us in four Districts of the State.

In the name of all we hold dear, how long is this fatal indifference to continue? What more can we say on this subject, than we have already said? Are we to understand that the yoke of your oppressors has grown easy, and their burden light? Are you, then, satisfied with your unscrupulous and cruel task-masters? Are the enormous taxes which you now pay, and which are yearly increasing, so light that you do not feel their weight? Have you fallen in love with a jury system whereby your lives, liberty and property are determined by ignorant negro juries, selected by corrupt radical officers, in many cases with direct reference to certain results? Are you content to see the high places once occupied by Bagby, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Walker, Lewis, Moore, Winston, Shorter, Watts, and other distinguished sons of the State, defiled and disgraced by miserable carpet-bag adventurers from abroad?—or, worse still, scoundrel traitors to the manor born?

This cannot be! This never will be, so long as the blood of your noble ancestry courses through your veins. This never can be, until you arise from memory the glorious recollections of the past, and all hope for the future. Then, by your noble dead, your wives, and your children who are to live after you, let me beseech you to awaken from your slumbers, gird on your armor, and be ready for the conflict.

Organize in every County in the State! Induce every white man to register! We have 20,000 white majority, and it is constantly increasing. We hold our destiny in our own hands. Trust not the next perfidious Legislature on the question of registration and suffrage. Let us avail ourselves of the present law before it is too late.

"The gods help those who first help themselves." Let us marshal our battalions for the great and decisive State contest of 1870. Let us be first in the field; and when the signal is given, let us move forward as one man, remembering that victory is LIFE and LIBERTY—defeat Slavery and Death, to us and our posterity. JAS. H. CLANTON, Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee.

The remarkable sermon of the venerable Father Hyacinth, and for the delivery of which he has been summoned to Rome, concludes with the following strong sentences: "Do you know the way Prussia triumphed in the field of battle? 'Twas not because there was a lack of bravery on their side; it was not the effect of that wondrous weapon, for the acquisition of which men are now so eager; but it was because the assailant was better educated than the assailed, and had a superior religious training; it was because every Prussian soldier had a Bible in his cap or helmet. In other places I have asserted, and I assert it again here, that which constitutes the strength of Protestant nations is, that when the people come from their work, they enter the family circle, and sitting by their hearths, read the Bible and the national poetry. We are behind-hand with those that dwell beyond the Atlantic and the Straits of Dover. I have trodden English soil on two occasions, and have come to the conviction that the strength of that country is from the Bible."

The Jury Law. In some portions of the State, the Selectmen, proceeding under the Act of 1869, force the ratio of colors of those chosen to correspond with the ratio of colors of voters. This is a glaring wrong. No one now in the discharge of any duty or law has any right to know officially the color of any man.

Chief Justice Chase, Judge Orr, Judge Carpenter, Judge Thomas, Judge Rutland, and others are of the opinion that the Selectmen must only look to qualifications prescribed by law without regard to color, i. e., a jurymen must have "sound judgment," be of "good moral character," and not under legal disability. We have been informed that the Hon. D. T. Corbin who framed the Act of 1869, had no idea that because eleven-twelfths of the voters of any County were of any particular color, that of necessity, the Selectmen must return the same preponderance of that color as jurymen.

Any objection or any verdict, given by a jury, in the choice of which color was considered, can be upset; and the Judge who allowed the venire to stand, or the Selectmen who chose the jurymen, after objection, can be punished.

I will show this briefly, and it may not be fully understood by persons other than lawyers. By second clause, VI Article, United States Constitution, the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, bind every State Judge. Anything in the Constitution or laws of that State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The civil rights bill, a law of Congress made in pursuance of Article VIII, (14 United States Statutes,) throughout endeavors to destroy in the matter of civil rights all distinctions on account of color, race, &c. Section 4, page 28, inter alia provides "And with a view of affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color; * * * and then follows a provision for appointment of commissioners, who have power to arrest and commit for trial all persons (Judges and Selectmen not excepted) charged with a violation of the Act. Then follows provisions requiring United States Marshals and deputies to assist Commissioner to discharge his duty.

