

The Democracy.

The liberal Republican movement has now assumed the appearance of a tangible creature of real flesh and blood, and of an animated nature withal. That the Cincinnati Convention will meet, that it will be largely attended by Republicans of acknowledged influence and ability, and that it will be in emphatic opposition to Grant, are questions that now scarce admit of a shade of doubt. They are about as certain as the foreordained and stereotyped action of the Philadelphia Convention in the renomination of Grant, which every one feels certain will there be made. But what precise shape the Republican opposition to Grant will take, and how far they will, in the enunciation of their principles and in the nomination of candidates, defer to the wishes of the Democracy, upon whose support they must depend for success, are important points upon which there is still some doubt. It is manifest that without the Democratic vote, the liberal Republicans cannot hope to elect a President in opposition to Grant. It is almost equally clear, on the other hand, that if the Democrats are foolish enough to make a separate party nomination, and thus put three candidates in the field, that the very result—the re-election of Grant—which both liberal Republicans and Democrats chiefly fear, and are aiming to prevent, will be brought about. The only hope for the country, then, in the eyes of those who see in Grant military centralism, corruption and the final subversion of republican liberty, will be found in a coalition of Democrats and liberal Republicans. As to the necessity of this juncture of forces, there is no diversity of opinion.

The entire Democratic press, from the two leading organs—the New York World and the Louisville Courier-Journal—to the lesser lights of Democracy throughout the country, agree that to the Cincinnati Convention we must look for the rectification of the Government and its rescue from the tyrannical grasp of Grant. They pledge themselves with more or less conditional ifs and buts to support Schurz and Trumbull in their bold and patriotic course. It is true that no one paper, like no one man or set of men, can be relied upon as authoritatively indicating the sentiments and line of action of the Democratic masses, but where all agree, it may be safely presumed that this concert is in accordance with the general pulse of the party. The Atlanta Sun, edited by Mr. Stephens, holds fire a little, as do also one or two other respectable journals. But what Mr. Stephens seems to fear in the proposed coalition is not the coalition itself, but that in effecting it the Democratic party may be betrayed into endorsing principles at variance with its honest and time-honored convictions.

There seems to us but little cause for such apprehensions. There are sufficient grounds of a common opposition against the usurpations and military encroachments of Grant, and the corruptions and extravagance of his administration, to construct a platform upon which the Democracy may consistently stand with Schurz, Trumbull and the other Republican reformers. The most reliable indication of the principles which will be inscribed upon the reform banner are those set forth in the call for the meeting at Cincinnati. These are local self-government, amnesty and conciliation to the South, a tariff for revenue only, and a reduction of the expenses of the General Government.

If there is anything here at variance with Democratic ideas, we are unable to discover it. They may be Republican principles, too, but they are none the less Democratic, and all Democrats can consistently sustain them. The liberal Republicans are fully aware of the necessity of securing Democratic help, and for that reason alone, we think it may safely be presumed that they will adopt no policy and make no nominations distasteful to their expected allies.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—A French correspondent says the Government now controls an army of 871,000 men, all ready for service. Of these, 380,000 are regular soldiers, 68,000 reserves, and 423,000 Gardes Mobile who have seen service. The artillery, however, have only 1,900 field pieces, many of them antiquated or useless, and the expenditure of all material during the war has been enormous. It is calculated that, exclusive of buildings, the military expenditures of the year cannot be less than \$20,000,000, a sum within the resources of France, but still extremely large for the force maintained, and for a time of peace. The full regular strength will not be reached for another two years, when it will exceed 500,000 men.

The Beauties of Protection.—The charming way in which protection works is admirably illustrated by the case of the Canada, Southern and Chicago Railroad Company. To all such old fogies as still indulge in the stupid fancy that a protective tariff is a benefit to the country, we extend the request to reflect upon this pregnant case, and then ask themselves calmly the question whether they have not all their lives been laboring under the vainest of hallucinations. For the facts we are indebted to a Western contemporary.

