COLUMBIA, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, November 13, '72

A Glance at Mexico.

While all caps are thrown up for the triumphant re-election of President It was the seat of the highest Indian Grant, let us take a glance at our neigh- civilization, and under the Montezumas, boring republic of Mexico, where they have recently had an election for President also, resulting in a more complete victory than General Grant's. This classic country, as beautiful as it has been unfortunate, seems about to enter upon a new era of assured peace and material development. A prey to internal dissensions, and the helpless victim of the ambitious schemes of factious mili- in her progress towards a sound and tary leaders, it is matter of congratulation that its day of quiet seems at last to ment and wholesome laws, aided by have dawned. Upon the sudden death of President Juarez, in December, the supreme power was devolved upon Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, Chief Justice of the Sapreme Court. This gentleman, as Also General Porfirio Diaz, had been a competitor of Juarez for the office of pers-officers and privates-fell upon President. He gracefully acquiesced in the result of Juarez's election, but Diaz disease, the consequence of exposure refused, and headed an open revolt and wounds, and by the agreeable and against his authority. The strength of this movement could not, however, stand the test of the general disapproval and opposition to it on the part of the the diplomatic service-Joel R. Pointsett most respectable classes, and was brought and Waddy Thompson. to an end by Juarez just preceding his

.. This event placed Mr. Lerdo de Tejada provisionally at the head of the Government. He has proved equal to the occaeion. He availed himself of the oppor-...tunity to manifest to the country his suexperiority to intrigue, and his elevation above mere party politics, and to indi--sate a policy of government which silanced all opposition to him. He has Just been elected President for a term of four years, almost unanimously-there being, it is stated, but a few scattering votes in opposition. Recent despatches inform us that a programme of the course the President proposes for himcelf has been made public, and may be condensed in this phrase: "Little politics and much administration." It is of excellent augury that he has already redinquished the extraordinary powers with which he was invested. Gen. Porfirio Diaz has sent in his submission to the Government and surrendered his forces, and the President elect proposes to forgive him and Trevino, another prominent rebel general, and restore them to their former rank in the army. He likewise designs to institute some needed reforms in the laws and service of the niently than they deserve. The majoricountry, and to foster railroad enterprises, and other great improvements.

British capitalists, assisted by the Government, have been engaged, since the full of Maximilian's empire, in constructing a great line of railway between the port of Vera Cruz and the capital of Mexico. It will be opened to travel on Ast December, proximo, the day fixed for the inauguration of President Lordo de Tejada. The people of Mexico, now happily rid of party politics and military pronunciamentos, regard this coincidence with no little enthusiasm, and find a more wholesome and pleasing excitement in the prospects which the completion and opening of this great trunk railway open up to their whole country. .It will place the City of Mexico within twenty-four hours of the Gulf coast, and open to commerce a region of country rich in soil and minerals, and the hailed as a boon to the whole country. balmiest under the sun. And, better He says: still, it plainly appears to be the intention of the new President to make the completion of this railway to the capital the initial point for the establishment of a grand national railway system, which shall make communication with all parts of the republic easy and safe. Mr. Plumb, formerly the representative of the United States in Mexico, has drawn up and presented to the Mexican Congress an elaborate and well-matured progeet for constructing a system of railways to connect the terminus of the Vera Cruz Road at the capital with the great mining regions of Northern and Western Mexico, with the United States frontier on the Rio Grande, and eventually with the Pacific coast. Concurrently with these labors of Mr.

Plumb, General Rosceranz is pressing upon the consideration of the people and Government a scheme of narrow-gauge railways, with which he proposes to net the whole republic. A heated discussion has taken place in Congress between the advocates of the rival roads. The advantages of the scheme of Mr. Plumb seem to be conceded, because it will make a direct line to the United States, and be a broad gauge road. Industry, trade, travel, based upon internal quiet and peace with other nations, will be the new order of things. It is likewise confidently expected that a satisfactory set-tlement will be made of all the difficulties between Mexico and the United States,

and a better state of things brought about on the Rio Grande.

