

Desportes, Williams & Co., Props

The Governor's Message. In to-day's issue we lay this document before our readers. We will now briefly comment upon its contents.

We were somewhat disappointed at the tone and temper of the message. We had been led to expect a conservative production. The message was actually irritating and inflammatory.

Why dwell upon the death of Martin and Randolph, when the State is full of murders, thefts and incendiary acts, committed by radical negroes?

Why threaten the decent whites with a negro armed force? Why reproach the lie of there being an armed and uniformed Ku-Klux Klan in South Carolina? We do not deny that for their protection and defence, the whites are armed, well armed; but the only "secret political organizations" in the State are the Loyal Leagues.

The onslaught upon the Bank of the State, and those who are party defendants in the suit is peculiarly dignified; and has been well replied to by Messrs. Hayne and Campbell.

The slur and slander upon Col. D. Wyatt Aiken is mean, cowardly and undignified; especially in one who, by law, has the pardoning power, and therefore ought never to express his opinion upon the merits of any one that may possibly come before him. We think however, that Col. Aiken can survive being spoken of as "a somewhat prominent individual," in a document which eulogizes the "lamented Randolph."

We will not trust ourselves further upon this subject; but will conclude with assuring Gov. Scott, that such messages are not calculated to produce in our State, harmony, good order, and a respect for the powers that be. The old substantial citizens of the State are desirous of even an excuse to support his administration; and we should think that a Governor who disclaims being a carpet-bagger ought not designedly to repel this class, even to receive the plaudits of the party to which he belongs. We want peace. Let us have peace.

Laissez Nous Faire. When Colbert, the great minister of finance, asked a deputation of the merchants of France what they desired him to do for them, they replied, "Sire, let us alone." It is undoubtedly the crowning glory of true charity advisedly to let the friends we love alone, for it necessitates an affectionate solicitude unalloyed by a single emotion of selfishness.

The desire to meddle with or control, even for the good of the individual loved, is both short-sighted and foolish—the mark of a mind narrow, unexpanded and illiberal—and most frequently indicates a want of faith in the wisdom and benevolence of our Creator, who knoweth our frame and remembrance that we are but dust, and who has so ordained, in righteousness and goodness, the works of nature and the course of Providence, that the patriarch Job had reason to exclaim—"Who teacheth like Him?" It is true, that in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, for they, looking upon a subject disinterestedly and calmly, see the tendency of an action at the first superficial glance, and recall an anxious mind from far-fetched and fanciful speculations in wandering mazes lost. But the wise counsellor will never attempt to do more than simply give information, point to truth, lay bare facts, bring the mind face to face with reality, and then let alone, let alone, let alone, oh! friends, then and forever, let alone! Why, with (conscious or unconscious) morbid vanity and obtrusive egotism, desire to push forward self? Do you imagine that your anxiety, restlessness and unhappiness, is affection? Search your deceitful heart, probe it to the bottom, and discover it is most mischievous selfishness. Leave those about you free. Fear not the storm, even though you clearly see it will sink their frail bark to the bottom, when you see a desire spring up to venture, beyond your experience, upon the boundless ocean of infinite goodness. Alas! we must all suffer shipwreck, and be tossed, discomfited and stranded, upon the bosom of our Heavenly Father. Happy is he who

fears not the billows that will lift him there!

To let alone is a deep philosophy, and apt to be misunderstood. It does not mean to desert, or to neglect, but to love and help, with unselfish devotion. How beautiful the music of a father's voice when attuned to full sympathy with the prospects of his inexperienced boy! How mildly beams his eye of love and pity, when he sees his boy's breast heave and his eyes flash with hopes that lift the soul! How sweet the loving mother's smile, as beauty or lovely graces grow and bloom in the form or spirit of her gentle daughter? Fond parents, you cannot love too sincerely. Remember the power of example. Exhibit a pure spirit and an unselfish ambition. Reprove, rebuke, exhort. Above all, deserve confidence, love unfeigningly, and let alone.

