

The Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

We are gratified to be able to state, upon authority, that the suit in the Court of Equity, which has been pending for more than two years past against the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, by certain holders of their first mortgage bonds, has been settled, and that the suit will be withdrawn at the present term of the Court.

The parties who have come forward and settled with the company, and consented to the withdrawal of the suit, are, as we are informed, Thomas J. Robertson, John Caldwell, Robert N. Lewis, Thomas C. Perrin, executor, and Charles Smith, of the original complainants in the bill, besides others who entered the suit as parties complainant after the suit had been commenced.

This will be gratifying intelligence to both the stockholders and bondholders of this corporation. It has certainly struggled manfully, and with a success almost unparalleled in the history of railroads, since the war, to place its finances in a satisfactory condition. The last cloud that has cast a shadow upon its prosperity has now been dispersed, and its future must be marked by eminent success, and the road itself a general blessing to the whole State.

We understand, also, that the July interest upon their first mortgage and guaranteed bonds will be promptly paid at maturity. This will also contribute to increase the confidence of their creditors, and in a very short time we expect to see their bonds quoted in the market as commanding as high a price as the best securities in the State, which position they should, in our opinion, justly occupy.

The Board, with great sagacity and acumen, arranged the terms of settlement, one which was at once advantageous and satisfactory to all parties concerned. The road is fortunate in possessing a President, so eminently fitted for the complicated duties and position of his office. To his tact and acute solution of difficulties the compromise is mainly attributable.

The Greenville Railroad, under its present able President, supported by his active and efficient Superintendent, Mr. Meredith, and tried and competent employees, has every prospect of success. It is one of the arteries supplying Columbia with trade and business, and we are pleased to believe that, now that the present troubles are removed, will attain the success to which, by able management and location, it certainly deserves.

Wisdom from the West.

In the *Chicagoan* we find a long and ably written letter from Mrs. J. R. R., on the results of her late Southern experience. Mrs. R. is a sound thinker and honest writer. We regret that space will permit us only to make extracts from the letter. Speaking of Sambo supremacy, the writer says:

"It does seem to us hard and out of place that proud, pure-blooded, whole-souled white men should be ruled even in many instances by those of African origin, who are unfitted for the position, in point of education or ability, many of whom, until a few years since, were ignorant field hands, who were not even fitted to cultivate the land without an overseer to direct them. What do such persons know about making laws, even for themselves? We would take the same ground in this as we do in regard to 'woman suffrage'; when they become educated to perform all those duties pertaining to office, then, and not till then, let them hold office. Preach 'negro suffrage' as much as we will at the North, we would not like the colored population to become our rulers. Gladly would we have had every citizen of the North have the opportunity this excursion afforded to see the exact position our brethren of the South are placed in."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S OPINION.—The *National Intelligencer* says: "A letter from Chief Justice Chase, received in Washington, gives a flattering account of the improved condition of South Carolina. He says the people are fast recuperating from the effects of the war, and, if permitted, would soon be thriving and prosperous. He and his daughter have been treated everywhere with the greatest respect and kindness."

Fossil oil, of which so much is said in connection with liquor adulterations, is a liquid, colorless when pure, of offensive smell and burning taste, obtained by continuing in the distilling process after the alcoholic portion is drawn off. Its action upon the animal system is that of a positive poison, its vapor producing nausea, headache and giddiness. Its presence in liquors is highly injurious, and indicates bad distillation, or the use of damaged grain. It may be detected by agitating the liquor with water, and leaving it to stand for the oil to rise to the surface. One drop of fossil oil kills a rabbit in four minutes.

The pair of animals most liked by women. *To wig, dear.*

The Negro, Captain Chester, at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Editor: Captain Chester, a captain in a negro regiment, in the volunteer service of the United States, feted by the Russian Czar; the Emperor of "all the Russias" dines with him, and the negro reviews the historic regiments Preobajensky, Ismailoff, and Simeonofsky, regiments which put Peter the Great and Catharine II on their imperial thrones.