Now, if any one expects to have a civil case tried, or to be tried himself at any court, let him warn the Selectmen that in the election of the jurors there must be no distinction of race or color; then at the Court office before the Judge to the jury as chosen. If the Selectmen disregard his warning or the Judge overrule his objection, then go before a United States Commissioner, and make affidavit to the facts; and the Constitution and laws of the United States will be found able to vindicate themselves, anything in the Constitution or laws of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW. THE COURTESIES OF DEBATE.—Our chief opponents in this dispute being many of them teachers of the Gospel of peace and ministers of a religion of good will, while all of them, in theory at least, are professors of temperance, will naturally be especially distinguished for their kindness, courtesy and moderation in their methods of conducting the debate. Now, let us not be outdone by them in the amenities of discussion. Let us all recollect that vituperation is not argument, nor abuse persuasion, and do not forget that we have no right to assume any peculiar purity to our own motives, or ascribe exceptional obliquity to our opponents. Let us admit that we may all be seeking the public welfare with honest intentions, if by different means, and then let us act our part frankly, considerately and fairly, and let the best man win.

The following is in the introductory editorial of the Boise City (Idaho) Chronicle: "SALUTATORY." "We have started a paper." "Name—Capital Chronicle." "Principles—Democratic to the hilt." "Object—To make a living." "Office—On Main street, about 300 yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite an old oyster can in the road." "And we'll run it or 'bust'."

In South America and Australia there are said to be 123,500,000 sheep. A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—DR. TUTT'S SASSAPARILLA and QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, expels all humors from the system; it acts directly on the depuratory organs; the skin is one of the most important of these organs, and by the use of this invaluable medicine it is cleansed and rendered soft, fair and healthy. Try it. \$11 6

WHAT IT WILL DO.—Judge by what it has done. HEINITZ'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT. It has cured a sore leg of twenty-five years standing. It has restored to health persons long diseased. It has cured cutaneous eruptions, tetter, &c. It has cured the dyspeptic of his complaint of long standing. It has restored to life the child supposed to be dying. It has produced a radiant glow on the female cheek; it has invigorated the feeble and languishing. It has imparted vigor to the young. It has vitalized the decaying functions of age. It has purified the blood and invigorated life. It has cured Liver Complaint and nervous disorders. It has proven to be a great blessing to females. It establishes regularity of the organs. It is the lamp of life and way to health, and everybody should try a bottle of HEINITZ'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT. A14

Complimentary. The Abbeville Press, an Intelligencer, published by the local bar, with commendation, upon the 9th inst. These compliments, in terms of commendation, but they were well deserved and abundantly merited. The people of the Eighth Circuit, especially owe a debt of gratitude to Judge Orr for accepting the office, and we think they appreciate the obligations they are under to the fullest extent. His kindness in relieving other Counties from the burden of over-crowded dockets will only increase the estimate already placed on his services as a judicial officer. Here is the article from the Press:

At the close of the two weeks' term of the extra Court, which adjourned on last Saturday, General McGowan as the representative of the bar rose and addressed Judge Orr in a few well-timed and eloquent remarks. He said, before your Honor leaves the bench, excuse the bar in saying one word at parting. The business of the Seventh Circuit being heavy, and Judge Vernon over-worked, you were kind enough to consent to leave your own circuit and to hold, in mid-summer, our extra court, now about to close. This was to you double duty, after you had cleared the dockets on your own mountain circuit. When you came our issue docket was very heavy—having been increased since the war—and then numbering about 500 cases. The weather has been intensely hot, and the labor arduous, but your Honor has nearly cleared the docket. Over 400 judgments have been rendered, of which at least seventy-five were verdicts. All this labor, in the most oppressive weather, has been performed in a manner so patient and conscientious, so courteous and kind, and so clear, lucid and able in judgment, as to command universal approbation. In the name of this bar—in the name of litigants, witnesses and jurors—we thank you, and wish you a safe and happy return to your circuit and home.