This railroad, which is in progress of construction, lies partly in the United States and partly in Canada, and is of nearly equal length in both. The track is to be a double one, and there will be about 500 miles of railing to be laid in the United States. The weight of rails per mile is estimated at ninety-five gross tons, which for the 500 miles would give 47,500 gross tons. The protective duty on steel rails, of which the road is to be built, is \$28 per ton in gold. The duty on the 47,500 tons would consequently amount to \$1,330,000 in gold, or \$1,463,000 in greenbacks. The portion of the road, therefore, which lies in the United States will cost just \$1,463,000 more than the same length of road situate in Canada. If this additional cost was a burden simply upon the wealthy railroad corporation, though still an injustice, it might not be a matter of so much grave concern to the people at large. But such is not the fact. This additional cost will have to be borne by the people in the way of increased rate of transportation, heavier freightage, &c.

The manufacturers of steel rails in the United States are benefited, but it is done at the cost of the masses, and of every other industry in the land. The injustice of the thing is patent. What right has any Government, that pretends to have the freedom and equality of the people as its ruling principle, to legislate in the interests of a favored few to the detriment and at the absolute cost of the millions? It is admitted by all that no instrumentality tends so directly and rapidly to build up a country and develop its resources as railroads. Their power for these purposes rests in their ability to combine swift with easy and cheap transportation. Every tax upon the material of which railroads are built increases the cost of travel and of freight, and is, consequently, a direct obstacle to the growth and prosperity of the country. Railroads form a branch of industry that deserves the fostering care of the Government as much as the manufacture of steel or iron or any other manufactures, and when the artificial support of the one clashes directly—as is shown in the case mentioned above—with the other, the ruinous policy of a protective tariff is most clearly portrayed.

IN A BAD FIX.—The inhabitants of the Territory of Alaska appear to be ethnological puzzles. According to the popular belief they are classed with the Indian tribes, but the Secretary of the Interior decides otherwise, and believes them to be of Asiatic origin—not a satisfactory settlement of their place among nations. They are said to be proud, treacherous and revengeful; the older men warlike, and the younger taking naturally to whiskey and bad behavior. As they number some 50,000 souls, are ignorant and degraded, and the Secretary of the Interior declines to consider them as coming within the jurisdiction of his department, philanthropists have a fine field wherein to display their love for their fellow-men. That the Alaskans need some attention, seems evident.

THE INDOREMENT OF THIEVES.—Where is the carpet-bagger whom Grant has ever discountenanced? Whittmore was ejected from Congress and is allowed to appear as a Grant partisan. Bowen was lodged in a penitentiary and Grant forthwith pardoned him out. Time and again every power of the Executive has been strained for the support, encouragement and approbation of carpet-bag thieves. The debts of the Southern States have been reported to Congress as some \$289,000,000 in the aggregate, \$200,000,000 whereof has accrued under the robberies of the unutterable scoundrels whom Grant has so often favored, and on whom he now relies for his Southern support. Our own figures, more accurate than those reported to Congress since compiled from official reports, show the aggregate debt of the ten reconstructed States \$291,626,015, an increase of \$215,210,125 under carpet-bag regime, while the entire debt of all the other twenty-seven States is but \$203,000,000. Has not Grant approved, maintained, endorsed, condoned, supported, the vile thieves who have done this?—New York World.

EMIGRATION OF THE BLACKS TO LIBERIA.—During the present year, 1,787 applications have been received by the American Colonization Society from persons residing in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, for the means of settlement in Liberia. One of the results of the civilization of Japan is to leave 10,000 Buddhist priests penniless, without employment.

PUTTING SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER MILITARY RULE ON THE REPRESENTATIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN.—The President transmitted the following message to the House of Representatives on Friday last:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 25, I have the honor to submit the following, accompanied by the report of the Attorney-General, to whom the resolution was referred:

Representations having been made to me that in certain portions of South Carolina a condition of lawlessness and terror existed, I requested the then Attorney-General (Akerman) to visit the State, and after personal examination to report to me the facts in relation to the subject. On the 16th of October last, he addressed a communication from South Carolina, in which he stated that in the Counties of Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, there were combinations for the purpose of preventing the free political actions of citizens who were friendly to the Constitution and the Government of the United States; and of depriving the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws.

