

Tuesday Morning, October 31 1871.

Settlers vs. Political Adventurers.

The Union, of yesterday, gives the views of its correspondent, "Truth," and its own reflections upon the subject matter of "Truth's" communication. It has been said that "truth is mighty and will prevail," but this "Truth" is weak and thin, and won't prevail. If there be one subject upon which our head is "level," it is, O, Union, and O, "Truth," on the question of settlers from the North and from Europe. In season and out of season we have advocated the policy and entertained the genuine feeling of encouraging the ingress in this State of an enterprising class of settlers. If the writer of this article could, with propriety, divest himself of his impersonality as a journalist, it would appear that no one in the whole State has extended a more generous welcome to the white settler than he. And this has always been the spirit of the PHENIX since first it rose from the ashes of Columbia. We have never indulged in indiscriminate abuse of the North, and have always drawn a severe line of demarcation between the genuine, bona fide settlers and the thieving "carpet-bagger." And these liberal sentiments expressed in the PHENIX do reflect the views of our native-born and adopted sons generally. The fact of the matter is, our views have ever been liberal. The Union, for instance, draw its animating breath in the State of Connecticut, and we mention this not by way of disparagement; Now, O, Union, think you that we hold that State noted only for its wooden hams and nutmegs, and its cloak of poor manufacture? We believe that there are as good people in Connecticut as here—and so with respect to the other Northern States. We have in this State esteemed friends from Vermont, New York, Ohio, and elsewhere. We care not where a man comes from provided he has the elements of a genuine manhood. But we have ever held that the North and South could materially instruct each other. We can learn much from the North and the North can learn something from us. We hope that the little waif which our paragraphist picked up from an exchange will not wound the sensibilities of "Truth"—after this article. We hold, O, "Truth," that there are some flowers growing near Plymouth Rock as well as foul weeds. We admit, O, "Truth," that the same will hold for King's Mountain and the banks of our Congaree. But, remember this, that we do not intend to let the "carpet-bagger," as they are known, hide themselves under the skirts of the settlers. The skirts of such gentlemen and sturdy citizens as Messrs. Wheeler, Pearce, McKay, Bush, Vicks, the Irwins, the LyBrauds, Lowry, Steers, and others, are broad and pure—too pure for the "carpet-bagger" to go under them for refuge. For ourselves, we open wide the doors of the State to white settlers. The Union, however, will excuse us from expressing the wish for any settlers from Africa and Asia. In this respect, the Union exceeds us in liberality, and long may it exceed us thus.

And now we end with a question to "Union" and "Truth," each. It seems hard to them that we consider that "carpet-bagger" should be more modest in their claims. Suppose, O, "Truth," that Southern men, mostly of the worst class, should settle in New York, and at once seek to array the Irish or the German element—strong and respectable as that element is—against the native citizens, and undertake to fill in New York all the offices of honor or trust. Would you not, as a native New Yorker, think the case rather hard? You must see the point. We shall merely throw out the suggestion. And suppose, O, Union, that a native South Carolinian should go to Connecticut and establish a newspaper, and support a corrupt State regime, and criticize the people of Connecticut, and reflect with severity upon the past of the State, and undertake to direct public sentiment, and to control things, and to play the deuce in particular, helping to bring upon the people of Connecticut the law of the sword and injuring their business. We ask you would you not regard that South Carolinian as having the impudence of the devil himself? Answer that. And yet, O, Union, such, some people think, is thy impudence.

The negroes of Maryland, in their first exercise of the franchise, manifested a commendable wariness. One is mentioned who objected to voting at a window, and insisted on being shown the "pole."

When Disraeli pronounced a pipe of tobacco "the tomb of love," he probably referred to the "ashes," it always contains.

They charge twenty-five cents admission to church weddings at Hamilton, Ohio.

Ku Klux in Charleston.

The Union, of yesterday, contains a letter from Mayor Pillsbury, which the Charleston Courier had refused to publish, on the ground that it believed that the document forwarded by the Mayor was gotten up either by the Mayor or one of his party, for political effect. The following is what Mayor Pillsbury says in the Ku Klux document received by him:

CHARLESTON, October 23, 1871. Mayor Pillsbury.—Sir: Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We have sworn that you shall die if the Mayor and Aldermen elect are not installed Monday next.

