

Cotton Manufacture—An Inspiring Example.

There is a subject to which we may often profitably recur. It is one of un-failing interest, and holds out the promise of almost incalculable advantages. We refer to cotton manufacturing at the South. We have had occasion to show that a real progress has been made in this business within the last three years. Some of our Southern communities seem alive to the rich prospects it offers. Not so others. Notably our own city and vicinity appear to be indifferent to them. Yet the profits and the desirableness of this mode of money investment and its numerous incidental attractions and benefits, are all as plain as daylight, and need no further elucidation.

We trust that we are about to enter upon a period of quiet. We shall have an interval of release from political agitations for some time to come. So decisive a vote as that just given to General Grant will settle things for awhile, and the next session of Congress being for a short term, will afford no great field for agitation. The United States Government may, by its action during this interval, if it so pleases, do much to restore social order and produce harmony in the South, and to promote the confidence of European immigrants in the stability of Southern society, law and industry. This will be our own opportunity, too, to do effective work in the cause of immigration, and more fully to occupy the field of manufactures. The true way to success in this will be to withdraw our eyes from looking abroad for help, and earnestly to commence ourselves, and do what we can. It will be a convincing argument in its favor, if, with our small means, and in our crippled condition, we succeed in building up an increasing and inviting business of this kind. Investments of capital, flow of immigration, confidence in our future, an enterprising spirit, and a highly industrious and thriving population, will all be made and developed amongst us, if we continue to demonstrate the success of manufacturing here. It will be a glorious thing for our cotton producing region to show that it is capable of placing, through home manufacture of cotton, added to its production, a balance against European importations nearly twice as large as the large one now credited to that source. This is feasible, and will one day be done. We shall export cotton yarn as we now do the raw material. The progress indicated in increasing our home consumption of cotton fifty per cent. in three years, or in showing a growth in cotton manufacturing three times more rapid South than it has been North in that time, is significant of a still more rapid increase in the future. The volume will deepen and widen as it flows.

Let us derive a lesson from the example of our prosperous and active sister city, Augusta, Ga. The stock of the Augusta Factory is worth 100 per cent. premium. It is seldom found upon the market, in consequence of its extraordinary value. It is too good to dispose of. The city has just completed an enlargement of its canal to 150 feet in width and 14 deep, with 28 feet fall. It has now a large surplus water power unemployed. A memorial has been drawn up and presented to the City Council, proposing, for the purpose of encouraging the investment of capital in mills situated on this site, that it pass an ordinance giving a bonus of three per cent. on all capital so to be used, in sums of \$600,000, brought from beyond the limits of Augusta and the County of Richmond. The Council is now considering the proposition embodied in this memorial. If passed, it will offer temptations to capital which can hardly be resisted. The Graniteville Company, it is said, has determined to build a \$500,000 mill, and with such inducements, may invest in Augusta. We copy from the memorial a statement of the expected benefits, as follows:

For every \$18,000 actually spent in commission, a factory, similar in capacity to the Augusta mills, will be established in this city, yielding at once a revenue in water rents, and have its capital stock ultimately liable to taxation. Such an offer would at once interest merchants, brokers, and all those whose business it is to influence the investment of capital, in directing such investments toward us, secure their assistance in obtaining subscriptions abroad to companies projected by our own people, cause the manufacturing advantages of this locality to be forcibly presented everywhere to the attention of capitalists, and induce capitalists themselves beyond our limits to take an active part in forming companies to be established among us.

This is an example of wide-awake interest set us by our Georgia neighbor, which it behooves us to heed. We may not, as we cannot, do the same things as are there done, but the example of spirit, of activity, of bold, yet well-con-

sidered and well-calculated venture, should not be lost upon us. It is not safe always to buy business, but the expenditure necessary to utilize water powers; even if it be extraordinary, is soon lost sight of in the large profits and satisfactory dividends which they are certain to yield to good management.

