

We can no longer doubt the Radical party as being of "enlarged ideas," when we find its leaders gravely advocating continental unification, or the extension of our territory from the North to the Isthmus of Suez, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The idea of embracing all the entire continent under one government may well be designated as "enlarged"—enlarged out of the realms of possibility and common sense. The Radical party, in its bigoted presumption, is the only organization we ever heard of read, of which attempted to fight nature and her laws—a contest as hopeless as it is absurd. Where any marked difference exists in climate, soil, productiveness and race, corresponding differences must exist in habits and customs, and upon the latter all governments are reared. It is the old story of the Tower of Babel over again, and, like it, doomed to result in disaster to the builders.

By far the most cheering sign of our future prosperity lies in the fact that the census demonstrates a rapid increase of population in the late slaveholding section. Notwithstanding the devastation left by the war, it shows an increase of 1,500,000 of population over the census of 1860. These facts demonstrate the existence of a constant tide of emigration from the North and North-west into the cotton and sugar producing States. If Congress and the Administration, instead of throwing obstacles in the way of their further recuperation, would wisely determine to assist them, the great benefit resulting to the whole country by a vast increase of our productive wealth would more than ten-fold repay the outlay. The suicidal policy which prevents the opening and protection of every available avenue of commerce, cannot be justified upon other grounds than that of stupidity or insanity.

It appears that America has its Joan D'Arc as well as France, although only discovered through the unromantic agency of a Congressional appropriation. Miss Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland, is the fair warrior, who has just received an appropriation of \$5,000 for planning the Tennessee River expedition, which resulted so disastrously to the Confederate cause. Col. Thomas A. Scott states that, in 1861, Miss Carroll called on him as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and adopt, instead, the Tennessee River, and handed to him the plan of a campaign, which plan he submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted. Where be your generals now? And to whom is the glory of conquering the rebellion mainly due? Not to Grant, Sherman or Thomas, surely, but to Miss Anna Ella Carroll, who deserves to be immediately elected permanent Secretary of War and Generalissimo of the Armies of the United States, instead of being foisted off with a paltry \$5,000. Look to it, Susan Anthony! Invoke your thunders, Mrs. Stanton! The privileges of the sex must be vindicated.

THE CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD BEFORE A NEW YORK COURT.—We copy the following from the New York Times, of the 14th inst.: SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—February 13.—Before Judge Freedman—Caveat Emptor.—The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company vs. Morris K. Jesup et al.—The plaintiff having acquired the rights of another Company by purchase, including a contract for iron with defendants, now sues the defendants to recover damages for a failure of contract, in furnishing an inferior quality of iron to that contracted for. The contract called for iron of a certain quality and suitable for railroad purposes, whereas, as is alleged, the iron delivered was of an inferior quality, and soon after it had been put in use became unserviceable. The case came up on demurrer, the defendants claiming that the doctrine of caveat emptor intervened, it being within the power of the plaintiff to have discovered the defects at the time of delivery, if any existed. Decision reserved. J. E. Ward for plaintiff; T. C. Buckley for defendant.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—We learn that on Monday last the dead body of Spencer Gillespie, a colored man, aged about ninety-five years, was found in a gully near Warrenton, into which he had fallen on Saturday night. Being an old man, he is supposed to have lost his way, and falling into the gully, then full of water from the heavy rain, was drowned.—Abbeville Press.

ROBBERY AND FIRE.—We learn that the storehouse of David Brailsford, near Friendship, in Clarendon County, was robbed and burned with the entire contents, on Wednesday night, the 8th inst., by a band of persons in disguise.

An old woman named like the famous singer, Christine Nilsson, was found murdered in her house, in Copenhagen, Denmark, the other day. Her five little children had also been murdered.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

SENATE

The Senate met at 12 M.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a concurrent resolution, that so much of the journal of the joint assembly of yesterday as declares Mr. Montgomery Moses Judge of the Seventh Circuit, be expunged. The resolution caused considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Whittemore, Leslie and others.

A substitute was finally introduced by Mr. Whittemore, setting forth the causes of complaint against the election, which was adopted.

