

The Late Survivors' Meeting.

At the recent meeting of the survivors, in this city, the following officers were elected:

- President—General Wade Hampton. Vice-Presidents—Gen. R. H. Anderson, Gen. J. B. Kershaw, Gen. S. McGowan, Gen. M. C. Butler, Gen. Arthur Maultgait, Maj. T. G. Barker. Secretary—Col. A. C. Haskell. Treasurer—Capt. W. K. Bachman. Executive Board—Col. Edward McCready, Col. J. McCutchen, Gen. Ellison Capers, Col. W. H. Wallace, Gen. James Conner, Col. J. H. Rion, Col. C. Irvine Walke.

The following memorial paper, respecting Gen. R. E. Lee, was submitted by Gen. J. B. Kershaw—a SOLDIER'S tribute to a SOLDIER:

It is meet that we recall on this occasion the memory of our revered chieftain, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and to lay upon his tomb our poor tribute to his greatness and his worth, amid the votive offerings of our countrymen at the shrine of the patriot and hero. When we approach the truly grand and breathe the atmosphere of that which is sublime, either in the moral or physical world, the heart of man is stilled—the spirit is awed and humbled by the presence of the Infinite, manifested in the works of His hands, or in the divinor emanations of His own supernatural nature and image, sometimes vouchsafed to the denizens of earth. This it is when we stand by the newly-made grave and contemplate the person, the character and the career of Robert E. Lee. We feel the inadequacy of our limited powers either rightly to conceive the virtues of the dead, or to embody in language such conceptions as our capacities enable us to enjoy. We would withdraw into the deeper recesses of our own nature, the silent regions of unutterable emotions, those borders of the spirit land where we catch the echoes of the infinite world beyond, there to commune in the stillness of our own hearts. Yet it is fitting that we, his friends and comrades in the past, who shared his triumphs and his reverses, his joys and his sorrows, his hopes and his despair, should wreath around his honored name and memory our garlands of love and praise, fresh and unfading flowers from the garden of grateful hearts, embalming for the generations to come the virtues and the greatness of the illustrious citizen, hero and patriot.

His was a nature so perfect, that, like the icicle, it defies analysis or comparison. It presented a fullness, a completeness, a grandeur of development that offered nothing to censure, and left nothing to desire. Neither the experience of the living, nor the portraiture of history offered its prototype or parallel. Our great countryman, Washington, furnishes in some of his characteristics, as also in the analogies of his career, a resemblance as that between star and star, but they differed as "one star differeth from another star in glory." His form, his face, his voice, his bearing God-like in beauty, power and grace, distinguished him from all other men. He certainly was made but "a little lower than the angels," and now he has crossed the river to be with them, whither the flower of his noble army had gone before, whither we, too, shall follow, if faithful sentinels, as one by one we are relieved from duty here and ordered to the front to join that victor band. There are men, cast in so high a mould, so peculiarly and eminently favored by God, as to be rather fitted for that better life than this. They are the great exemplars, the beacon lights, that guide the race onward and upward. Think of that illustrious through—the Confederate dead—in the world of light and liberty! How many such men—"heroes in history"—find there place most fitting among the highest and the brightest? Yet even among these, how towers the lofty spirit of Robert E. Lee! When we consider the moral grandeur of the man, even his magnificent achievements in the field of arms cease to astonish us, and we lose ourselves in the contemplation of his nobility of soul. What was his life for the last five years but a constant martyrdom of the spirit—a daily dying for us? To teach us to labor, to suffer, to endure, to wait patiently for our redemption, to abide faithfully by the inevitable, to bow to the will of God. Who can estimate what he felt, what he endured, in those five years of agony, for his tortured countrymen? What wonder his great heart broke at last? His duty done, thank God, henceforth he wears the victor's crown—illustrious inhabitant of one of the "many mansions" of his "Father's House." Thither, in our humble measure, may we strive to follow, that "where he is, we may be also."

Resolved, That the above be inscribed upon the minutes of the association, and a copy be forwarded to his bereaved family, as an assurance of our profound and respectful sympathy with their affliction.

