

Friday Morning, May 20, 1870.

## Political Capital at the Expense of Industrial Capital.

The Charleston Republican is seeking to make all the capital it can out of some remarks attributed to Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, in the Charleston Agricultural and Immigration Convention. The effort is now making to improve South Carolina by the introduction in our midst of a good and intelligent class of settlers from the North and Europe. So far as Col. Aiken's remarks are concerned, he speaks for himself. But if the Republican desires it understood that a cordial welcome does not await the immigrant here, then does it misrepresent the sentiments of our people. The immigrant who comes here will stand upon his merits, and those merits will secure for him the same recognition in South Carolina as elsewhere. This was the sentiment of the convention. But why parade the remarks of a delegate, and make political capital out of them? What good to South Carolina does this effect? The Republican affects to desire immigrants to settle in this State. But does its course not show that this is a mere pretense and a sham? Does its course not show that it is ready to sacrifice the industrial interests of the State to accomplish small party purposes? The Republican, we presume, does not really desire the introduction of white settlers in the State. It prefers the political and the financial passenger. It prefers that the soil of South Carolina be kept open to the inroads and ravages of the robbers and pilferers, who improperly manipulate the bonds and stocks of the State, and put their hands deep down into the treasury. It would have South Carolina to continue one vast preserve for the would-be lords masters of the State's finances.

As to this Convention matter, which the Republican rolls like a sweet morsel under its busy tongue, its course has been most unfair. It brings out most prominently one adverse feature of Col. Aiken's remarks, but it has little to say about the generous, hearty, liberal and broad views that the Convention approved and applauded. Let the State perish, but let the PARTY live—this seems the creed of "the organ." To us, it occurs that a better sentiment is, to let PARTIES perish and OFFICE SEEKERS and OFFICE-HOLDERS perish with them, provided the STATE shall live. Thus, at least, the "rank and file" think—thus, at least, the PEOPLE reason.

The St. Domingo negroes, we are sorry to see, are growing "fired." We have the New York Tribune's authority for the threat of "a general revolution," expected there, "unless the United States interfere and ratify the treaty." This will no doubt prove a terrible eventuality for Northern radicals to contemplate; but down here it will be regarded much more placidly. We are not aware of any misfortune we could bear with more Christian resignation than a revolution in St. Domingo, or any other locality, far enough away from our country. Besides this, we could find considerable consolation in the fact that the longer it lasts and the more vigorous it is carried on, the fewer Dominicans there will be left to annoy, when Gen. Grant succeeds in lobbying the bill through Congress. The only curious thing about it is that the St. Domingo negroes should be such absurd fools as to go to fighting with each other because the United States declines their society—as clear a case of biting off the nose to spite the face as ever came under international observation. If they will do it, however, and Greeley assures us of that fact, all we have to say to them is: "Go it! Pitch in! and may the best man win." We can certainly stand it as long as they can.

FOR CONGRESS.—Major J. E. Bacon, of Edgefield, having been nominated for Congress from this Congressional District, has accepted the nomination. In his card, Major Bacon, referring to his political views, says:

"I cannot better express them in general than by a reference to and endorsement of the resolutions of the late press convention in Columbia. The consummation devoutly to be wished is the hearty co-operation of all classes of the community, regardless of color or previous condition, in order to relieve the people from the onerous burden of taxation so recklessly and cumulatively cast upon them; to inaugurate an economical reform of the finances, and to expose and denounce the corruption now rioting and fattening in high places."

BETTER—"How do you feel this morning James?" "Very much better, I thank you, I did not think, when I came out, that I was so well; but I know I am better now, for I just met the undertaker, and he looked black at me!"

A rebellion of the Khirghis tribes, living on the shores of the Caspian Sea, against the authority of Russia, is reported from London.

The Blue Ridge Railroad bond case was opened yesterday, but at the request of Judge Melton, the argument was postponed until to-day. The following is an abstract from the stenographic minutes of the Clerk of the Senate, on the discussion of the bill proposing the endorsement of the State upon the bonds of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, at the regular session of the Legislature, in 1868-'9, the Senate having under consideration the veto of his Excellency the Governor. Hon. D. T. Corbin, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, after a lengthy discussion upon the impolicy of the endorsement, said:

Last but not least in this discussion, I earnestly invite the attention of the Senate to the Constitution recently adopted by the State, and which we have all solemnly sworn to support. In my judgment, it prohibits the Legislature from endorsing the bonds of any railroad company. The seventh Section of Article IX is as follows: "For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall be authorized by law for some single object to be distinctly specified therein, and no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, to be recorded by yeas and nays on the journals of each House, respectively, and every such law shall levy a tax, annually, to pay the annual interest on such debt."

