

Saturday Morning, June 3, 1871.

Democratic Affiliation.

A correspondent of the *Anderson Intelligencer*, who signs his article "A," in some comments upon the recent Taxpayers' Convention held here, speaking of President Porter's remarks, says:

"He further advised the Convention to avoid party politics. Now, this advice was perfectly proper, so far as the deliberations of the Convention were concerned. That body came together with the tacit understanding that it was to be a mingling of members of both parties. This, of course, excluded all questions of party policy and party management. But if this advice, and the few remarks which followed it, had any further meaning than this, it is well that it be now understood. If it means that there is to be no party name for the proposed union with 'fair-minded men,' who are 'our friends,' or, in other and plainer words, if it is intended to announce that there is to be no Democratic party known in next year's canvass in this State, the people ought to know it. They want time to consider and consult, before making any more political experiments."

We all remember the Reform party of the last canvass. This writer favored that movement, because he believed it was right, to offer the colored voters of South Carolina what never had been offered them—a political union on fair and equal terms. Adhering to that conviction, he voted for the colored nominee on the Reform ticket—for Anderson, Copney, Tolson, to be consistent, every man who called himself a member of the Reform party ought to have done the same thing, unless he personally knew that this nominee was unworthy of the nomination. To ascertain his worthiness was a concern of the County Convention, and not of the voters, who proposed to be bound by its action. To bring the Reform movement was a failure, it demoralized a portion of the Democratic party, and furnished an excuse for many to leave its ranks, some of whom may never return.

"It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Porter did not say that we are to have no Democratic party. Whether his remarks are the entering wedge to an assertion of that fact, is another question. If he is to be so understood, then, little as it may count, this writer is one who will be found opposed to any such policy. In his opinion, it needs only one more such canvass as the last, to recruit the Republican party by scores and by hundreds, from the white men of this State. Men of comprehensive views, and full of hope for the future of this whole country, when fanaticism and passion have died away, (and they are dying away,) will refuse to be forbidden to look beyond the narrow limits of this State for political help and co-operation. The need of this hour is for us to stretch out our hands to Democratic brethren, who, in steadily increasing numbers, are fighting the battles of the Constitution in all the States of this Union. We want to become members of a great national organization, which proposes to administer the Federal Government upon safe principles, but which aims to leave the internal affairs of each State to the people thereof. Let us now take this position, which experience has shown we ought always to have occupied. We want to do this, in order to save ourselves at home. It is as plain as day that if we do not look beyond the limits of our State, in sympathy, as well as for sympathy, we can expect nothing, and deserve nothing. The national Democratic party can better afford to leave us to ourselves, than we can afford to forego our claims for its co-operation."

"If 'fair minded men' who are not now acting with the Democracy, are 'our friends,' and desire the political salvation of the State, they will join us on this ground, also; for all see that the Republican party has failed to restore true peace, and to give us good government. If they will not so join us, they are not sincere in the full meaning of that word; for they either mean to control the State in their own party, or at least to control it in their own way. If another movement for a merely local party is in contemplation, or is ever commenced, to end in failure, no man can foretell the day of our political redemption."

We regard it very plain that Mr. Porter's remarks were intended to apply to the deliberations of the Convention. Nor do we, for a moment, entertain the suggestion that the late Convention was disposed to indicate any specific line of political action to the people of the State. Whatever of political opinion it expressed was general in its character. As to the course proper to be pursued in the next political canvass in the State, we agree with the correspondent of the *Intelligencer*. Briefly stated: We hold it to be our policy—political—to bear and forbear, to resort to no expedients calculated to impair our just cause; and, finally, to rally with the conservative masses of the North for the overthrow of Radical rule.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—We have learned with great pleasure, from a reliable source, that the announcement of the removal of United States Marshal Johnson is not true. The mistake occurred probably in the transmission of the telegram. Mr. Johnson has won a host of friends during his stay in our midst, and we should be sorry to part with him. — *Charleston Courier*.

Who is the Marshal?

A Philadelphia paper nominates Jay Cooke for Vice-President, on the Republican ticket with Gen. Grant, to carry Pennsylvania.

Horace Greeley on the Stamp.