The address of General J. S. Preston was requested for publication.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the executive board be authorized to publish by subscription, upon the plan reported by them, the Roll of the Dead, prepared by Professor Rivers, as now re-arranged in two editions, the first edition for corrections and additions, and the second so corrected and added to in permanent form. Resolved, That the executive board be authorized to purchase, as soon as the treasurer shall be in sufficient funds, after having paid the amounts already ordered, a complete file of the official reports issued by the War Department of the Confederate States, and such other

histories as they may deem it important at once to obtain, and to draw on the treasurer, when so in funds, therefor, to an amount not exceeding \$125.

Resolved, That the executive board be authorized to obtain a place of deposit for the records and books of the Association, which shall be accessible to all, and to expend upon the same a sum not more than \$25 for shelves, &c.

Resolved, That this Association requests all persons having original reports or letters describing battles, marches, reconnaissances, sieges, or other papers relating to the operations of the war, to permit the executive board to have copies of the same taken for preservation.

Resolved, That this Association appeals to the surviving officers and members of every company that went into the Confederate service from the State, and to the officers of the general staff, to prepare rolls of their comrades from memory, if there exist no records from which to make them out, and forward the same to the chairman of the executive board.

Resolved, That the thanks of every Confederate soldier of the State of South Carolina and of the people generally are due to Professor Rivers, for the valuable material he has collected for the history of our State troops, and especially for the Roll of the Dead, preserved through his generous and patriotic labors, and this association of the survivors of the war render to him their grateful acknowledgments.

Resolutions were also adopted looking to certificates of membership, and to the selection of a badge to be worn by the members of the Association. This meeting of the survivors was well attended, and twenty-five of the Counties of the State were represented. The oration of General Preston and the entertainment given by the local body of survivors were marked features of the occasion connected with the survivors' meeting.

China, closely following the example of European nations, in one respect, at least, is arming. Gun-boats are being rapidly constructed and equipped by the Mongolian authorities, and they are importing weapons of war in considerable quantities. Whether these preparations mean good or ill to foreigners residing in China, a few months will tell. It may be that the Chinese Government intends to protect foreigners more effectually from mob violence in the future than they have done in the past. Or they may be placing their people on a war footing to enable them to cope more successfully with the Powers of Europe, in case they are called to an account for the ill-treatment that Europeans have of late received in China.

ANOTHER CIRCUS MANAGER MURDERED.—Henry Whitby, a circus manager, formerly of Lancaster, Pa., was killed on the 2d instant, at Raysville, La., by a gang of rowdies, who attempted to enter the circus without paying. Mr. W. remonstrated, when a melee ensued. Five shots were fired at him, one of them proving fatal in a few days. It is stated that four of the ruffians were shot dead.

A guest of a hotel sent in a bill to the landlord for services rendered in killing bed-bugs. At the same hotel a gentleman was looking over the register, when his eyes caught sight of one of those pests of creation travelling about leisurely over the page. He turned quickly to a friend and remarked: "Well, this is the first hotel I ever saw where the bed-bugs looked over the register to see what room you occupy."

GIN HOUSE BURNED.—The gin house of Mr. John Landford, near Soufletown, in this County, was burnt on Monday night last. The house was one of the best in the County, and contained fourteen bales of cotton, sixty bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of corn, two or three threshers and other property. The loss is estimated at about \$3,000. There was no fire about the premises at night-fall, and beyond doubt it was the work of the incendiary.—Laurensville Herald.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The forty-sixth annual session of the Synod met at St. John's Church, Charleston, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, Rev. A. R. Rude, D. D., of the Columbia Theological Seminary, presiding. After prayer and divine service, the meeting was called to order, and Rev. J. H. Hawkins, of Newberry, was requested to act as Secretary.

CHEAP VOTES.—A milkman in Massachusetts was surprised, on the morning after election, by the payment of a small bill held by him against one of his customers. The good woman explained to him that her husband "had got two dollars for his vote, and she wished there was an election every week." Votes seem to be very cheap there.

The first negro that was ever in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, arrived there one day last week, and the people of the town are so delighted with his presence that they have petitioned the Government to give them a branch of the Freedmen's Bureau.

ANOTHER CIRCUS TO BE SOLD.—We understand that Dr. Thayer's circus, with its entire stock of blooded horses and whole paraphernalia, will be sold at sheriff's sale, at High Point, N. C., on the 22d instant.

A Boston man has evolved from his inner consciousness a conundrum, which he propounds and answers as follows: "When is an original idea like a clock? When it strikes one."

A Presidential coincidence has happened. The model of the statue of Grant is finished just as the elections have finished Grant.

