Selected Poetry.

DELUSION.

Fair youth, O whither fleeing
The winding shores along?
Why follow'st thou the brooklet?
What hearest thou its song?

"I seek a wondrous maiden,
Half human, half divine;
I stay not till I reach her,
And clasp her hand in mine.

"There, where the foam is trembling,
Flutter her garments white;
There, where the sunbeams sparkle,
Flashes her smile of light.

"There were the willows glisten,
Her shining tresses gleam;
Where peeps the sky's pure azure,
Her blue eyes gently beam.

"She ever flees before me,
And, singing, lures me on,
And in the laughing water
I hear her laughing song.

"At times she whispers softly—
A whisper strange and sweet,
Again, though hushed her murmur,
I hear her tripping feet.

"Now into laughter breaking,
Her voice in music slips,
With merry, silvery gurgle
Between her parted lips.

"And how she sings so sadly,
I weep in sorrow sweet;
Now, at her strains bewitching
My heart an Ipa'ses beat.

"Though willful, fickle, fleeting,
Still, still, she lures me on,
And 'follow' is the burden
Of her enchanted song."

O, dreaming youth thy maiden
Is but the winding stream;
Its laughing whispering music
Her songs enchanted seem.

Soon, sad and broken hearted,
Upon the lone sea shore,
Thou'll see the mocking maiden,
Lost! lost for evermore.

EVENING.

BY JAMES BARRON HOPE.

See the crimson clouds of evening—
Lattice bars across the blue—
While the moon in pallid beauty,
Like an angel gazes through!

Over all the winding river,
By the fading sunset kist,
Slowly rises up the vapor,
In a cloud of ghostly mist.

While the Eve is slowly turning
Its last grains of golden sand,
What a holy quiet hovers
Over all the drowsy land?

There is now the spell of silence—
Of a silence calm and deep—
Over all the placid waters
Where the blue mist seems asleep.

And the vessels slowly gliding
Down the river to the bay,
Show on sheets of spreading canvas
Tints which change from red to grey.

All is quiet save the murmur
Of the tide upon the bar;
See each little broker playing
With the image of the star!

And 'tis thus that human creatures
Bowed with age, or fresh in youth,
Give back brokenly the image
Of each grand, celestial truth.

Now the brooding silence deepens,
And the scene is one of rest,
While the wrecked day drifts down gradually
To be stranded in the West—

On yon rugged coast of cloud land
High above the village spire,
On its mighty purple headlands
And its crags all tipped with fire.

The Operation of the Bankrupt Law.

Various statements have gained currency as to the effect of the bankrupt act on the existing stay laws and exemption laws of the several States. We are advised by high legal authority, that the Bankrupt Act does not operate as a repeal or supersedure of the State laws, except in cases of actual collision. It is doubtful whether simultaneously or of compulsion goes into Bankruptcy under the act, the stays and exemptions of the State laws are forfeited. But if no appeal is made to the Bankrupt act in his particular case, he enjoys the benefit of the States laws. The reason of this is that Congress having supreme power over the subject, its legislation rules wherever, it applies; but in cases of which it does not take actual hold, the State legislation is valid.

Recourse to the Bankrupt law, is voluntary with the debtor, except in case of his removal or concealment, or the concealment or fraudulent conveyance of his property. Under the latter circumstances, creditors may force him into bankruptcy.

The exemptions of property allowed to the debtor under the Bankrupt Act, are somewhat liberal. Household and kitchen furniture and necessaries are exempted to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars; also all the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and his family and such other property as is or may be exempt by United States law, or by the State exemption laws in force in 1864.

This Bankrupt act should operate as a strong argument with both creditors and debtors for a just and generous compromise of outstanding obligations. To throw property into bankrupt court, is to consume it in costs and charges and fees, and leave nothing for either creditor or debtor. It is far better for both—to make a suitable compromise without such intervention.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The following preamble and resolution was introduced in the United States Senate on Friday last by Senator Wilson (Radical), and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, was captured by a military force in the service of the United States on the 11th day of May, 1865, and has since been held in confinement as a prisoner of State in Fortress Monroe, Va; and *whereas*, the said Jefferson Davis stands charged, on the highest authority, with the heinous crime of conspiring to murder the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and is also indicted for treason; and *whereas*, the said Jefferson Davis has persistantly declared his innocence of the offences charged against him, and through his legal advisers, by all means known to the law, has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial by due process of law, before a civil tribunal of competent jurisdiction; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the longer confinement of the said Jefferson Davis without a trial, or the assignment of a specific time for a trial, is not in accordance with the demands of justice, the spirit of the law and the requirements of the Constitution, and that common justice, sound public policy and the national honor unite in recommending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought to a speedy and public trial, or be released from confinement on bail, or on his own recognizance.