GALVESTON, May 28.—Last night a large crowd assembled in front of the Exchange Hotel to hear Mr. Greeley speak on the political topics of the day. Mr. Greeley, being introduced to the assembled throng, spoke as follows:

"I desired, for some time, to come into your State with a view to examine the material interests and present them afterwards as I thought they looked, but the whole people of Texas united in extending me the invitation, and without exception have treated me with the greatest courtesy and uniform kindness. Hitherto I have confined what I had to say to topics about which there was no difference of opinion as between the North and South, but as I am on the eve of departure from the State, I have been invited for the first time to speak on political matters. I shall speak with deference, kindness and a regard for the feelings of all, and trust my remarks will tend to harmonize differences, and if possible, signalize the causes. I feel we are at the commencement of a new era."

Since I have been in Texas I have repeatedly heard complaints that the people of the North habitually misrepresent the feelings and acts of the Southern people—at least that portion of them that does not sympathize with those who at present control the Government; that they were generally and systematically belied; that Northern people think Texas a band of outlaws and desperadoes. Such is not my understanding of Northern opinion. In the early history of the State doubtless a number of men were attracted hither who could be very well spared at home, and were not particularly welcome here or elsewhere.

Soon after the close of the war complaints were made and believed that the colored people sometimes suffered from their late masters' violence, but we have heard nothing of this for two or three years. I believe at this day not so much violence occurs in Texas as in New York city; certainly there is not nearly so much said about it. With about an equal population in Texas as in the city of New York, there are more desperadoes in that city than in Texas, and it is harder work to manage them. The North does not think Texas the land of the Bowie knife and pistol.

The proof that Texas is in good repute is shown by the steady increase of population from other States. In this, perhaps, Texas is a single exception, without it may be Oregon. Texas alone is rapidly gaining ground. Other States may increase, because losses are replaced by larger gains, but Texas does not lose any; one reason for which is that the Northern press is just to Texas, and I intend to be just to her.

All the letters I shall write from here, and all I shall write about here after I leave, will show that such will be my representations; for I can testify that property and life are safe and protected in Texas. While the Southern people complain that the North does not understand and misrepresents them, it may also be said that they in turn do not understand the Northern people. They should, if possible, be allied, and I hope and believe they will.

Here Mr. Greeley dwelt at considerable length upon the war, the causes of the war and slavery, and alluded to the assassination of President Lincoln as follows: When the proclamation was issued by President Johnson charging Jefferson Davis and other Southern leaders with complicity, also that the Southern people had countenanced the assassination, I rejoice to know that the call for revenge was overruled by the forbearance of the North. Any deaths caused by legal process for treason afterwards would have carried great bitterness. I therefore rejoice that I belong to a people wise enough to recollect this. It was wisely circulated that I was condemned by the Union League for becoming security for Jeff. Davis.

Those who condemned me were beaten three to one. While those thousands denounced, the better sense of the North justified me. I did this out of no particular regard for Jefferson Davis; not for any political friendship, for we were always opposed to each other. The act was an effort on my part to reach the heart of the Southern people, who felt that their cause was involved with Jeff. Davis. Therefore I did that for the Southern people, not Jeff. Davis, though they were equally guilty with him.

The general sentiment of the people of the North is to let bygones be bygones. I have not an idea that proscription will be maintained, nor would it have been so far, if it had not been for certain vitiating actions on the part of Southern people. It will, however, be very soon utterly abolished, and it is for this reason I have opposed partial amnesty. A general amnesty should pass, and then let us all be as we were before the war.

After some remarks upon the protection of domestic manufactures and the necessity of encouraging them, he closed with an eloquent peroration respecting the future of Texas, and the United States generally. Mr. Greeley was listened to with the most marked attention.

Minnie Raff, a little girl aged eleven, daughter of Dr. Raff, fell from the second story piazza of the Walker House, at Spartanburg, on Friday last, and was only saved from death by striking on a gentleman who was sitting below. Neither the gentleman nor the girl received any injury beyond a few slight bruises.

The body of a white man floated ashore Thursday morning on Goat Island, in Beach Inlet. The body is believed to be that of Cozen, who jumped from a sloop, several days ago, off Sullivan's Island.

The police of Macon, Ga., have found in the possession of a negro boy a diamond cluster ring, worth about \$100. It is believed to have been stolen.

Grant and Gov. Scott.

In view of the President's recent proclamation declaring South Carolina in a state of insurrection, and warning the insurgents to disperse within twenty days, the interview between Gov. Scott of that State, and the President, which took place on Saturday, had a peculiar significance. The Governor said there had been no disturbance of the public peace in South Carolina, and mildly insinuated that the blood and thunder proclamation was as unnecessary as it was ineffective.