(Signed) "FIVE RESOLUTE MEN." This is conclusive, doubtless; so let us have the writ of habeas corpus suspended in Charleston. Call in the United States troops. Is not Gilbert Pillsbury in danger, and may he not well cry out, as he loves the Mayor's seat, and finds Othello's occupation gone, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink." We agree with the Union. This thing speaks for itself.

Points Well Put and Well Taken.

The Courier-Journal, a Kentucky paper, says that no sane man will deny that whatever lawlessness there may have been in South Carolina—to take the most conspicuous of current examples—is the result of intolerable mal-administration. Nor, it adds, will any fair-minded man deny that the whole power of the dominant party at Washington has been used to support the borders of pillagers whose rapacity has drawn equally from the ignorance of the conventional types of corruption and from an abnormal state of viciousness. This is true, ay, very true. The Courier-Journal also pointedly says that the scene of these Southern disorders is, unhappily, remote from many of the States where they are viewed as by a telescope, the magnifying end of which is turned upon one party whilst the other party, if observed at all, appears only at the end of the glass which is known to produce the opposite effect. By this optical delusion a Ku Klux becomes a sort of giant, or dragon, whilst the Radical incendiary is reduced into the proportions of a harmless dwarf, not big enough to hurt anybody and scarcely big enough to be seen. This is true, ay, very true.

Suppose a man, known as a prominent native-born or adopted citizen of this State, were to step into a barber-shop, and declare himself thus: "Would to Heaven we could get the excuse for hanging every Northern man in the community to the city lamp-posts, and for driving off every one of their wives and children," would not this sentiment be deemed inhuman, malicious and atrocious? We think so. We certainly should so deem it. And yet, the sentiment uttered by Mr. Hoge was quite as outrageous—if not more so. Well may the Union admit that Mr. Hoge's language deserved rebuke, and get "from under." We observe, by-the-way, that we anticipated one point that the Union wanted to make. On Saturday, it wanted to demand—big word—the "prominent Radical's" name. On Sunday, it got it, and a P. S. was the result.

A CURIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The defeat of the proposed constitutional amendments in Rhode Island has caused an animated discussion of the Constitution as it stands. The second section discriminates against the foreign citizen, who cannot vote at all without the property qualification. This is thought by many politicians to be inconsistent with the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Providence Journal, however, defends the State Constitution, and asserts that the fifteenth amendment was drafted purposely so as to avoid all interference with the Rhode Island provision; otherwise, the Journal says, it was understood at the time that that State would refuse to ratify it, and as the vote of every Republican State was needed, the word "nativity" was struck out of the first draft, and the words "race, color or previous condition of servitude," were substituted. This is the version of Senator Anthony, who is the editor of the Journal. He ought to know the history of that amendment, and this fact shows how a very little State may exercise a large influence upon the legislation of the country.

A Democratic newspaper mentions it as "a significant fact" that as soon as Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, announced that he had refused a bribe of \$50,000, he was immediately repudiated by the Grant administration. But the administration did not know that he rejected the bribe only because it was simply not large enough. He demanded \$75,000, which was refused, and that was what he was mad about. If the President had understood this feature of the Louisiana muddle, he would not have thrown Warmouth overboard. But he always said he could not get hold of the merits of that quarrel.

General Grant is now employing his leisure time in preparing a text book for schools and colleges. It is entitled "Grant's Speaker, or the Standard American Orator." Orders received at the White House.

Public Meeting.

NEWBERRY C. H., Oct. 25, 1871.

A large number of citizens assembled in the Court House, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the object of which will be seen by reading the resolutions below appended. On motion, Judge John T. Peterson was called to the chair, and O. L. Schumpert requested to act as Scribe. After the object of the meeting was explained, the following resolutions were presented, and, after some discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a railroad connecting Newberry with the great railroad thoroughfares of the South-west, at Augusta, Ga., and with the East and North, at Chester, S. C., is indispensable to the prosperity and full development of our town and County.

Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of our citizens to avail themselves of the present condition of things to secure the co-operation of the people of the several towns and Counties interested in the construction of such a road.

Resolved, That the people of Newberry will co-operate with the people of Laurens, Spartanburg, Edgefield and Augusta, in the construction of a road to Augusta, provided such road be located by the town of Newberry.

Resolved, That a committee of three be raised to communicate with the people of the towns and Counties along the said contemplated line with the view of receiving their co-operation in carrying through said line.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair on this committee: R. Moorman, E. S. Coppock and W. G. Mayes.