The Armistice Negotiations—A Statement from Count Bismarck.

The following is the text of the Prussian Cabinet circular, which has been addressed by Count Bismarck to diplomatic representatives of the North German Confederation serving at the seat of foreign governments. The State paper is dated at Versailles, November 8, and reads as follows:

Your Excellency: You will learn by this that M. Thiers, on the part of the French people, expressed a desire to be admitted to negotiate with the Cabinet representatives of his Majesty the King at headquarters, after having previously entered into communications with the different members of the Government of National Defence at Tours and in Paris. In compliance with orders from his Majesty, I declared my willingness to grant the interview which he sought. M. Thiers was, in consequence of this decision, allowed first to proceed to Paris, which he did on the 30th ultimo, returning to the royal headquarters next day, the 31st of October. This was the first time a statesman enjoying such distinction and importance as M. Thiers does had accepted plenipotentiary powers at the hands of the Paris Government.

This fact induced me to hope that proposals would be submitted to us by him on the part of France, the acceptance of which would be possible, and in the interest of the conclusion of peace I received M. Thiers with that respectful attention and official demeanor and conduct to which his distinguished position, not to speak of any former relations, entitle him.

During the interview M. Thiers declared that France, induced by the expressed desire of the neutral powers, was ready to accept an armistice. Thus his Majesty the King, had, in the face of the first declaration of M. Thiers, to consider the fact that any or every armistice concluded during the war would in itself bring to Germany all the disadvantages which are connected with the prolongation of a campaign, and which come during such moments of delay in the operations to every army which receives its supplies, particularly its supply of provisions, from distant sources. Besides this, we took upon ourselves the obligation to leave the German troops, which had become fully available by the capitulation of Metz, in the positions which they occupied on the day the armistice was signed, and to renounce the occupation of further territory of the enemy, which at present we might achieve without any, or certainly very little, resistance. The German armies could not expect much in the way of reinforcements or succor during the next few weeks. On the other hand, France would, by the conclusion of an armistice, be enabled to develop its resources and to complete the organization of the army corps that are now forming; and when hostilities should re-open after the armistice, she would be able to oppose to us troops which at present do not exist.

Despite all these considerations, the personal desire which was felt by his Majesty the King to take a first step in the interest of peace prevailed, and I was empowered to make an advance to M. Thiers by granting an armistice of twenty-five, or, as M. Thiers afterwards wished, twenty-eight days, on the basis of the simple statu in quo as it existed on the day of signing. During the interview, I proposed to M. Thiers that I would define by a line of demarcation, which should be regularly agreed to and adopted, the several positions of the troops, and to interrupt hostilities during a space of three weeks, so that France could proceed to the holding of parliamentary elections for the constitution of a national representation.

On the French side, this truce would have resulted simply in effecting the renunciation of insignificant and, to them, always disastrous army sorties, as also of a useless and to us incomprehensible waste of ammunition from the guns of the forts around Paris during the period of its existence.

With respect to the elections in Alsace, I was in a position to declare that we should not insist on any stipulation which would call in question the right of the claim of France to the German departments before the conclusion of peace, and that we would not make or hold any of the inhabitants of these parts responsible for their appearance in a French National Assembly as the constitutional representatives of their countrymen.

I was surprised at the French Plenipotentiary (M. Thiers) declining these proposals, in which all the advantages were on the part of France, and at his declaring also that he would accept an armistice only in the event of our agreeing to an extensive provisioning of Paris.

I replied that this would include so much more of a military concession than a return to the statu in quo, or, indeed, to anything reasonable, that it could not be expected. I asked him if he was in a position to offer his Majesty the King any equivalent in return.

M. Thiers declared, in reply, that he was not in a position to make any military offer in return, and that he was obliged to ask this concession of the provisioning of Paris, without offering anything else than the readiness of the Paris Government to accord to the French nation the right of election of a representative body, which would probably constitute an authority with which it would be possible for us to treat for peace.

In this shape I had to submit the result of our negotiations and conversation to his Majesty the King and his military advisers.

His Majesty was justly surprised at these exorbitant military claims by France, and he was disappointed in his expectations as to the probable result of the negotiations into which I had entered with M. Thiers. The incredible demand that Prussia should give up the fruit of all the efforts which she had

made in the field during the past two months, surrender the many advantages she had gained, and thus bring the situation back to the condition which existed at the moment when the investment of Paris was commenced, could only prove that in Paris they were merely looking for pretexts to deny the French nation the right of holding the election, and that they were not willing to give the people an opportunity to carry the voting out without interruption.

