

How Shall We Get Relief?

The suggestions which have been kindly made by the Northern press touching appropriate and effective remedies for our unparalleled troubles, while they tend to show how deep the evil is, how it affects the whole body of the American people, unfortunately fall short of the mark, and reach not the core of the disease. As long as an ignorant population, schooled only in party tactics, and voting only for party and personal ends, predominates in such numbers as it does here, under the rule of universal suffrage and under the guidance of thieving adventurers, there can be no relief from evil, no escape from bad government. The stupendous wrong which results to material interests, to political tranquillity, to moral integrity and to the advance of all true civilization, cannot be justly conceived, can never be adequately known, by those who have not witnessed it. As it is the result of a most extraordinary combination of circumstances, so it cannot be extirpated by ordinary means. As we demonstrated yesterday, the system which ruins us and disgraces republican government, is purely artificial. Stolid ignorance, massed in unreasoning leagues, and directed by adroit rascality, is its foundation. The property of a minority of the people is used to sustain it, and the strong arm of military power upholds it. There are, it will be seen, four factors in this ugly result—ignorance in voters, unscrupulousness in managers, the property of the citizens, paid as unwilling tribute, and the moral power of the General Government, represented by the presence of its soldiers.

If the United States Government would withdraw its garrisons, and virtually say to the people, manage your affairs for yourselves, we believe that the mischievous element, which makes tributary to its own ends both the property of property-holders and the suffrages of the humbler classes—particularly the colored—would not find it wholesome to continue the business any longer. Once the flag under whose folds they securely follow their deprivations was removed from their worshipping gaze, a chill would strike their hearts, and they would fold up their tents and steal silently away. They would require no urging or driving. Force to move them would be as unnecessary as it would be ill-advised. Conscience would be free to operate, and stung by its lash, they would abandon the field of their illicit gains, and leave the victims, whom they would no longer have the power to delude. The military is a welcome presence amongst us. Our people have no complaints to make of the soldiers, and the officers and gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to meet. But under the shadow of the flag which has innocently protected them, have crept and grown to power and influence a class of men who have poisoned the fountains of our political life, and brought shame, poverty and infamy in their train. It will be a great relief to get rid of them, and we know no way so likely to effect this end—a way at once peaceful and effectual—as to remove the symbol of power under which they mastered and ruined the prosperity of our people. Once the field was clear, a union of honest men, of all parties, colors and creeds, could be entered into. The natural alliance between intelligence, character and honesty, whether in Republicans or Conservatives, with the hard-working and voting people, would be again practicable, and in time would be consummated, to the good of all.

The more we examine this mode of relief, the more it grows in our regards. We put it forward, as they say in the Legislature, "in good faith." It is the only way by which the foundations of the monstrous edifice of corruption can be undermined in any reasonable time. It contemplates no violence. It would be attended with none.

Our innocent article in yesterday's issue, upon a mode of relief from the evils which afflict our State, was held up, as we learn, by Mr. Hurley and Mr. Mackey, in the House of Representatives, as the revival of Ku Klux. They know better, and need not roll up the whites of their eyes in a vain endeavor to brand it with any such odious name. What would they have? Their reform is a pretence. They cannot reform, even if they honest desired it. The influence must come from without. And come it will in some shape. We seek to have it come quietly and gently. But the very name has terrors for them. The rustling of a leaf frighteneth them.

In the States of Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee and Connecticut the penitentiaries are self sustaining.

The Good of the Country Above Party. All good citizens of this State, of whatever nationality, color or party, are concerned in finding some remedy for its admitted evils. Republicans and Conservatives, black, white and particularized, can unite upon this common ground. Very strong expressions of dissatisfaction with the condition of affairs here, have been uttered by the Republican press of the North, and echoed in the journals and public speeches of Radicals in this State. The convention of tax-payers sent forth some moderate protests against corruption and mal-administration of affairs. What effect they will produce upon Congress remains to be seen. It is time some sort of answer has been framed, apologizing for or faintly denying their facts and resisting their conclusions; but in more enlightened and candid Republican circles, the corruption which is charged is admitted to exist, and branded as it deserves to be. In the nature of things, there cannot be any serious difference between moderate Conservatives and advanced Republicans upon the existence of wrongs. They are too patent, too enormous, to be denied. They would stir a fever in the heart of age, or make an infant's sinews strug as steel.