On motion, ten delegates were then appointed by the Chair to attend the Columbia Convention, on the 10th day of November next, to-wit: Messrs. S. Fair, T. F. Greneker, E. S. Coppock, L. J. Jones, X. J. Pope, W. G. Mayes, T. S. Moorman, B. S. Chick, J. F. J. Caldwell and J. M. Baxter.

A motion was then passed, that these proceedings be handed to the Columbia PHENIX, Newberry Herald, Edgefield Advertiser and Chester Reporter for publication.

There being no further business before the meeting, it then adjourned. JOHN T. PETERSON, Chairman. O. L. SCHUMPERT, Secretary pro tem.

COLUMBIA, October 30, 1871.

EDITOR DAILY PHENIX: I notice, in your issue of the 28th instant, the following extract from the Union Times:

"The evidence given in the trial of Cannon and Palmer, for the murder of poor Matt. Stevens, shows that June Mabley, a renegade member of the Legislature from this County, promised to take ammunition to the gang of men engaged in that terrible and malicious murder. The law will be vindicated, sooner or later."

I desire, through your valuable columns, to pronounce the charges made as maliciously false; which the citizens of Union County, as well as the editor of the Union Times, are well aware. The fact of my having to flee for my life, which necessitated my forced residence in this city, is as well known in Union County as the fact that no prominent Republican dare reside there. If I have been guilty of any breach of the law, and they have the evidence to convict, which they claim to have, why have no proceedings been instituted for my appearance before the Court of General Sessions to answer? Being a law-abiding citizen, and at all times desirous that the majesty of the law be vindicated, I challenge them to proceed against me, as I am satisfied that the only charge that can be proven is the desire to elevate my own race in that County. Very respectfully, J. S. MOBBLEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday morning, a fatal accident occurred in Amberst street, which resulted in the instant death of Mr. Richard Tobin, an aged citizen. Mr. Tobin was in the habit of rising at a very early hour and pacing up and down his piazza for exercise until the arrival of the morning paper. On the morning in question he rose as usual while the other inmates of the house were yet in bed, and it is supposed in looking over the balustrade, to see if the paper had yet been thrown into the yard, he leaned a little too far, causing him to lose his balance and fall head-foremost upon the brick pavement below, a distance of about twelve feet. Mrs. Tobin heard the sound of the fall, and rushing out, found him lying on the ground with the right side of his head crushed in and quite dead.

[Charleston News.]

While Chicago was burning, and the whole North-west seemed about to be consumed by vast armies of flame, Mr. Grant could think of nothing better to do than to declare martial law over a large part of South Carolina. The proclamation was written for him in Washington on Saturday, and signed by him on Monday, and to-day South Carolina is dominated by "artillery and infantry," and those choice spirits—Federal detectives—are preparing fiery persecutions for the people of a State which has been plundered and bankrupted by Radical carpet-buggers.—Chicago Times.

Colorado is first in the field with a narrow gauge railway. A road of three feet gauge, seventy-six miles in length, has just been completed, and is now open for travel and freight. A large sum has already been realized by construction trains carrying passengers and lumber. The success of the narrow gauge system is regarded by those who have inspected this road as beyond all question.

A Chicago firm that had the works of several thousand watches pass injured through the big fire, in their vaults, now advertise these time pieces as "warranted adjusted to the temperature."

NATIONAL FINANCES.—Secretary Boutwell.

Secretary Boutwell, as a gentleman recently from Washington informs us, is the most disgusted official in the Government service. He isn't pleased with some of his most conspicuous subordinates, but he cannot help himself. He can neither reform them, white-wash them, nor remove them. He complains of them in a querulous tone to the President, but the chief is apathetic; he receives the appeal coldly, and smokes on complacently, and the objectionable incumbents of good places are left to stick. Then his foreign negotiation of bonds has muddled his fingers. He announced that he had placed the remainder of the \$200,000,000 loan, and the delivery of the bonds commenced. When the first of the month came, how should he make up his debt statement? If he added the bonds handed over to the syndicate to his issues, then the volume of the debt increased, and this the law forbade. If he made the proper allowance for interest, then the bonds were sold at from two and a half per cent. to three per cent. below par, and this was forbidden. So he says that he has sold the bonds, and the syndicate say that they have bought them, and the deliveries from their hands prove that there has been an issue on some terms; but the official debt statement recognizes none of these transactions, either in the increase of the bonded debt or the receipt of the cash equivalent. Then, again, it is said that this bad management here and the equally bad manipulation of affairs in London by the two Treasury agents, who really have a branch Treasury Department there, have so embarrassed the syndicate that, even with all their pluck, energy and smartness, they haven't made the thing go as they expected, and may have yet to throw part of the bonds back on his hands. We think Mr. Boutwell's disgust is not unreasonable; we share it ourselves, and most of our readers are suffering from the same experience.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Courier Diplomatique, of Paris.