The representative of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg communicates to his Government the fact that, having ascertained that the Czar would receive the negro, he in his representative character introduced him.

Now, Chester cannot be regarded in any sense as a representative negro. He is probably well educated, and has had some of the savage taken out of him, by association with army officers. At all events, it is no affair of ours whether this particular negro is introduced to the palace of the Emperor, or the drawing-rooms of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, or the Seraglio of the Sublime Porte.

It is difficult to please all tastes, and there is no use disputing about them. But because Chester enjoyed this great dignity, is his race here in the South, illiterate and semi-civilized, to have the complete control of a large portion of this republic? Massed into compact political organizations, are they to shape the policy and control the destiny of this country? Because a negro dines with a Russian Emperor, is his race to frame the laws of this country? Is the newly emancipated bondman to fetter the limbs of Anglo Saxons? What else is it? Of whom are our juries composed? Here, in Richmond, nine of the twelve are uneducated negroes. In Williamsburg, the entire panel is composed of negroes. The lives and fortunes of white men committed to the tender mercies of negro juries, the foreman even of whom cannot write his name. The offices of the country are filled with negroes, or their white auxiliaries, who enjoy office by suffrage of their black brethren whom they invariably deceive and betray.

The City of Columbia vs. Velocipedes.

Mr. Editor: In an ordinance passed by the City Council on the 15th instant, Section 2 is as follows: "No person shall ride a velocipede, or wheel a barrow, or hand-car along the pavements of the city, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence." Our city fathers appear to be getting wonderfully zealous for the good order and prosperity of our city, but they seem to be laboring under a mistaken impression as to the size of Columbia. They certainly must think the population of this place three times as large as it really is, and for the purpose of protecting pedestrians upon our crowded pavements, they have imposed this ordinance upon us. The only persons who have suffered any inconvenience from wheel barrows are the draymen and large merchants who keep horses and are displeased that any other merchants should be at a less expense by using a wheel barrow. There are many families in our city who have constant use for a wheel barrow, and, to force them to the useless expense of hiring a dray in the present pecuniary condition of our country, is unjust. The streets are still open for wheel barrows, but it would be very difficult to roll a loaded one over the exceedingly sandy streets and rough drains; besides, the danger both to the roller of the wheel barrow and to any one who should drive horses, for the wheel barrow is, a notorious horse-scare. If wheel barrows are such an inconvenience to pedestrians as to require this ordinance for their protection, why did not the Council, in its zeal, include baby-carriages, inasmuch as they are equally dangerous and much more numerous? If the City Council is desirous to promote the interest and convenience of the citizens, the best manner for them to evince such a desire is to repeal this exceedingly objectionable ordinance.

THE POST OFFICE COLORED CLERKS.

The rumor mentioned in the *Courier* some time since of the appointment of colored clerks in the post office at this place, has at length assumed a tangible shape, and in a few days the appointments will be made. The gentlemen to be discharged have served in their positions with credit and fidelity, and are to be discharged for no fault of their own. It is probable that the new appointments are to be made simply to satisfy the inordinate lust after office that has characterized the colored man since his emancipation, and that it was meditated at the re-appointment of the present postmaster. The names of the appointees are N. Montgomery, formerly a barber, and Smith, both light colored. We live under a Republican Government, and this is one of the sweets of Republicanism. One is almost tempted to shout—"The Empire is peace. Let us have peace."—*Charleston Courier.*

DEATH OF WILLIAM KNOX.

Mr. William Knox, one of the oldest citizens of Montgomery, died suddenly yesterday morning, after suffering from disease for a long time. Mr. Knox was the first and only President of the Central Bank of Alabama, and was for a long time regarded as one of the "solid men" of Montgomery. Having filled a wide space in our community, it will not be easy to find a successor.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Abolition of Discriminating Duties upon Merchandise Imported in French Vessels.