It is natural, however, that there should be some difference of view as to the most appropriate remedies, and we are prepared to allow great toleration of opinion in this matter. We welcome the honest reformer, whether he thinks it best to work within or without party organization. We and those with whom we act, seek to secure better government and the cure of the diseases which afflict the body politic, by appeals, arguments and remonstrances addressed to those who at present control the political power of the State. We endeavor to make them see their own good in the good of the country. Besides that, we look beyond our State borders and endeavor to enlist on our side the powerful public opinion of the whole country. We have felt the force of this public opinion to our hurt; we now wish to engage it to come to our relief. Our case has been presented to the country and to Congress, and we await with interest the response that will be made.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S APPEAL.—What has become of it? Is it dead already? Was it that the startling noise it made too strongly resembled that of a dead body thrown from a cliff into a still lake, into which that body immediately sank, the lake resuming at once its death-like silence? Nevertheless, like that body, it will rise again, and trumpet-tongued, ring out the "deep damnation of its taking off." Yes, "murder will out." South Carolina's assassination must be tried before the bar of the country. Meantime let us ask the organs and advocates of the centennial show and sham whether South Carolina is expected to be there. Until she is loosed from the political grave she can only appear by ghostly proxy, like Banquo's shade, and startle the national vanity fair with her forlorn and deathly visage. A most untimely apparition would that be. Better far appease the poor ghost, and instead have a living representative of one of the most distinguished of the illustrious thirteen of 1776, happily mingling in the general joy. Without such justice there can be no real celebration.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—A motion was made Wednesday in the United States Court, by Col. Edward McCrady, of counsel for trustees of the Blue Ridge Railroad, who called the attention of the Court to the advertisement of the assignees, in which it is stated that the trustees, under the mortgage of 1854, had submitted their rights and duties to the Court. He moved, thereupon, to strike out the words, "having submitted their rights to the courts." After hearing the remarks of Mr. D. T. Corbin, who represented the assignees, the Court decided that it was an *in rem* order, but that it was not necessary to make the amendment proposed, and that the order, without alteration, expressed the views of the Court.

KU KLUX PARDONED.—Elijah Harden, who was convicted of conspiracy on the 3d of May, 1872, in the United States Circuit Court, held in Charleston, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$100, has been pardoned by the President, on the recommendation of many citizens of South Carolina. He has served out two years of his term of imprisonment.

DEATH FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—A colored woman, named Dido Batiste, died suddenly, at the Bulow Place, St. Andrew's Parish, on last Sunday. She was attending a religious meeting, and while under the excitement, singing a hymn with "her whole soul," as her friends say, fell to the ground and soon expired. The sudden death had its effect upon the congregation.

The very name of the Kingdom of Poland having just been changed into that of the Province of Warsaw, a portion of the Eastern districts will be shortly embodied with the adjoining provinces of Russia proper. By this change the inhabitants of the annexed districts will lose the right of using the Polish language in their intercourse with the subordinate authorities—the only privilege still reminding them of their former independence.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. The House sent to the Senate the following concurrent resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly do adjourn on Saturday, March 14, 1874, subject to the call of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, upon request, in writing, of a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly.

Mr. Whittemore presented the counter-statement of the State Central Committee of the Republican party to the tax-payers' memorial.

The Governor was requested to accept the resignation of H. W. Purvis, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Mr. Jervey introduced a bill to charter the Charleston and Sullivan's Island Railroad Company.