These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of those Counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of the majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other Counties and States, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates; they are organized and armed; they effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder; they terrify witnesses; they control juries in the State courts and sometimes in the courts of the United States; systematically spying is one of the means by which prosecution of the members is defeated.

From information given by officers of the State and of the United States, and by credible private citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months, in the above-named Counties, could be reckoned by thousands. I received information of a similar import from various sources, among which were the joint committee of Congress upon Southern outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States attorney and marshal and other officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the department of justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from other credible sources.

Most, if not all, of the information, except that I derived from the Attorney-General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that said Counties were under the sway of the powerful combinations popularly known as the Ku Klux Klan, the objects of which were, by force and power, to prevent all political action not in accordance with the views of the members, to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms and of the right to a free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored children were taught, and to reduce the colored people to a condition closely akin to that of slavery; that these combinations were organized and armed, and had rendered the local law ineffectual to protect the classes whom they desired to oppress; that they had perpetrated many murders, and hundreds of crimes of minor degree, all of which were unpunished; and that witnesses could not safely testify in courts there, unless the more active members were placed under restraint.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 19, 1872.

The correspondent of the New York World says: It will thus be seen that a President of the United States has descended to appear before the country as the vindictive enemy of a helpless people, and who, to achieve certain ends of his own, is willing to destroy the social as well as public standing of the citizens of a portion of the country. The intention of this "message" is two-fold; first, to inflame the public mind, and by the aid of his reckless supporters attempt to create anew the old feeling of sectional hatred; and second, to force through the exhibition of this distorted picture the passage of the extension of bayonet rule over the South. It has been developed during the last few weeks, that many prominent Radicals have repented of placing so great power in the hands of such an indiscreet Chief Magistrate, and are also becoming alarmed at the feeling which is arising at the prospect of forcing the election of Grant at the point of the bayonet, and in consequence this horrible picture is drawn to increase the ill-feeling of the Radical Congressmen, and induce them, while wholly under this feeling, to acquiesce in the wishes of the reckless leaders, and vote to allow the Southern vote to be manipulated by the army ring in the interests of the Philadelphia nominee. The message was referred to the Committee on the Insurrectionary States.

One of Mrs. Lloyd's amusements was laying out and decking her children for the grave, before they were dead. She was a monomaniac on grave subjects, had little graves all prepared, and, finally, it is alleged, furnished them from her own family. That is Leesburg gossip.

A severe hail storm visited Aiken and vicinity on Sunday night, accompanied by thunder and lightning. We learn that considerable damage was done to the growing crops.

EARTHQUAKES CONSERVATIVE AS WELL AS DESTRUCTIVE.—A writer in the New York World gives us some of the beneficial effects of earthquakes, thus:

It appears to be scientifically settled that sea-coasts are more liable to earthquakes than places far inland. And the reason is plain. Strange as it may appear to non-scientific readers, earthquakes are the great conserving agents in the structure of our earth. Fatal as they are to man and his works, they actually prevent the coming of the reign of water. But for them, the waves beating, calm or convulsed, on our coasts, would wear down the hardest rock into the loam, and spread it as a carpet on the bed of the ocean—the tendency being to have a reign of geographical equality in which neither hills nor valleys should appear, and which equality would be at the mercy of king water. But then the powerful earthquake steps in, and by sheer force lifts whole chains of mountains out of the bed of the sea—it literally makes the dry land appear. Not only is this conception applicable to the appearance of volcanic islands, but to those massive chains of mountains, the Andes in South America, the Cordilleras in Mexico, and the Sierras on our own Pacific slope, which have been lifted on several occasions several feet. Relatively to the persons near their centres, earthquakes are destructive, but absolutely with regard to the earth and men, they are conservative.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—Ammonia, or as it is generally called, spirits of hartshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has lately been recommended very highly for domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a table-spoon-ful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth and then wipe off the wood-work; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking greasy spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot and iron it lightly. In washing lace, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two tea-spoons-ful of ammonia in a quart of hot suds; put in your silverware and wash, using an old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair brushes, &c., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one table-spoon-ful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it. If you wish your house plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A tea-spoon-ful will add much to the refreshing effects of the bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case, rinse off the ammonia with clear water. To which we would only add, that, for removing grease spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone; and for taking out the red stains produced by the strong acids in blue and black clothes, there is nothing better than ammonia.