Mr. Greene presented a memorial from the teachers of Orangeburg. Referred.

Mr. Whittemore presented a certificate from Drs. Aldrich and Levy, testifying the disability of Hon. R. C. DeLarge, by reason of a gun-shot wound, from leaving his bed.

Mr. Corbin presented the petition of Judge Orr and others to amend section 25 of the code of procedure, and introduced a bill to that effect.

The Committee on Contingent Accounts reported the accounts of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, W. B. Stanley and others, recommending payment. So ordered.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported back a bill to amend section 15 of an Act to organize and govern the militia, recommending that the bill be laid on the table. Also, upon a House concurrent resolution requesting that the Governor restore the arms withdrawn from the militia, recommending that the same do not pass.

A bill to re-charter Ashepoo Ferry was read the first time. Also, a bill to amend an Act to regulate the manner of keeping and disbursing public funds by certain officers.

The Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries reported favorably upon a bill to authorize the building of a causeway across Coosawhatchie Swamp, to connect Colleton and Beaufort Counties.

Mr. Owens presented the report of the County Commissioners of Laurens.

Mr. Whittemore gave notice of a bill to regulate the loan of the credit of the State. Also, a resolution that H. H. Kimpton state, on or before the 18th instant, the amount of the indebtedness of the State to him, and the amount of State bonds he has in hand, and under what law they were issued.

Mr. Swails introduced a resolution, that Hon. W. E. Johnson be called to the bar of the Senate, to show cause why he should not be reprimanded for refusing to vote upon the call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution, that Mr. Swails be called to the bar of the Senate, and show cause why he should not be reprimanded for using profane language. Laid on the table.

The Committee on Railroads reported back favorably on a bill for the formation and incorporation of the Savannah Valley Railroad. The rules were suspended, and the bill taken up for a second reading, passed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

A joint resolution to provide for the payment of mileage certificates of members of the State Board of Education of the State of South Carolina was referred to the Committee on Education.

An Act to alter a bill to alter and amend the charter and extend the limits of the city of Columbia passed to a third reading.

At 3.15 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 M.

Mr. Whipper introduced a concurrent resolution that so much of the journal of the joint assembly of yesterday as relates to the election of Montgomery Moses as Judge of the Seventh Circuit, be not confirmed.

After long and loud debate by Messrs. Whipper, Hurley, Wilkes and others, the resolution was finally withdrawn, and a concurrent resolution from the Senate, declaring the election of yesterday for a Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit null and void, was concurred in by a vote of 60 to 34.

Mr. Moses then rose to a privileged question, and in behalf of Mr. Montgomery Moses returned to the House his certificate of election as Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Hurley introduced a bill relating to the Greenville Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads. Also, a bill to create a debt of the State of South Carolina, to be known as the sterling funded debt, the same or the proceeds thereof to be used exclusively for the payment of the public debt, and providing that no new debt should be created without the same first being authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to make appropriations and raise supplies for the year commencing November 1, 1870; which was ordered for a second reading.

Mr. Byas introduced a resolution that both Houses meet in joint assembly, on the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., for election of a Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Adopted.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Incorporations, reported favorably on a bill to amend the Act regulating the formation of incorporations. Also, favorably on a bill to incorporate the Walhalla Hook and Ladder Company.

The Committee on Mines and Manufactures reported favorably on a bill to incorporate the Dorn Gold Mining Company. Also, to incorporate the Mutual Mining and Manufacturing Company. Also, on a bill to incorporate the Woolen Company of South Carolina. Also, on a bill to regulate the sale and manufacture of commercial fertilizers.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably upon a bill to amend an Act to establish a line beyond which wharves

shall not extend in the city of Charleston.

The Committee on Claims reported on the claim of Rev. C. B. Walker for arrears of salary as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina University, recommending that the same be paid. So ordered.

The claim of J. B. O. Consart, Deputy Constable, was laid on the table. At 3.30 P. M. the House adjourned.

Mr. Editor: A few facts in the history of Turkish baths in New York may be of interest to those of your readers who are interested in the cause of public health. To every thinking mind the importance of this form of bath, especially in a Southern climate, must be apparent. Yet I am not aware that any efforts have been made to introduce it in the South at all.