Mr. Whittemore—Joint resolution authorizing the issue and payment of certain warrants to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

General orders were considered to adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Curtis presented claims of J. C. Dial and Columbia Gas Light Company.

A concurrent resolution to donate a block of granite in the State House yard to the Randolph Cemetery was laid on the table.

A Senate joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay and cancel certain pay certificates now held and owned by Felix Cardarelli, of the city of Columbia, was laid on the table.

A Senate bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Waccamaw and Little River Canal Company," was indefinitely postponed.

General orders were considered to adjournment.

CHEAP BEEF FROM TEXAS.—The trade in shipping dressed beef from Denison, Texas, to this city, which was commenced in the early part of December last, has since continued, and has met with considerable success. Up to the present, Mr. Thurston, the agent in this city for the "Atlantic and Texas Refrigerator Car Company," has received seventy-five car loads of the dressed beef, containing 20,000 pounds in each car, and with few exceptions, the meat has been received in good condition, and found a ready sale at from six to seven cents a pound to retail vendors.

It is considered that the large supply of Texas beef thus thrown upon the New York market has had the effect of lowering the price of fresh-killed beef about \$2 a cwt. The company engaged in this business say they have a capital of \$250,000 invested, and they look forward to large results. As already stated in the Times, extensive abattoirs have been established in Denison, where the cattle are slaughtered and then transferred to the refrigerator cars, which run at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and reach New York regularly every week, in five days and some hours. The company do not propose to work this trade during the summer months, as the patent requires some improvements before this can be undertaken. From the success, however, that has attended the experiment so far, they are confident that after some time, such improvements can be effected, and will place them in a position to send a constant supply of beef to the Washington Market all the year round.

[New York Times.]

A set of people who consider that American liberty is played out, simply because a slave-holders' rebellion was put down, and has been kept down ever since, have a good deal to learn.

[Wheeler Intelligence.]

This language is—to describe it mildly—neither just nor civil. Does the *Intelligencer* see nothing in the Southern State Governments to complain of? What does it think of South Carolina? The *Intelligencer* is, nevertheless, one of the comparatively liberal class of Northern Republican journals. Then, what must we think of the sense of justice of those journals when the Southern complaints of the fearful misgovernment of thieves and incompetents are treated with an insulting taunt by the *Intelligencer*? If that paper thinks we have no better ground of complaint than that we were beaten in the field, then it has "a good deal to learn."

[Richmond Dispatch.]

READERS OF THE PHENIX, who suffer with throat, lung and diseases of the respiratory organs, will do well to avail themselves of Dr. Jones' skill before it is too late. Every patient gets a complete steam atomizer with his specific remedies, thus having not only a sure cure, but also a certain preventive for the future. He remains until the 18th and no longer. Patients need not remain with him but an hour. Office at the Wheeler House.

WHY IS THIS THUS?—The *Union Herald* says that upon the recommendation of Judge C. P. Townsend, the Governor has pardoned Moses Cannon, who was convicted of manslaughter at June (1873) term of the Criminal Court for Darlington County, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. But Judge Townsend says that he never recommended the pardon of this criminal.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

There is great danger that when Congress undertakes to regulate the railroads, the railroads will regulate Congress. Aside from the constitutional question involved, the one of expediency should be sufficient to cause Congress to pause before exercising a power which may prove corrupting in the extreme. This is not a time to tempt the virtue of Congressmen.

DISCOVERIES OF MOUNT SINAI.—The exploration of Arabia Petraea, and especially of the mountains of Sinai, has formed a valuable source of instruction, of which European, more frequently than any other, travelers have practically availed themselves.