Influenced by my desire to make another effort to come to an understanding on some other basis of settlement, M. Thiers had an interview on the line of the army outposts with the members of the Paris Government, on the 5th inst., so as to propose to them either an armistice on the basis of the statu in quo for a shorter period of time than that which was asked, or the simple convening of the electoral bodies without any treaty of armistice. In this instance I said I could guarantee a free admission of French voters to Paris, and the granting of every facility which did not interfere with our military situation and the safety of our army.

Regarding the substance of his interview with Messrs. Favre and Trochu, M. Thiers has not given me any approximate information. He could merely inform me that the result had been the delivery to him of advice to break off negotiations with his Majesty and to leave Versailles, since the completion of an armistice, including the right of re-provisioning Paris, was not to be attained.

Mr. Thiers' return to Tours took place on the 7th instant, at an early hour of the morning. This course of the negotiations with M. Thiers has impressed me with the conviction that the present rulers of France did not, from the very beginning, sincerely wish to hear the views of the French nation expressed in a representative parliamentary body, constituted by a free and uncontrolled election, and that just as little has been their intention to bring about an armistice; but that they stipulated for a concession which they knew from the first to be unacceptable, and that they only asked for these conditions in order not to give to the neutral powers, on whose support they count, a direct refusal.

In conclusion, I beg to request that you will express yourself to the Government to which you are accredited, in accordance with the contents of this despatch, to the reading of which to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs you are duly empowered. Accept, &c., BISMARCK.

To his Excellency, Minister of the North German Confederation at the Court of

SCENES IN JAPAN.—A street called the Tokedia, is the Broadway of Yeddo. It is twenty miles long, and very much crowded. But there is a vast difference in the appearance of the two thoroughfares. There are no vehicles in Japan, and the pavements extend from one side of the street to the other. No provision is made for the passage of carriages, omnibusses or wagons, for there are none in existence, and persons on foot take possession of the whole highway. The entire metropolis is built of wood, and one dwelling is a representation of all.

A Japanese house at the first glance resembles a child's toy house on a large scale. The floor is raised about two feet above the earth, and there is a covered porch in front, resting upon the bare ground. After entering the porch, you step up into the house, always leaving your shoes behind you. It is considered a very great breach of propriety to enter a dwelling without removing one's boots. As they wear only sandals, covered with a leathern thong, which they can shuffle on or off in an instant, this custom is of but little moment to the natives, but foreigners find it a very troublesome one. The porch answers for a depository for shoes, and, in passing the house, the number of visitors may be known by counting the number of pairs of sandals on the porch.

When the walls of a house are up, it consists of but one large room, which is then cut by partitions, which are nothing more than sliding screens that close up into each other in a fashion that admits of one apartment being divided into a dozen ones instantly. There are no chimneys attached to the houses, and they contain no beds, chairs or tables. The floors are covered with a series of clean bamboo mats or cushions, each six feet by three, and nicely bound with red or blue tape. They are stuffed with light wool or moss, and are as soft and yielding to pressure as the heaviest Brussels.

These mats fit in with each other as regular as the squares on a chess board, and the whole floor is kept as clean and is dusted as often as the mahogany side-board in the house of a Dutch burgher. No speck of dirt is ever allowed to rest upon the polished surface of the matting, and to step upon it with a pair of boots would be a greater insult than to make a foot-stool of a \$700 piano. The family sit upon the matting all day, with their legs bent under them, in a shape that would give any foreigner incurable paralysis in fifteen minutes, and they sleep upon it at night. A Japanese pillow is a curiosity in its way. It is nothing but a rocker of a cradle, broad enough to stand alone, with a semi-circular depression off the upper side. The Japanese lie full length on the floor, place not their head but their neck in the crescent-shaped hollow on the upper side of the pillow, and rock themselves to sleep in a few minutes.

GENEAL POLITICAL PHRASES.—A Chicago paper, referring to the "Another Lie Nailed" catch phrase at about election times, calls it "Another fragrant flection impaled upon the nefarious fork of fact." This ought to suit the most fastidious.

The price of a passage in a balloon out of Paris is \$800, and no indemnity against accidents.