Another one of Gen. Grant's friends and appointees (says the Philadelphia Age) has been indulging in a little Radical financiering. George D. Orner, collector of revenue for the Fifth District of Missouri, has only served two years, and yet his records show that he is \$100,000 behind in paying over Government money; \$50,000 per year in addition to his regular pay is good wages for Orner, who is a red hot supporter of Grant for renomination, and denounces Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz as traitors and disloyal men. In all quarters of the country, General Grant's office-holders are stealing the people's money, in sums from \$100 to \$500,000. And what is done to punish the guilty parties and protect the Treasury? Nothing. Political influences are brought to bear upon the Government; the ability of the culprits to elect delegates stated, and there the matter ends. In the case of Orner this path will be followed, and he will enjoy his plunder in peace.

The following appears in a double leaded form at the head of the editorial columns of the Springfield Republican: "In this free country of ours, if a man don't applaud every act of his party he is called a sore-head; if he don't knuckle at each crack of the party whip he is called a disorganizer; if he dares to suggest that there are as good men out of office as in, and that, in some instances, the people could be better represented, he is called a conspirator. And yet this is a republic in which we live! How much further will we have to go before, instead of simply branding the independent thinkers and actors of the country with opprobrious epithets and social and political ostracism, we will adopt the European course of actually punishing these malcontents?"

ANDREW PICKENS CALHOUN.—Died, at the residence of his grand-father, Gen. Duff Green, near Dalton, Ga., Andrew Pickens Calhoun.

The very name, Andrew Pickens Calhoun, thrills the heart with memories of South Carolina's most distinguished statesmen. Pickens! Calhoun!—names which are linked with all our thoughts of the gifted, high and pure.

The subject of this brief memorandum was a grand-son of John C. Calhoun. He was a stranger in our midst, having recently left his home, Fort Hill, near Pendleton, S. C., where his illustrious relative formerly resided.

[Dalton (Ga.) Citizen.]
Col. Rhett, of Alexandria, who has been connected with the Egyptian army for several years past, has been compelled to resign, owing to an attack of paralysis, and will return home at an early day.

Local Items.

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

Messrs. Kinard & Wiley, among other new articles in the way of gentlemen's furnishing goods, have just received a lot of ties, which are destined to become highly popular. They are styled the "Columbia," and are very neat and becoming. Remember, young gentlemen, that your sweet-hearts, from this date, will not receive you pleasantly unless your throats are encircled with a "Columbia" tie.

The two young sons of Mr. D. F. Kelley found a gun in the Eastern portion of Camden (or Taylor) street, a few weeks ago, and it would be to the interest of the owner to look after it. The shooting-iron is a double-barrel, evidently second-hand; when found, there were two papers or cards on it, containing the figures 75 and 5.

The Pollock House is in receipt of a seventy-two pound Florida turtle. The bird reposes in front of that institution, in a comfortable position, and will be souped in a day or two.

There were two horse accidents, yesterday, that we were informed of. Mr. James W. Crawford, while attempting to mount his horse, near the race course, received a severe contusion of the ankle, which will keep him confined to his room for several days. A horse, belonging to Mr. R. Joyner, became frightened and ran off, throwing his colored rider. The horse injured himself seriously—his leg being badly cut. The rider escaped with a few bruises.