publishes a communication, which, it says, comes from a diplomatic personage of high rank, making important revelations in regard to the negotiations which preceded the war between Denmark and the allied powers—Prussia and Austria. The statement is, in substance, as follows: "In 1864, Earl Russell, then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made overtures, through Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, to M. Roubier, proposing an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France to help Denmark, in case Prussia and Austria should declare war against her. England was to co-operate with France by sea and land, and was willing to promise France, in return for her assistance, a rectification of her frontiers on the Rhine by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish provinces. M. Roubier asked time for the consideration of these proposals, but in three days from the time they were laid before M. Roubier, the Emperor Napoleon accepted them. Lord Cowley immediately communicated the fact of the Emperor's acceptance to his government, whereupon Earl Russell replied that it was too late, as her Majesty's Government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. This closed the negotiations, and no attempt was made to re-open the subject."

The Mississippi, at New Orleans, for the first time in many years, has assumed a sea water color, indicative of extreme lowness.

MARRIED.

In Columbia, S. C., on the 19th instant, by Rev. S. D. Brown, Col. S. S. CRITFENDEN, of Greenville, to Mrs. S. A. BEDELL, of Columbia, S. C.

Columbia Chapter No. 5, R. A. M.

AN EXTRA CONVOCATION will be held in Masonic Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The Royal Arch Degree will be conferred. By order of the M. E. H. P. Oct 31 H. E. BRUCE, Secretary.

Corns, In-growing Nails, &c.

CURED BY MONS. BERGER, WITHOUT GIVING ANY PAIN.

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES not liking to have their own Corns cut out, or to be using Mons. Berger's Corn Solvent, which acts only on Corns, and has no effect whatever on the flesh. This preparation contains neither alkali, poison, nor acid. The cure is certain. Apply at Henri's House. Oct 31

Notice.—In Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina. At Columbia, the 29th of October, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK SCHLEIBER, of Lexington, South Carolina, and State of South Carolina, within the said District, who has been declared a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of the said District.

Oct 31 to 3 THOMAS J. LAMOTTE, Assignee.

Seed Oats.

100 BUSHELS Prime RED SEED OATS, for sale by D. C. PEIXOTTO & SON. Oct 31 3

Co-partnership Notice.

ALONZO REESE & C. J. CARROLL, having this day formed a co-partnership in the BARBERING BUSINESS, respectfully inform their customers, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with a call, two doors North Pollock House. Oct 31 3 ALONZO REESE, C. J. CARROLL.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

WE have now on hand a large stock of the following choice brands of CIGARS, and which we invite those fond of a choice Cigar to give a trial: COLUMBIUS, Longfellow, Flor de Matanzas, Two Sisters, Regalia Britannica, La Flor de Baltimore, Lord Byron, Gold Medal, &c. Together with a large assortment of low-priced Cigars, Cheroots, &c. Oct 20 JOHN AGNEW & SON.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, October 30.