To which Judge Orr replied, returning thanks in a few appropriate and touching remarks. He said that an additional inducement had been furnished for his acceptance of office from the consideration, that its duties were to be performed amid the scenes, and among the associates of his early life, and that it would afford him the means of contributing to the restoration of order and extending to friends and neighbors the blessing of civil law. Prompted by the same desire, he had consented to aid in relieving the crowded dockets of Abbeville; and that he had discharged his duty to the satisfaction of a bar so distinguished as this was to him, a source of unfeigned satisfaction. To the ability and zealous co-operation of the members of that bar, and to the patient industry and intelligence of its juries, the County was very much indebted for the rapid despatch of business.

No compliment was ever better deserved by a judicial magistrate, than that paid by the bar of Abbeville to Judge Orr. It was praiseworthy to have consented to hold a two weeks' term in the hottest month of the year on another circuit, and it was above all praise to have discharged its duties with the ability and untiring patience with which the work was done. Judge Orr has the elements of the accomplished judge—readiness in grasping the facts of a case—sagacity in applying the law—patience, despatch. His charges to the juries are models of clearness. In the leading characteristics of his mind he constantly reminds one of the late Judge O'Neal. We learn that with characteristic public spirit he has consented to hold an extra court in Newberry.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—The University of Munich now has 1,274 students—among them 162 foreigners. Of this number 112 study theology, 404 jurisprudence, 246 medicine, 315 philology and philosophy, and 68 pharmacy. Heidelberg has 714 students, of whom 377 devote themselves to law; professors and tutors 105, besides 14 lecturers. Berlin has 1,958 matriculated students at her University, of whom 399 are foreigners; 274 of these study theology, 505 law, 409 medicine, 770 philosophy and philology. In addition to these there are 1,137 students who attend lectures, but have not matriculated. Wurzburg has 667 students—76 theology, 140 law, 329 medicine, and 99 philosophy. Gottingen has 774 students. Halle has 893 students—304 theology, 63 law, 141 medicine, 325 philosophy. Marburg has only 372 students.

The New York Evening Mail says: "Miss Tinne, the eccentric and wealthy English traveler, is reported to have been killed by her camel-drivers on the Sahara." The Mail probably supposes that Miss Tinne was the maiden aunt of the young Englishman of that name who belongs to the Oxford crew which beat the Harvard's in the international boat race the other day. Miss Tinne was a full-blooded Dutchwoman, having been born and raised in Holland. She had a passion for traveling in Africa, where she spent several years—not in destitute rags, but merely in gratifying a love of adventure and in gathering facts and things in the interest of science. During one of her journeys she was accompanied by her mother and an aunt, both of whom died from malaria in the White Nile. She is said to have been killed in an oasis in the Libyan Desert. Let women not for voting stir. But learn the barber's trade instead; So shall the poll be brought to her, To razor 'er or her husband's head. A new Masonic Hall is to be built at New Prospect, Spartanburg County, S. C. M. Girardin, the Paris editor, gets \$10,000 salary in gold.

Carolina National Bank. COLUMBIA, S. C., September 13, 1869. GEO. HUGGINS' Insurance Agency, COLUMBIA, S. C. Representing over \$40,000,000 Capital.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn., incorporated 1819. Charter perpetual. Capital and surplus \$5,500,000. The strongest Fire Insurance Company in America. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Incorporated 1803. Capital \$5,000,000 in gold. Policies issued payable in gold or currency. Par value of stock, \$250,000. Total claims by death paid to date, \$8,500,000. Annual dividends from 50 to 70 per cent. As strong as the strongest in America. As liberal in its terms as the most liberal. ARLINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Assets \$600,000. Dividend declared February, 1869, 40 per cent. As strong as any Life Insurance Company in Virginia.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1846. Assets June 1, 1869, \$25,000,000; Surplus June 1, 1869, \$7,000,000; Income for 1868-\$9,094,068. Number of Policies issued, 186,000. Annual dividends from 50 to 70 per cent. As strong as the strongest in America. As liberal in its terms as the most liberal. ARLINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Assets \$600,000. Dividend declared February, 1869, 40 per cent. As strong as any Life Insurance Company in Virginia.