Mexico is a country of romantic interest. Its soil is prolific in the production of all crops, and its climate unsurpassed even by that of Itzly and Spain. attained a remarkable degree of prosperity and refinement. The daring expedition of Cortez, as told by old chroniclers, and more fully and elegantly portrayed by Prescott, is one of the most thrilling records in history. As a sister republic and a close neighbor, the American people naturally feel a deep interest in the fate of Mexico. We rejoice happy condition, under good governmodern improvements, and all practicable material development.

In South Carolina this interest is heightened by the remembrance of the heroic achievements of her famous Palmetto Regiment, most of whose meminstructive volumes of history and reminiscence of that country, written by two of her most distinguished sons in

Alas! the poor animals! No sooner the pigs are threatened with an epidemic. The swine pest, it is stated, is on its way from Canada. The dogs, the crown; a piece of his tunic; a piece of cows, the cats, and all the rest of the the manger in which he was born; the quadrupeds will fall sick, we suppose, in thigh-bone of St. Paul; some bones of their turn. The horse sickness will not have come in vain if it sufficiently re- by order of Herod; a finger of St. Lawminds us that, if, as animals depend upon us, we also depend upon animals; tire bodies of St. Mauricio, St. Theodo-and if we are also taught that all our do-mestic heasts require as much sanitary others; the heads of St. Blas, St. Jumestic beasts require as much sanitary natural liberty of choice in their habits, they are entirely at our mercy, and with only the poor protection of human astical history. cupidity against neglect and ill-treat-

The New York Tribune, of the 8th, among its conclusions as to the causes and the general result of the late Presidential election, indicates as one of the reasons of the large majority of General Grant:

"The great mass of our people feel no sympathy for those they still regard as rebels. On the contrary, they hold that these have been treated more lety will tolerate, not approve, the gift of office to a Longstreet, an Akerman, a Settle, who has been baptized into the Republican church; but they are not willing that any others shall hold office where they can prevent it."

COLUMBIA, S. C. November 12, 1872. EDITOR DATEY PHENIX: Please do me the favor of publishing the following despatch.

J. L. NEAGLE.

NEW YORE, November 12, 1872.

To J. L. Neagle, Comptroller-General,
Columbia, S. C:

The North British and Mercantile will not reduce it over \$600,000.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM'L P. BLOGDEN, Association Managers.

RESUMING THE EDITORIAL CHAIR .- The inuouncing his re sumption of editorial duties, should be

A CARD .- The undersigned resumes the editorship of the Tribune, which he relinquished to embark in another line of business six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor; but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say any-thing that will tend to heartly unite the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them, for the present, he remits it. Since he never will again be candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry and useful arts than a partisan journal can do; and he will not be provoked to in-dulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the Tribune a power in the broader field it now contemplates as whon human freedom was in peril it was in the arena of political partisanship. HORACE GREELEY.

New York, November 6, 1872.

Superstruous .- In Indianapolis, a

THE ESCURIAL-THE HISTORY OF ITS Fires -The late fire at the Spanish Escurial is not the first from which that palace has suffered. The Epoca, of Madrid, gives the following details on the subject: "On the 21st July, 1577, the electric fluid fell on the Botica Tower and the flames spread to the sacristy. On the 3d September, 1590, the light-ning fell upon the bell tower, entered by the balcony of the apartment the King ordinarily occupied, traversed the choir of the church where the monks were at complines, without causing any serious damage. The 7th June, 1671, a fire broke out, the cause of which was un known. In the ruins were found 1,500 quintals (221) 1bs. each) of melted lead, and 2,000 of bronze, the result of the fusion of the bells. The repairs cost nearly 9,000,000 reals. The 1st of September, 1844, the lightning set fire to the Campagna and the four wings of the building. Besides the damage caused to the palace, there were completely destroyed the furniture of the hospital, the infirmary, the bakery, the mill, the cloth factory and 3,000 fonegas (112 lbs. each) of wheat. The 8th of October, 1763, an imprudent ironing woman set fire to the palace. The North wing was burned, and a store of wax tapers and torches above it was consumed. The Mexican soil, either in battle, or in restoration cost 450,000 reals. In 1826, a conflagration, which lasted eighteen hours, destroyed the Damas Tower, the bell tower and the organ.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, speaking of the Escurial, gives un account of some roles which the palace contained, and which had been collected by devout Spanish kings from all quarters of the earth. Among these were a bar of the gridiron on which St. Lawrence was burnt; a piece of the sponge are the horses getting a little better than in which drink was given to our Saviour while hanging on the cross; some pieces of the column to which he was bound when scourged; two thorns from his the Evangelists St. Mark and St. Luke; the body of one of the Innocents slain rence and half of his backbone; the enlian, St. Felix, and others; a rib of St. care as man does. Living in a half un- Albaus; the knee of St. Sebastian; a foot natural condition, and not allowed any of St. Phillip the Apostle; one of the water pots from the marriage feast at Cana, and other most interesting relies of men and events mentioned in ceclesi-