What the Governor said, he needed to insure obedience to the laws was a better class of men in the Federal offices in the State. For instance, he wanted a new United States Marshal appointed—one who would see that the laws were obeyed, and who would arrest all offenders. The Governor said he did not wish martial law, but he thought the presence of a few troops might be well to aid the Marshal in arresting illicit whiskey men and other offenders against the Federal laws. The Governor told the President that everybody in South Carolina laughed at his proclamation, for the simple reason that it was based on a state of affairs that did not exist. There was no insurrection in that State, nor was there anything like an organized movement to create a breach of the peace.

The President listened to all these things with a look of the most stolid indifference. When the Governor had finished speaking he asked him what he wanted him (the President) to do. With a look of surprise, Scott said:

"Why, your Excellency, I have just been telling you. I want you to make a new set of appointments in South Carolina. I want men who are capable of enforcing the civil law, and who have nerve enough to arrest offenders against the same."

"Humph!" remarked his Excellency, "I hardly know what to do. Have you seen these?" And the President drew from his drawer a copy of resolutions passed by the Republican State Central Committee, endorsing President Grant's administration, and declaring in favor of his re-nomination.

The President read them over with a slow, drawing accent, while Scott, who knew just what they were and what it meant, squirmed in his seat like an impatient school boy. When he had got through the President said:

"Now, what did you say you wanted me to do?"

Utterly disgusted with the trifling nature of this question, Scott repeated his views.

"Humph!" said the President. "How do you people feel down there in regard to the next Presidency?"

"Well, sir," said Scott, "to tell you the truth, we haven't thought much about it. We have had a hard time of it to keep the party from going to pieces. You see, the party in South Carolina is so filled up with thieves that we have to keep our eyes open, or the whole State would be carried off."

The President smiled at this and asked if the thieves were not all driven out yet. After some further conversation the Governor withdrew. Coming down Pennsylvania avenue, Scott met a friend who knew of the errand he had been on. Said the latter:

"Well, Governor, how did you make out?"

"Why," answered Scott, "I didn't make out anything. Do you know that I begin to think that the reports I have heard about that man's capacity are all true? Why, I talked for an hour trying to make him see a certain point, and I'll be hanged if I could bend it into his head to save me. The truth is, the poor fool don't think of anything but re-nomination. That's the burden of his thoughts by day and his dreams by night. If the realization of his dreams depended upon South Carolina, he would stand about as much chance of being President again as I do. He read over a lot of resolutions there, and evidently wanted me to promise that the South Carolina Republicans would pass a similar set. They'd see him to Tophet first. My whole interview with him was just so much time thrown away. I might as well have talked to a stick."

And with this the Governor stalked off indignantly.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Sun.]

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—Yesterday morning, about half past 3 o'clock, a fire occurred in Spring street, opposite Norman, in a two and a half story wooden building, unoccupied. The flames got considerable headway before the engines arrived, owing to the tardiness of the alarm. They soon communicated to the buildings East and West of the one in which the fire began, and destroyed all three of them. The grocery at the corner of Norman street became ignited from the excessive heat and sparks that were borne to it by a heavy South-west wind which was prevailing at the time, and was so badly burned as to be beyond repair. The roof of Mr. Lott's house, next to those destroyed, was also burned off and the house damaged. The grocery occupied by Mr. Hernholm was insured for \$1,000. The house owned by Livingston was insured for \$1,500. There was also \$800 insurance on the Cannon house. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

[Charleston Courier, 2d.]

Mr. Robert Mure died at his residence, in Charleston, about 9 o'clock Thursday night. He was born in Kirkcubright, Scotland, July 26, 1812, and was therefore not quite fifty-nine years old at the time of his death. He came to America when quite young.

The first ripe fruit of the season was shipped from Aiken, S. C., on Wednesday of last week by Mr. James Purvis. It is estimated that 20,000 boxes of peaches will be shipped from Aiken this season.

The Augusta Mills turned out the first new flour of the season last Monday.

SAD CASE OF INSANITY.—About 11 o'clock this morning, a man named Warner, while at work on the basement of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, on Belmont avenue, heard a loud noise on the floor above, and on proceeding thither, found a man, entirely naked, clinging to the altar about fifteen feet from the floor.