The first Turkish bath established in America was in New York—or rather Brooklyn—by Dr. Chas. H. Shepard, of 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in 1863. He began in May of that year, but it was not till October that he advertised his establishment as open to the public. Bathers came in slowly at first—one or two a week; then more, and more. Dr. Shepard's recently published report gives his progress in these words: "The first month we gave about fifty baths, the second 100, the third over 150, the fourth nearly 200—thus gaining ground by slow degrees. The first year we gave over 2,000 baths, the second year about 4,000, the third nearly 6,000. About the middle of the fourth year we increased our facilities, by constructing a much larger bath for gentlemen exclusively, and giving the first one constructed entirely to the use of the ladies. During this year we gave over 10,000 baths; the fifth year over 15,000."

The price for a bath is about \$1—depending upon the number of tickets bought at a time—and was until recently a good deal higher.

Might not a small establishment of the kind succeed in Columbia? One such, for the coming summer, would be a blessing to our community. Nothing else approaches the Turkish bath in reviving and restoring the exhausted energies of one who is fagged with the severe tax upon health so common with us late in our interminable summers.

CUTIS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CLAY HILL.—We publish this week the proceedings of a public meeting held at Clay Hill, in this County, on Saturday last, participated in by both blacks and whites. The meeting was called without any formal notice, as is usual in such cases, but solely at the solicitation of the colored citizens of that part of the County, who, in view of the disturbances that have recently occurred, having unsuccessfully appealed to the white leaders of the Union League organization for counsel and advice in the premises, desired a general meeting of the citizens in which, as the proceedings show, all acts of violence were heartily condemned. This is well enough, so far as it goes; but mere preambles and resolutions are impotent to restore order. The cause of the troubles must first be removed.

As will be seen by a note appended to the proceedings, the opinion was expressed that so long as the Union League organization was kept up, there was a probability that disorderly acts would ensue, when members of the League, who were present, pledged themselves to hold no more secret political meetings at night. By far the best policy for the members of the League to their society entirely. So long as they keep up a secret organization of the character of that of the League, it is probable that just so long will a counter organization exist, and each will alike be productive of harm. The conduct of the colored people in respect to their connection with this secret political organization has had much to do with producing the present state of affairs; and we are fully persuaded that the best means they could adopt to get rid of the "Ku Klux" danger would be to disband their own secret organization, and thereby remove the pretext for one in opposition to it.—Yorkville Enquirer.

POSSIBLE COLLISION WITH THE TENNESSEE.—The following item of information, taken from the Charleston Courier, of yesterday, while it is not calculated to strengthen the hope of the Tennessee's safety, may throw some light upon her probable fate:

"It will be remembered that on the 22d of January, the brig E. F. Dunbar, of Seaport, Maine, bound from Georgetown, in this State, for Cardenas, in latitude thirty-one degrees fifty-eight minutes, longitude seventy-six degrees eight minutes, reports having been run into by an unknown bark-rigged steamer the same day. It was at first supposed that this steamer was the Cuba, but the Cuba is a brig-rigged steamer, and the place of her collision with the brig with which she came in contact, was from sixty to ninety miles West, or closer in than where the Dunbar reports her collision. The Tennessee was a bark-rigged steamer, and it may be, therefore, that she was the steamer which came in collision with the Dunbar. This is, of course, only our conjecture. But it seems plausible under all the circumstances."

A difficulty occurred at Odom's Crossing, on the South-western (Ga.) Railroad, on the night of the 11th, between Messrs. Daniel Dozier and B. B. Odom, in which the latter was killed by a bullet from a pistol fired by the former.

The ease with which titles are obtained in Europe is shown by the fact that Stultz, the fashionable London tailor, was made a baron by the Grand Duke of Baden, for endowing a hospital at Karlsruhe.

[OFFICIAL.] ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the Legislature—Session 1870 and 1871.