A DREADFUL SCENE OF MURDER .-Troppman has quen imitated at Szent-Clary, a village in lower Hungary. During the night of the 13th of October. robbers broke into the house of an innkeeper, Francis Czutsch, and took possession of about £200 worth of money and chattels. Everything was packed up, and the robbers were removing the bags, when one of the gang upset a chair, which awoke the landlord, who was sleeping in the next room with his wife. Mr. Czutsch at once jumped out of bed, took a double-barreled gun and a knife, and opened the door, through which he fired two shots at the brigands, without hitting them. The miscreants then floored the unfortunate man, whom they nearly stabled to death. Mrs. who was awakened by the noise, and hurried to the help of her husband, was murdered most cruelly. The robbers then got hold of the six children, tied and gagged them, and set the house on lire at the two corners, taking to flight with their booty. The ill-fated house was soon in a blaze, and when the first fire engine appeared on the spot, the mother and the children had already been buried under the fall-Insurance Company's fire surplus is over ing timbers. The landlord succeeded in \$3,000,000. The Boston conflagration creeping out of the fire, and has been ing timbers. The landlord succeeded in able to give some important informa tion, although there is little hope of his surviving. He stated that the assassins were nine in number, with faces blackened. The police were actively searching for the murderers.

FIRE BELOW BEECH ISLAND. - A de structive fire occurred on the "Engle place," some distance below Beech Island, S. C., on last Thursday night. On the place, were two or three settlements, occupied by colored men-two of whom, John White and his father, had succeeded in making a fine crop during the past year. On Thursday night, White, his father and all the family went away to church in the neighborhood, leaving a fire burning in the room of their dwelling. While absent, the flames ignited the wooden puncheons in the chimney, and in a few minutes the building was on fire. The dwelling and the entire contents were destroyed, and the barn adjoining caught from the flames and was also destroyed, with its contents, consisting of the products of the year's labor—six bales of cotton, 200 bushels of corn and sixtyfive bushels of pens. Along with the furniture in the dwelling, fifty dollars in currency were consumed.

The number of Dunkards in Kansas is from 10,000 to 15,000. They are a quiet, posceable, industrious people. When the men meet at church, they salute each other with a kiss. The women salute each other likewise. Several hundred of them had a meeting at Centropolis, Kansas, last week.

Clarion, Ky., can boast of the champion gormandizer, in the person of a youth, who, after despatching a hearty supper, put away six oyster staws under his vest, in an hour and a half, at a ladies' fair, and he still lives.

Two lads, named Thoxton, living in Spalding County, Ga., were playing with pairs. a gun, when it was accidentally discharged, and the youngest brother, about ten years old, was killed.

An American, who was James Foley when he lived in Connecticut, is Signor the 10th. The remains were much de-Foli, now that he is a basso in Europe.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF LAST SUM MBR'S STRIKES.—The New York Bulletin has a suggestive article showing what the working-men in various parts of the country have lost, and are still losing, by the interference of trades' unious with

employer and employed:
"The loss to this city, in wages alone, by trade driven elsewhere, amounts to several millious of dollars. Nearly all the ship building trade in New York, which survived the injudicious legislation of Congress, has been driven to Messrs. Roach & Co. emother places. ploy over 1,000 men at Chester, on the Delaware, who would otherwise obtain employment in this city. It is the same to a greater or lesser extent with every other ship-building firm in our city.