The crazy individual (for such he proved to be) had already hurled the statues of St. John and St. Elizabeth from their positions on the sanctuary, and was then attempting to throw down the statue of St. Mary. That of St. John stood six feet high, and weighed over 200 pounds, being of solid wood. It struck the altar floor, breking the front railing and bounded ten or fifteen feet forward; it was cracked seriously. Before attempting to mount the sanctuary, which rises at least thirty feet from the platform, and is richly painted and decorated, he had removed his clothing, and, stepping on the lace drapery with his soiled feet, ascended from one niche to another, evidently intent on reaching the bleeding form of Christ, which hung upon the cross directly over the statues of St. John and St. Mary.

Mr. Warner called in George Nichols, Jr., and some of his workmen who were engaged on a building near by, and by raising a ladder on the altar, succeeded, after a desperate fight, in tying the hands of the maniac and getting his clothes upon him, when Officer Devine was called in and removed him to a cell in the station house.

The name of the man is John Runk. He is a German, thirty-two years of age, and without a family. His brother's death preyed on his mind so much that two nights ago he visited Rev. Godfried Prieb and desired to stay in his house all night, saying he dared not stay at home for fear of his dead brother. Last night, the poor fellow attempted to set fire to the house of his landlord, Mr. Reehler, of 154 Barclay street. This morning he imagined he was Jesus Christ, and gained an entrance at the rear door of the church, with the intention, as he said, of casting down all false lights. The affair caused great excitement in the neighborhood. The damage occasioned will amount to nearly \$200.

[Newark Journal, May 26.]

KU KLUX SENSATION.—The Columbia Union, under the head of attractive capitals, says: "A few days since, these night-riders posted notices to several of the County and other officers of Williamsburg, among whom were P. C. Flood, Richard Humbert, Francis Smith and others, ordering them to resign their offices, under penalty of being visited with the vengeance of the Klan." For the information of the Union and its readers, we would state that no such officers as are mentioned in the above extract reside in Williamsburg, and respectfully suggest that hereafter, in making up its sensational items about Ku Klux, the Union will first consult the geography of the country as to localities, etc.—*Kingstree Star*.

For Rent.

WE offer the following desirable property for rent:

THAT splendid family RESIDENCE, with forty-two acres of land attached, known as the "Walker Place." Several hundred fruit trees of the choicest selection now in full bearing. The lands are comprised of highlands and meadow, with a bold free spring not distant from the house. The front, near four acres in extent, faces on Upper Boundary, one of our most public streets.

R. O'NEALE & SON,

Cotton Town.

Boots and Shoes.

WE are now prepared to show an entire new and fresh stock of the above goods, bought direct from first hands. We shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all who deal with us in these goods, and at all times guarantee our prices.

R. C. SHIVER & CO.

June 3

To Merchants, Storekeepers, &c.

THE standard SCALES and MEASURES for the adjustment of weights and measures, are in my possession, at the office of the City Clerk. By "An Ordinance Regulating Weights and Measures," all persons are required to bring weights and measures used by them in business to the office for adjustment and marking.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN A. JACKSON,

Chief of Police.

June 3 mw2

Early Closing.

THE patrons of our house, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that our establishment will be closed at HALF PAST 6 O'CLOCK, every evening, except Saturday, during the summer months. As we open at 6 A. M., we think that a large amount of business can be done in twelve hours, and we wish to give our young gentlemen an opportunity of visiting their friends at other times than Sunday.

June 3

J. H. & M. L. KINARD.

A Card.

WE, the undersigned, hereby tender our thanks to the firm of J. H. & M. L. Kinard for their liberality in allowing their store to be closed at half past 6 o'clock P. M., whereby we can take the much needed rest and recreation which the long hours of business prevent our enjoying. Hoping our friends, the ladies, will aid us in keeping up such a desirable arrangement, during the summer, by making their purchases before 6 P. M., we are, most respectfully,

J. H. BALDWIN,

S. J. PERRY,

JOHN R. SLAWSON,

L. C. SWIGGERT,

W. W. FRY,

JOHN LYNCH,

C. A. BEDELL,

T. W. GREEN,

T. H. BURNS,

S. W. CAPEES,

F. H. HAMILTON,

J. GUION.

June 3

Intelligence Office.

(Opposite Masonic Hall.)

WE call the attention of the citizens of Columbia and vicinity to the fact that we have purchased the interest of BEARD & ORCHARD in the above institution, and will give attention strictly to its demands. Males or females wishing employment of any kind can be supplied by calling, or sending in their names and residences, and announcing their wants. The desires of employers will be immediately taken notice of. Rentors and those wishing to rent will be provided for. The collection of Accounts will be pursued, Bonds negotiated, and sales of Real and Personal Property made.

LEE & SMITH.

June 3

Local Items.