"To let alone," does not imply any abnegation of rightful authority. Men are more apt, from their experience of life, to carry this true wisdom to an extreme which is positive and most mischievous folly. They see and reflect that impertinent meddling is an infinite source of evil. But a good guardian is not meddling, when he simply guards. If not a fool, a man must see that even the wisest and strongest take impressions from without, and if he does not, both negatively and positively, but most fearfully and cautiously, do that which will impress and form the nucleus of future independent development, why, his fondly, foolish and hard-hearted wife will, or a narrow-minded parson, or a pragmatic uncle or aunt, or the village hot-house politician, or the meek and lowly retailer of all news, whose ambition is to visit and be welcome in every house, and who is so perfectly unselfish a character! There is always an enemy, who, while you sleep, will sow tares in your field. Watch, guard, keep off that enemy, and convert him, or her, or it, to let alone.

Moreover, the profoundest writers and thinkers, advise a very positive course with respect to our national wants. Says Michelet, what a child needs, above all things, is to be "saved from its own distraction," to have its attention and will confined and kept in some natural channel, that it may be free to grow. Solomon, the prince of practical philosophers, speaks too frequently and earnestly to need to be quoted by us. Lord Bacon, next to Solomon, the most practical of mankind, advises, that unless there exist decided genius and native force of will, parents should select their callings for their children, and educate them for a purpose. This can be said in favor of so doing; the child thus becomes conscious of being a social power, and rejoices as a strong man to run his course—freely, for freedom is power acting under due control.

Self-Education—The Ear. We return to this subject, and intend, like the rest of mankind, in treating of it, to steal from the most suggestive of books, that is, not from Smith's English Grammar, or Mitchell's Geography, or Colburn's Arithmetic, invaluable as school-marks invariably pronounce those erudite works, but from—not Hume's Essays or Tom Paine's age of reason,—but from the Bible. Reader, you have ears; indeed, it is quite possible that you have a very large pair of them. Do you use them? Or are they stuffed with cotton or with wax? We haven't left the body yet, you see, but we are getting a little on the outside of it, and high up, to your ears. First, do you work your ears? Secondly, do you use your ears? Insulted are you? Well, just now turn to Cruden's Concordance, and run your finger down that list of texts. Do it, next Sunday, just for curiosity. You say, you wish to self-educate yourself. Well, then, just do it. And more particularly observe how often you are told of seeing, yet they see not, and "hearing they do not understand," and how frequent the simple rule, "If that hath ears to hear, let him hear." Just stop and think now: You have never thought one-tenth part of the thought in that apparently stupid text. It contains just one of the best plans of self-education we know of. We would rather have a "hearing ear" than the Bodleian Library. "If that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

Lord Bacon knew the indisposition both of those who drink whiskey, and those who drink at the fountains of knowledge (a more intoxicating drink) to accept or listen to a truth, if they know beforehand that it comes out of the Bible. Hence, when Lord Bacon stole from Scripture his great maxim, that every one that drinks whiskey very often repeats, and which every philosopher goes crazy over, namely, "knowledge is power," he was careful not to refer to the Bible, where it

says "wisdom is strength," and where Solomon goes on, by the illustration of the "dull axe," to show that he understood the relation of "wisdom" to "strength" almost as well, reader, as you do yourself, and certainly as well as Lord Bacon. Solomon, we confess, is our admiration as a practical philosopher. Socrates, Plato, Cicero, Seneca, Locke and Paley, fade into insignificance side of his Proverbs and Ecclesiastes. Bacon is the only writer that is even second to him, and Lord Bacon's great idea is an unmitigated theft from him! Now we can't steal so cleverly as Lord Bacon did, and yet, if you will have our idea in elegant, modern, philosophic, pure, scientific language, we suppose we must comply with your desire. Instead, then, of "If that hath ears to hear let him hear," here goes—the knowledge we are capable of obtaining through the sense of hearing, is capable of developing, to a wonderful degree of strength, our intellectual faculties. We hear even more than we should think about. Hence we have two ears to listen with, and but one tongue to talk with.