The tenth Section of the same Article recites, that "No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of State indebtedness, shall be issued, except for the redemption of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution."

The fourteenth Section provides that "Any debt contracted by the State shall be by loans on State bonds, of amounts not less than fifty dollars each, on interest, payable within twenty years after the final passage of the law authorizing such debt."

A correct registry of all such bonds was to be kept by the Treasurer in numerical order, so as always to exhibit the number and amount unpaid, and to whom severally made payable.

These three sections, in my judgment, restrict the State as to the purposes and manner of contracting debts. The purposes are, first, "To defray extraordinary expenditures;" second, "for the redemption of stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness previously issued;" or third, "for such debts as are expressly authorized in this constitution." The manner is "by loan on State bonds, of amounts not less than \$50, each on interest payable within twenty years after the final passage of the law authorizing such debt."

It must be understood that the purposes and manner for which, and by which, State indebtedness is created, must all unite in each and every case.

I ask, if this be true, and it is but the simple direct language of the constitution, how can a liability be increased by the State, by an endorsement of the bonds of a railroad or any other company? Certainly it cannot be said that this is an issue of State bonds, and it cannot be said to be an extraordinary expenditure of the State, because the State spends nothing. It cannot be said to be a loan upon State bonds, because the State borrows nothing. Hence, I insist, that neither in matter nor manner, shape or form, is there any compliance with the terms of the constitution, by which responsibility is increased by the State.

But I see around me a disposition to pass this bill. I feel that what I am saying falls powerless upon the ears of the Senate, and that this bill will be passed. But I have felt it my duty, as a Senator upon this floor, to lift my voice of warning, of protest and of entreaty, against the policy of this bill, and against the constitutionality of it. I shall vote against it and leave to posterity to judge who of us is right.

PATRIOTICALLY SAID.—The Anderson Intelligencer, referring to a remark of ours that we could not appreciate the wisdom of its suggestion to waive opposition to the radical nominee for Governor, reaffirms its views, but says in conclusion:

"But the PHOENIX declares that it never can and never shall give its assent to the programme suggested by this journal. We beg leave to say, in this connection, that our views are offered in advance of a State Convention, and should such a body, reflecting fairly the wishes and opinions of the majority of our political associates, determine to nominate a State ticket, we shall bow submissively to its behest."

The main reason given by the Intelligencer to recede from an issue on the State ticket is embraced in this extract. That journal says:

"The colored vote is strongly in favor of the prospective radical nominee, understood to be Gov. Scott. And while we would not let him walk 'unchallenged over the field,' if we could see a probability of defeating him, yet we are convinced that every effort should be made to put good and true men in the Legislature, and that this can best be accomplished by concentrating the fight upon men of local reputation rather than aggregating the contest for the Executive Department. The latter is bound to overshadow and give color to the contest in every County, and we are not hopeful of the result. Hence, we have expressed our views candidly, if not with the prudence and circumspection of others."

Queen Victoria gets \$1,925,000 a year, and the Prince of Wales \$500,000.

The Charleston News publishes a letter from Col. Aiken, wherein he declares that if his remarks in the Agricultural and Immigration Convention have given offence, it is because they were misconstrued. We feel sure that Col. Aiken's views have been misunderstood. Col. A. is a working man himself, and we are satisfied that no one appreciates more fully than he the claims and the dignity of honest toil and manly work, in whomsoever illustrated. He is a man earnestly and busily engaged in the work of industrial development, and whatever he may have said in the heat of discussion, he shows his faith by his works. In his letter he says:

"Mr. Editor, I cherish individual respect, but have never stooped to court it. I have not 'crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning.' I esteem the regard of a community, and have never wilfully given offence. If I have done so in this instance, it is because I have been misunderstood, and therefore I feel no mortification for what I have said."

"What speaker before the convention claimed that 'all the sense and all the cultivation of the universe was confined to South Carolina?' Who said we could not learn much from the German, the Irishman or the Englishman? Certainly I did not; for among the adopted citizens of this State, I have the honor to number many warm personal friends. And one of the staunchest friends I have is a Northern man, who is now my neighbor."

A modern Joseph has arisen in the person of Rev. J. M. Woodman, of Chico, California, who announces that next year there will be an awful famine, succeeding seven years of plenty, which the reverend gentleman says we have had. Mr. Woodman believes in works as well as faith, and is building granaries in which to store away the abundant harvest to come this summer.