Passover is being kept up by a majority of our Jewish citizens. It commenced on Monday, at sun-set. Messrs. T. M. Pollock and D. Epstein will accept our thanks for packages of unleavened or passover bread.

The Governor has appointed John H. Phillips a Notary Public for Orangeburg.

We regret to learn that a young child of Mrs. Hammond, living at Spring Hill, Lexington, was burned to death on Saturday last.

Mr. James Canton, a brother of Capt. T. M. Canton, of the garrison at this post, has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal of South Carolina, by Robert M. Wallace, Marshal.

A gentleman recently from the West is confident that B. Gratz Brown will be the candidate of the liberal or conservative party for President of the United States.

The Independents, Capt. McKenzie, were out in full summer uniform, yesterday afternoon, and paraded through the principal streets, headed by Capt. Wm. H. Lybrand's "Silver Cornet Band." They "played off" satisfactorily at several points.

A protracted meeting is in progress at the Marion Street Methodist Church, Rev. W. D. Kirkland, Pastor.

It was reported upon the streets, yesterday, that one of the convicts at the penitentiary died suddenly on Monday, but we could trace the rumor to no reliable source.

Two lads employed in the store of Messrs. R. C. Shiver & Co. were skylarking in the yard, yesterday, when one of them accidentally cut the other on the stern with a knife. Drs. Geiger and Trezevant looked after the little sufferer, and made him as comfortable as possible.

Colonel John R. Johnston's Tour of Europe will to-night for the first time be presented to the public of Columbia, at Irwin's Hall. We have seen many notices of this entertainment from the press elsewhere, speaking in the highest terms as to its artistic merit, and of Col. Johnston, the artist, who describes it. Every one should see and hear the artist and humorist. There is said to be more wit, humor, sentiment and information gained in two hours than in any exhibition that has ever visited our city. In addition to the entertainment, there will be 100 valuable presents given away.

An infant died very suddenly at the penitentiary on Monday last, after taking a small dose of paregoric. The child was apparently in good health. Dr. R. W. Gibbs was summoned to perform a post mortem examination, but we have not learned the result.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER BOOZER.—The case of the United States vs. C. A. Petty, of Spartanburg County, charged with a violation of the Enforcement Act, was again before Commissioner Boozer yesterday, and, on motion of John T. Sloan, Jr., and H. W. Rice, for prisoner, his bail was continued until the 7th of May next.

The following is the programme of music by the band of the 18th United States Infantry, Joseph Bucher, Master, for April 24.
Martha Quickstep.
Selections from La Penelope—Offenbach Waltz—Downing.
Tanz Jubal Polka—Aplitus.
Advance March—D. W. Reeves.

HEBREW FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.—This feast, celebrated in commemoration of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, does not, as usual, coincide this year with Easter. It occurs on the 14th day of the first Hebrew month, Nissan, falling this year upon the 23d of April, and is celebrated the entire following week, the Hebrew community abstaining during that time from salted bread, and using instead the "Matzoth" or Passover bread, in remembrance of their ancestors, who, in the hurry of their leaving Egypt, had not sufficient time to prepare their bread, and thus taking their dough with them, left it to dry in the scorching sun. Passover, as all Hebrew festivals, has a ten-fold significance, and is also celebrated as a feat of the resurrection of nature from its long winter sleep, and the blessings of God upon mankind, for the ensuing spring and summer are invoked. This is the Hebrew leap year, which occurs once in every seven years, to the twelve months there being added "Veadar," making the Hebrew leap year consist of thirteen months.

SUPREME COURT, TUESDAY, April 23. The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justices Moses and Associate Justices Willard and Wright.

William Allen, appellant, vs. John H. Harley, respondent. Mr. Bauskett submitted argument of Mr. Aldrich for respondent.

The State of South Carolina, ex rel. Carlos J. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, vs. Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer. Petition for mandamus. Mr. Tradewell for relator. Rule made returnable Wednesday, May 1, 10 A. M.