Charles James Fox, scholar and orator as he was, for in the evenings of a single winter, he read to his wife all of the greatest poems in five languages, which we mention in proof that he was a scholar, and an elegant one too, yet confessed that he had learnt the greater part of what he knew from the conversation of other scholars. Samuel Rogers, the poet, gives the same testimony. Hundreds, however, conversed with the same scholars as Fox and Rogers, and yet learnt much less. To listen well, is a sure means of learning thoroughly. If in company with one man, don't take more than one half of the conversation. If with more than one man, as a general rule, hear two words at least to every one you speak, and when you hear, listen; when you listen, understand.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "Considering all the chances operating against the prosperity of a German—bad government, density of population, low price of labor, and grievances innumerable—it is but natural that the tide of emigration should continually flow. Indeed, we hear from Meckenburg that as many as six hundred and fifty people took their departure for America in one single day. Extra trains were in requisition to forward so great a number. This was two days ago, and on previous days similar numbers left the country. A perfect emigration fever exists at the present moment in Prussia, and very many of the inhabitants wait with anxiety to have tidings of those of their friends and relatives who have emigrated themselves, not for their country's but for their own good. Here in Berlin the movement is less perceptible, but that there is a vast under-current could be proved at once by reference to the books of the various emigration agents. The weekly statistical register published by the police shows for the autumn months an unusual excess of departures over arrivals, and we may justly assume that this is in a great measure owing to emigration to your side of the Atlantic."

GENERAL GRANT'S VIEW.—Mr. Boynton of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says: "In spite of General Grant's reticence, enough has leaked out concerning his views of the political situation and the relations of parties to effectually shake the prediction that Grant would disappoint the Republicans, which alluded so glibly from 'conservative lips a fortnight ago. He has talked freely regarding political matters, with several prominent Republicans, and while, of course, no portion of this conversation can be published, it is not too much to say that these persons have been struck both with the clear and comprehensive view which the new President takes of public affairs and policy, and also thoroughly satisfied with the earnestness with which he supports the general features of Republican policy. The gentlemen thus satisfied are Radicals."

The civil war in Japan is nearly over, and results in the abolition of the Tycoon, and the resumption of the empire administration by the Mikado. The young Mikado has now reached his majority, and has been crowned Emperor. The Tycoon has notified the representatives of foreign powers of his submission to the Mikado, who was on the point of leaving Kioto Yaddo. The war against the most powerful of the Northern Daimios, Aizu, is still progressing, but the young Mikado seems to be on the point of a complete victory.

YORK DISTRICT.—The Yorkville Enquirer, of the 20th instant, says: "We regret to learn that the action house of Mr. Samuel L. Reid, near Fishing Creek Church, together with eight or ten boxes of cotton and fifty bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The burning is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000." A Washington letter in the Baltimore Gazette says that a decidedly better feeling seems to prevail among leading Radicals now here than existed last winter. I may say that there is a prospect of removing the disabilities under which Southern men are now prohibited.

Standards of Duty. No one ever yet attained to greatness, says the Philadelphia Ledger, who imitated the faults as well as the merits of others. There never has been such a thing as a perfect man of business, one who has not sometimes come short of complete success, when by greater diligence and prudence, or by more energy or accuracy, he might have done better. There never was a perfect poet or painter, or sculptor, or physician or lawyer. No one would attain to eminence in any of these pursuits, by imitating the failings as well as the excellencies of even the most distinguished in their professions. The wise man studies the points of excellence in each, and marks their various approaches to perfection, and how they were acquired, and if he find their faults, it is only to avoid them. The man who aims most earnestly at a perfect standard, will make the nearest approach to it. Though he may fall far below the mark, yet his progress will be rapid, his attainments great, and thus trained and disciplined, he may even appear to others to have attained to that for which he still labors, and hopes.

