

The Senatorial Contest.

An active canvass is going on, it appears, right under our noses here in Columbia, for the Senatorial shoes of Hon. F. A. Sawyer. The election, it is expected, will take place early in the ensuing session. Candidates and their friends begin to show the ardor and zeal which so great a prize is calculated to stimulate. They will seek an early solution of who is the best man. Thereby hangs a tail. It is not the Senatorship alone which has to be decided, but many minor offices held in connection with it. The string of positions which may, one by one, be vacated by the success of some one gaining the highest at the top, will present the liveliest attractions to all aspirants down along its line. The office now, you see, is not seeking the man, but several men are seeking the office, and many subordinates and strikers are looking on with ravenous eyes, straining to ascertain what are likely to be the possible vacancies.

Since the great revolution in our State affairs, which brought a new set and order of men to the surface and front, of all the high positions that of United States Senator has been the least devalued and the least abused.

At the regular election which came on at the meeting of the Legislature after the adoption of the State Constitution, Thomas J. Robertson and F. A. Sawyer bore off the Senatorial prizes. R. K. Scott gave way to Robertson, and modestly contented himself with the Governorship. Robertson is a native of the State, a graduate of the college, a man of property, of good business qualifications and integrity. He was elected without difficulty, and re-elected last winter over all opposition. His course has generally been discreet. It might have been more generous towards the people of South Carolina; but, taken all in all, we cannot complain of him, considering his surroundings and the necessities which his Radicalism imposed upon him. He is not a speaking man, but has an active mind when applied to practical matters, and is capable of much energy. He has quietly and silently done something for our people. He vindicated Hampton, Butler and Kershaw when rudely and lyingly assailed in the Senate, and at one critical moment, he testified to the good order and quiet of the people of the State and its freedom from Ku Klux outrages; but without avail. It was in the book of fate that that cruel game must be played through. Robertson should be regarded as the least odious of all our natives who embraced Republicanism. He was inoculated early, and the virus entered naturally and logically into him. In swallowing Radicalism, we should think "twere well 'twere done quickly." F. A. Sawyer has to walk the plank. Why, exactly, we cannot see. He has been a school-keeper, and that is a popular and much vaunted calling in our new Africa. He is a New Englander, and so comes from the right quarter. He is an Adonis, and pleases the ladies. He is a fair speaker, and has all the requisite conceit and self-importance to make him a favorite. It is not Liberalism which has hurt him. He has for some time, from apprehension that he would be counted out, emphasized his Radicalism. He is narrow-minded and bigoted enough to meet all the extreme demands of party. But he is played out, and his place is wanted. We don't feggy him much, but neither he nor Robertson has ever condescended to any baseness.

Three candidates press forward to fill Sawyer's place—Gov. Scott, R. B. Elliott, member of Congress from this District, and "honest" John J. Patterson. Which of the three to choose? On dit, Chief Justice Moses has withdrawn in favor of Elliott, and Elliott denies that he has withdrawn in favor of Patterson. He says that he will run, in order to make a stand for "right and justice;" that is, for the advancement, in his own person, of his race to positions of the highest honor. Patterson labors under the singular infatuation that he is qualified for something besides railway speculations and schemes. Gov. Scott thinks that a return to the practice of medicine, after he has shuffled off the coils of office, will not agree with him. What is the voter to do? It will not relieve his embarrassment to sing:

"How happy could I be with either, Were 't'other dear charmer away."

God help us! These are the people who modestly think themselves qualified honorably to fill the seats once occupied by Lowndes and Calhoun, Preston and Butler. In the grand eulogy pronounced by Daniel Webster, his great rival in debate, upon John C. Calhoun, he magnanimously but most truly said, that "he was worthy to have been a Senator of

Rome, when Rome was free." We will do this trio of candidates the justice to admit that they are worthy of representing South Carolina in the United States Senate, now that she is in chains.