Investigations as to the true locality whence Israel received the law have, however, never yet resulted in placing the matter beyond doubt. The peninsula of Sinai is of triangular shape, 140 miles long from North to South, and nearly the same in breadth in its widest portion. The Northern portion is a desert plain, with sand-hills and low mountains; in the South, four ranges of mountains rise, with numerous peaks, from 1,000 to 10,000 feet high, divided by narrow and valleys. The Jebel Musa, or Mount of Moses, an isolated summit, from the South point of which, 9,274 feet high, it was supposed Moses received the law, had its glory taken from it by late travelers, who maintained that the valleys in front of it could not hold the vast people of Israel supposed to have been congregated under it. The Jebel Serbal, or, as sometimes called, the Mount of God, lying some distance West of Jebel Musa, and having a valley of greater extent, was next identified as the true Sinai by distinguished travelers. Still other explorations resulted in the selection of the North point of the Jebel Musa, called Ras Sasefeh, or Mount of the Willow, 7,688 feet high, and commanding a vast amphitheatre. Upon the Ras Sasefeh there are three chapels, and the monastery celebrated for its antiquity, its manuscript treasures and the hospitality of its monks. As early as the third century the caves of these mountains were the refuge of persecuted Christians, anchorites and ascetics, and though even there they were not at all times free from Mohammedan persecution, they have generally been permitted to remain, and the monks have been in peaceable possession pretty nearly since their first establishment there. The latest claim to the discovery of true Sinai is now made by Dr. Beke, an English traveler, who says, according to the cable despatch published lately, that it is "situated a day's journey North-east of the village of Akaba, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea." This is too indefinite to afford more than a hypothetical idea of the locality, and a fuller report must be awaited before the subject can be fairly treated. Dr. Beke adds that he found remains of animals which had been sacrificed, and also Sinaitic inscriptions, neither of which facts, however, may be deemed absolute evidence in the premises.

"I AND MY HUSBAND CAN DO WITHOUT."—If this truly pathetic incident were in a drama it would be told to tiers of weeping women and admiring men; but in real life it will pass without special wonder as a mere daily occurrence among the aromatic poor of the "Streets of New York."

In New York city, on Tuesday evening, a laboring man, accompanied by his wife and six children, entered the Mulberry street station, and asked Capt. Clinchy to give them shelter for the night. Captain Clinchy told Doorman Burrell to put them into one of the warm cells on the first floor. Soon the woman asked to go out and get food for the children. Seeing how weak she was Captain Clinchy told her to give him the money and he would send Burrell out. "The woman handed Captain Clinchy four cents. "What!" exclaimed Clinchy, "what sort of supper do you intend to get for this?" "Bread, sir!" "Well, you won't get enough for you all for four cents." "That's so, captain, but I and my husband can do without it."

Handing her the four cents, Capt. Clinchy, accompanied by Burrell, went to a neighboring baker's, and returned with three loaves, some ham and fish, and a subscription was raised among the men, all of them gave their mite to assist the poor family.

Here is an inspiration, says the *Richmond Enquirer*, whose simple pathos should move the world like a new sermon from the Mount. "I and my husband can do without!" What devotion—what love! That poor mother is a jewel of which New York should be prouder than of all her merchant princes and railway kings.

On Saturday night, a distressing accident occurred at the residence of Mrs. Mary J. Orr, in Anderson. Mrs. Orr was lighting a candle, when the bed curtains caught fire, and she gave the alarm, which brought to her assistance her eldest son, James L. Orr, who had his hands severely burned in smothering the flames. It was with great difficulty that the fire was suppressed and more serious consequences averted. Mr. Orr's right hand was most severely injured, and it will be several weeks before he is able to transact business.

Under one of Mr. Postmaster-General Creswell's contracts, Silver City, Nevada, with a population of 1,472, receives a daily mail which costs the Government at the rate of \$5,230 per annum for each inhabitant. Mr. Creswell is perhaps the most able and honest Postmaster General we have had since his immediate predecessor retired from office.

The farmers of Illinois appear to be assuming a political organization preparatory to the fall campaign. In three Congressional districts of the State conventions have been called for the purpose of nominating farmers' candidates for Congress, and it is thought that similar action will be taken throughout the State.