Mr. Boutwell is one of the most famous "hanky-panky" men in prominent places that the world has ever seen. No rival juggler can toss balls, mystify with disappearing pocket-handkerchiefs, or shuffle cards with half the ingenuity he displays in manipulating the national balance sheets. In his hands the national debt becomes a perfect phantasmagoria, assuming any and all forms at his magic bidding. He has lately treated the country to some dissolving views of this great burden, calculated to cheer and encourage, but how long they will remain impressed upon the vision depends entirely upon his manipulation of the magic lantern, from which they are evolved. He says that the debt is now only \$2,276,328,101.44-100, (he is particular about the cents,) and that the reduction in October alone amounted to \$5,228,417.92-100. This presupposes the conclusion that only thirty-three years will be consumed in paying it off to the uttermost farthing; and we sincerely hope that such may be the prospect. Unfortunately, Mr. Boutwell's practices do not keep pace with his professions. While he was making this brilliant exhibit he was strenuously endeavoring to conceal a secret issue of \$5,000,000 in currency, made in connection with the gold sale upon the eve of the Pennsylvania election, to rig the stock market out of funds for Radical election expenses. Now that the danger is past and Grant's triumph is assured, he owns up, and says: "There is no official concealment;" but promises not to repeat such a dangerous and oppressive experiment. This is all the satisfaction to be had by the many heavy losers, some of whom were entirely ruined by this shabby trick. For this promise accompanying the confession we have, unfortunately, no other guaranty than Mr. Boutwell's word. He holds in his two little hands the destinies for good or evil of every man doing business in the country. He not only regulates the price of gold, controls exchanges, but by enlarging or contracting the currency at will, can ruin his enemies in a day, or roll his friends into a sea of wealth. His chameleon-like exhibits are pretty to look at, but they hardly compensate for the neck-rasping given us by the chain with which he jerks us up occasionally to inspect them.

Gratitude in England is a plant of slow growth. Some time after Bob Burns died they erected a monument to his memory. His old mother, while gazing on it with tears of tender memory trickling down her cheek, exclaimed: "O Robert! Ye asked them for bread and they've given ye a stone." And now the report comes that the Duke of Bedford has given Mr. Boehm an order for a status of John Bunyan, to be presented to the town in whose jail "The Pilgrim's Progress" was written and where its author languished for thirteen years. This thing of abusing a fellow while he lives and honoring him after he is dead and gone is about as mean as it is for a rich old aunt to withhold her fortune from an only nephew and then outlive him.

YORK VS. LANCASTER.—A cotemporary says:

"One of the peculiarities of the Act of the late General Assembly in passing or adopting the code, without reading it, has just been brought to light. It happens in this way: Fort Mills Precinct, formerly in York County, by a clause inserted in the code, is placed in Lancaster County, the clause referred to defining the Catawba River to be the boundary between the Counties to the North Carolina line. The people, and in fact their immediate officers, of both Counties, knew nothing of this change, even if the Legislature did, which is very doubtful; and it is a fact, that in the late elections, no managers were appointed for the Fort Mills Precinct by Lancaster County, but, as usual heretofore, were appointed by York County, and the people voted in the last named County. Further, had the vote in Counties been given as the boundaries in the code indicate, Lancaster would have had, it is asserted, a full Republican majority, and York would have gone Democratic, as the Fort Mills Precinct is one of the largest. The error was discovered rather singularly, in this wise: Several persons of Lancaster are reported to have said to a certain gentleman, 'We could not place the most implicit confidence in our mail arrangements, and so we sent to Fort Mills.' Upon being informed that Fort Mills was in Lancaster, they expressed surprise. A reference to the code, however, convinced them of that fact."

The French National Assembly has agreed to discuss at an early day the proposition for restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.

How to Regain the Lost Trade of Columbia.

MR. EDITOR: Three questions enter into the discussion of this question:

First. Is it the wish of her citizens to regain the trade which has been diverted to other channels?

Second. Can it be done by any means within their power?

Third. What means should be employed as a preliminary step?