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

A piece of vegetable charcoal, it is stated, laid on a burn soothes the pain, and if kept applied for an hour, cures it completely.

Pamphlets, briefs, catalogues, dodgers, posters, hand-bills, bill-heads—in fact, everything in the way of job printing—gotten up in the best style and on terms that we pledge ourselves will be satisfactory to all parties. With approved machinery and steam power, we challenge comparison in prices.

When you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convince his shadow that it is improper to follow a gentleman, you may be sure it is high time for him to join a temperance society.

The *Greenville Enterprise* mentions the fact that a merchant of that place discovered a pile of shelled corn beneath the floor of his store, and, on examination, found that a hole had been bored through the floor to cause the leakage. Look out, corn dealers; examine your flooring.

We notice, and hear of, obscene lettering on the walls and fences in different parts of our city, supposed to be an exhibition of the chirography of school boys. Cannot the police strike terror into the evil writers?

The types made us use the word "by" instead of "and," yesterday, in next to the last line of the local headed "Annual Orator."

Hair-pins, with monograms on them, are the latest Philadelphia novelty.

A good deal of our space is given up, this morning, to the ordinance regulating the Water Works, to which attention is directed.

Mr. P. Cantwell has just received smoked beef and smoked tongues.

Attention is directed to a change in the schedule of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

The fire engine purchased by the corporation of Wallhalla, from the Independent Fire Company, of Columbia, was received on the 25th ultimo. On Friday it was taken out by the Wallhalla Fire Company for trial, and performed well. Water was thrown over 100 feet in height, and considerably above the two story building in which the *Quarter* office is located.

Messrs. J. H. & M. L. Kinard have initiated early closing for the summer months.

A fresh supply of Bagley's Mayflower, fine cut, at POLLOCK'S.

HEAVY.—Mr. Richard O'Neale, Jr., has placed upon our table a cluster of three tomatoes—fine, large and nearly ripe. The cluster weighs one pound and ten ounces—the largest of which weighs an even pound. How is this for heavy?

HOMICIDE.—A fatal shooting affray occurred at Batesville, about two miles above Pacolet Depot, in Spartenburg County, on Thursday night, the 1st inst., by which a young man named Gray Hampton lost his life. The facts, as we learn them, from a private source, are these: Gray Hampton, in company with William Allen, went to Gen. B. F. Bates' house upon business. Immediately upon Hampton's stating the object of his visit, Gen. Bates took up his gun and shot him in the breast; and then drew his pistol, but did not fire it. Hampton died immediately. Bates immediately surrendered himself to the proper authorities. Politics were not concerned in the matter. Bates is a Radical and Hampton is a Democrat.

"THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL." We had the pleasure, yesterday, of inspecting the new and elegantly furnished department in the store of Messrs. R. C. Shiver & Co., which is devoted exclusively to the boot and shoe trade. The stock, we believe, is the largest and finest received in this city since the war, and is displayed to the gaze of visitors in a neat and attractive style. What is seen upon the shelves is the smallest portion of the stock. Walking behind the counters, we beheld every nook and corner filled with goods from the leading manufactories of the principal cities in the Union. Ladies will find here the dainty bootee, gentlemen can secure a boot or shoe to please the most fastidious taste, and children can be suited for beauty and comfort. The department will be a permanent feature in the business of the above firm, and visitors here will receive the prompt and courteous attention of Messrs. Frank Miller and M. A. Shelton. We are assured that a fit can be guaranteed to any one at present in the city, but upon the return of "yo local in chief" from his visit to Gotham, this guarantee will be withdrawn.

The fitting up of this room has been accomplished at a heavy expense, and much credit is due Messrs. Seaward & Tomlinson for the substantial and ornamental manner in which the work has been performed.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.—Amidst as well as profitable are the auction sales of Messrs. Monteth & Fielding. The bidding is, on a small scale, but the excitement is in proportion to larger sales; and the cries of the auctioneer, with the quaint style of the bidders, afford much laughter to the lookers-on. The sales take place every Saturday afternoon, in front of their auction room, on Assembly street.

SUPREME COURT—FRIDAY, June 2. The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Willard and Wright.

On motion of Messrs. Simonson & Barker, the cases of the State ex rel. John C. Cochran, executor, vs. the City Council of Charleston, et al., and the State ex rel. the South Carolina Jockey Club vs. the same, were ordered to be docketed.