The same truth applies in matters of the heart and life. These who are aiming at a perfect standard of excellence in social, moral and religious life, following it, though it may be at a distance discouraging to themselves, are really making the greatest approach to what they seek, and are daily improving and progressing in excellence and virtue. It is true that such a life requires constant watchfulness, but this will soon become easy and instinctive. Habits of unflinching vigilance, difficult and painful at the outset, when once formed, yield a compound interest in their results. The formation of good habits is like the planting of an acorn, which, in that form, is so feeble that an infant's foot may crush it, but ultimately becomes an oak which giants cannot shake. A life aiming at perfection requires attention to minute duties that are in constant danger of being overlooked. Little things form the character, little virtues practiced faithfully make great ones easy, and make up in number what they seem to lack in importance. Just as all the daily drilling of troops in times of peace enables them to face the enemy with confidence in the day of battle, so meeting and overcoming the little temptations and difficulties that daily beset mankind, are the best means of acquiring those virtuous principles that will support them in the hour of greatest danger. The little duty is a stepping stone to the higher. As he who should despise the simpler problems of Euclid, because they seem so menial to the higher mathematics, or make those far-reaching calculations upon which so much of practical science depends, to he who despises the minor virtues and duties of life, which are the foundation of nearly all practical good, can never attain to an experience of the higher.

The man who is scrupulously honest to a fraction, and steadily resists every temptation to overreach in the smallest matters, will gradually acquire a principle so firm, that no opportunity, however alluring, could for a moment even tempt him to sacrifice his integrity. And the same is true with all the virtues. High aims and constant minute endeavors to follow up the standard of perfection in everything, are the great means of progressive improvement. It is true that this implies a daily struggle and effort that may seem hard to many. If an inward love for excellence and a strong will to pursue it do not enter into this struggle, no progress in virtue will be made. In making perfection their aim, they must daily strive to live up practically to what they hold theoretically. When they become conscious of any duty it must be done fearlessly, thoroughly, and at whatever sacrifice. In every part of their conduct, their company, their reading, their habits of any kind, in the health of their bodies, the improvement of their minds, and the fulfillment of every social and religious duty, while they aim at a perfect understanding of the most excellent way, they must accurately practice each new lesson as fast as they gain it. It is this that all advances in knowledge become vitalized.

BANDITRY IN ARKANSAS.—Memphis, November 29.—The Appeal's special from Arkansas says that on the 10th inst., a body of men, two hundred strong, claiming to be military, entered the town of Centre Point, in Sevier County, arrested all the inhabitants, marched them into an open field; placed guard over them, and then proceeded to sack the town, after accomplishing which they left. The next day the citizens of the adjoining country flooded into town and a mass meeting was held to express the sentiments of the people regarding the outrage. While the meeting was in progress, the same men, dashed into the town and commenced an indiscriminate fire upon the assembly, shooting a number of persons. They then arrested three of the oldest and best citizens, named Heister, Anderson, and Gilbert, carried them to a field and shot them. The band is still in possession of the town.

SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.—ACTION OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. New York, December 3.—The Stock Exchange to-day directed that North Carolina State bonds dated January 1, 1886, and subsequently up to April 1, 1888, inclusive, and bonds issued under the funding act ratified August 20, 1868, and dated October 1, 1868, shall be good delivery for North Carolina new bonds, and that all other new bonds for the present be called separately. This action is caused by the claim that the acts of the State Assembly authorizing the issue of Chatham and other railroad bonds were unconstitutional in that they failed to provide for paying the interest on the bonds by levying a special tax.