The answer to the first of these questions is an emphatic yes!

The second also admits of an affirmative answer. The power exists with the will.

The third, then, is the only question which demands our attention, and the proposition to commence the restoration of our now languishing trade by offering increased facilities to those who would trade with us, if the needed facilities were afforded, is now before us.

A warehouse for the storage of cotton and other produce is needed as the preliminary step in the advance movement. The suggestion has already been made, and to our mind it contains the germ of that growth which may yet cheer the hearts of its propagators, by its spreading branches laden with fruit, whereof we may eat and be refreshed. It will hardly be contended that we now have sufficient storage room for a cotton trade of any considerable dimensions.

This fact repels the sellers of cotton of our own neighborhood, and the purchasers of cotton from abroad. We lose all the advantages of our location. Our city is central; is surrounded by cotton-growers; has four important railroads to bring cotton to our doors; and yet we get but little of the trade. It is diverted to places less favorably situated, but where there is more of the spirit of enterprise which entices trade—where better facilities are afforded for the storage and safety of our chief commodity.

Put this enterprise on foot. It will be an entering wedge, and we shall soon see the widening of the opening to a broad way to prosperity. Other enterprises might be suggested of equal, perhaps of greater, importance than this. A cotton factory or two, fed by our unrivaled water power, would be a potent means of building up our city and increasing its market for cotton. But the warehouse plan is cheap and feasible and should be tried.

FIRE.—On Sunday, the 17th, the well-known residence of the late Capt. John S. Jennings, on South Edisto, Orangeburg County, was entirely destroyed by fire. The accident was caused by the sparks from the chimney igniting the old shingles which covered the roof, and the wind at the time blowing fresh, scarcely an hour was needed to reduce the entire building to ashes. The widow of the former proprietor, now in the autumn of life, clinging with tenacity to the scene of so much happiness and prosperity in the days that are gone never to return, is sheltered in an old negro house on the place, and the many far and near who have shared the hospitality and been the recipients of the genial acts of kindness, for which Capt. Jennings was so widely known, will learn of the calamity with regret. An effort is being made to assist in providing for Mrs. Jennings a new home for the few remaining years of her life, beneath the same old shade trees planted by her husband, and all who are desirous of assisting in the work can communicate with Messrs. Counts & Wroton, Charleston, Capt. Isaac Bamberg, at Bamberg, South Carolina Railroad, and with Messrs. Hutson & Legare, Orangeburg C. H., S. C.

OUR NEW SOLICITOR.—It would have afforded us much pleasure to have been able to speak in most commendatory terms of the conduct and ability of the newly-elected Solicitor of this Circuit; but we cannot find it consistent with our duty to pass unnoticed what we consider a want of respect for himself or his position and an utter disregard of the public interest in a public officer. We regret to state that in consequence of the unfit condition of the Solicitor, a large number of cases on the Sessions Docket was postponed to the next term of the court. We sincerely hope that it was an accidental occurrence, and that he will retrieve his character at the next court that he attends. That Mr. Fleming has abilities there is no doubt, and if he will overcome that unfortunate morbid appetite, we are confident he will make a good and acceptable officer. It will give us pleasure to record such a change.

THE CASE OF ANDERSON, THE BANK FORGER.—In Savannah, on Thursday morning, a court of inquiry was held by Judge Schley, in the case of Wm. Anderson, the escaped bank forger.

A motion was made by Hon. Walter S. Chisholm, on the part of the prosecution, to obtain the granting of an order from the court certifying to the probable guilt of the accused, to be forwarded to the President at Washington, to secure the issuance of a proclamation from the Chief Executive for the apprehension and commitment of said William Anderson, wherever and whenever he may be found. After argument by counsel, Judge Schley granted the order.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE STATE ROAD.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Thos. J. Roach, a train hand on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, fell from the top of a train at Stegall's Station, fracturing his skull and causing his almost immediate death. Mr. Roach was a native of Spartanburg, S. C.