POPULATION OF THE SOUTH.—The following table shows the white and colored population of the excluded Southern States according to the census of 1860:

	Whites.	*Blacks.*
Alabama	526,431	437,970
Arkansas	324,191	111,249
Florida	77,748	62,677
Georgia	591,588	465,698
Louisiana	357,629	335,073
Mississippi	353,901	437,404
North Carolina	631,100	361,522
South Carolina	291,388	412,310
Texas	421,294	182,921
Virginia	696,711	420,865
Total	4,271,981	3,227,699

At the present time, says the New York *Herald*, making allowances for national increase on the one hand and the effects of the war on the other, in these ten States, in cutting off the whites and increasing the blacks by accessions from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, brought down for security as slaves during the war, the aggregate population is perhaps now about 4,500,000 whites against 3,750,000 blacks. The blacks are in the majority in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana; and they are probably about equal in numbers to the whites in Georgia, Alabama and Florida; and with universal black suffrage they form a strong balance of power in the other four States.

JOHN H. SURRATT.—This remarkable individual, who is like a character in "Twoddles" that is heard from alternately, still lives. From reliable information it is definitely ascertained that he sleeps soundly, and rises every morning early, dresses himself without the assistance of a servant, eats heartily, reads the newspapers, and smokes his pipe, and if the weather permits is allowed to walk under guard in the jail yard. His sister visits him nearly every day, and his brother is allowed the same privilege occasionally. The people of Lower Maryland provide him not only the substantials, but the delicacies of life. Surratt often speaks of his travels, and laughs heartily at the idea of his jumping down a precipice as high as the Patent Office building;" says that it was a low embankment and that he cut his hand rather badly when he fell. Any other facts that may be of interest will be duly chronicled. He will be tried when the District Attorney is ready.—*National Intelligencer, March 25th.*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—We are indebted to Rev. C. Bruce Walker for a copy of the catalogue of the above institution. The University consists of ten distinct and independent schools. Students are allowed to choose the departments which they wish to pursue, provided they enter at least three schools. The applicant for admission to the University must be at least fifteen years of age, and must have a good moral character, certified in writing by his last preceptor, or some other suitable person. If from another university or college, his standing must be shown to have been good at the time of his leaving it. He must also have good elementary acquaintance with arithmetic and algebra. The schools are filled, with the exception of Law and Medicine, and these vacancies will be filled in May. There are 198 matriculates. The library contains 25,000 volumes.—*Phœnix.*

We take the following communication from the Marion *Crescent:*

STRANGE RECOVERY.—Some time ago a man in this District was shot, at a distance of thirty or forty yards, with large brakeshot. One of them took effect in the left shoulder joint, two and a half inches to the left of the spine, just below the scapula, and is yet visible between the breastbone and left nipple, and a little below a level with the nipple. After running a short distance he fell, and every symptom of concealed hemorrhage and speedy dissolution was visible. Brandy and morphine were freely used, with small and frequent doses of calomel, to prevent absorption. Blood freely escaped from the mouth, nose and bowels, and on the third day he arose and went to work, complaining only of a little soreness.

"EYE WITNESS."

Conwayboro', S. C., March 16th, 1867.

PROFESSOR DeBOW.—As there has been some doubt in certain quarters in regard to the truth of the statement about Mr. DeBow's death, first put forth about three weeks ago, we publish the following note from the associate editor of the *Review*. Mr. Barnwell, to a New York editor, which is, of course, conclusive:

"NEW YORK, March 20.—SIR:—In your issue of this morning, I see it asked, 'If Professor DeBow is dead? I answer that he died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, just three weeks ago. His Review will hereafter be published under the editorship of myself and others.

ROBERT G. BARNWELL."