FORTHCOMING APPOINTMENTS.—Flushed with success, the Administration is about to take some bold steps. It fancies that it is strong enough to defy public opinion, and below offices upon any of its favorites, no matter how little they possess the public confidence. Thus we hear it given out that when the venerable Justice Nelson retires from the Supreme Court, as it is his intention shortly to do, the President will appoint that petty politician whom he raised from obscurity at the Philadelphia Convention, Thomas Settle, to the vacancy. A more unfit selection, for the highest judicial position in the land, can hardly be imagined. Why is it that the great Republican lawyers, who would be proud of such an elevation—the Everts, Fieldes, Merediths, Bingham and Hoars—are slighted, and a man of notorious mediocrity is thrust beyond his level? Is it not a part of the President's now established policy to give preference to small men for office, so that his own dwarfishness may not be more conspicuous than necessary? Another report circulated in the official organs is, that one Langston, a negro practicing in the Washington Police Courts, is to have Attorney-General Williams' place in the Cabinet. Even Fred. Douglass denounces this embryo Cabinet official as a fraud.

BEAUTIES OF THE KU KLUX LAWS.

The proceedings in Alabama, whereby Conservative members of the State Legislature were arrested under the Ku Klux laws and kept away from the capitol, in order to prevent them from taking part in the organization of the Legislature, and thus to throw it into the hands of the negroes, is another of the outrages under the Enforcement Acts. This devilish proceeding, we are sure, is against the spirit of the day, and not consistent with the feelings and desire of President Grant at this time. But what can he do? The weapons are in the hands of unscrupulous wretches, and they cannot be wrested from them. Gen. Grant will probably desire the repeal of the most objectionable part of the enforcement laws; but until Congress acts upon and modifies them, the South is ever liable to the annoying and unconstitutional acts of ignorant and rascally Federal officials under them.

GAMBETTA.—The coming man in France is Leon Gambetta. He has been once before, it is true, but there are wise heads in Europe which say that when he comes again, he will come to stay. Gambetta is a Republican in theory—that is, a French Republican. So was General Bonaparte at the outset of his career. So was young Louis N. Bonaparte in the days of Boulogne and Strasburg. They believed in the republic, and found, when they came to rule, that a strong government was necessary for France. When Thiers dies, Gambetta will step into his shoes. He will find the French turbulent, dissatisfied, revolutionary. He is a man of nerve, and he will put down his iron heel. He will keep it down. Despotism, power, once hauled, is with difficulty relinquished. France will sink into its periodical lethargic fit. There will be an Emperor Louis I in the Tuilleries. History repeats itself.

MEXICO, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN.

November 16, 1872. Editor PHOENIX: In September, 1864, Mr. Jeremiah Bruner, who was then a soldier in the war, found a boy at or near Norfolk, Va., and from his destitute condition, felt it his duty to take charge of him. He brought the boy home with him, and has since made efforts to find his relatives, but so far, without success. The boy is unable to give much account of his relatives. He is seventeen or eighteen years of age, slender make, light complexion and auburn hair. His name is Lewis Daniel Manning. He says he had a brother named Henry, and also a sister. His mother died at Norfolk, Va., but it seems was not a resident of that place. Mr. Bruner is poor, and has not the means to make search that would involve expense, and requests you to make a note of the circumstances of his being with him, &c., and publish in your paper, requesting Southern papers to copy, communicate any information you may obtain to Mr. Jeremiah Bruner, Thompsonstown, Juniata County, Penn. Yours truly, J. D. WALLIS.

HOW THEY TREAT THE COLORED ELEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND.

The managers of the Hartford (Conn.) Woman's Christian Association Home having refused to admit a respectable colored girl to the institution, were reported to the board of directors, but have been sustained, the board resolving, by a vote of fourteen to seven, to exclude colored women from the Home "as a matter of Christian expediency." Much feeling exists in Hartford and vicinity over the matter and result.

The following is the docket of Judge Bryan in the case of Charles Madsen and others, petitioners, for the involuntary bankruptcy of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company: United States of America, Eastern District of South Carolina. In re the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, ex parte Daniel E. Scannell, et parte Charles Madsen. Petition for involuntary bankruptcy.