The difficulty with the London police still continues. The dissatisfaction respecting an increase of pay has spread to the postmen, who intend, conjointly with the police, to hold a mass meeting in Hyde Park to-day, to discuss what course to pursue.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

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

The petty thefts and burglaries perpetrated in Columbia are becoming of nightly occurrence. Our night guardians should endeavor to exhibit more alacrity in arresting these rascals than has been characteristic of them in the past. The thefts are too numerous and the arrests too few to infuse a feeling of security among the citizens.

We notice many horses on our streets, with heads erect and lively gait, no blackets and a clear nose; thus indicating that there are many who have been fortunate enough to escape the prevailing malarial.

Mr. A. Stork is in receipt of a few barrels of prime sweet cider, which he will dispose of by the glass or gallon. It is a pleasant beverage.

It is announced that Attorney-General Chamberlain is a candidate for United States Senator.

We learn that it is highly probable that Judge Bond will not be here for several days. The court will convene with Judge Bryan on the bench.

A cow-sucking snake, of the coach-whip variety, was caught in the act, a day or two ago, and promptly killed. The cow was endeavoring to free herself of the disagreeable sucker at the time.

The Board of Trade, after a lengthy discussion, on Friday night, postponed the consideration of the establishment of a cotton warehouse until next regular meeting. The Library Committee was instructed to solicit subscriptions for the purchase of books for the contemplated library.

John G. Shaw and R. A. McCorkle, of York, who, in 1871, were, as is supposed, engaged in a difficulty with some of the State constabulary, during which a man was fatally shot, left the State. They returned recently, upon the assurance that they should have a fair trial, and on the 21st, delivered themselves to the Sheriff of York. Judge Mackey has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable in the Court House of Richland, tomorrow, with a view of bailing Messrs. Shaw and McCorkle.

The thieves who robbed Mr. E. Her's store, on Wednesday night, met with an accident, and by this little circumstance they may be detected. Blood was discovered on the floor, freely sprinkled; and evidently some one of them received a wound on his hand during his operations.

We have been furnished by Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., with a copy of his beautifully-illustrated Floral Guide, for 1872. It is now published quarterly. Twenty five cents pays for the year—four numbers—which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of \$1 or more for seeds, may also order twenty-five cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The January number gives plans for making rural homes, designs for dining table decorations, window gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 150 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 engravings, and a superb colored plate and chromo cover. The first edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German, and ready to send out. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Rather premature—To dab him judge. We heard many hail 'em yesterday in this style: "How are you, Judge?"

The Israelites of this city are invited to assemble at Temperance Hall, this morning, at 10 o'clock, to form a burial association.

The dedication of the new Masonic Temple, in Charleston, will cause a large influx of visitors to the city, and it would be a decided advantage to both parties to the contract if the railroads throughout the State would pass delegates to and from Charleston for one fare.

Mr. Wm. Summer, of Pomaria, offers fine, native fruit trees for sale, from his nurseries located at the above place. They are particularly suited to our climate.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang round it still." That's what Tom Moore said in a farewell melody. Brookbanks says he has the same kind of perfumery, and gives a picture to the purchaser of each vial. He has many curiosities in this line.

There is a new arrival in Columbia. In fact, 200,000 of them. They are backed by the usual accompaniments. Everybody who reads and writes can appreciate them. They can be had at all prices—cheap and high. We don't propose to enumerate them. Look at our advertising columns, and see what we refer to.

Messrs. Hendrix & Bro. will accept our thanks for an apple treat.

The chicken disease, it is said, has put in an appearance here. The heads are terribly swelled.

A large number of prisoners, arrested under the Enforcement Act, came down on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, yesterday, to attend the United States Court, which meets in the Library Hall of the State House, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shaud, D. D., Rector, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Catholic Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass, at 7 A. M.; Second Mass at 10 A. M.; Vespers at 4 1/2 P. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 10 1/2 A. M.; 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School, 8 1/2 P. M.