WESTON'S WALK OF FIVE THOUSAND MILES.—A dispatch from Bangor (Me.) dated last night, says: "At precisely four o'clock this afternoon Edward Payson Weston started on his great walk of five thousand miles from the steps of the Court House in this city. An immense multitude assembled to witness the departure of the pedestrian, and a deal of enthusiasm was manifested. He started off at a rapid gait, followed by the populace until he was well out of town. He took the Hampden road, and will pass through East Hampden, Hampden, Winterport, Frankport, Searport, to Belfast, a distance of twenty-eight miles, where he will stop for the night. It is a beautiful day, and Weston is in the best of spirits and expects to reach Belfast by eleven o'clock to night, allowing one hour for supper at Winterport. The roads are in very good condition. Weston's journey is to St. Paul and back through St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Philadelphia, to the City Hall in New York, where it is to terminate one hundred days hence."

THE SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—We copy from the New Orleans Price Current, of Saturday last, the following gratifying information relative to the Sugar crop of Louisiana: "The accounts from the sugar growing districts of the State, we are pleased to learn, are of the most gratifying character. The cane is everywhere yielding well, and on some plantations, and particularly on fresh lands, the plant cane affords a turnout of about three heads to the acre—a very unusual occurrence. Besides obtaining a large yield of sugar this season in proportion to the number of acres planted, the planter is favored in another way; we refer to the fact that owing to the large and lengthy growth of the cane, it will require fewer acres of seed cane to plant a given number of acres of land than is ordinarily the case. With the advantage, just noticed, the feeling among the planters at present is to plant largely for the next crop, and the prospect now seems fair that our State will, before very long, resume her old position as a sugar growing region."

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—A letter in the Baltimore Gazette says: "There need be no longer a doubt, in truth, that Congress will meet on Monday under decidedly improved auspices. I learn that even some effort will be made to conciliate the South by the extremists. The Democratic and Democratic Conservative members, in the meantime, seem disposed to let the Radicals paddle their canoe unmolested by parliamentary impediments. They say 'let us quietly look on and see what will be proposed; but vote as conscience shall dictate.'"

THE GAUSS IMMIGRANTS.—We are officially informed that General John Wagner, Superintendent of the Immigration Bureau, has made arrangements to settle in this State all of the immigrants who came on the bark Gauss, if they are willing to remain. He has secured places for some with good wages, and for others land free of charge, provided they will settle ten families together. A very general desire is expressed by the people of the city and State to retain these immigrants, and the only thing needed now to complete the arrangement is transportation to the places where employment has been obtained for them.—Charleston News.

CHANGING COLOR.—The philosopher Greeley, of the New York Tribune will never finish his absurdities until he is himself finished by death. His last folly was displayed in a recent lecture to some negroes in New York. He said that "he believed that if the white men in America were planted in Africa they would in time become black, or at least very dark-skinned." If there was any truth in the proposition, its converse ought to be equally true. Why is it that the negroes have not been bleached by living in America? The philosopher might as well expect his old white hat and coat to turn black by being hung as a "scarecrow" in Liberia.

IMPORTANT TO SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prescribed the following mode of cancelling the tax-paid stamps for cigars: "The strip stamps (tax paid) for cigars in boxes will be cancelled by the use of a stencil plate of brass or copper, in which there shall be cut not less than six (6) waved lines, long enough to extend not less than three quarters of an inch beyond each side of the stamp on the box. The name of the manufacturer and the date of cancellation must be written or imprinted upon the stamp. The work of affixing and cancelling must be done by the manufacturer."

One J. Allen Ketchey notifies the world, through the Greenboro Times, that he has succeeded, after many years labor, in bringing to perfection the myotory of perpetual motion. He says that the machinery is of the simplest character and will soon be presented to the public for their inspection. He also claims to have invented a loop to couple cars, whereby the engineer can make up his train without the aid of any person, regardless as to the number of cars making his train.

The account of a contest of wits between a police justice at the Toombs and a saucy girl who was arranged for stealing makes a good four-line verse: "The brass your face," he said, "Would make a four-quart skillet," "You Honor's head," the girl replied, "Has sap enough to fill it."