AN ACT CEDING THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OVER SUCH LANDS AS MAY BE ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES BY THE SAID UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina is hereby ceded to the United States of America, over so much land as shall be necessary for the public purposes of the United States: Provided, That the jurisdiction hereby ceded shall not vest until the United States of America shall have acquired the title to the lands by grant or deed from the owner or owners thereof, and the evidences thereof shall have been recorded in the office where, by law, the title to such land is recorded, and the United States of America are to retain such jurisdiction so long as such lands shall be used for the purposes in this Act mentioned, and no longer; and such jurisdiction is granted upon the express condition that the State of South Carolina shall retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over the said lands, so far as that civil process, in all cases not affecting the real or personal property of the United States, and such criminal or other process as shall issue under the authority of the State of South Carolina against any person or persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors committed within or without the limits of the said lands, may be executed therein, in the same way and manner as if no jurisdiction had been hereby ceded.

SEC. 2. That all the lands and tenements which may be granted, as aforesaid, to the United States shall be and continue, so long as the same shall be used for the purposes in this Act mentioned, exonerated and discharged from all taxes, assessments and other charges which may be imposed under the authority of the State of South Carolina.

Approved February 11, 1871.

AN ACT TO RE-CHARTER MOORE'S FERRY, UNDER THE NAME OF DINKINS' FERRY, OVER THE CATAWBA RIVER.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the ferry over the Catawba River, known as Moore's Ferry, be, and the same is hereby re-chartered under the name of Dinkins' Ferry, and vested in L. M. Dinkins, and his legal representatives, for the term of fourteen years from the passage of this Act, with the same privileges, rights, franchises and emoluments as are at present secured by law: Provided, however, That children going to and returning from school, and others going to and returning from church or from elections, shall be passed free over said ferry.

Approved February 11, 1871.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Section 6 of the Act to establish a State Orphan Asylum, passed January 19, 1869, be so amended as to give to the Trustees thereof the power to bind out orphan children resident therein: Provided, That the said Trustees shall make it, in all cases, a condition that said children shall receive a good common school education, and that said Trustees shall exercise a supervisory control over such children, during the continuance of their apprenticeship.

Approved February 11, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTIVE TO COMMISSION RIDLEY K. CARLTON AS CORONER OF BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Whereas, Elisha P. Hutchinson, elected Coroner of Beaufort County for four years, ending October, 1872, has removed his residence to a foreign country, to wit, Germany, without duly filing his letter of resignation of his office, and the said office has remained vacant from and after March, 1870; and whereas, notwithstanding due proclamation was not made previous to the late general election that a vacancy existed in the said office of Coroner, in said County, the people did proceed to vote for Coroner, and Ridley K. Carlton was afterwards declared by the Board of County Canvassers to have received the highest number of votes for Coroner of said County:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Ridley K. Carlton, elected Coroner of Beaufort County at the general election of October 19, 1870, be commissioned by the Executive of South Carolina as Coroner, to fill the unexpired term of Elisha P. Hutchinson.

Approved February 11, 1871.

THE ANDERSON MILITIA.—The recent action of the Anderson militia company, proposing to box and deposit their arms, is an example which all the other companies in the State might follow, with advantage to all parties. That the arming of the colored population is the great source of the present troubles and the mischief constantly transpiring in the State, there can be no doubt; and we firmly believe if the colored militia would voluntarily deliver their guns to the proper custodian, or if the authorities would disarm the militia, much would thereby be accomplished to restore order and good feeling between the races.—Yorkville Enquirer.

THE RADICALS WITHOUT A LEADER.—A

correspondent of the Brooklyn Union—understood to be a distinguished literary gentleman from the West, now on a visit to the Capital—has elicited from "a very sagacious member of the House of Representatives" the following opinions:

1. We have had no leader since old Thad. Stevens died.

2. Butler is a noisy man, unscrupulous, cunning, infinite in resources, of unabashed front, and as fond of notoriety as a toper is of his cups. No one can deny that he has brains—just as good brains as can be had without a conscience; but he does not lead us.

3. Mr. Dawes is a strong man in the House—strong by his long membership and the prestige of great experience, and by his industry, and by the credit he enjoys of being an honest man. He is not a great man; no one ever accused him of that; but his opinion on many subjects is really of great weight with us. And yet his opinion would be more valuable if he was more economical with it. He bestows it too lavishly. In short, he talks too much.