Washington Street Church—Rev. M. Brown, 10 1/2 A. M.; 7 1/2 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10 1/2 A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. R. Wilson, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

Baptist Church—No service, owing to absence of Pastor.

TOBACCO HAND STAMPS.—Upon the petition of several large tobacco manufacturers to be allowed to use a hand stamp to imprint their respective names upon registered tobacco stamps, instead of writing such names, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has so far modified the existing regulations as to allow that privilege, provided such stamps are so made as to give a *fac simile* impression of the hand-writing of the manufacturer, of his own or his firm's name, as written on his or their ordinary transactions. Any person or firm manufacturing tobacco who may be desirous of using such a hand stamp will make direct application to the Commissioner for a special permit so to do, presenting at the same time samples of the *fac simile* impressions proposed to be used, which samples will be kept on file in the office of the Commissioner, with the applications and a list of the names of manufacturers to whom such permits have been given.

INJUNCTION ORDER.—His Honor Judge Samuel W. Melton yesterday made his injunction against the County Auditors and Treasurers absolute, they having failed to shew cause, as ordered, why the same should not be issued. The following is the order:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, RICHLAND COUNTY.—IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—The State of South Carolina, *ex relatione* the Attorney-General, vs. the County Auditors and Treasurers.

A rule to shew cause having been granted by me against the several defendants in the above entitled cause, returnable before me on the 23d of November, instant, at the Court House in Columbia, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the said rule having been served on each of said defendants by depositing a copy thereof in the post office in Columbia, on the 19th November, instant, addressed to each of said defendants, and a copy of the complaint, summons and order herein having been served on each of said defendants by depositing a copy thereof in the post office in Columbia, on the 20th and 21st days of November, instant, addressed to each of said defendants, and no cause having been shewn by the defendants, or any of them, the rule is now made absolute.

And it is ordered, that the said defendants, the County Auditors of the several Counties of the State, their agents, deputies and attorneys, and each and every of them, be enjoined and restrained, until further order in this cause made, from levying, or causing to be levied, the taxes, or any part thereof, authorized and directed to be levied by the Hon. J. L. Neagle, the Comptroller-General of the State, in and by a certain circular letter, dated November 13, 1872, addressed to the defendants as County Auditors of the several Counties of the State, and from levying, or causing to be levied, any taxes under the authority of the joint resolution of March 13, 1872, entitled "joint resolution authorizing and directing the State Auditor and County Commissioners to levy certain taxes," and from levying, or causing to be levied, any tax to pay the interest on the bonds and stocks of the State, or any portion thereof.

And it is further ordered, that the said defendants, the County Treasurers of the several Counties of the State, their agents, deputies and attorneys, and each and every of them, be enjoined and restrained from collecting, or causing to be collected, any taxes levied, or to be levied, by the County Auditors of their respective Counties, under the authority of a certain circular letter, issued by the Comptroller-General of the State, heretofore referred to, dated November 13, 1872, and from collecting, or causing to be collected, any taxes levied, or to be levied, under authority of the joint resolution of March 13, 1872, heretofore referred to, and from collecting, or causing to be collected, any taxes levied, or to be levied, to pay interest on the bonds and stocks of the State, or any portion thereof, until further order in this cause to be made.

(Signed) SAMUEL W. MELTON. COLUMBIA, S. C., November 23, 1872.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. Milam 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.

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.

PHOENIXIANA.—Vain attempt at high art—Painting the weathercock on a church's steeple.

All last week, the newspapers unanimously condemned Mansard and his roof. On Sunday, the pulpit gave it to the unfortunate man. Our exchanges bring us reports of some five or ten thousand sermons, more or less, all of which "pnt a head" on Mansard, and some of which intimated that the fire is a judgment upon this generation for copying anything from a court-favorite of the dissolute reign of Louis XIV.

The ex Emperor, Napoleon, is about going into Madeira. Heretofore, Madeira usually went into the Emperor.