DIVORCE DAY.—The 8th of November was a memorable day in the Cincinnati courts—it was "Divorce Day." The scene is thus described:

In the Common Pleas Court, on Tuesday, the divorce docket, comprising upwards of sixty cases, was called. At 9 o'clock the court room was nearly filled with women of various degrees of social position, of all ages, and all nations, except the "heathen Chinese," soliciting judicial relief for their many grievances—neglect, desertion, cruelty and infidelity being among the principal charges made by the "better halves" against their lords.

The number present was swelled enormously by the fact that every woman who had filed a petition brought on an average three of her sex along for witnesses. Many, too, brought their babies along, furnishing the music for the occasion gratis. In a few cases the husbands were plaintiffs. It appeared to be a general reckoning day all round for the violators of the matrimonial contract. The only cases called were those in which no answers had been filed to the petitions, leaving the immense majority of cases to be hereafter disposed of.

CARBOLIC ACID AND STREET WATERING. During the past summer most of the crowded streets of London have been watered on alternate days with a weak solution of carbolic acid, as has been the custom for the last four years, and there is no doubt that this excellent antiseptic and disinfectant has been very beneficial in a sanitary point of view. The inhabitants of those streets have often expressed satisfaction at the freshness and removal of disagreeable smells, which this acid produces, and they regard it as an addition to their comfort.

The City Item, Philadelphia, is "run" by a father and seven sons, a patriarchal arrangement that should recommend it to family men, every element of journalistic necessity being under the care of the eight Fitzes.

Fisk, Jr., lately refused to give money for a cemetery fence, because it wasn't needed, as those inside can't get out, and those outside do not want to get in.

LAST NOTICE.—The Accounts of R. ALLEN, deceased, are placed in the hands of A. L. Solomon, Esq., for collection. All indebted will please make immediate payment and save costs. JOHN AGNEW, Administrator.

Heise's Dining Saloon, in rear of the Confectionery, is fitted up with everything pertaining to a first class establishment. Norfolk OYSTERS, FISH and GAME of all kinds during the season. Nov 19

HEISE'S BAZAAR AND CONFECTIONERY!

For useful things and things for sport, The curious people here resort. ENTIRELY new stock of TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays. Varieties too numerous to mention. CANDIES manufactured daily. CAKES of all kinds, plain and ornamented. Also, full stock FRENCH CONFECTIONERY. Canned Goods, Jelly, Raisins, Citron, Almonds, and full line of assorted Nuts. Lemons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, &c. Fruit of all kinds during the season. Nov 19

Continually Arriving.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

RECEIVES daily additions, and we are at present in receipt of the cheapest and prettiest line of DRESS GOODS that has been offered this season. All goods sold by our house guaranteed as to price and quality. Nov 19 R. C. SHIVER.

HANDSOME Wall Decorations.

PERSONS furnishing Houses in any portion of the State would do well to remember that we have a special HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, in which we keep a beautiful collection of Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades, Cornices, Damask Curtains, Loops, Bands, Rugs, and everything pertaining to House-furnishing in first-class style. We have a competent man, who will go to any section to fit up our Goods, and we guarantee his work. Nov 19 R. C. SHIVER.

Buggies! Buggies!!

WE have now on hand a large assortment of Buggies made by B. U. G. I. E. S., which we offer to the public at prices ranging from \$135 and upwards. Our Buggies at \$175 are guaranteed to be superior in style and finish to the so-called Premium Buggy at \$225—the body of which is Northern-made, and the style of which would not be adopted by any Livery Stable Proprietor in any of our Northern cities.

Do not be deceived by Northern work which looks well outwardly, but which does not stand the test of time. ALL OUR WORK IS WARRANTED. CARGOLL & SPELMAN. Nov 17

BY AUTHORITY OF A POWER expressed in the last Will and Testament of the late W. F. DeSaussure, deceased, I will sell, before the Court House, in Columbia, on the FIRST MONDAY in December next, the office on Law Range recently occupied by the deceased. Terms made known at day of sale. May be treated for privately at the office of my Attorney in law and fact, D. B. DUNBAR-SHE, Esq., E. G. BURROUGHS, Nov 17 Sole Executrix.

Local Items.

POST OFFICE HOURS.—Northern mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 11 A. M. Charleston and Greenville, open 4.30 P. M.; close 5.30 A. M.