The cases of the State ex rel. the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons vs. Geo. Addison, City Sheriff, and the State ex rel. the Hibernian Society vs. the same, were resumed. Mr. Conner was heard for respondents. Mr. Stone for appellants in reply.

James Robb and C. T. Lowndes, appellants, vs. John Parker, respondent. Mr. Lowndes was heard for appellants. Mr. Conner for respondent. Mr. Lowndes in reply.

At 3 P. M., the Court adjourned until Saturday, June 3, at 10 A. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 2.—Columbia Hotel—J. Gadsden, J. M. McCulloch, city; W. J. Gardner, F. S. Meredith, Baltimore; J. M. Roberts, W. V. Walsh, New York; W. Y. Leitch, J. W. O'Brien, T. G. Barker, W. Webb, O. Gahagan and Indy, Charleston; W. M. Watson, St. Louis; W. Mims, A. J. Baldwin, J. E. Carter, Mrs. J. E. Crawford, R. C. Everett, Philadelphia; W. R. Callicott, city; W. E. Evary, Camden; J. B. Steele, Charleston; B. Jones, Newberry; W. A. Bradley, S. C.

Nickerson House.—M. W. Gary, G. B. Lake, Edgefield; M. O. Butler and son, C. Barnum, city; J. W. Shackelford, Ga.; E. W. Dorsey, R. E. Cochran, J. H. McElwee, N. C.; W. R. Kline, Batesville; G. Green, W. H. Heiskell, Baltimore.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Official Drawing O. C. A.
R. O'Neale, Jr.—For Rent.
J. A. Jackson—To Merchants.
Monteth & Fielding—Auction.
R. C. Shiver & Co.—Boots and Shoes.
Lee & Smith—Intelligence Office.
Peizotto & Son—Auction.
E. P. Alexander—Change Schedule.
J. H. & M. L. Kinard—Early Closing.
Kinards Clerks—Card.
Prof. Kline—Cancers.

Twenty-five per cent. saved by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER in the preparation of biscuits, rolls, pastry, etc., over any of the ordinary baking powders in market. This is occasioned by the full net weight in each package, and the fact that it is composed of articles strictly pure, healthy and nutritious, which insure an satisfactory result every time. By using Dooley's Yeast Powder, thirty pounds more bread can be made from a barrel of flour than by any other process of raising dough. A trial will satisfy any one of its standard excellence. For sale by grocers generally. May 30/3

Lippman's Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Depot in Columbia, S. C., at GEIGER & MCGEE'S, Druggists. S. B.

OFFICIAL RAFFLE NUMBERS of the Charleston Charitable Association, for the benefit of the Free School Fund:

RAFFLE CLASS NO. 11
Morning..... June 2, 1871.
54-51-36-27-22-1-73-12-76-25-72.
Witness my hand, at Charleston, this 2d day of June, 1871. FENN PECK,
June 3 1 Sworn Commissioner.

CANCERS.

TUMORS.

ULCERS.

LIVES SAVED.

LIVES SAVED.

Most wonderful, astounding cures by Prof. KLINE, at Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by Dr. GREEN, Charlotte, N. C. I have been cured. New and wonderful treatment. June 3 1

DR. B. B. KLINE, who performed some remarkable cures of GORNS, RUNIONS, &c., on his last visit to this city, some months since, has again returned, and may be found at the Washington House, where all afflicted are invited to call. Many will remember him with gratitude. Though there are cases of inveterate Gorn and Runion, where more than one operation is necessary, yet the relief is so grateful that no one will grudge the expense. June 2

Corn, Hay and Oats.

2,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN.
100 bushels choice Northern Hay.
500 bushels prime mixed Oats.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN AGNEW & SON.
June 2

Claret Wine.

ON draught, THIS DAY, at a low price, by the gallon or dozen.
June 1
EDWARD HOFF.

Citizens' Savings Bank of S. C.

ALL SAVINGS DEPOSITS made in this Bank over before the 5th day of each month will bear interest for that month as if deposited on the 1st instant.
J. C. B. SMITH,
Assistant Cashier.
June 1 4

U. S. Internal Revenue,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3d District, S. C.,
Columbia, May 28, 1871.

THE Income Taxes for the year 1870, and the Special Tax (on the sale of Tobacco, Spirits, &c.) for the present year, have been assessed and placed in my hands for collection.

Residents of the city of Columbia, and of the Counties of Richland and Lexington, are required to make payment at this office by the 10th day of June. After the date, the penalties prescribed by law will be enforced.
R. M. WALLACE,
May 23 Collector 31 District S. C.

For Sale.