"The loss to the printing trade alone a nounts to more than a \$1,000,000 a year. Nearly all the commercial circulars are now sent to Europe in manuscript and put in type there, owing to the high prices which prevail here. Yet this work was formerly executed entirely in New York. In book printing, also, the loss is very great, a large amount of trade having been driven to other cities

and to Canada.

"The sewing machine trade, which is now centred in Bridgeport, Conn., was lost to this city by the tyranny of trades' unions. Messrs. Singer & Co , who employ a total of 3,000 persons, are now building new factories near Elizabeth, N. J., and will soon transfer their entire manufactories to that place. The manufacturing prospects of Newark has been chiefly built up by energetic New York capitalists, who desired to manage their own business in their own way. Of course, trades' unionism prevails more or less everywhere, but its chief strength is in the great cities, 12 which it seems to develop its more obnoxious traits. The machine trade has also suffered severely from this cause.

"The piano forte trade still feels the effects of the strike, and we know of one firm that meditates the transfer of its entire business either to New Jersey or Connecticut."

WAR IN THE EAST .- If there is any ruth in the figures given by the New York Tribune with regard to the military resources of Corea and Japan, a war be tween those two powers will be a tolerably serious affair. Corea is credited with a population of 12,000,000, a standing army of 640,000 men, and a navy of 200 vescels. Japan has a population four times as large, and many of her soldiers are armed with the most effective weapons used by the Western nations They are a courageous people, and their civil dissensions have taught them a least the elements of the arts of war. At this distance, the cause of the quarrel is not entirely clear. It seems that from t very remote period, the Tycoon of Japan expected tribute from Corea. During the late revolution, the payment was stopped, and the Tycoon was so much occupied in taking care of his dynasty, that he did not resort to compulsory measures. Since matters have quieted down at home, the Japanese Government has begun to look after the arrears due from its tributaries. Corea has been asked to pay up; but she answers that she owes nothing, and at the same time presents a counter claim for all that has been exacted since the invasion by Taico, in the sixteenth century. We greatly suspect that there is not money enough in the world to adjust these little balances, especially if interest is exacted. and that a fight is inevitable, from a sheer want of means to avert it.

Good, IF TRUE.—The Missionary Re-cord, of which R. H. Cain, (colored,) the Congressman at large from South Carolina, is the editor and proprietor, says that the policy indicated in the Republican State conventions "will be strictly carried out by the Legislature and State officers; and throughout the whole State there will be efforts made to bring about that state of affairs which will secure to the whole people a prosperity heretofore unknown since or before reconstruction.'

An extraordinary instance of the inconveniences arising from the horse dis-Calais, Maine, states that the mail is carried from that place to Machias, a distance of forty-four miles, by a man on foot, no horse being found able to per-form the work. It used to be said that steam had superseded horses altogether, or was likely to; but we have found out our mistake.

There is a German girl begging in Boston, who has no hands, but carries a little tin box strapped about her neck for the reception of coin. She is said to be 'the possessor of a fine house in this city, and to be now building a row of tenement houses in Brooklyn from the funds gathered in her peculiar calling." What a Grant office-holder she would makel

Refined nickel from the protected Pennsylvania mine sells in the market at \$3 a pound. A nickel cent weighs fifty-six grains. Consequently, it would take nearly two and a quarter pounds of the coined metal to pay for one pound of the raw material; which proves the immense advantage of shutting out foreign com-petition in a commodity much used in manufacturing industries.

In White County, Cla., recently, Mr. James II. Trooth and one of his neigh-bors had a little quarrel over the division of some corn. Trooth was crushed to the earth, but he rose again and vanquished his assailant, and now the eternal cars of corn are his.

An engine belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway has made 2,500 trips between Port Huron and Detroit, a distance of 150,000 miles, without being taken off her wheels, or scarcely any re-

The body of a colored man, named Jim McKitban, who has recently been at work in South Carolina, was found dead in the woods, near Whiteville, S. C., on cayed.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS .- The price of single opies of the Pucenix is five cents.