Wanted, Immediately. TWO first class experienced DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Applications received for five days. R. C. SHIVER. Sept 11

Notice. HAVING secured the services of a first class BARBER, (lately from the Cincinnati, Philadelphia,) I am now prepared to serve all who may favor me with their patronage, in a neat and skillful manner. HAIRDRESSING in all styles attended to at private residences, if desired. F. KENTLEIGH, Hair-Dresser and Barber, Plain street, near Assembly.

School Notice. MRS. ZIMMERMAN'S Female Institution will recommence on October 4, next, for the reception of Pupils and Boarders, as heretofore. The course of studies will embrace all constituting a perfect English education; also, Music, Drawing, Painting, Latin and French. Sept 10

Columbia Male Academy. HUGH S. THOMPSON, Principal, Instructor in Mathematics, and French and English branches. JAS. WOOD DAVIDSON, A. M., Instructor in Latin and Greek Classics. JOHN T. McBRIDE, Assistant. The next session will begin MONDAY, October 4. Pupils will be prepared for admission into any University or College, or for mercantile life. For further information apply to the Principal, at the Academy. Sept 10

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES MILLING, deceased, will file them in, properly attested, either to the undersigned, or to Col. B. W. McMaster, No. 5 Law Range; and those knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payments to me. JOHN H. CATEBART, Administrator on Estate of James Milling, Aug 15 m4

POPE & HASKELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY. Office—Law Range, Columbia, S. C. May 5 Choice Tobacco—Smoking and Chewing CHEWING—Rough and Ready, Gold Bar, Panake. SMOKING—Best "Durham," "Commonwealth." With common grades, in full supply, for sale by GEO. SYMMERS.

New Flour. 25 BBLs. St. Louis NEW FLOUR, superior to anything in market. 50 Bags and Barrels, assorted grades, at very low figures, for sale by GEO. SYMMERS. Aug 14

THE UTLEY COTTON PRESS. A NEW combination of power, whereby all friction is overcome. The simplicity, economy and durability of this PRESS astonishes all who see it, and the more so that a power so simple should so long have been unappropriated. With this Press, two men can do all the packing or pressing of a 500 pound bale inside of eight minutes; and it can be readily taken down and transported, as it is simple and light. We supply these Presses cheaper than any yet offered to the planter. Will send circulars to any desiring, and we would advise all persons wanting presses to withhold buying until they examine this. THE PRESSES are now being manufactured at the PALMETTO IRON WORKS, and has been set up for exhibition. All are assured that as between this and any other there is no argument as to its merits over all others. With the irons, any ordinary workman can put them up. The patentee is here for a few days, and will take pleasure in explaining its merits. Aug 20 mo SHIELDS & GLAZE.

Chinese Social Life. BY Justice Doollittle—illustrated—with some account of their Religious Education and Business Customs and Opinions. 2 vols. \$5. Stewart McKenzie's Campaign in China—published in 1842. 50 cents. New Supply Yesterday, To-Day and Forever. Signs and Sentiments in France, Germany and Switzerland. \$1.50. Famous London Merchants. Book for boys. Baker's Rifle and Hound in Ceylon. Illustrated. \$1.50. Popular Education and Public Instruction. The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries. By Wood. \$1.50. My Daughter Elinor. A Novel. \$1.25. The Gray's Novels—at 50 and 75 cents. For sale at DUFFIE & CHAPMAN'S Bookstore. August 10

THE POLLOCK HOUSE, 101 Main street, Columbia, S. C.