TO COPY MANUSCRIPT.—The following method for obtaining copies of manuscript papers will be of great service to those who wish to preserve copies of what they write. Put a little sugar in common writing ink, and with this write on common paper, sized as usual. When a copy is required, take some unsized paper and moisten it lightly with a sponge, and apply the wet paper to the writing, and press lightly over the unsized paper a moderately heated iron, and the copy is immediately reproduced.

MAIL RESUMED ON THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—The constract for carrying the United States Mail, over this Road, will be resumed on Monday the first proximo. The places at present designated for the delivery of the mails are Rantowles, Clover's Store, Adams' Run, Sacksbore, Ashepoo, Greenpond, White Hall and Salkehatchie. The Mails will be carried up on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week, and return on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Letters or papers for any place beyond Salkehatchie, will be deposited with the Postmaster at that Station.—*Mercury.*

THE DEGENERACY OF YOUNG MEN.—An exchange asks: "Why is it that the proportion of young men in this country, who turn out badly, is so much larger than it used to be?" and finds a solution of its question in the answer that "a spirit of false pride induces parents to put their boys in stores and officers, rather than apprentice them to good trades." "Mechanics and laboring men," the writer adds, "have too generally imbibed the idea that they ought to place their boys a peg above the drudgery of manual labor, which, however, is a great mistake."

RECONSTRUCTION.—Gen. Sheridan's order assuming command of his district, says very plainly that the people are expected to organize a government under the Sherman law. His language follows:

"No general removals from office will be made unless the present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law or impede the reorganization, or unless a delay in reorganizing should necessitate a change."

Describing a new organ, a country editor says, "the swell died away in delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bed clothes."

The first gold coins, called "guineas," were struck in the reign of Charles II, and received the name because they were coined from gold brought from Guinea.

THE NEGROES AND THEIR FRIEND.—The colored people of this State will not be allowed to vote for delegates to the proposed Constitutional Convention. The radicals in the Legislature are unanimous in favor of enforcing negro suffrage in the South, but like their brethren in Ohio, they are not willing to make a home application of their principles. There is no consistency between their precepts and their practices. It is one of the singularities of our present politics that while all of the late slaves States are preparing to give the ballot to their negro population, the leading States of the North persist in refusing to make such concession. No wonder that the colored people are beginning to see the hypocrisy of the radical politicians. No wonder that in the election at Newbern, North Carolina, which was reported yesterday, the negro vote was cast solidly for the anti radical ticket. The radicals presume so much upon the ignorance and stupidity of the negroes, that they imagine the latter will be satisfied professions in the very face of contrary practices.—They will discover, however, that they have made a sharp mistake. The negroes are sharp enough to see through such trickery, and they will act accordingly. If there were enough vitality in the Democratic party to grasp the present opportunity, it would now go in strongly for negro suffrage North and South, and thereby secure the colored vote which is strong enough to turn the political tide of radicalism.—*New York Sun.*

A MILITARY MASSACRE IN MEXICO.—One of the most terrible tragedies connected with the wars of modern times has just transpired in Mexico.—By order of Escobedo, who signs himself general in-chief of the army of the Republic of Mexico, 123 prisoners were brutally murdered in cold blood. The *Ressorgimento*, a Mexican journal, says:

The order was executed on the 31 inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening; or rather the execution of 123 prisoners was finished at that hour. One by one the prisoners were shot, and each bloody body was left as it fell for the next victim in order to look upon. We are informed that but few of the doomed victims faltered; and when marched out for execution most of them sang the Marseillaise hymn.

After the execution at San Jacinto, Gen. Escobedo ordered a ball at San Luis Potosi, in honor of the victory achieved over Miramon. It was to have been the grandest affair ever got up in that city. 150 ladies were invited who were of course the 'ton of the town' When the hour came to commence the dance, the heroes of the San Jacinto massacre found that but fifteen ladies had responded to the invitation. An hour more than fifteen of those invited did attend that night. From this it may be determined what the women of Mexico think of the murderers of those French and German prisoners.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS.—There is not much doubt of the speedy release of Jefferson Davis from confinement if time is afforded before the recess of Congress to act on the resolution of Senator Wilson, introduced in the Senate to-day. Nearly all the leading Radicals have for a year past clamored either for his trial or discharge. Thaddeus Stevens, in particular, has always been opposed to any personal punishment of the Confederate leader; his cry is, "Confiscate their property and let them go," the stand and deliver policy. The objections of Chief Justice Chase to try cases in Virginia have been rather augmented than decreased by recent legislation, and in view of this fact, if Congress passes the resolution of Mr. Wilson, which is very probable, the President will promptly order the release of Mr Davis on his own recognizance.—*Sun.*