The following has been issued officially by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by me that his Majesty the Emperor of France, through the Count Favernay, his Charge d'Affaires, that on and after this date the discriminating duties heretofore levied in French ports upon merchandise imported from the country of its origin in vessels of the United States of America are to be discontinued and abolished; Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an Act of Congress of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an Act in addition thereto of the 24th day of May, 1823, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into French ports in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States is admitted into French ports on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied on merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into the ports of the United States in French vessels shall be, and are hereby, discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The following is the official notification containing the evidence, upon which the foregoing proclamation was issued: LEGATION OF FRANCE TO UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1869.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: In conformity with the desire expressed in the note addressed by you to Mr. Berthemy, on the 19th of March last, I have requested of the Emperor's government to be informed by telegraphic despatch of the abolition of discriminating duties on merchandise imported into France from the countries of its origin in American vessels. I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of the notice which I have just received on this subject from his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This shows that discriminating duties upon merchandise imported into the empire under the American flag have been abolished from and after the 22nd of June, 1869. Consequently, pursuant to what has been agreed upon between us, I pray your Excellency to have the goodness to take the necessary measures in order that reciprocal treatment may at once be granted France by the Government of the United States.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

CONST. DE FAYEVENNE.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secy of State, Received at Washington, June 12. To the Charge d'Affaires, of France, Washington.

Discriminating duties on merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in American vessels have this day been discontinued in the ports of the empire. Ask for reciprocity.

MINISTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Boston Peace Jubilee.

The great Peace Jubilee began on the 15th instant: Among the distinguished persons who have accepted the invitation of the Boston city committee as guests on the occasion may be mentioned: The President, Ulysses S. Grant, and Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury. Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ambassadors—Edward Thornton, of Great Britain; Senor Don Faenndo Geai, of Spain. The Ministers of Nicaragua, Honduras, U. S. of Colombo and Hayti. The Charge d'Affaires of Guatemala. The Charge d'Affaires of Prussia. The Consul-General of Switzerland.

Governors of States—Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine; Hon. Onslow Stearns, of New Hampshire; Hon. John B. Page, of Vermont; Hon. Wm. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut.

United States Senators—Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson.

U. S. Navy—Admiral Farragut, Vice-Admiral Porter.

U. S. Army—Brevet Major-General Foster, Major-General Burnham, Brigadier-General Hays, Major-General Humphreys.

U. S. Supreme Court—Chief Justice S. P. Chase.

Mayors—the Mayors of Wilmington, Del., Washington, Hartford, Dubuque, Worcester, Taunton, Lowell, Salem, Lawrence, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charleston, Lynn, New Bedford, Wheeling, Va., Milwaukee.

It is understood that Mr. George Peabody will attend at least one of the musical performances, at the Coliseum, if his health will permit. General McClellan is also expected to be present during the week. The press throughout the country will be well represented.

If Wells is elected, the University and the Institute, and all the colleges, will be reconstructed—i. e., filled with the adventures whom our people will not allow to teach their children. The University alone causes the expenditure in the State of say \$400,000, and the other schools as much more. The greater part of this will be sent out of the State. Indeed, the University will be a dead institution. The State appropriation will not maintain it. It will be abandoned to go to ruin.—*Charlottesville Virginian.*

A Chicago paper advises Sprague, if he wants a rich wife, to pay the verdict and marry Amanda.

Trouble in Sparta.

On yesterday morning an alarming report was circulated on the streets of this city to the effect that there had been a serious difficulty between the citizens of Sparta, Hancock County, and the negroes on Tuesday evening; that a conflict between the races had ensued, caused by a negro incendiary inciting an armed body of his race to burn the town; that in the flight five negroes and one white man had been killed; that upon the Sheriff of the County endeavoring to arrest a party of the white men, who had been engaged in the affair, the latter had seized the cotton factory in Sparta, and converting it into a fort, had set the Sheriff and his posse *comitatus* at defiance; and that a thousand other terrible things had happened besides.