It will be seen that the issues made by the pleadings in this case are as follows: 1. Whether this court has jurisdiction, the State of South Carolina having instituted proceedings as guarantor upon the bonds of the respondent, and in the State court, under which all the property of the company has been taken possession of?

2. Whether the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company is a corporation subject to the provisions of the Bankrupt Act?

3. Whether the interest coupons severed from the bonds are commercial paper, and the non-payment thereof for fourteen days is an act of bankruptcy?

4. Whether the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company was bankrupt and insolvent at the time it suffered judgment to be taken against it by default?

5. Whether, being bankrupt and insolvent, the defendant suffered payment to be taken against it with intent thereby to give a preference to those creditors, or to defeat or delay the operation of the Bankrupt Act?

6. Whether the respondent has suffered its property to be taken on legal process, with intent thereby to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankrupt Act, in the case of the State ex relatione the Attorney-General, against the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company?

As to the first question, I hold that whatever the interest or lien the State may have in or upon the property of the said Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, if said company be bankrupt, the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court is not ousted, because the State is a creditor.

As to the second question, I hold that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, under the Act and decision upon the Act, is a corporation, subject to the provisions of the Bankrupt Act.

As to the third question, I hold that the interest coupons severed from the bonds are commercial paper, and if the Greenville Railroad were "a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or miner," the non-payment of its coupons for fourteen days would be an act of bankruptcy; but as it does not (in my opinion) fall within any one of these classes, the penalty for such stoppage does not attach.

As to the fourth question, (acting instead of a jury,) I have not been able to find the insolvency of the company, or decide that it is insolvent.

As to the fifth and sixth questions, not having found the Greenville and Columbia Railroad insolvent, it is not necessary that I should decide them.

I have simply stated my conclusions upon the issues presented, without arguing them and without reference to the authority upon which they rest for support. Time has not permitted more.

Let the decree be entered accordingly. GEORGE S. BRYAN, Circuit Judge District South Carolina. November 14, 1872.

THE ABBEVILLE FIRE.—Speaking of the losses by the late fire, the Abbeville Press and Banner says:

Among the merchants the heaviest losers are the Messrs. Barnwell, who sustained a total loss of their goods, estimated at \$7,000 or \$8,000, but covered by insurance to the extent of \$6,000.

A. M. Hill & Co. sustained a loss of perhaps \$1,000, a large portion of their goods being stored in their adjacent warehouse, which escaped, and the rest of the goods which were saved being transferred there. Their loss is covered by a policy of \$2,500. Mr. Hill himself lost his clothing and that of his family, household furniture, and some \$300 in gold, which was in his trunk in his bedroom. His loss is about \$1,000, and a very heavy one, as he had no insurance upon his household effects.

J. D. Chalmers & Co. estimate their loss at \$1,000, having saved the greater part of their goods. Their loss is covered by a policy of \$1,600.

Lee & Parker also saved the greater part of their goods, and estimate that their loss will not exceed \$1,200 or \$1,500. Their loss is covered by a policy of \$2,000.

The four stores burnt would not exceed in value \$14,000. Two of them, those of Messrs. Robinson and Aiken, were uninsured, and the two belonging to the estate of A. A. Williams were insured to the amount of \$4,000.

Heavy losses occurred by the removal of goods. Wardlaw & Edwards estimate theirs at \$2,000 or \$2,500; Nelson & Cannon, at \$400 or \$500; J. B. & W. J. Rogers, at \$500; H. W. Lawson & Co., at \$—; McDonald & Haddon, at \$700. Some damage was done to Lawson's building and Wilson's block, upon which we have heard no estimate. All of these losses are covered by insurance, except that of Lawson's stock.

No blame, it seems, attaches to any one of the public officers that they were not saved; these officers residing at some distance off, and before they could be reached the progress of the flames made their rescue impossible. The officers also lost valuable private papers. We are pleased to announce that the late fire has not dampened the ardor of our business men, who have been the chief sufferers.