Nickerson House.—E. S. J. Hayes and two children, Lexington; S. Smith, Mrs. Smith and child, U. S. A.; W. S. Simon, N. Y.; R. G. Bacoat, S. W. Porter, city; Y. A. Walker, Chester; C. Medalla, N. Y.; W. R. Kline, Charlotte; C. L. Williams, Sumter; J. E. Gregg, Mars' Bluff; J. M. Kennedy, Orangeburg; W. H. Trossett, W. L. Davall, Pendleton; J. W. Harrison, W. H. L. Gaillard, Anderson; J. H. Orenshaw, Baltimore; H. J. Anderson, S. C.; A. M. Shipp, Spartanburg; B. L. Baker, Monticello; T. B. Crews and wife, Laurens; H. B. Pyatt and family; F. D. Bush, Greenville. Central Hotel.—J. E. Flanigan, Fairfield; J. H. Blessingame, Spartanburg; J. S. Hook, Wateree; J. A. Counts, C. A. Petty, A. W. Hamiter, W. N. Lister, Alston; B. F. Mauldin, G. & C. R. R.; D. Stuberfield and wife, Va.; J. P. Finly, T. J. Moffett, Silver Street; W. W. Miller, Newberry; P. J. Coleman, Saluda; C. H. Pettungill, city; B. F. Johnson, N. C.; S. Land, Williamston; G. Edwards, S. C.; J. S. McIntosh, Richland.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHARLESTON.—Among the recent improvements in Charleston is the warehouse and builders' depot of Mr. P. P. FOALE, the manufacturer of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, extending through from No. 20 Hayne street to No. 33 Pinckney street, and said to be the most extensive as well as most complete establishment of the kind South of Baltimore. Oct 5 4

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

I HAVE on hand a select stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, GLOCKS, SILVER and PLATED ware, which I will dispose of at most reasonable prices. Also, SPECTACLES to suit all ages. REPAIRING in my line done promptly and on good terms. All articles and work warranted to be as represented. GEO. BRUNS, 24 door below PHENIX office, Main Street. Oct 29

On Consignment.

500 BUSHELS OATS, 2 Crates Cabbages, 10 Kits nice Butter, 10 Barrels Apples, 10 Barrels Northern Potatoes, 2 Barrels Chestnuts, Low for cash, by Oct 26 LORICK & LOWRANCE.

Just Received,

10 BARRELS Choice New Hulled BUCK-WHEAT. For sale low by JOHN AGNEW & SON. Oct 25

Private Boarding House,

BY MRS. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Senate street, Southeast of the Capitol, one square from Main street, Columbia, S. C. Oct 26 1mo

Wanted to Purchase,

CITY COLUMBIA SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to D. GAMBRIEL. Oct 28

Hurleyville for Sale or Rent.

PERSONS wishing to purchase or rent any of the HURLEYVILLE COTTAGES must come with letters of introduction from persons of known respectability to the agents; and persons occupying those cottages need be under no apprehensions of having disreputable neighbors, as none but persons of undoubted respectability will be tenants. E. A. & CO., Agents. Oct 28

300,000 FEET OF LUMBER.

Orders for Lath, and all kinds Lumber filled at short notice. Apply at our Lumber Yard, on Lady street and Greenville Railroad, or address W. L. LOWRY & CO., Oct 24 3mo Box 130, Columbia, S. C.

Georgia Lime and Fertilizer Company

OFFER their SHELL LIME to the planting public in full confidence in its excellence as a Permanent Manure.

It was extensively used the past season on Wheat, Corn and Cotton, and has given entire satisfaction, as is shown by a number of certificates from some of the best planters in Georgia and South Carolina. Our prices for Fertilizing, or X Lime, is \$15 per ton cash, put up in casks or barrels, delivered in the city of Augusta or at any landing on the Savannah River. The price of our XXX, or Mason's Lime, is \$2 per barrel, delivered as above. We are agents for the celebrated "Stonewall Cotton Fertilizer," and "Pure English Dissolved Bone," which we receive direct from England, and can offer to the public at reduced prices. COLES, SIZER & CO., No. 14 McIntosh street, Augusta, Ga. Agent, THOS. B. CLARKSON, Columbia, S. C. Oct 13 6mo

For Sale.

1,000,000 FEET LUMBER. Particulars can be supplied at reasonable rates by applying to Sept 2 JOHN E. GYLES, at Home's store.

If You Want School Books,

GO to BRYAN & McCARTER, who have a fresh supply of English, French, German and classical SCHOOL BOOKS, also of School Stationery of every description, all for sale at lowest market rates. Sept 19

Castor Oil! Castor Oil!

2 BBLS. Prime CASTOR OIL, for sale low, E. H. HEINTSH, Wholesale Druggist. Oct 20

Look Out for Cold Weather.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS.

JUST received a LARGE STOCK, which will be sold at very LOW PRICES. Don't miss your chance for a BARGAIN IN CLOAKS. Oct 22 C. F. JACKSON.

Cow Feed.