4. Banks has the carriage, the dashing presence of an uncommon man. He often looks as if he knew more than he would willingly tell. Indeed, I am sometimes reminded of what Fox said to Lord Thurlow: No man ever was so wise as Thurlow looks. Banks has a magnificent voice, and on the whole, he is the most brilliant orator on the floor. But oratory—who cares for oratory any more? Legislation is committee work, and the fine orator is now but a carpet knight. Banks is a man whose glory is in the past.

5. Garfield has on his side youth, splendid health, learning, high spirits, great power of application and good habits. Garfield may feel happy whether he looks either way—into the past or into the future.

These opinions certainly have the benefit of great positiveness and frankness in their expression.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The Courier des Etats Unis, the leading French journal of America, of February 13, expresses the following sentiment in respect to the recent elections in France:

The news which comes from France, says this paper, is extremely vague as to what transpired on election day. Along with certain names, essentially Republican, the despatches give us the names of others, which are spoken of as representing the conservative element, which is spoken of as being the strongest. This is the moderate party, otherwise called the liberal union. These terms are somewhat confused and require explanation.

In the actual situation, and essentially transitory as it is, we see nothing that is to be preserved except the Republican principle, and we hope that will triumph. But if that old conservative party, which runs back into the old routine, to ancient formulas, both as to policy and administration—if that is to lead the way, there will be a reaction, and the past will have cost us dear enough, seeing that its lessons and experience must all be left behind. There are two extremes that France should avoid at any price; one is that of Utopians who would destroy everything; the other is that of the headlong, who would restore everything. Between the two there is a middle route, into which, we believe, two intermediary parties will be found ranged, one of which is the Orleansist, the other the Republican.

The editor then says: As we have said a hundred times, the republic has undergone hard trials, and, notwithstanding its defeat, it has covered itself with honor. France will create for herself new dangers in refusing to sustain the republic.

The Orleansists represent, it is true, a certain current of opinions which are progressive, and sympathize with public sentiment; but this current is nothing more than transitory. This is nothing stronger and better, because, if it should not, the friends of that party will be alienated. To this public sympathy it (the Orleans party) owes what strength it has.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—For certain reasons not necessary now to state, we postponed giving publicity to a daring and extensive robbery of watches and other jewelry, committed on Tuesday of last week, from the store of our townsman, Mr. R. W. Tinsley, by one John Griffin, who had been employed for some time as a jeweler in the store. Mr. Tinsley had the evening previous gone out on a bird hunt, and left Griffin, as he had often done before, in charge of the business. It appears soon after Mr. T. left, Griffin commenced packing into his trunk all the watches and other valuables, including some jeweler's tools. He must have worked nearly all night, and in the morning took the cars for Columbia. He took about forty-five watches, many of them gold and a number of new silver ones, which Mr. T. had lately received on commission. Mr. T. estimates his loss at not less than \$2,700. Griffin is about twenty-five years old, dark, curly hair, pleasant countenance, about five feet eight or ten inches high, spare made and genteel manners. He was last seen in Columbia, on Thursday morning following the robbery.

[Union Times.]

A GENUINE BLACK.—A specimen of the colored representation of the new Congress appeared on the floor of the House to-day in the person of Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, a genuine African. He was for some time in the seat of his predecessor, Judge Hoge, and attracted very general attention. The other colored members of the House are three-fourths white, but Elliott is a pure black. The Republican members did not seem inclined to give him a very warm welcome, certainly not so cordial as one was extended to Messrs. Rainey and Long.

[Wash. Correspondence Baltimore Sun.]

Local Items.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, held on the 16th, a donation of \$200 was made to the fund designed for the payment of the steam fire engine for the Independents.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 3.30 P. M.; closes 12.15 P. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 11.30 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 8.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 3.30 P. M. Western mail opens 1.30 P. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

Country publishers in want of second-hand type—bourgeois and minion—besides rules, leads, chases, etc., can be supplied, at about half founders' prices, by applying at the PHOENIX office.