One of the novelties at the American Institute, in New York, is a saw with diamond teeth. It cuts its way through all opposition in rapidly slicing a marble block into thin sheets. Only a few of these precious stones are set several inches apart, but steam force drives them to and fro vigorously without wearing off their sharp angles.

TAXES FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES.—At

General Chamberlain has rendered the following opinion on the power of County Commissioners to levy taxes for highway purposes: OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, COLUMBIA, S. C., November 19, 1872. J. H. Bryant, Esq., Chairman Board County Commissioners, Richland County.

DEAR SIR: I have considered the question submitted to me a few days since in regard to the power of the County Commissioners of a County to levy a tax for highway purposes in addition to the full amount of the levy allowed by the joint resolution of March 13, 1872.

Section 34, of the Act of September 26, 1868, entitled "An Act to define the jurisdiction and powers of County Commissioners," (page 134, volume 14.) provides that "no tax shall be levied and collected by the County Commissioners until the same has been authorized by the General Assembly."

Section 2, of the Act of March 9, 1871, entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and repair of public highways," (page 667, volume 14.) authorizes the County Commissioners to "assess a tax of eighteen cents, if so much be necessary, on every \$100 of the lands of the County," for highway purposes.

The joint resolution of March 13, 1872, entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing and directing the State Auditor and County Commissioners to levy certain taxes," (page 293, volume 15.) authorizes the County Commissioners of each of the Counties to levy a tax not exceeding three mills on a dollar of all taxable property in their respective Counties, except the County of Fairfield, in which the County Commissioners shall not levy a tax of more than one and a half mills, for the fiscal year, commencing November 1, 1871.

The question growing out of the statutes now quoted is, whether the joint resolution of March 13, 1872, is intended to fix the highest limit of County taxation, so as to render the laying of a highway tax in addition to the limit fixed by that resolution, illegal?

I have no time to elaborate my views, but I am of the opinion that the County Commissioners are limited to three mills inclusive of the highway tax, in all the Counties except Fairfield, in which County the limit is one and one half mills. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General, S. C.

THE GREATEST BRIDGE.—The greatest

work in the line of suspension bridges ever attempted in this country is the bridge from New York to Brooklyn across the East River. It will be supported by two great towers, which have a height above high-water mark of 268 feet, while they rest upon foundations some eighty feet beneath high-water. The height of the centre or main span of the bridge will be 135 feet above high-water. The length of the river span will be 1,616 feet, of each end span 940 feet. The length of the New York approach will be 1,441 feet, and the Brooklyn approach 911 feet. The total length of the bridge will be 5,878 feet. It will be amply broad, and will have footways, carriage-ways and a railway track, all distinct and effectually separated. It was begun in 1870. The tower on the Brooklyn side has reached a height of 140 feet, that on the New York side 50 feet, above the water. When the work will be done, the engineers themselves will not undertake to say. It is conjectured that it will be at least four years before travel will commence upon it. It was calculated for an expense of \$6,000,000, but it is now supposed the cost will considerably exceed that sum. When this bridge is completed, it will be one of the wonders of the country. It will make New York and Brooklyn almost one, and may realize the predictions of some people that the day will come when Brooklyn will be annexed to New York, and one government will control them both.

HOW TO USE MERCURY.—Never put

mercury into your stomach. The proper place for it is the thermometer or the barometer. There it will inform you of the changes of temperature, or forewarn you of the coming of storms, thus indicating the times and seasons when it is necessary to reinforce the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in order to ward off the ailments which peculiar conditions of the elements produce. When the quicksilver suddenly falls several degrees of Fahrenheit, as it often does at this season, fortify the system against the depressing influence of this sudden abstraction of heat by a dose of the most genial and wholesome of all invigorators. Or if the indicator of your barometer points to stormy, brace up for those damp, driving gales which are sure to search to the very marrow of an untanned organization. Fever and ague, chronic indigestion, violent colics, dysentery, bilious intermittents, rheumatism, and a host of pulmonary complaints, come of such visitations. N 17 3/4

A curious, though by no means pleasant,

incident is related in connection with the Boston fire. A gentleman, who was doing a dry goods business in Belfast, Me., was burned out in the great fire there in 1866; went to Chicago, started business and was burned out in the great conflagration there; came back to Boston, and was a heavy sufferer in the burnt district this time.

THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—The

Congressional returns indicate that the Forty-third Congress will stand 189 Republicans and 96 Democrats and Liberals, not including the members from New Hampshire and Connecticut, who are yet to be elected.

A burglar was lately hung by a mob at Puebla, Cal., and the shock to the jailor was such that he died in a few hours after.

Local Items.

OFF MATRONS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

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

The fluder of a Masonic pin, lost yesterday, will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Quite a drove of turkeys passed through our streets, yesterday, for the consumption of the Eighteenth United States Infantry at this place.

Mr. J. N. Robson makes his annual announcement to planters. His fertilizers are highly appreciated by those who have used them for years.

Mr. Joyner is putting the finishing touches to his saloon, and being conveniently located, will, doubtless, do an extensive business during the approaching season. He keeps Norfolk and Charleston oysters, besides other delicacies. Although "native and to the manner born," Mr. J. will look after the welfare of foreigners as well as natives.

The Representative chamber is in a mussy condition. The scaffolding is still up, the floor is covered with bits of plaster and the curtains are coated with dust. Messrs. Howie & Allen have a large force employed, and expect to have everything in order by Tuesday next.

The up Charleston passenger train was detained about an hour, yesterday evening, by a slight accident to a freight train—which, owing to a loosely-placed key, obstructed the main track. Capt. Kennedy worked energetically, and soon succeeded in rectifying things.

What is the matter with the gas? There is general complaint at the terrible smell and smoke.

Gov. Scott has appointed John T. Wright and F. C. Dew Trial Justices for Marion County; Abraham Jones for Edgefield; and J. D. Allen Jury Commissioner for Aiken County.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in South Carolina, will meet at Anderson Court House on Wednesday, December 11. Bishop Paine will preside.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, held in Wilmington on the 20th, it was decided to lease that road to the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever upon such terms as will provide for the payment of the regular interest on all the bonded debt of the company and the assumption of all its assets.

Prof. Buchar, with the garrison band, furnishes the following programme this afternoon: Habt-Acht Quickstep—Patz. Potpourri Le Hugenotts—Baldiee. Waltz and Song—Middleton. Selections, Lombardi—Bellini. Fauce Tabet Polka—Faust.

PHOENIXIANA.—How they should allude to being sent to jail in New York: "Gone where the Woodbull pineth."

There, now! We hope she is satisfied. Susan B. Anthony succeeded at last in casting her ballot at Rochester, New York. Hair-pins to the front! Rally for one more grand charge and the day is won! Cruel man has indicted her for the misdemeanor—erinolines fall in—one struggle more and you are free.

In his speech at Boston, made upon the eve of election day, Henry Wilson said "the principles of the Radical party were born in heaven." The same phenomena presents itself in regard to the principles of Beelzebub or Lucifer.

The poisoned Chullis—Mrs. Woodhull's victim.

Diinos-orni-cepha litis is the name of the chicken disease.

DEATH OF MRS. JULIAN SOULE.—A correspondent of the Savannah Morning News, at Lake City, Florida, writing under date of the 15th, says: "The wife of Mr. Julian Soule, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here, died this evening, at 4 o'clock, from eating phosphorus matches. The announcement was made to Mr. Soule while he was in attendance on James Robinson's circus with his children. Mrs. Soule has been much depressed by the recent death of her mother, and this, it is thought, led to her death."

Mrs. Soule was a native of this city—a daughter of the late John S. Duc, Esq.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. Milan will open his dancing school, in hall over Messrs. Lorick & Lowrance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at half-past 7 o'clock, for gentlemen. Class for ladies, misses and masters Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

GENERAL F. E. LEE.—We had the

pleasure, yesterday, of examining a portrait of General F. E. Lee, in citizen's dress. It was painted by the young and talented South Carolinian, Mr. Albert Guerry. At a short distance, one could readily imagine that the old hero stood before him in reality, and not the painted representation. This is the second portrait of General Lee which Mr. Guerry has produced. The first was ordered by the Town Council of Spartanburg, and represents him in military attire, while the second (for Greenville) is in citizen's dress. General Lee as a citizen can be seen for a day or two at Messrs. Wearn & Hix's gallery of art, after which it will be sent to its destination; General Lee as the soldier will then be on exhibition. We heartily commend the artist and his work to our citizens, and are gratified to learn that Mr. Guerry contemplates making Columbia his headquarters.