## J. H. COLEMAN, Trial Justice.

OFFICE, Dr. GEIGER'S, North-east corner of Plain and Assembly streets. All business promptly attended to. May 20 3mo

## Palmetto Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F.

ATTEND A regular meeting, at Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the N. G. F. A. GREY, Secretary. May 20 1

## Final Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice that he will apply to Hon. Wm. Hutson Wigg, Judge of Probate, at his office, in Columbia, the 20th of June, 1870, for final discharge as Administrator of Jacob Wyrick, deceased. H. COON. May 20 13

## Fountain Soda Water.

ICE cold, with pure fruit syrups, Columbia Hotel building; convenient for business people. Try a glass. Twelve tickets for \$1. E. B. WATSON. May 19 6

## To School Teachers.

BRYAN & McCARTER, Columbia, S. C., always keep for sale a large assortment of CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS; also FRENCH and GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL STATIONERY, at low prices. May 19

## Stocks and Bonds.

GOLD AND SILVER. Bank Notes, Coupons. County Claims, City Certificates, Mutilated Currency, &c., &c. Bought and sold by D. GAMBRIEL, Broker, Office Columbia Hotel Building, Main street. May 19 3mo

## Horse and Wagon for Sale.

FOR SALE, a substantial WAGON, good HORSE, and suitable HARNESS. For terms, etc., apply to MRS. R. ALLEN, corner of Richardson and Blanding streets. May 19 2

## Dancing.

PROF. MILAM will open a DANCING ACADEMY at the Nickerson House, for the instruction of Gentlemen and Ladies, as well as young folks. Days of instruction, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock p.m. Night Classes for Gentlemen same evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private entrance for Ladies on the West side of the Hotel. REFERENCES.—Messrs. Wearn & Hix, Maj. McCree, Maj. R. H. Lowrance, Mr. C. F. Janney. May 17

## Notice to Travelers.

TO accommodate the large VEGETABLE BUSINESS offering by this steam line New York, the steamships are appointed to sail from Charleston as follows, arriving in New York on Friday morning:

SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain ADKINS, Tuesday, May 21, 6 o'clock P. M.  
TENNESSEE, Captain CHICHESTER, Tuesday, May 31, 6 o'clock P. M.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain ADKINS, Tuesday, June 7, 6 o'clock P. M.  
TENNESSEE, Captain CHICHESTER, Tuesday, June 14, 6 o'clock P. M.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain ADKINS, Tuesday, June 21, 6 o'clock P. M.  
TENNESSEE, Captain CHICHESTER, Tuesday, June 28, 6 o'clock P. M.

Travelers from interior points will note this temporary change of sailing days. Both the steamships on this line are newly constructed, the largest and most commodious on the Atlantic coast, built of iron, with water-tight compartments, and all passenger accommodations are of the best, securing thorough ventilation and comfort.

Tickets can be purchased at all interior railroad points in connection with Charleston, and of WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent, No. 1 Union Wharf. WAGNER, HUGER & CO., General Agents, Broad street, Charleston, S. C. May 18

## WILLIAM GLAZE

HAS WATCHES REPAIRED by the best of Workmen. All kinds of JEWELRY repaired and made to order. ENGRAVING done by one of the best Engravers in the South. WM. GLAZE. May 8

## 100 Bales Hay.

FOR SALE by WELLS & CALDWELL, Near Greenville and Charleston Depots. May 11

## Dissolution.

THE firm of FISHER & HEINITZ is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. FISHER. E. H. HEINITZ. Columbia, S. C., April 30, 1870. May 3