A bill is on its third reading in the Tennessee Legislature providing that lawyers who do not gain their cases shall not receive any fee. The idea is to prevent needless litigation, which is stimulated by unscrupulous lawyers. A SMALL AFFAIR.—A Radical Journal says: "It is said that the Ku Klux hang a negro for a small affair. He had done nothing but murder two white men, one white woman, and a little white girl all on the same day." RUSSIAN ARMY.—A levy of four persons in every thousand inhabitants has been ordered in Russia, with the object of completing the full strength of the army and navy. The imperial ukase directs the conscription to commence on January 15th 1889.

NO MORE RATIONS.—In the district of which Washington city is the centre, it has been announced that no more government rations are to be served out to negroes who have been fed since the war. It is reported that there are ten thousand of the "wards of the government" in the Metropolis who would have starved if they had not been fed by the Bureau. Just so. The services of the poor negroes will not be again required until 1872. In the meantime let them retire to the country, hire themselves to their former masters, eschew the city life they have been leading, acquire habits of economy, lay by their small earnings, and in 1872 they may have learned who are really their best friends.—Wtl. Journal.

SPECIFIC PAYMENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: "There is a powerful combination now forming in this city, headed by Jay Cooke, for the purpose of securing an early resumption of specie payments. The combination is said to embrace a large number of the ablest men in the Republican ranks, who repudiate the proposition of Senator Sherman to prepare for resumption two years hence. They express the determination to have specie payments at a much earlier day, and the purpose is to press for an immediate resumption. A leading politician here, who professes to be in the combination, says that the scheme is fully endorsed by Gen. Grant, who will throw the whole weight of his influence in its favor, and who will take an active part in securing its success."

A NEW PLAN FOR PROVIDING FOR THE NEGROES.—A Mr. Evans, member of the Wheeling Legislature from Monroe county, has offered in that body the following resolution: "That our senators in the senate of the United States be instructed, and our representatives in said Congress be requested, to procure the passage of an act by Congress to give of the public lands of the United States lying between the thirtieth and thirty-seventh degrees of north latitude, and the ninety eighth and one hundred and fourteenth degrees of longitude west from Greenwich, together with such other aid as shall induce the removal thereto of the freedmen and the other persons of African descent within the United States."

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MR. E. A. POLLARD.—The New York Sun says: "For some days before the sad fate of his brother, Mr. E. A. Pollard felt depressed, uneasy, and lonesome. A gloom came over his spirits which could not be accounted for nor described. It seemed like the prophetic foreboding of some unhappy occurrence. He has been heard to remark that he had a tendency toward presentiments, and years ago, when his father died, the certainty of the event was impressed upon his mind the night before."

A company has been formed, with the sanction of the Argentine Government, to export live cattle to Europe from Buenos Ayres. For this new enterprise seven large steamers are to be built in England, fitted to carry twelve hundred head of cattle each, to distill eight thousand gallons of sea water every day, and to accomplish the voyage from the River Platte to England in twenty five days.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE GENERAL.—Brigadier General N. G. Evans died very suddenly Monday morning, at Midway, Bullock County, Alabama, where he was engaged in teaching. He was a native of South Carolina, a graduate of West Point, and a commander of the Confederate troops at the battle of Leesburg.

GOVERNMENT GOLD TO BE SOLD IN ST. LOUIS.—For the relief of merchants in St. Louis, who make representations that they have difficulty in procuring gold for the payment of import duties, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis to sell, until further orders, not exceeding \$25,000 of gold per week to importers, for the payment of custom duties.

Mr. Edwin M. Stanton announces that his health has been so completely shattered from his long service in the War Department that he could not endure the labor and responsibility of another Cabinet office, even if he had any desire—which he has not—for holding any public office.—Buffalo Commercial.