Western, opens 12.30 P. M.; closes 2.45 P. M.

Charleston, evening, opens 8 A. M.; closes 6 P. M.

Office open Sundays from half-past 4 o'clock to half-past 6.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Columbia was held last evening, and resolutions adopted favoring the joint stock company in connection with the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Committees were appointed in each Ward to obtain subscribers to the stock of the company. We shall publish to-morrow the official proceedings handed to us by the Secretary of the meeting.

THE WEEKLY GLEANER is a family paper—the largest in the State—published and mailed every Wednesday morning. It contains the gist of the telegrams, market reports, editorials, communications, tales, anecdotes, poetry, etc., published in the DAILY PHOENIX. It is especially intended for the accommodation of readers residing off the regular daily mail lines, and will be found a valuable acquisition to any family circle. The price of subscription is \$2.75 per annum. Clubs of ten furnished at \$25.00.

PHOENIXIANA.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. If carriers charge more it is simply a swindle. They can be obtained at that price at the office.

The Columbia down and the Augusta up train over the South Carolina Railroad, collided on Wednesday night, at Branchville. The locomotive and several cars were badly smashed.

Colored women are manifestly born to blush unseen.

Stop at Pollock's and secure a chance at the ton jars of domestic brandy peaches. Subscriptions are being taken up for an opera house in Columbia. We hope our citizens will subscribe liberally. Mr. Jos. Hart Denck is making arrangements to give several matinees, during the next month. His reputation as a musician is well known.

Mr. Irving's hall is rapidly approaching completion. It is 121 feet long by 52 wide. It is confidently expected that a first-class troupe will inaugurate the opening.

Wm. Laidler, Esq., of our staunch old daily visitor, the Charleston Courier, is in Columbia.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, November 18.—Nickerson House—T. O. Tilley, Portsmouth; A. H. White, Rock Hill; W. C. Reid, S. C.; Henry Jones, Augusta; S. M. Seeley, Kentucky; Arthur Shaw, Baltimore; Col. Wm. Johnston, Charlotte; S. F. Houston, Augusta; P. M. Tabb, Jr., Baltimore; W. P. Prond, New York; Mrs. S. A. Hoosan, J. O. Moore, wife, child and nurse, Charlotte; R. Moffatt, New York; W. H. Farmer, Richmond; R. B. Lansing, Baltimore; G. A. Thomas, Atlanta; Edward L. Clark, Pa.; W. J. Boyd, J. B. Clark, Baltimore; H. J. Armstrong, Sam. Mason, Raleigh; J. A. Franklin, Louisville; A. J. Haltiwanger, Chappell's Depot; W. H. McNair, Cheraw; Norris Montgomery, J. W. Puryear, W. A. Bass, New York; B. F. Bartholow, S. C.; M. Drucker, Charleston; J. H. Gay, Chester; F. D. Bush, Greenville; W. J. Vereen, New York.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. John Agnew—Last Notice. Heise's Bazaar and Confectionery. Meeting Elmwood Cemetery Co. R. C. Shiver—Dry Goods.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochies." They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. N 19 1

"Oh, it is NOTHING!"—Only a slight cold and cough. A few days pass away. There is crape on the door. What is the matter? Death! Only a slight cold! Will death not startle you from the delusive slumber that "only a cough" will not harm you? Beware, and take heed! Every day's experience refutes this fallacious argument. A cold, a cough neglected, is a sure precursor of consumption. While you have time, see to it, that you no longer neglect a slight cold, and go at once and buy a bottle of Stanley's Great Cough Remedy. Prepared by HEINRICH, at his Drug Store. N 17

"It's mity curis," said Mrs. Partington to like, while reading about the impending war in Europe, that the Hollerhorn creates such an odor in Yurpp, when it's such a common disease among the cattle in Amer-ky. The old lady, having delivered herself of the above, took a dose of LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BITTERS to cheer her depressed spirits, and resumed her knitting. Lippman's Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Depot in Columbia, S. C., at GEIGER & McGRUBIN'S, Druggists. 8 18

Ho for the Race! THE subscriber respectfully invites his friends and public in general to call and see his stock of home-made SADDLES and HARNESSES, which I can sell twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any Northern made goods, and will challenge any merchant in the South for \$1,000 to compare with me in home-made work. Nov 23mo R. HANNAN, Main street.

Charleston Bivalves, in every style, at POLLOCK'S.