PATTON ON THE SITUATION.—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, is out in a long letter on the situation. In relation to voting he says:

All who will be entitled to vote should unhesitatingly exercise that privilege, and those who are disfranchised should use their influence for the accomplishment of all possible good. Let it not be supposed that they can do nothing because they are unable to vote. The freedmen are now to vote for the first time. We should cherish against them no ill feeling. The elective franchise is conferred upon them; let them exercise it freely and in their own way. No effort should be made to control their votes, except such as may tend to enable them to vote intelligently, and such as may be necessary to protect them against mischievous influences to which from their want of intelligence they may possibly be subjected. Above all things, we should discourage everything which may tend to generate antagonism between white and colored voters.

A correspondent, writing from Salt Lake City, says: "This singular town covers an area of about nine square miles—that is, three miles each way. It is one of the most beautifully laid out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shades trees, and almost every house has its neat little orchard of apple, peach, apricot, and cherry trees. In fact, the whole nine square mills is almost one continuous orchard."

It is not "a mere newspaper story" that the outcry about crawling chignons is spoiling that particular branch of business in New York. The Broadway shops that deal in them have not had a customer for days, and in more than one case orders have been issued to stop the manufacture of hair. The importation of the raw material, also, will probably exhibit a sudden falling off.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—The great Fowler steam plough, imported into New Orleans, from England some weeks since, paid a duty of over one hundred dollars in gold. These ploughs have been in successful use in England for the last ten years, and are capable in all kinds of weather of going thoroughly over an acre of ground every hour of the day. The plough which is at New Orleans was constructed at a cost of about £2500 sterling, and was sent over here for the purpose of being tested on the immense plantations on the banks of the Mississippi.

Experienced agriculturists entertain no doubt that it will succeed here as in England. Once brought into practical use, it will result in an immense saving of time, labor and money to the planters in the South and Southwest. Appreciating the benefits which will accrue to our agricultural interests by the general introduction of these machines, the Senate Finance Committee reported today a bill allowing their free importation until the end of this fiscal year, and authorizing the refunding of the duties paid on the plough now at New Orleans, which was passed by the Senate, and will be, without doubt, concurred in by the House.—*Bald.*

THE STAGNATION OF BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—Perhaps nothing, says a New York correspondent, shows in so striking a light the prevailing stagnation in all kinds of business as the internal revenue returns from the Thirty-second Collection District, which is the most important collection district in the United States, embracing, as it does, the lower wards of the city, and including all the most important bonded warehouses: October, 1866, $1,153,731.39; November, 1866, $956,638.29; December, 1866, $[illegible]286.39; January, 1867, $627,5[illegible]; February, 1867, $331,987.85. These returns certainly exhibit a very remarkable decrease, but not more so, as there is reason to believe, than will those of other districts as soon as the footing can be prepared.

THE TRUE POLICY.—A recent number of DeBow's *Review* contains an excellent article on the subject of Southern manufactures, from the able pen of Major Wm. J. Sykes, of Mississippi, from which we take the following extract:

"Our mountains are full of coal and iron; our forests abound with the finest timber; we have immense water power that we can use during the whole year and which is not injured by the freezes so common in high Northern latitudes.

"The best and surest protection which we can make against high tariffs and high taxes on cotton is to become the manufacturers of the cotton we raise."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—A young lady, who was a firm advocate of total abstinence, when riding from her father's country seat to a neighboring village, met a young man on foot, who was carrying a suspicious looking jug. She at once reined in her horse and asked him what he had in his jug.

Looking up with a conical leer he simply winked one eye and smacked his lips, to indicate that it contained something good.

The young lady, supposing he meant alcohol, immediately began to talk temperance, but her auditor requested the privilege of first asking just one simple little question.

"What is it?" she inquired.

"It is this," he replied. "Why is my jug like your side saddle?"

"She couldn't tell.