The news created a good deal of excitement and anxiety in this city; because it was believed that if the report proved to be true, it would be seized upon by the sealwags as fit material out of which to manufacture political capital and assist them in their scheme to remand Georgia to a military despotism. Fortunately, however, we have been enabled to obtain a true account of the whole affair, and the story of the morning proves to be a ridiculous *canard*, circulated by members of Ames' New Orleans Circus troupe, who were in Sparta at the time the disturbance occurred; but who immediately left the town for this city as soon as the shooting took place, unwilling to become involved in any difficulty, and who were either misinformed as to the true history of the transaction, or exaggerated it very much—unintentionally, we suppose—in the telling.

Anxious to present to the many readers of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* a correct statement of all the facts connected with this affair, we had an interview with a well known gentleman of this city, who came down on the Georgia Railroad yesterday evening, and from him obtained full particulars of the occurrence. The gentleman referred to was in the town of Sparta when the affray took place, and may be considered the very best authority on the subject. From our informant's statement it will be seen that politics had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and if the Bullock News Agency in Atlanta will telegraph the facts as they occurred, we think that it will baffle even the *Washington Chronicle* or the *Tribune* to torture them into a political bearing.

It appears that, on last Tuesday afternoon, Ames' Circus was performing near the depot of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, in the town of Sparta, and, of course, a large crowd of negroes had come in from the country to witness the exhibition. Among others who were attracted to the place, was a negro man named Washington Pierson, a notorious scoundrel and desperado, who has for some time past been known as the ringleader in nearly every act of racial violence committed in Hancock County, and another negro named Eli Barnes, the colored Representative in the Legislature from that County, who was expelled last year, who is also reported to be a bold, turbulent incendiary, and a constant stirrer-up of strife between the white and colored races.

The circus exhibition opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the canvas was soon filled with a large crowd of both white people and negroes. Two hours later, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a crowd of negroes, in which were both Barnes and Pierson, assembled outside of the canvas, when the latter got into an altercation with two white men standing near. Some words passed between the parties, when Pierson pronounced one of the white men to be a G—d—d liar. At this the man drew his pistol and fired, the ball penetrating the heart of Pierson, killing him instantly. Upon seeing the fall of their leader, the negroes fired a volley into the two whites, but did no execution. A ball, however, from one of their pistols struck a negro named Marshall, who happened to be in the way, in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. The ball which struck Marshall was supposed to have come from a pistol held in the hands of Eli Barnes, the expelled negro representative.

The white men, as soon as Pierson fell, fled from Sparta into the country, pursued by the negroes. The pursuit had not been conducted a very great distance when, it is said, the white men rallied, and fired a volley into the pursuers, which, though no one was injured, caused the negroes, in turn, to take to their heels.

Soon after the negroes were killed, Mr. Rogers, the Sheriff of the County, summoned a *posse comitatus* of the citizens, and went out to arrest the supposed guilty parties. This *posse* was still out when our informant left Sparta yesterday morning. Our informant also states that "Rev." William Henry Harrison, another expelled negro member of the Legislature from Hancock County, left Sparta yesterday for Atlanta. Of course, he was the bearer of despatches to Bullock, and we may look out for another despatch to the radical journals North and West.—*Chronicle and Sentinel*, 17th.

PURE NIGGER.—One of the curious incidents attending the present campaign in Virginia, is the passage of a resolution by a meeting of colored men, members of a society styled the "First Colored Families of Virginia," declaring that they will not vote for the colored candidate for Register, nor for any man who is not a pure black man, or a pure white man—the candidate named being a light mulatto—and, as these "first families" assert, was opposed to the admission of the large number of contrabands who were constantly flocking to Washington during the war. There has long existed a spirit of antagonism between the pure bloods and mixed, but the above resolve is probably the first demonstration of the kind from either wing of the newly enfranchised.

Small women are noticeable for the greatness of their sighs.