INJUNCTION.—His Honor Judge Samuel W. Melton yesterday issued the following injunction, restraining Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer, and the County Treasurers, as co defendants, from paying out any moneys collected under the tax levy authorized by the joint resolution of March 18, 1872, except for certain appropriations; the defendants in the action not showing cause, as ordered, why the said injunction should not be granted.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF RICHLAND.—In the Common Pleas. F. J. Cardozo, plaintiff, against Niles G. Parker, as State Treasurer, and others, defendants.

The order to show cause, made by me on the 14th of November, instant, having been duly served, together with a copy of the summons and complaint in this action, upon the defendants Niles G. Parker, as State Treasurer, O. H. Baldwin, as Treasurer of the County of Richland, J. L. Neagle and the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and copies of the summons, complaint, and of the said order to show cause having been deposited, on the 18th and 19th days of November, instant, in the post office, at Columbia, S. C., addressed to the other parties, defendants, respectively, to wit: the other County Treasurers of the said State, and no return having been made by the said defendants, or any of them, to the said order, on motion of Messrs. Carroll & Jauney, plaintiffs' attorneys, it is, therefore,

Ordered, that the aforesaid order of the 14th November, instant, be, and the same is hereby, made absolute; and that the defendant, the said Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer, and his co-defendants, the County Treasurers of the said State, be enjoined as indicated in the aforesaid order—that is to say, that the said State Treasurer, Niles G. Parker, his attorneys and agents, be restrained and enjoined, until further order in the cause be made, from using, disbursing or in any manner disposing of the proceeds of the tax authorized to be levied by the joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved March 13, 1872, or any part thereof, for any purpose whatever, except for payment of the appropriations contained in the General Appropriation Act for the fiscal year last past, approved March 13, 1872, until those appropriations have been fully paid and satisfied; and that the said State Treasurer, Niles G. Parker, his attorneys and agents, be enjoined, until further order in this cause, from paying out of the proceeds of the said tax, now about to be levied, any outstanding pay certificates issued to the members and subordinate officers and employees of the General Assembly, or either house of the same, or any certified account for public printing done, or any note or obligation made by the said State Treasurer for moneys borrowed for the use or upon the credit of the State, under the authority of the Act of the General Assembly, approved March 4, 1872, and the joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved March 12, 1872.

And that each of the County Treasurers, the defendants in this action, be enjoined, until further order in this cause, from using or disposing of any part of the proceeds of the said tax which may come into their hands respectively, for the purpose of paying any note or obligation of the said State Treasurer, Niles G. Parker, or any order or check made or endorsed by him; or any pay certificate of any member or subordinate officer or employee of the General Assembly, whether endorsed by the said Niles G. Parker for payment by any County Treasurer or not; or any account for public printing, certified by the Clerks respectively of the Senate and House of Representatives; and that each of the said County Treasurers be enjoined from using or disposing of the proceeds of the said tax, or any portion thereof, save only County taxes, for any purpose whatever, except for payment of the same into the Treasury of the State.

(Signed) SAMUEL W. MELTON, November 21, 1872.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Board of State Canvassers—Official. Exchange Cook-Pit. Seibels & Ezell—Auction Sale. T. N. Robson—Soluble Pacific Guano. J. C. Gower—Real Estate. Meeting of Palmetto Lodge. C. F. Jackson—Don't Pass the Store. Isaac Handkerchief Lost. Cook, Washer and Ironer Wanted. P. Cantwell—Wheat Bran, &c.

W. W. Corcoran has given over \$8,000,000 in all to the city of Washington.