Familiar sounds-Malady, tar, distemper, blankets, influenza, carbolic acid, epizootic, assafotida, &c.

The non-explosive mineral sperm oil is the desideratum in the line of artificial lights. Many of our citizens witnessed its brilliancy of light and its nonexplosiveness while it was on exhibition at the recent State Fair. Mr. George Diercks advertises the oil for sale.

All letters and communications intend-"PHENIX, Columbia, S. C.," or to the proprietor, JULIAN A. SELBY.

There was a premium offered for the best crochet quilt, to be exhibited at the Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M. State Fair, but there was Loaward. Mrs. P. H. Joyner, of this city, and a lady from Darlington, competed. One or the other is certainly entitled to the premium. The matter has been called to our attention by one of the contestants.

The injunction against hiding your light under a bushel does not inhibit your inserting it in a drum, for in this latter case, it shines through the endsespecially when those ends are made of beautiful glass. The rule applies also to advertising. If you have handbills pasted on the walls all over the city, rest assured everybody don't see them, and your best place to advertise is through the columns of the Phænix. Messrs. R. C. Shiver & Co. see it through the same glasses with ourselves, and make a large display in our columns this morning. What do you wish to purchase? Dry goods or millinery, boots or shoes, bonnets or trimmings, laces or embroideries, hosiery or gloves, bedding or carpets? Anything of the above, or thousands of other articles, can be found at the house of R. C. Shiver & Co.

Berry's furniture emporium is filled to epletion with articles of use and adornment for the homestead. Fancy as well as common furniture is kept on hand in endless variety. The new location is adjacent to the Wheeler building, on Richardson street.

Robert Lebby, M. D., has been reappointed by Governor Scott Health Officer for the port of Charleston.

The Board of Managers decided, yesterday, that Samuel Place should be commissioned as Sheriff of Kershaw County.

Mr. J. H. Hinchman, agent of Johnson's Type Foundry, paid us a short visit, yesterday.

The Clariosophic and Eaphradian Societies, the two rival literary societies of the University of South Carolina, are again convening in their respective halls, every Saturday evening, as in the times when were brought together there such men as Calhoun, Lowndes, Notts, Cooper, Henry, Preston, Harper, Me-Cord, Blanding and the Elmores, and igain, as of old, the debates are highly interesting. Both societies have among their members gifted, eloquent and accomplished orators, and it is to be regretted that the time-honored custom of holding public debates is not kept up by the societies-thus affording to their many warm friends an opportunity of showing their appreciation of true merit.

"Listen to the mocking bird," is the burden of the old song; but if you want to listen to the canary birds, take a stroll Maybew, Philadelphia; S C Gilbert, to Brookbanks'. He has cages, too, to Charleston; J W Jeffries, Philadelphia;

Distempered question-How's your

Old newspapers for sale at Phenix office, at fifty cents a hundred.

the post office.

Punch has found a man too lazy to labor under an impression.

A lady, who asserts that her opinion is based upon a close observance, says that men, as a rule, regard their wives as fore marrying her and a month after barying her.

An instance of throwing one's self at a party in the case of a young lady, who, when asked to sing, firs tossed her head and then pitched her voice.

When a painter falls from a steeple he always goes down with flying colors. The last strike for higher wages re-

The three balls of the pawnbrokers are

said to signify addition, division and

When does a man look like a cannon ball? When he looks round.

The youth who would have a will of his own has been struck out of that of his father.

An editor asks his subscribers to pay him, that he may play the same joke on his creditors.

DANCING SCHOOL.-Prof. Milam will pen his dancing school, in hall over Messrs. Lorick & Lowrance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at balfpast 7 o'clock, for gentlemen, commencing Monday, November 11. Class for ladies, misses and masters Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS. -The Northern mail opens at 3.20 P. M.; closes 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 5.80 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6,15 d for this office, should be directed to P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western opens and closes 1.30 P. M. Wilmington opens 2.30 P. M.; closes 11.30 A. M. On

> LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Jacob Levin—Auction. W. S. & J. M. Talbott—Horses. Singer Sewing Machine. Heinitsh's—The Horse Disease. Jacob Levin-Last Day. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Meeting Columbia Chapter. F. J. Allen-Notice.