5,000 POUNDS more of fine COW FEED, just received, and will be sold lower than any on the market for cash. JOHN D. BATEMAN, At the Columbia Tea House. Oct 11

Hardware, etc.

100 DOZEN AXES, 49 bales Bagging, 200 bundles Arrow Ties, 20 dozen Railroad Shovels, 200 pairs Trace Chains. Just received and for sale at lowest market prices. LOHCK & LOWRANCE. Nov 1

Local Items.

PHENIXIANA.—The price of single copies of the PHENIX is five cents.

The PHENIX office is supplied with all necessary material for as handsome cards, bill heads, posters, pamphlets, hand-bills, circulars, and other printing that may be desired, as any office in the South. Give us a call and test our work.

Mr. Thos. Hughes had a hearing before United States Commissioner Booser yesterday. Witnesses were examined on the part of the United States, but the defendant brought forward no testimony. The prisoner was remanded to jail for trial at the Circuit Court.

Mr. Allen, with due deference to the comfort of the citizens, has removed the barricade in front of the City Hall lot, and pedestrians can now pass without inconvenience.

John Robinson's combination exhibition gave two performances yesterday. In a few words, we say that it is one of the very best which has ever been placed before a Columbia audience. One of his seals departed this life yesterday, but the sea lions and other curiosities still remain.

"Four Scenes in the Life of a Noisy Puppy," is the title of humorous sketches, on the Hogarthian style, which an unknown artist has furnished us. The sketch is on exhibition in the PHENIX office.

Admiral Fiske intends giving the Grand Duke Alexis a magnificent serenade on the night of his arrival, at which nothing but Russian airs are to be played. As Alexis is the Russian heir par excellence, nothing could possibly be more appropriate.

David Smith, of Georgia, is recovering from a rattlesnake bite, after taking three drinks of spirits of turpentine and two and a half bottles of whiskey. There ought to be a law compelling snake-bitten patients to confine themselves to a single remedy, so that, if they get well, it may be known what cured them. Some poor unfortunate will die yet, from not knowing whether he ought to take turpentine or whiskey.

It is proposed at Chicago to erect a monument in commemoration of the great fire, to be composed of all the damaged and useless safes recovered from the ruins. A good idea. Columbia might follow suit. A number of these iron protectors, which were Shermanized, still lay around our streets.

The freedom of the press does not, we hold, warrant a trial justice in firing at a reporter, but if we should unfortunately become a target for some irate man, we hope that he will fire as badly as Mr. Mackey did in Charleston, and that we shall fire, if at all, with more success than did the News' reporter, who stood his ground so bravely. However, this is too grave a subject for a joke—as Mr. Berry will no doubt say with us.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 8.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

In the case of the Charleston city election, it seems that Judge Graham did not take long to come to a decision. Messrs. Worthington and Hoge seem to have been promptly "squelched." They were snuffed out by the Charleston lawyers. The array was inspiring. Ex-Speaker Simons, ex-Governor Magrath, J. B. Campbell, Esq., Sandy Brown, Esq., C. H. Simonton, Esq., and others, put in an appearance. Well, Messrs. Worthington and Hoge were found utterly unprepared. They were whipped on the outer skirmish line. Even if their case had any merits at all, they did not have the chance to suggest them. The history of law cases never before revealed such an easy victory. We congratulate the people of Charleston upon the result, and hope that the god old city will improve under the new municipal government.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

T. J. LaMotte.—Notice. D. C. Peixotto & Son.—Austic Sales. Reese & Carroll.—Co-partnership. D. C. Peixotto & Son.—Seed Oats. Mons. Berger.—Corn Solvent. Convocation Columbia Chapter. OFFICIAL RAFFLE NUMBERS Charitable Association, for benefit Free School fund: RAFFLE CLASS No. 189.—Morning—October 30. 27-17-57-2-62-69-19-4-7-73-6-9. Witnesses by hand at Columbia, the 30th day of October, 1871. FENNECK, Sworn Commissioner. ONE TRIAL SUFFICES to prove that DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL YEAST BAKING POWDER is superior in every respect to any other of manufacture. It is put up in 4, 5, and 5 pound cans, which contain that quantity of powder by actual net weight, while the majority of baking powders offered fall short on one-eighth to one-half of what is represented. Ask your grocer for Dooley's, and you will not be satisfied with any other. Manufactured by Dooley & Brother 169 New Street, New York. Nov 1