Major Bolster has charge of the military in Boston. It is probably of little importance, but it is nevertheless true that he did not serve on General Pillow's staff during the war.

A tri-angle—A fishing party. The poor man must walk to get meat for his stomach, the rich man to get a stomach for his meat.

It is now said that odorous flowers act as powerful disinfectants in sick rooms, by reason of the ozone which they emit.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, November 23, 1872.—Hendrix House—T M Bristoll, Charleston; W D Schomburg, Lexington; P H Hanes, N. C.; R M Kellogg, Milton; C Massengale, Augusta; W W Belcher, Louisiana; E D Herring, J B Harrison, Baltimore.

Columbia Hotel—E C Williams, Charleston; Wm Reichard, N Y; D S Hart, S C R K; J C Sheppard, Edgefield; Frank Stephens, Georgia; Henry Layton, N Y; R M Kellogg, Michigan; B B McCreery, Charleston; R W Rice, E D Nixon, Baltimore; Jas Maafee, Dennis Maguire, Mississippi; J H Keenaghan; D C McGuire, Alabama; J A McIntosh, Illinois; W R Riordan, J A Moroso, Charleston; W A Nerland, Jacksonville; W A Bradley, Georgia; James Quale, Charleston; H W Addison, Edgefield; S C Gilbert, J D Cliff, N Y; J C Roath, city; J W Druff, Baltimore; G O Douglass, Georgia; Y J Pope, C K Jaeger, Newberry. Central Hotel—R K Paine, N Y; C Thompson, La; J W P Brown, Frog Level; W Flour, Charlotte; J Mc Gill, Monticello; D E Fleming, Camden; A Davis, city; W H Whitlock, Greenwood; Miss S West, Union; T W Coogler, Helena; J P Wells, Greenville; C A Hall, G N Eutzmenger, Doko; F Cantrell, Spartanburg; W T Finley, S Smith, J W Anderson, S P Teague, Laurens; R L Stansell, Hodges; J H Irby, H C Kenner, Newberry.

Nickerson House—F Blodgett, Newberry; Thos H Wellace, Richmond; J B Westmyer, Giddenville; A W Reham, Rochester; J O Bailey, Greenville; Wm Murdoch, Salisbury; J D Johnston, Timmonsville; M Robinson, Baltimore; Rev J L Wilson, Sumter; J O Hadnutt; J M Seigler, G and C R L.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting of Israelites. Seibels & Ezell—Auction. Meeting Myrtle Lodge, K. of P. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction. Wm. Summer—Pomaria Nurseries. E. R. Stokes—Stationery, &c. Isaac Salzbacher—Notice. Tribute of Respect.

THE COOK ROOM OF THE BODY.—The food that has been cooked in the kitchen must be re-cooked in the stomach before it can be applied to the nourishment of the body. As a means of facilitating this second cooking, in cases where the process is slowly and imperfectly performed, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is invaluable. It promotes the generation of heat in the living laboratory in which the crude materials for building up and recruiting the human frame are turned into convertible ailments. But this is not all. It acts beneficially upon the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, upon the liver, which produces that natural luxative, the bile, upon the vessels which receive the digested food, and upon the absorbents which connect the digestive organs with the channels of circulation. If any portion of this complex machinery is out of order, the Bitters will set it right, thus promoting vigorous digestion, healthy secretion, and the production of pure, rich, life-sustaining blood. N24311

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD.—The up passenger train, which left this city at 10.15 A. M., yesterday, ran off at Oakley, about twenty-six miles from hence, damaging the engines slightly and the express car perhaps considerably. The cause of the accident was a number of stubborn cows that persisted in remaining on the track, and suffered the consequences. No one was hurt. There was no night train out last evening.—Charleston Courier.

The destruction of the records of the Clerk's, Sheriff's and County Commissioners' offices at the Abbeville fire, induced the impression that the Court House was destroyed. It seems that the new Court House was not yet completed, and the County officials above stated were occupying rooms in Marshall's building, which was burnt. The total loss will be fully \$50,000.