Before the adjournment of the recent session of the British House of Commons—which was a very much over-worked body, according to all accounts—a number of important subjects were postponed; among them that of the marriage laws introduced by Sir Roundell Palmer. An intelligent writer to the New York Times makes the following notice of this matter:

"The principle of religious equality, now practically recognized for the first time three centuries after the reformation, seems to require some sort of equality, and, if possible, uniformity, in the laws relating to marriage. The laws, as they now exist, Sir Roundell may well call extraordinary. In England people are married by banns, or dispensed from them by license. In church marriages no registrar is required to be present; among non-conformists, his attendance is requisite. The Quakers have a separate law all to themselves. If the place where the marriage is celebrated has not been properly consecrated the marriage is invalid. It can only be performed within certain hours—never later than 11 A. M. In Scotland there is marriage by simple consent of the parties; marriages according to three or four different laws, and irregular marriages, which make people liable to a fine; but the payment of the fine legalizes the marriage, and this is a common mode of procedure. In Ireland there is one law for Protestant churchmen, another for Presbyterians, and no law at all for Catholics, except a law of pains and penalties in certain cases. If a Roman Catholic priest should presume to celebrate a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, or even between a Roman Catholic and a person who had been a Protestant within a year of the marriage,—it is comparatively a recent time that was a capital offence, and even now it is a criminal offence of a very high order, and the marriage is absolutely void. Of the irregular Scottish marriages, Sir Roundell has the horror that might be expected in an English lawyer and churchman, and his description of them is technical and droll. He says: "The system of irregular marriages in Scotland is a very startling thing to those whose minds are not thoroughly accustomed to it. It is contracted in two different ways. Suppose any gentleman in this house visited a house in Scotland where a young lady happens to be staying, and that he and the young lady took a walk together, and in the course of the walk he took a piece of paper out of his pocket, on which they wrote down a mutual promise to marry; though the piece of paper might be simply put back again into his pocket; though nothing might be said to anybody about the writing; and though nobody else might be there at the time, if the persons afterwards lived in a certain way together that would be a valid marriage, although nobody might know of the fact of the marriage for years afterwards. No mere promise will constitute a marriage unless it be in writing, and unless subsequent copula. A promise so given and so followed constitutes a good marriage, however long it may be kept secret. There is another even more extraordinary mode, in which no writing at all is necessary; and that is where the promise is made not de futuro, but de presenti—where the woman says, 'I take you, John, for my husband,' and where the man says, 'I take you, Mary, for my wife,' before witnesses. A promise of that kind being brought up at any future period, although the people have never lived together, will hold good, and will be sufficient to overturn any perfectly honorable and reputable marriage that either of the parties may have subsequently entered into; and this actually occurred in the celebrated Dalrymple case."

Mule Lost. THE subscriber advertises a MULE lost; when last seen was at the Tin Bridge, at foot of Starke's Hill. Stout built Mule—dark bay. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the Mule at Agnew & Co.'s Stables. J. S. HANAHAN. Sept 12

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA. FACULTY. I. P. GARVIN, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. LEWIS D. FORD, M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. JOSEPH A. EVE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants. L. A. DUGAS, M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty. GEO. W. RAINS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. HENRY F. CAMPBELL, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. EDWARD GEIDINGS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. DR. ASSURE FORD, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. WM. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Professor of Materia and Medical Jurisprudence. JOHN S. COLEMAN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. S. O. EYE, M. D., Clinical Assistant at the Dispensary. CHARLES T. RICH, Janitor. The next annual course of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of November, 1869. Fees—Matriculation \$5; Whole Course \$105; Diploma \$30; Practical Anatomy \$10. L. A. DUGAS, M. D., Dean of Faculty. Sept 12 m2

COLUMBIA HOTEL, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA. THE Proprietors take pleasure in announcing this elegantly furnished Establishment now open for the accommodation of guests. The table will always be supplied with every delicacy of the season—both from the New York and Charleston markets, and no efforts will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, in every respect, to our patrons. FREE LUNCH in the refectory over our bar from 11 until 12. WM. GORMAN, Proprietors. H. H. BADENHOP, M-y 30