Meeting Burns Club. G. Diercks-Non-Explosive Oil. R. C. Shiver & Co.-Dry Goods.

WORN TO A SHADOW.-Flesh, muscle and mind alike deterioate when the stomuch falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia, the body is usually emaciated, the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is, to a certain extent, dependent apon the stomuch for support. Strengthen and regalate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stemach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion assimilation, will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a care of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimlates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves. N10†3‡1

HOTEL ARRIVALS, November 12, 1872. Hendrix House—C M Hams, D Dansby, W H Harris, D M Ward, Newberry; O B Butler, J C Syfam, P B McCoy, Helena; D J Hallman, Summit; E H Thode, Charleston; J C Boylston, Alabama; J C Boozer, Charleston; H Craps, Lexing-ton; A F O'Brien, B J O'Brien, New Or-leaus; S J Hill, W B Hill and wife, Rock Hill; J A Mitchell, J W Mitchell, B M Bodie, J C Bodie, Leesville; J F Arthur, Camden.

Nickerson House-W M Nicholson, Chester; W P Russell, Charleston; Mr and Mrs John Davidson, Miss Davidson Mrs Curran and child, New York; HJ Adams, Ga; C J Parkes, Miss.

Central Hotel-E H Mellichamp, W, C & ARR; J Wise, Ohio; L W Herring Md; B F Mauldin, Williamston; W H Whitlock, Greenwood; Rev G Q Ronnel and family, Cokesbury; A Davis, city; J Sims, Newberry; C A Petty, Alston; Miss L G Merrill, W H Jones, Fairfield; J T Setzler, J A Counts, S C; Rev J H C McKinney, Agent Orphan's Home; E Coffin, Charleston; H Taylor, M Jack, Tenn; T W Coogler, W H Mc Lesky, Helena; R L Stansell, Hodge's.

Columbia Hotel—W A Bradley, Augusta; O L Rhodes, Robert Brooks, Baltimore; JF Sutherland, Jas Place, Camden; RG Williams, GW Williams, SC; GM Drafts, JH Adams, GK Williams, Gadsden; Henry Sparnick, Aiken; Isaac Wallace, Statesville; J D Wylie, Lancaster; J H Hinchman, F Rev A M Folchi, D S Hart, W T O Woodward, Charleston.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL. -Italy is aroused to the wealth that the Mount Cenis tunnel, and her favorable situation Phoenixiana.—Behind the age—Peo-ple who post written advertisements in her lap, if she is only wise and enterprising enough to take advantage of this prising enough to take advantage of this opportunity. A new ocean steamship company has been formed at Milan, with a capital of \$20,000,000. The steamers of the company will ply between Genoa, Venice and other Italian cities, and through the Sucz Causi, with India, China and Australia. This is only part of the allow which looks to the pltimate. angels for just two months-a month be- of the plan, which looks to the ultimate restoration of Italy to her old prominence. The formerly nearly impossible barrier of the Alps has already been pierced in one place, and is also to be about was witnessed a few evenings ago, out through Mount St. Gothard. Germany will assist Italy by the last route all in her power, to divert commerce from Franco, and the latter country, fully aware of the danger, is exerting herself to preserve her old supremacy.

Twelve iron enterprises are in operation or projected in Rome, Ga. Five of The telegraphic wire not only encircles the earth, but it extends from pole to yield will be 120 tons per day, or over \$2,000,000 per annum, in the value of their products, and giving employment to over 1,000 men. A the present rate the net profits from these twelve furnaces will not be less than \$1,000,000 per annum.

ENTERPRISE RAILROAD .- The iron for the track has been distributed at different points along the line of the road, and will be laid in a few days. As soon as a sufficient number of rails have been distributed, the work of laying them will be pursued with vigor, says President Hurley .- Charleston Courier.