"It's because it holds a *gal-on*, said he.

"What trifling!" exclaimed the indignant young lady, and then continued: "Young man, do you not perceive—"

"Just one more question," interrupted her auditor, "and then I'm done. Why is my jug also like the assembly room of a female seminary at roll-call?"

"I'm sure I don't know," petulantly replied the young lady.

"Well, it's because it's full *of lasses*," said the incorrigible auditor.

The fair lecturer touched her spirited horse with the whip and was soon out of hearing of the rude young man's laughter.

One of the circus riders of Robinson's circus, in Chicago, on a wager, rode one of the circus horses from the bottom to the top of the circular stairs leading to the dome on the Court House. The dome is one hundred feet from the landing. The stairs not more than four feet wide, and the banisters not more than three feet high. The daring performance attracted a large crowd.

A new trade has been openly started in Paris—that of a spy. A person advertises an office, at which you have but to apply in order to obtain information as regards family secrets, the tracing of a debtor, and the general surveillance of parties in whom one may be interested.

PEAT.—The N[illegible] notices the fact that [illegible] abounds in peat [illegible] has been sufficient[illegible] enterprising persons are waiting for the opportunity to engage largely in that business. Peat is much in de[illegible] and can be produced cheaply.

ILLINOIS.—The State of Illinois has now a law authorizing the jury which convicts a culprit of felonious homicide to decide whether the penalty shall be death, or imprisonment for a term of years.

A glow worm with two lights, one the usual phosphorescent green, and the other a glowing red, has been discovered in the Argentine Republic.

Things Wise and Otherwise.

Hoops surround what ruin men—wine and women.

Lovell H. Rosseau has been nominated a successor to Brigadier-General Rosencranz.

The young ladies of the present age are not particularly straight-laced in their ideas of propriety, but most of them are very *tight*-laced in their ideas of symmetry.

In telegraphy, it appears that the new world leads the old. America has 90,000 miles of telegraph wires; Europe 60,000, and India 3,000.

There is a man out West whose memory is so short that it only reaches to his knees; consequently, he never pays for his boots.

A near-sighted gentleman paid a Cincinnati shop-keeper $50 for a hat. He mistook it for five and so did the hatter, for he said nothing about it.

What's the difference between a pound of meat and a drummer-boy? Answer. One weighs a pound and the other pounds away.—*Tracy.*

A fool, having put on a pair of green spectacles, exclaimed: "How do these become me? Don't you think they improve my looks?" "I think they do," was the reply; "they hide a part of your face."

WHY?—A drunken man who slipped down upon a piece of ice one cold night, wanted to know why it was that water always froze with the slippery side up.

"How do you define black as your hat?" said a school master to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wag.

Mendelsohn means "son of an almond." Rothschild, "red sleeve;" Lamenslager, "flute-player;" Offenbach, "open brook."

The Boston *Post* says: "A State constable was puzzled by what appeared to be a motto in a saloon window, which ran thus: 'Nodas Rosb Regal.' On reading the inscription backwards, he caused the shutters to be put up.

The Postmaster-General has ordered an increase of pay for post office clerkships as follows: Of $1,000 and under, twenty per cent.; route agents and carriers, twenty per cent.

A man who has the presence of mind which can [illegible] on the instant all he knows, is worth a dozen men who know as much, can only bring it to light slowly.

It is stated that the Falls of Niagara, on the American side, have gone back about one hundred and fifty feet within two weeks, in consequence of the fall of huge masses of ice.

Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern, who has since won fresh laurels in his successful management of the mammoth ship while laying the Atlantic Cable, was at one time a comp[illegible]itor in the Dunfe[illegible] Journal. *Courier.*

The d[illegible] first newspaper carrier, w[illegible] more it went out and fetched a [illegible] for Noah. It contained a paragraph on the weather, notifying him that the heavy rain had subsided.

The Great Eastern Steamship Company took part of its pay for the services of their boats in laying the cable, in stock of the Atlantic Telegraph. It is now to be divided among the stockholders of the Steamship Company.

A little chap who had among his Christmas presents, a "mechanical box," in which two "colored pussons" were intended to dance on being wound up, found it would not work, and appealed to an older brother to "fix it." Jack looked at it, and immediately exclaimed, "Why! they can't be so fixed so as to work, Bob, they are free, you know."