One of our exchanges, the Columbia (S. C.) DAILY PHOENIX, comes unwrapped in Confederate bonds. The number received this morning has for its wrapper eight coupons belonging to No. 2,201, of the \$1,000 bonds, each of which stipulate for the payment to the bearer of \$30—being six months' interest—at dates ranging from 1875 to 1883. *Sic transit gloria.* The circumstance is suggestive of a homily, and ought to be provocative of some fine writing, and first-class moralizing. But we deliberately and culpably elect to play the spendthrift with the occasion—merely congratulating the PHOENIX that she (or he or it) has anything to unwrap herself withal, and hoping that she may soar upward in a career of prosperity.—*Washington Express.*

WHITE MEN AND NEGROES IN RHODE ISLAND.

A white man cannot vote in Rhode Island unless he is the owner of \$134 worth of real estate; yet, at the next session of the Legislature, the radicals will adopt the fifteenth Constitutional amendment, by which all the worthless negroes in the State can deposit their votes in the ballot-box. In the estimation of the Rhode Island radicals, a white man must own a house and lot in order to be equal in value to a negro who hasn't a dime. Then why talk about the "equality of races" in that State? Is there to be any practical equality? Is not the negro to be made the superior race?

DON'T LIKE THE STOCK.—Don Piatt, the witty correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, has been offered \$5,000 as editor and a share in the stock of a Southern newspaper. He don't like the prospect exactly, and replies thus:

"Gentlemen, from what I can hear of your neighborhood, I think you might safely offer me \$5,000 a year. You would be called on only the first quarter. At the end of ninety days the funeral expenses of the editor would be your only liability. There are three things your true-born American believes he can do at any time. One is to hold office; the next, to make a speech; the third, to edit a paper. And so he can—in a way."

THE CROPS AT THE WEST.—Flattering accounts continue to be received of the condition of the crops in Illinois and Indiana, and the prospects for a splendid yield of wheat were never better. A largely increased area of land has been planted with this cereal. Heavy rains have retarded the planting of corn, and in some places the grain has been washed out, necessitating replanting, but there is yet time for putting in the seed in season to secure a good crop.

The *Kingstree Star* says: "We are glad to learn from our planters that the prospects for a better crop is now perceptible. The recent rain and warm weather have had the effect of bringing up the cotton that was replanted, and of greatly improving that which withstood the cold weather of the spring. The grass crops are looking remarkably well, and, on the whole, we think the chances for a bountiful harvest are good."

The *Dalington Democrat* says: "The weather is still very favorable, and where a stand of cotton was obtained, the crops are doing well. Wheat is coming in now, and has come very well; but the yield of oats will not be very much. Our term of court will commence on the 21st of this month, and we are satisfied that the crops will be much injured thereby, without compensating advantage."

A Buffalo genius has constructed a velocipede with four wheels, that will carry a lady besides the driver, with a carpet bag, an umbrella, a lunch box, and a whiskey bottle. It is propelled by the feet working in leathern stirrups.

The Duchess of Gordon, "one of the Empresses of Fashion," coming out of an assembly, said to Dundas, Mr. Litt's well-known colleague, "Mr. Dundas, you are used to speak in public, will you call my servant?"

DR. TUTT'S CELEBRATED EXPECTORANT. NO MYSTERY—HOW IT ACTS.—First, it detaches from the bronchial or wind tubes the mucus of matter which sometimes adheres to them with the tenacity of glue. Secondly, it mitigates the pain and removes the constriction of the bronchial tubes and muscles of the chest. Thirdly, it resists the progress of inflammation and assists the lungs to throw off the irritating matter which accumulates. J12 6

The blood is the great nutritive fluid. Its office is two-fold. It provides material for the regeneration of all parts, and receiving the products of their waste, it conveys them to proper organs for removal from the system. Thus it carries life to the body, and removing therefrom effete matters, it carries off the seeds of disease and death. Pure blood is, in fine, the great nutritive element of the body, the great nourisher of the tissues, the very life of the flesh, the very essence of health. HEINTSH'S QUEEN DELIGHT is the great medicine for the blood, and everybody should try it. Countless are the testimonials in its favor. It is truly the only medicine now needed as a summer tonic and liver invigorator. J11

A highly intelligent lady, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., says that she was afflicted nearly a year, periodically, with derangement of the circulation, the blood rushing to the lungs with such force as to threaten congestion and death. This was attended with the most intense pain in all parts of the body. Failing to obtain relief from any of the physicians whom she employed from time to time, she was induced to try the PLANTATION BITTERS, and to her surprise and joy they have relieved her, and she is now in good health and flesh.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. J12 113

Local Items.