Book and job printing of every kind attended to promptly at PHOENIX office.

All persons indebted to the PHOENIX office must make immediate settlement, or the accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officers. Hereafter all transient advertisements are to be paid for before inserted.

A line and cry having been raised by some of the Republican members of the Legislature, yesterday, the election of Montgomery Moses, Esq., as Judge of the Seventh Circuit, was decided null and void. So we go.

The Mayor and City Clerk's office has been removed to the hall of the Independent Fire Company, on Washington street.

There is no better remedy for cold feet than to slap the leg briskly just above the knee after raising the foot. The increased circulation induces immediate relief.

It is painful to see how many men wind up the week by reeling home at midnight on Saturday.

A Portland man has sued his barber for cutting off his moustache. The barber says he didn't see it. Similar casualties are liable to occur in this locality.

Sleep being a condition common at intervals to all animated nature, it will be interesting to everybody to hear that a writer in an English scientific periodical maintains that sleep is produced by "a molecular change in the nervous structure itself of the cerebro spinal system." There was a false alarm of fire, last night, about half-past 10 o'clock.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 17.—Columbia Hotel—J. P. Horbach, D. T. Corbin, L. T. Post, L. Jennis, G. Gage, J. W. O'Brien, W. J. Magrath, J. S. Browning, Charleston; J. W. Harrison, W. H. Trescott, Jos. Walker, S. C.; J. Boyce, H. S. Beattie, Greenville; J. R. Taber, New York; F. K. Turner and lady, Winooski; J. M. Wing, Strother's; A. H. Caughman, W. M. Drafts, J. M. Long, Lexington; B. C. McNulty, York; W. H. Green and wife, N. C.; T. G. Burroughs, Wisconsin; Wm. Wade, Augusta.

Nickerson House.—R. P. Bessent, Salisbury; W. Szymanski, New York; L. B. Johnson, Thos. M. Wilkes, Walhalla; J. A. Vogler, Salem; Wade H. Haskell, Geo. W. Connor, Baltimore; W. T. Norwood, Cokesbury; Chas. J. Morgan, New Orleans; F. G. Hall, S. C.; J. S. Withers, Chester; S. Eustine, Nashville; J. E. Oates, Charlotte; Mrs. W. S. Greene and daughter, Alexandria; J. C. Bailey, Greenville; Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Thomson, Miss Ninia Thomson, Spartanburg; Geo. L. Heaton, New York; F. Graham Johnston, Augusta; J. M. Seigler, Pendleton; J. G. Livingston, East Cambridge.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Graham Bread at Dohme & Co.'s. I. Sulzbacher—Pistols. Removal of Mayor's Office. Acts of the Legislature.

Jappman's Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Depot in Columbia, S. C., at GREEN & MCGEE'S, Druggists. 8 18

Gallons of blood are sucked out of the American people every week by bed-bugs. Stop the drain! Stop it by using Isaacson's "SUX POP." It lays out the bloodsuckers instantaneously. It is infallible, too, for roaches, rats and mice. Sold by all druggists. Feb 18

NOTICE.—The office of the Mayor and City Clerk is removed to the second floor of Masonic Hall, Washington street, near Main street. WM. J. ETTBER, Feb 18 2 City Clerk and Treasurer.

SMITH & WESSON.

JUST received, a lot of Smith & Wesson

PISTOLS—considered the best. Call at

I. SULZBACHER'S,

Feb 19 2 Columbia Hotel Building.

Graham Bread! Graham Bread!!

FRESH supply of GRAHAM BREAD. A baked daily, at DOHME & CO.'S Bakery, Plain street, between Main and Assembly streets. Feb 18 2

Desirable Building Lot.

A private sale, one of the most desirable BUILDING LOTS in the city of Columbia, at the corner of Plain and Pickens streets, measuring front on Plain street 104 feet, and runs back on Pickens street 208 feet; nearly opposite Wright's Hotel.

Three fine Building Lots on Pickens street, between Plain and Camden streets. For particulars apply to D. C. PEIXOTTO & SON. Feb 17 Fresh Eggs. DOZEN FRESH EGGS, at 25 cents per dozen. E. HOPE.