A coating of three parts lard and one part rosin applied to farm tools of iron or steel will effectually prevent rust. Common nails heated red-hot and dropped into cold water will clinch and answer the purpose of wrought nails. The sharp corner of a common Indian arrow head or flint will cut glass quite effectually.

A man, in Portland, Me., attended a masquerade ball, disguised as an ape. After dressing in the character, he was passing through on entry, when a large Newfoundland dog attacked him, and he was obliged to fly, to avoid being torn to pieces.

During the recent freshets the Red River was fully six feet higher than the highest known water mark. Nearly all the stock on upper Red River is gone. Dozens of houses, barns, and other buildings, are swept away. One man named Hobson was drowned, and others are perhaps lost. The warehouse of Stephen Beaudieu, in Van Buren, floated away, carrying $2000 worth of goods. Various lots of freights were lost at different points. The bridges across the numerous creeks were nearly all destroyed, and the fences in the bottoms are all gone, and in many places they cannot be replaced in time for the next crop.

The fashion of fifty years ago of wearing black court plaster on the face, has just been revived in New York, and a number of ladies now appear in full dre[illegible] with sable spots, in close proximity to charming dimples. They are employed either as a sentimental beger-post pointing out the [illegible] or as [illegible] approach or [illegible] continuation.

Gen. D[illegible] our speech. We have aid all the white [illegible] South for [illegible] Gen. Lee. But who [illegible] thousand [illegible] we have not been sufficiently public. We must [illegible] be more discreet. We place [illegible] advantage, which we do not hold our tongues and control our tempers.—*Danville Times.*

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The ENQUIRER appeared on Thursday, the 3d day of January, 1867, increased in size, printed on entirely new material, with the latest improvements in the art, presenting a more attractive appearance, and containing at least five additional columns of reading matter—the largest newspaper in the State, outside of Charleston.

The Editorial Department will be conducted by Mr. JAMES E. WILSON, assisted by Maj. JAS. F. HARE.

Mr. JAMES WOOD DAVIDSON will continue his versatile "Contributions" from Columbia.

Four Original Novelettes, written expressly for the ENQUIRER, will be published during the year. The following are the titles:

"The Spectre of the Fireside"—by J. Witherspoon Ewein.

"The Shadow on the Wall"—by John Eaton Cook, Esq.

"The Wealth of Home"—by Mrs. M. A. Ewart.

"Oliver Westvelt the Tory's Niece"—by Caroline F. Preston.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:—One copy, one year—single, $2 50, in currency, $3.50; two copies, one year, do, $4.50; do, five copies, one year, do, $8.75; do, $12.50; ten copies, one year, do, $17.50; do, $25; one copy, six months, do, $1.25; do, $2.

To the person sending us the Largest Club of yearly subscribers, at $1.75 each, in specie, or $2.50 in currency, we will award a Patent Cotton Planter, which will cost in Charleston, fifty dollars.

To the person sending us the next largest Club, on the same terms, we will award a Patent Corn Planter, which will cost in Charleston, thirty dollars.

To the person sending us the third largest List, on the same terms, we will award one of Ames' Double Corn Shellers, cost in Charleston, thirty dollars.

The Premiums will be awarded to the successful competitors, on the first Monday in March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The names should be sent in, however, as they are obtained; additions being made to the list up to the day of award. No names will be counted unless paid for.

To persons who make up Clubs of ten or more names, but who may fail to obtain a prize we will send the ENQUIRER one year, free of charge; and to those who send a Club of twenty or more names, but who fail to obtain a prize, we will forward the ENQUIRER one year, free of charge, and a copy of "The Land We Love," "Scott's Monthly Magazine," or "Godey's Lady Book."

D. E. GRIST,
Yorkville, S. C.

jan [illegible]

Copartnership.

THE Copartnership, under the name of Thompson, Withers & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January last, and a new partnership entered into this day, styled THOMPSON, WITHERS & WOODWARD.

The undersigned will be glad to meet their old patrons, and the public, at the old stand on the corner north of the Court House, where it is our purpose to keep a GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS, suited to the wants of every one.

Feb. 25, 1867.

O. R. THOMPSON,
I. N. WITHERS,
T. W. WOODWARD.

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