We are indebted to Messrs. Bryan & McCarter for the July number of *Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions*.

A few copies of the 'Sack and Destruction of Columbia' can be obtained at the *Phoenix* office. Price twenty-five cents.

DEATH OF GEN. H. H. KINARD.—We have been informed that this gentleman died at his residence, in Newberry, Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock. He was coroner and magistrate of Newberry at the time of his death.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS, June 17, 1869.—The case of the State vs. Thomas Richardson and W. H. W. Gray, charged with the homicide of Dallas P. Smith, was continued up to the hour of adjournment, when the evidence on both sides was closed.

From Mr. George Hope comes specimens of imported Kidney Irish and Red-eye Irish potatoes. They certainly do credit to Mr. Hope, and prove conclusively that his talents are not confined to groceries. Our thanks are due, and cheerfully rendered, to Mr. Hope for his kind attention.

The arguments of counsel in the case of the State vs. Thos. Richardson and Wm. H. W. Gray will commence this morning, at 10 o'clock. The counsel on both sides are gentlemen of rare legal ability, and the public will be afforded the opportunity of listening to eloquent pleading. The prisoners are charged with the homicide of Dallas P. Smith.

JOB OFFICE.—The *Phoenix* Job Office is prepared to execute every style of printing, from visiting and business cards to pamphlets and books. With ample material and first-class workmen, satisfaction is guaranteed to all. If our work does not come up to contract, we make no charge. With this understanding our business men have no excuse for sending work North.

The proprietor of the Pollock House offers to his patrons, to-day, from the hour of 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., a rich and savory soup. This energetic caterer has secured okra and tomatoes—the first of the season—to minister to the appetites of his patrons. We speak "ex Cathedra"—and without hesitation—that the bill of fare provided by Theodore will be entirely satisfactory to all who give him a trial.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—For the information of our friends in the country who may be inclined to visit the island in search of health, we would suggest that it will be best for them to be particular as to the place of accommodation selected. Should children be taken there, this will be especially necessary. A gentleman from the interior reached the island on Tuesday, and finding a case of measles—a disease which neither his wife or daughter ever had—existed in an adjoining room, naturally fled the house as soon as other quarters could be procured. For a single day and night's accommodation, board for an entire week was exacted, viz: \$15 each—\$45 in all.

ARRIVALS AT COLUMBIA HOTEL, JUNE 17, 1869.—A. C. Burton, Tuscaloosa, Fla.; J. C. Watson, Ridge; Jonathan Darbe, Greenville; J. Y. H. Williams, J. H. Richardson, Laurens, S. C.; Wm. L. King, Charleston; E. DeBery, Southern Express Company; E. M. Gilbert, South Carolina.

ARRIVALS AT THE NICKERSON HOUSE.—W. T. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; D. P. Erwin, Florida; Mrs. S. Bronson, Danville, Va.; Col. R. B. Hackney, Winchester, Va.; Capt. A. S. Pendleton, Norfolk, Va.; G. S. Cooper, S. C.; Geo. M. Leitch, Charleston; Blair Anderson, and servant, Georgetown; J. W. Shackelford, Atlanta, Ga.; W. Stilwell, Philadelphia; A. Cummings, Mrs. Smith, Miss S. W. Cummings, Georgia; A. Ancher, Philadelphia; B. F. Cole, J. R. Liveray, Baltimore; Judson Brodie, Orangeburg; B. J. Hayes, Lexington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published the first time this morning: R. M. Wallace—U. S. Revenue. J. S. McMahon—Sanitary Measures. Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingue* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion. It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of spring winds and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Kathairon is a very delightful hair dressing. M22 113