The Fifth Circuit was called. James Pringle, respondent, vs. Edward R. Dorsey et al., appellants. Mr. Pope was heard for appellants. Mr. Bachman for respondent.

Peter C. Guerry, as trustee, respondent, vs. Henry O. Kinsler, appellant. Mr. Meltou was heard for appellant. Mr. Rice for respondent.

The following decision was rendered: Edward R. Byrd vs. Wm. E. Charles. Motion dismissed. Opinion by Wright, A. J.

At 3 P. M., the Court adjourned until Wednesday, 24th, 10 A. M.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of Council was held last night—the principal business being the election of officers.

The Central National Bank petitioned for the use of four feet of the pavement on the corner of Richardson and Plain streets—29 feet front on the former and 150 on the latter—proposing to erect a substantial railing for the protection of passengers, and to pay the city one dollar per annum for the same. After debate, a committee of five was appointed, to report to a special meeting, this evening.

Contractors Simons and Smith requested to be relieved from completing their contract on the new market—on the ground of unsuitableness, etc., of the plans. They request the payment of \$4,200, in addition to \$9,000 already received—claiming that amount as due for debts contracted.

The proprietor of the Columbia Hotel presented a bill for \$350, for damage to the building, during the recent riot.

A statement of the financial condition of the city was submitted—prepared by the Clerk—which was ordered to be published.

Owing to a misunderstanding and the non-presentation of a bid by the Union, the election of City Printer was postponed until next regular meeting.

The election of City Clerk and Detectives was postponed until this evening. James D. Tradewell, Esq., was re-elected City Attorney; Capt. John A. Jackson, Chief of Police; S. W. Hook, Superintendent Water Works; Preston B. Nowell, Clerk of the Market. Isaac Black was elected Lieutenant of Police; E. Williams and J. Nott, Sergeants; Dr. J. N. Roberts, City Physician; Jesse E. Dent, Overseer of the Poor; J. K. Trice, Street Overseer. The following Policemen were selected from fully 100 applicants: Wm. Allen, Daniel Mahoney, P. Thompson, Frank Robinson, H. Davis, George Willington, Simon Williams, Richard Smith, Reuben Bright, F. J. Allen, James Gibson, Burt Johnson, Riley Williams, Taylor Lee, Daniel Simpson, Allen Robinson, Arthur Blizzard, Wm. Stowers, Henry Goodwyn, Quitman Connell, James Greenwood, Frank Bugg, Gabriel Cooper, Gilbert Bynum, Thos. Carter, James Miles.

The Charleston papers contain lengthy accounts of the first day's proceedings at the Schuetzenplatz.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Acts of the General Assembly. Hardy Solomon—Just Revealed. Kingsland & Heath—Crookery. E. Hope—Tongues, Beef, &c. W. H. Monckton—Album Lost. M. J. Calnan—License Notice.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, April 23.—Nickerson House—Mr and Mrs Huntington, N. Y.; J. P. Constable, B. B. Gunn, Augusta; W. M. Burr; Mr and Mrs Stryker, Misses Stryker, Rome; T. Steers, S. C.; J. M. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Sadler, W. Johnston, Charlotte; B. D. Townsend, N. C.; H. H. Pope, Wilmington; Z. McDonald, N. Y.; T. H. Oakeshot, Washington; J. Naylor, E. B. Booth, S. C.

Columbia Hotel—L. F. Youmans, Edgefield; S. L. Bomar, Minnesota; J. Bancroft, Jr., W. D. Kennedy, Charleston; J. E. Mytia, Chester; D. M. Cobb, M. A. Curtis, W. C. A. R. R.; P. Duffie, S. C.; E. S. J. Hayes, Lexington; Mrs. P. Matthews, C. C. Stephens, Greenville; J. H. Rion and daughter, Winstonsboro; T. P. Barry, Texas; J. Bacoit, Wilmington; A. Brooks, wife and nurse, Mrs. Fraser, Camden; J. Hagerman, wife and son, Pennsylvania.