Every good man should be thankful that Stanton is not to vex the country for four more years. A SMALL AFFAIR.—A Radical Journal says: "It is said that the Ku Klux hang a negro for a small affair. He had done nothing but murder two white men, one white woman, and a little white girl all on the same day." RUSSIAN ARMY.—A levy of four persons in every thousand inhabitants has been ordered in Russia, with the object of completing the full strength of the army and navy. The imperial ukase directs the conscription to commence on January 15th 1889.

Local Items.

Postponed. The meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Association which was to have come off last Monday, has been postponed until Monday, 14th inst. Rev. G. R. Brackett will deliver an address. All Confederate soldiers and the citizens of the District are requested to be present.

Northern Visitors. A large delegation of Marylanders and Pennsylvanians passed through our town on Thursday last, en route for the Western portion of the State, on a tour of inspection. They will stop in our town on their return. We hope they will be cordially received by the citizens throughout their line of travel. The following is a list of their names: D. Dechert and lady, Higginbotham (Maryland) Mail; J. M. Cooper, Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit; Wm. M. Breslin, Lebanon (Pa.) Advertiser; J. Steeman, Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer; Wm. Marr and lady, Hagerstown, Md.; D. Skute, George Bell, John Bell, Dan. Winters, Otto Brian, John McCawley, M. V. B. Deuer, J. M. Funk, W. C. Kirkhart, H. F. Neika, Dr. W. T. Stonebraker, Mrs. Geo. Sheple, Washington County; Mr. H. Snyder, Samuel Wells, Franklin County, Pa.; J. G. Wyatt, Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

Try It. "Farmers as well as sailors should be apprised of changes in the weather before they occur. Barometers are too costly to be in the reach of many, but here is a cheap way to make one, which we find in an exchange. A good farmer's barometer may be made in the following manner: "Take a common pickle bottle, wide-mouthed; fill it within three inches of the top with water, then take a common Florence oil flask, removing the straw covering and cleansing the flask thoroughly, plunge the neck of the flask as far as it will go, and the barometer is complete. In fine weather the water will rise in the neck of the flask even higher than the mouth of the bottle, and in wet windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether at least eight hours before the gale came to its height. The invention was made by a German, and communicated to a London journal."

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, says the Phoenix, was held in the Carolina Hall, Columbia, on Thursday last. The stock was largely represented and the proceedings, as usual, were entirely harmonious. The annual reports of the officers were received and adopted. The subject of consolidation with the Charlotte and South Carolina Company, was favorably received, but was deferred for future action. An election of Directors for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Col. W. Johnston, of Charlotte; Gen. Wade Hampton, L. D. Childs, Jas. G. Gibbs, Edward Mops, R. W. Johnson, of Columbia; Paul Quatborough, of Washington; Edward Thomas; Josiah H. Day, H. P. Russell, (Mayor); John J. Colton, G. F. Jackson, of Augusta. The meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Col. Johnston was re-elected President.

"ARE YOU INSURED?" The decision of Judge Clifford in the United States Circuit Court, which we publish this morning, should prompt those who hold policies of insurance which have been transferred or assigned to look sharply to the validity and regularity of the proceeding.—Providence Journal.

The party insured had assigned the policy to a third party without the consent of the company insuring. Decision of course, was that the third party could not recover, the assignor being the one insured. As the goods were not his (the insured party's) when burned, neither could he recover.

New Advertisements. Stolen—\$100 Reward—Jesse the thief. Read the advertisement. Mr. John Simonton, and see how you solve.

Perrillizers—B. S. Rhett & Son, Charleston, S. C. Dupont's Gunpowder—J. N. Robson, Charleston, S. C.

B. O. Conference. The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convenes at Abbeville on the 16th inst.

STOLEN FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 7th inst. A BAY HORSE, about 12 years old, medium size, with a grizzle on the back, from saddle, and also a grizzle on the water, without any hair.

I will pay \$50 reward for the horse, and \$50 additional for the thief, if they are caught where I can get him. Ad in morning paper. JOHN SIMONTON.

A house is being built on Fifth avenue, New York, with a "croquet ground" in the third story.