School Notice. MRS. CORDES will resume her School WEDNESDAY, September 15. Lessons given in Music, Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and Writing. Sept 8 wnth

Local Items. Edward McGary, who was injured a day or two ago by the running away of the mule attached to a street cart, has since died. THE JURY LAW.—We call attention to the point made by a writer in this morning's PHENIX, who signs his article "Equality before the Law." Said writer is a lawyer who stands high in his profession, and whose opinions are entitled to consideration. THE SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—We learn that Rev. Dr. Garnett, of New York, has been tendered a professorship in this institution. Dr. A. G. Mackey, it is stated, will be elected professor of belle lettres, and Mr. O'Connell, of York, will most probably be elected professor of languages. We have received the first number of the Silver Cornet, a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of brass bands. It is filled with a variety of interesting musical matter, and will contain, every month, a new piece of music, arranged for each instrument. It deserves the patronage of all amateur bands. It is published at Chambersburg, Pa., by S. D. Frey & Co. Subscription \$3 per annum.

JOB OFFICE.—The Phœnix Job Office is prepared to execute every style of printing, from visiting and business cards to pamphlets and books. With ample material and first-class workmen, satisfaction is guaranteed to all. If our work does not come up to contract, we make no charge. With this understanding our business men have no excuse for sending work North. RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 10 1/2 A. M. and 5 1/2 P. M. St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, Pastor, 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Washington Street Chapel—Rev. Wm. Martin, 10 1/2 A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M. Marion Street Church—Rev. W. W. Mood, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10 1/2 A. M. Lutheran Lecture Room—Rev. A. R. Rude 10 1/2 A. M. Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. E. Boggs, 10 1/2 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ARREST OF A COLORED MAN CHARGED WITH CATTLE STEALING.—Yesterday morning, a colored man, named John Zimierman, charged with stealing some cattle from Mr. Bangle, of Newberry, was pursued several squares by officer Duncan, who was seeking to arrest him. Finding himself pressed, he turned and fired twice at the policeman. The shots were returned, but the shooting was bad on both sides and nobody was hurt. Finally the fugitive was met by Chief of Police Radcliffe, arrested and carried to the guard house. A CASE OF MURDER.—A young woman, Eliza Boyer, was found dead on yesterday, near a stream about 3 1/2 miles from the city. From the marks upon her person, it is supposed that she had been outraged and then murdered. No clue as yet has been discovered as to the perpetrator of this foul act. The jury of inquest empanelled by Coroner Thompson met, but have not yet arrived at a decision. The post mortem examination was made by Dr. R. W. Gibbes. Her head and face were wounded in several places; the skull fractured and the neck also showed marks of violence, which undoubtedly caused death.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 11.—National Hotel.—G. A. Neuffer, Charleston; James Trumble, S. C.; R. R.; S. H. Blot, Camden; J. Robert Seay, Wm. H. Jeffers, Kingville; Frank Joyner, Richland; James D. Irwin, Newberry; John McC. Bowen, Baltimore, Md.; C. W. Griffin, Abbeville. Columbia Hotel.—Alexander Isaacs, T. H. Symmes, G. Nollin, L. E. Johnson, M. D. Kennedy, Charleston; James Thurston, Baltimore; O. P. Gardner, Butherford; D. R. Williams, Abbeville; E. DeBerry, H. B. Felt, city. Nickerson House.—Jas. A. August, Augusta; J. B. Seiger, S. C.; J. H. Gay, Charlotte; G. S. McNeill, York; Thos. P. Stovall, Augusta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published the first time this morning: Geo. Huggins—Insurance Agency. L. A. Dugas—Georgia Medical College. P. F. Frazee—Sheriff's Sales. W. B. Gulick—Carolina Nat. Bank. J. S. Hanahan—Mule Lost.

School Notice. MRS. S. C. GOODWIN will open her School on MONDAY, September 20, at her room on Assembly street. Sept 10 12 15 19