THE SUMMER MURDER CASE.—The trial of the Sumter murderers, has thus far resulted in the conviction of Samuel Vincent. Aaron Furman and Spencer Bradford, accomplices, are to be tried. The evidence has developed one of the most horrid crimes that has occurred in this State.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHENIX.

Tortoise shell would make pretty buttons. The old shovel bonnets threaten to come back. Live locals were as scarce yesterday as daisies in December. CASH will be the rule at the PHENIX office hereafter. More female immigrants are en route to this city from Castle Garden. A defaulter is now called a "hypothecary."

The notorious Bob Thompson came near escaping from the jail again, on Friday. He is a dangerous customer. The Governor has appointed Aaron V. Blanking, of Chesterfield, a Notary Public.

The flowers bloom in gladness, and spring birds rejoice. Strawberries and cream will be next in order. Deaths in Columbia for the week ending the 7th instant, 7—whites 4; colored 3. Old Sol put in an appearance, yesterday, and there is a generally expressed hope that he will maintain his supremacy for some time.

THE PHENIX is in receipt of a lot of wedding envelopes, paper, etc., of the latest Paris and New York styles, which will be printed at reasonable rates. Why do not the Jews of this city invite Governor Vance to deliver his magnificent lecture on the "Scattered Nation" in Columbia?

Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., having accepted a professorship in the University at Greenville, will shortly take up his residence in the mountain city. The PHENIX job office is complete in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-heads, etc., are turned out with alacrity.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, will preach at the Presbyterian Church, this morning, at 11 A. M., and this evening, at 7 1/2 P. M.

Old type—superior to Babbit metal for many purposes and much cheaper—can be obtained in any quantity at the PHENIX Office.

Putting out the street lamps on cloudy nights, because the moon ought to shine, is of great inconvenience to those whose duties require them to be out late at night.

Messrs. W. D. Love & Co. announce the receipt of another lot of goods, suitable for the season. The fortunate possessors of greenbacks can invest to advantage at the "Grand Central."

The fourth grand gift concert for the benefit of the public library of Kentucky comes off on 31st March. Tickets can be had through Mr. D. Gambrill, up to the 20th instant, after which date all unsold will be returned.

Persons indebted to the PHENIX office are earnestly requested to call and settle at once. There is a large amount due—the greater portion in small sums. The indebtedness must be liquidated, or we shall be forced to resort to extreme measures.

Transfer printing inks are invaluable to railroad companies, banks, merchants, manufacturers and others. They are enduring and changeless, and will copy sharp and clear for an indefinite period of time. Having just received a fresh supply of inks, we are prepared to execute orders at moderate prices.

Messrs. F. B. Orchard & Co. have regularly entered the lists in the dry goods line, and have come forward and claimed the advantages that inure to those who use printer's ink. Their neat and cozy establishment is to be found under Irwin's Hall, at the old stand of the Central Bank, where the best of attention and a full line of goods can be found.

IRWIN'S HALL.—The Wallace Sisters will perform in Irwin's Hall to-morrow evening. They give but one entertainment in this city; so, those who wish to witness a rich exhibition, should secure their seats at once, at Rawls' music store. The press throughout the country give the Wallace Sisters great praise.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 12.30 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 5.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.—Orders for advertisements, job work, etc., must be accompanied with the cash. No exceptions can be made. Ordinary advertisements \$1 per square of nine printed lines for first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion; weekly, monthly and yearly rates furnished on application. Advertisements inserted once a week, \$1 each insertion. Marriages and funeral invitations, \$1. Notices in local column fifteen cents a line, each insertion.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—St. Peter's (Catholic) Church.—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass 7 A. M.; Second Mass 10 1/2 A. M.; Vespers 4 1/2 P. M.

Trinity Church.—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Lutheran Church.—Rev. A. B. Rade, 11 A. M.

Washington Street (Methodist) Church.—Rev. A. Coke Smith, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Seats free.