## First Love.

It is one of the oddest points of difference between man and woman that woman has no first love. The long alphabet of her affections is without any distinct end or beginning; she mounts by insensible gradations from dolls and kittens and net brothers to the zenith of passion, to descend by the same insensible gradations from the zenith of passion through pet brothers to tabby cats. There is no such event as a first kiss forms in a boy's life to mark for woman the transition from girlhood to the sudden maturity of passion; she has been kissing, and purring, and fondling, and petting from her cradle, and she will pet, and fondle, and purr, and kiss to her grave. Love, in the technical sense of the word, is with her little more than an intensifying of her ordinary life. There is no new picture, but the colors are for the while a little heightened and the tone raised. Presently the vividness of color will fade again, and the cool grays lower the tone, and the passion of life will have died away. But there will be no definite moment at which one could fairly say that love came or went. A girl who is not whispering in a lover's ear, will always say frankly enough that she never knew what it was not to be in love. There is one obvious deduction which she forgets to draw, that there never can be a time when she can know what it is to be in love. Here and there, of course, a woman may be colder, or later in development, or more self-conscious, and may divide by more rigidly marked lines the phases of her life. But even then, if she be a woman at all, she can have no first love. Feeling, with woman, has no past, as it has no future. Every phase of her life begins with an act of oblivion. Every love is a first love. "I never loved any one before," is said, and said truly, to a dozen loving ears in succession. "The first thing I should like to meet with in Paradise," said Lady Wortley Montagu, "would be the river Lethe, the stream of Forgetfulness." But woman finds a little rivulet of Lethe at every stage of her heart's career. If she remembers the past at all, it is to offer it up as a burnt sacrifice to the deity of the present. When Cleopatra talked about Caesar to Mark Antony, she passed, no doubt, her fingers through her lover's hair and wondered how she could have ever doted on such a bald-pated fellow as the Dictator. Had she succeeded in charming Octavius, she would have wondered equally at her infatuation for such a ne'er-do-well as Antony. And so it is no wonder that a woman's first love, even if she realizes it at all, goes down in this general wreck of the past. But in man's life it is a revolution. It is in fact the one thing that makes him man. The world of boyhood is strictly a world of boys. Sisters, cousins, aunts, mothers, are mixed up in the general crowd of barbarians that stand without the playground. There are few warmer or more poetic affections than the chivalrous friendship of school-fellows; there is no truer or more genuine worship than a boy's worship of the hero of the scrimmage or the cricket field. It is a fine world in itself, but it is a wonderfully narrow and restricted world. Not a girl may peep over the palings. Girls can't jump, or sag out, or swarm up a tree; they have nothing to talk about as boys talk; they never heard of that glorious swipe of Old Brown's, they are awful milk-sops, they cry and "tell mamma," they are afraid of a governess, and of a cow. It is impossible to conceive a creature more utterly contemptible in a boy's eyes than a girl of his own age usually is. Then in some fatal moment comes the revolution. The barrier of contempt goes down with a crash. The boy-world disappears. Brown, that god of the playground, is cast to the owls and to the bats. There is a sudden coolness in the friendship that was to last from school to the grave. Paper-chases and the annual match with the "old fellows" cease to be the highest objects of human interest. There is less excitement than there was last year when a great cheer welcomes the news that Mugby has got the Ireland. The boy's life has become muddled and confused. The old existence is sheering off, and the new comes shyly, fitfully. It is only by a sort of compulsion that he will own that he is making all this "fuss" about a girl. For the moment he rebels against the spell of that one little face, the witchery of that one little hand. He lingers on the border of this new country from whence there is no return to the old playing-fields. He is shy, strange to this world of woman, and woman's talk and woman's ways. The surest, stadiest foot on the cricket ground tumbles over foot-stools, and tangles itself in colored wools. The sturdiest arm that ever wielded bat trembles at the touch of the tiny finger. The voice that rang out like a trumpet among the tumult of foot-ball hushes and trembles and falters in saying half a dozen commonplace words. The old sense of mastery is gone. He knows that every chit in the nursery has found out his secret, and is laughing over it. He blushes, and a boy's blush is a hot, painful thing, when the sisterly heads bend together and he hears them whispering what a fool he is. Yes, he is a fool—that is one thing which he feels quite certain about. There is only one other thing which he feels even more certain about—that he is in love, and that love has made him a man.

[Saturday Review.]

## Hungry people, go to Pollock's.

A queer wedding took place in New York, a few days ago. A father and a son married a mother and a daughter—the strange part of it being, that the father married the daughter and the mother married the son.

## Connoisseurs, go to Pollock's.

A St. Louis runaway horse went through a barber-shop window. He took his turn furnishing his own lather. It was a close shave for a chap who was having his hair cut.

## Drinkists, go to Pollock's.

Further particulars of the fenshish outrage upon two girls at Ladors, Kan., last Tuesday night, have been received. The names of the five men are: William Ryan, Stephenson County, Ill.; Patrick Starr, Essex County, N. Y.; Patry Riley, Taunton, Mass.; Richard Peblin, St. Louis; Alexander Matthews, Canada. The man now in jail is named Patrick Kelly, and the one shot by his companion, Robert Wright.

## Lunch every day at Pollock's.

George H. Chambers, of Detroit, Michigan, aged sixty, shot himself through the head, on Sunday, in a fit of insanity. Francis Wagner, of Bay City, same State, committed suicide in the same way, on Saturday, a few hours previous to the time appointed for his marriage.

## Those in want of Canary Birds and Cages, should go to Pollock's.

## Among the patents issued by the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 3d, is one to Mr. J. M. Eason, of Charleston, for a "Stump Extractor."

## Billiard-Players, go to Pollock's.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Town Council of Rock Hill: Intendant—J. R. Allen. Wardens—Dr. T. L. Johnson, J. M. Ivy, M. W. Russell, John Rataree.

## Thirsty people, go to Pollock's.

## The London Gazette announces that her Majesty's birth-day will be kept on Saturday, 28th May.

## POLLOCK'S.—Meals furnished at all hours.

## KOSKOO.—The Norfolk Daily Journal, of December 11th, 13, says:

"This medicine is rapidly gaining confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtues, given by practitioners of medicine, lead us to believe that it is a safe and reliable remedy for IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, LIVER DISEASE, &c."

## The last Medical Journal contains an article from Prof. R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E. Med. College, of New York, that speaks in high terms of its curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine.

This, we believe, the first instance where such medicines have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the Medical Colleges, and reflects great credit upon the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts "Koskoo" in the van of all other medicines of the present day.

## Notice.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 17, 1870.

THE Firm of J. P. THOMAS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. P. THOMAS, J. W. PARKER.

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Col. J. P. THOMAS, having disposed of his interest in the "COLUMBIA TANNERY" to Messrs. JOHN WATIES and WM. K. BACHMAN, the business will henceforth be conducted under the firm name of JOHN WATIES & CO.

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May 18 16

## Just Received.

2,000 BUSH. PRIME WHITE CORN, which will be sold at lowest market price, for cash, at

May 4 HARDY SOLOMON'S.

## Law Books on the New Code.

ALSO, A Variety of NEW LAW BOOKS—Acts of Legislature, &c., for sale at

April 20 BRYAN & McCARTER.

## WM. GLAZE, (LATE GLAZE &amp; RADCLIFFE.)

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HAS JUST RECEIVED another lot of fine English and French SPECTACLES, the best of Scotch make. The French Periscope Scotch Glasses are superior to any American Glass made. Get the best Glass and save your sight.

May 8 1mo WM. GLAZE. 11m

The Edgefield Advertiser publishes a letter dated Batesville, May 17, which says:

"One of our neighbors, Mr. Walter Shealy, had his dwelling and smoke-house burned down on Sunday night. He saved a good many things, but still his loss is quite a misfortune to him. The dwelling was quite an old building, and it is supposed caught fire from a spark getting in the roof, as that was in full blaze, and near falling in when the family awoke. There was no insurance on this property."

Everybody, go to Pollock's!

DEATH OF A COLORED WOMAN.—An old colored woman died very suddenly, night before last, at the place of Captain Wiley, near the Six-mile Pump. During her old age she had been taken care of by Captain Wiley, whose slave she was, and when emancipation came she refused to leave him. Coroner Whiting went up to view the body yesterday, and decided that she died from old age.

[Charleston News.]

Mr. Solomon, desirous of extensively introducing the "Old Carolina Bitters"—it being a most excellent tonic as well as a pleasant beverage—keeps an urn constantly filled on his counter, for the convenience of all persons desirous of testing their virtues before purchasing. This preparation has been extensively used by some of the principal families in the State, who guarantee its purity and efficacy.

FIRE.—The kitchen and another out-house on the premises of Mr. Joseph Wylie, near Lewisville, now occupied by J. Newton Whiteside, were destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday, 10th inst. It is supposed that the fire caught accidentally from the stove pipe attached to the cooking stove. Loss about \$400.

In order that the merits of the "Old Carolina Bitters" shall be fully tested, and every person be benefited by them, Mr. Solomon will give it gratuitously to such persons in ill health as are unable, from indigent circumstances, to purchase them.

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## Local Items.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The convention of teachers of this State, called some time since, assembled last evening, in Nickerson's Hall. It is in the power of this convention to accomplish much good in its sphere of thought and action. At all times, education is a subject of prime importance. At this time, more than ever, does it deserve consideration. We need the graces and amenities of literature, because they elevate and reform the mind. But more than these elements, we need now that sort of education and training which shall go to prepare the rising generation for the principal work before us. What may be called the homely branches—they should be developed. We urgently want that information which can be applied to agriculture, commerce, mining, manufactures, and industrial pursuits in general. And it occurs to us that education, in its elementary features, should look to these points. There are other points of importance which will doubtless attract the attention of the convention. Full proceedings of the meeting last night will be given in our next.

CRUMBS.—The body of Mr. John L. Humphreys will arrive this afternoon, instead of yesterday, as stated in our last issue.