Marion Street (Methodist) Church.—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School 9 1/2 A. M.

Baptist Church.—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. B. F. Palmer, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

PHENIXIANA.—Adam had one consolation when he fell. Fifteen or twenty acquaintances did not stand on the opposite corner and laugh at his mishap. The "world" never harms a Christian so long as he keep it out of his heart. Temptation is never dangerous until it has an inside accomplice.

It is said that the best means to curb a fast young man is to "bridal" him. Benedict says the curtain lecturing season lasts from January 1 to December 31, and no postponement on the weather account.

Husbands and wives are to be allowed to testify for each other. They should be, for if they don't know all about each other, nobody else ought to.

A "human sponge" was among the attractions at a Western masquerade recently. He hadn't the face to sponge, so he went masked.

"A scabbard for a letter" is a queer way of asking for an envelope, but is readily understood in some parts of England.

The Philadelphia *North American* sums up the situation: "False hair, false teeth, false words, false everything."

A Maine gentleman is advertised to read his temperance poem, "The Great Goliath." He tells how the giant was killed with a "sling."

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. F. B. Orchard & Co.—Dry Goods. W. D. Love & Co.—New Goods. A Great Bargain for Some One. Meeting Myrtle Lodge, K. of P. C. F. Jackson—Take Notice. R. Hannan—To Rent. R. M. Wallace—Bankrupt Notice. Meeting Mechanics' B. & L. Assoc'n.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 7, 1874.—Wheeler House—F. A. Belanger, Edgefield; W. C. Poland and lady, Miss T. O. Poland, Miss M. E. Sawyer, Boston; T. A. Jeffers, T. P. Garrick, Richland; S. S. Fields, N. Y.; J. O. M. Kehler, St. Louis; S. S. Mellichamp, Wilmington, N. C.; J. M. Mackay, Abbeville; L. W. Morse, Conn; H. M. Clarke, S. O. U. Phade, Mass; G. A. Seymour, Charleston; A. F. Gooding and daughter, Winnsboro; J. P. Pool, Newberry; G. T. Wicks, Fork.

Columbia Hotel—J. W. Seigler, G. & C. R. R.; M. M. Crane and wife, Boston; J. T. Williams and wife, N. Y.; J. P. Owens, Sarawen; J. Norton, Chester; J. Leubohm, N. Y.; T. M. O'Neill, J. W. O'Brien, Charleston; S. Hartman, Virginia; S. B. Lumpkins, Yongesville; W. H. Evans, Augusta; E. H. Brooks, S. C.; T. P. Evans, T. W. Browne, Virginia; G. W. Thames, N. C.; H. C. Mazyok, S. C.; W. H. Scott, Ga.

Hendrix House—A. O. Price, N. J.; O. Smith, Hardscrabble; J. M. Bookhardt, Doko; W. J. Davis, Ridgeway; N. G. Cadworth, N. Y.; H. W. Scott, Ga.; J. Hoppe, N. J.; J. Gouberg, N. C.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES.—The consequence of excesses, mental over-work or indiscretions. THIS NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE IN HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEORGE & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. Dec17 11m

A correspondent writes as follows to the Asheville (N. C.) *Expositor*: The people on and around the Bald Mountain are becoming very much excited about a rambling noise that is almost constantly going on in the mountain, jarring their houses so that the dishes rattle on the shelves. It has been going on now nearly one week, and there is only about one-half acre land on the mountain that the snow would stay upon. This mountain lays in this end of McDowell County, in the bend of Broad River, just opposite the Chimney Rock. Every person you see from that section gives this statement.

IF YOUR EYES ARE CROSSED, your sight or hearing imperfect, go to Dr. Jones, at the Wheeler House. He is master of his profession. He remains but a few more days.

POND'S EXTRACT.—"The Vegetable Pain Destroyer" never fail to afford relief from pain. Try it once, and nothing could induce you to be without it. Mar1731