

LONDON, December 5.—The Newburyport gas works exploded today; seven persons were instantly killed and many injured.

LONDON, December 5.—Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known Danish poet and novelist, is seriously ill. He is now in his sixty-seventh year.

The steamship Maine, which arrived at Southampton, reports having spoken, on the 30th ult., the steamship City of Bristol, from New York, November 21st, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, December 5.—Arrived—Steamship Champion, New York.

BOSTON, MASS., December 5.—The Legislature has leased the old South Church for post office purposes.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts, vice Eastburn, deceased.

HALIFAX, December 5.—The steamship North America put into Sydney, C. B., short of coal.

SALT LAKE, December 5.—Fall advices of the diamond swindle show that Californians lost \$2,000,000 and New Yorkers \$750,000.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The schooner L. Marchison, from Wilmington, is ashore at Rockaway.

Ben. Wood, of the News, has subscribed \$1,000 to the Greeley press fund.

Other subscriptions are reported, including \$100 from John Malley, of the Metropolitan Record.

It is stated that the Government agent for the investigation of consular accounts in Europe, was one of the heaviest losers by the failure of Bowles Bros., of Paris.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 5.—The electoral college voted Grant Brown & Hendricks 5; David Davis 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5.—The famous Stanton ruby, valued at \$250,000, proves to be a soft garnet, worth \$100.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The House passed a bill to admit building material in Boston free; then took up the bill for the ten floops of war.

Sumner asked, on account of ill health, to be excused from service on any committee.

Rice tried to call up his resolution, asking the President why troops have been, or are to be, sent to Arkansas, but Edmonds objected.

Somebody introduced a bill to prohibit the sale or manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories.

Morrill, of Vermont, called up the bill on the endorsement of national colleges, and spoke on it.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—Gov. Warmoth has issued a proclamation regarding the results of the election.

The proclamation closes as follows: "Now, therefore, I, H. Clay Warmoth, Governor, do issue this, my proclamation, making known the result of said election aforesaid, and command all officers and persons within the State of Louisiana to take notice and respect the same."

An extra session of the Legislature convenes Tuesday.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 5.—The report of the commission to amend the Constitution was adopted.

On motion of Erastus Brooks, resolutions of eulogy and regret for Greeley were adopted.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Grey Eagle, of the Louisville and Henderson line, was sunk to-day. Value \$65,000; insured in Louisville for \$40,000.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Evening. In the Senate, Cameron gave notice that he would, at an early day, call up the bill in relation to the French spoliation claims.

Probabilities.—In the North-west, and thence over the upper lakes and South-west to Arkansas and Tennessee, rising barometer, South-westerly to North-westerly winds, generally clear weather and lower temperatures.

In the lower lake region, South-westerly winds, increasing pressures, and colder and partly cloudy weather.

necessary the intervention of Federal authority.

In the House, bills were introduced to incorporate a banking association, with a capital of \$100,000,000, under the style of the Governors' and Managers' Exchange of the United States, and giving Meade's widow a pension of \$2,000.

The ten sloops-of-war bill was resumed. Archer, a member of the Naval Committee, advocated the bill as a matter of necessity, the navy of the United States being now in a rotten and ruinous condition.

He admitted that there was nothing to be feared from the great powers; but the people whom it was desired to impress with the greatness of this country were the semi-civilized nations of the world.

It was for that object, more than any other, that these vessels were required.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. Hall's amendment, requiring half the number to be built in private ship yards, was agreed to.

An amendment, offered by Banks, to modify the provision in regard to guns so as to make it read "not exceeding ten guns," was agreed to.

Garfield's amendment, requiring plans and estimates to be reported to Congress, and an appropriation made before the work is commenced, was agreed to.

Coxe's amendment, reducing the number of vessels to be constructed from ten to six, was also agreed to.

The bill, as thus amended, was then passed. A motion to adjourn to Monday was made and defeated.

Carpenter succeeds Fenton, Edmunds succeeds Trumbull, and Hamlin succeeds Rice, in the chairmanships of their committees.

Only one minority representative is allowed on the principal committees. Bayard remains on the Financial, Fenton retiring. Thurman is Chairman.

Land Claims is the only committee over which a Democrat presides. Schurz remains on the Foreign Relations Committee, Caserly giving way for a place on the Pacific Railroads.

Nominations.—Ward Hunt, for the Supreme Court; James L. Orr, of South Carolina, as Minister to Russia.

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—The Capitol body balloted for Senator without result, and adjourned till to-morrow, owing to the death of a member elect, who had not taken his seat with that body.

The Court House body did nothing but meet and adjourn; one of its members (Bennett) having died during the night.

This makes two deaths since the meeting of the Legislature. Senator Spencer left this morning for Washington.

PITTSBURGH, December 5.—A meeting of the Western Iron Association reduced the price of iron to \$12 per ton; nails fifty cents per keg.

A recent decline in pig iron accounts for the decline.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5.—The Colorado diamonds fields are certainly good. It was a great swindle. The grand jury has the matter in charge.

Financial and Commercial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5.—Sales of cotton to-day 112 bales—middling 17 1/2.

LONDON, December 5.—Noon.—Consols 91 1/2 @ 91 1/2. 5s 81.

FRANKFURT, December 5.—Bonds 96 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—3 P. M.—Cotton opened firm and is now strong—uplands 10; Orleans 10 1/2; uplands for February 9 1/2.

LONDON, December 5.—Evening.—Bullion increased £125,000.

PARIS, December 5.—Rentas 531. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Evening.—Cotton closed strong—uplands 10; Orleans 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2; uplands for January 9 1/2.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Noon.—Stocks firm. Gold dull, at 12 1/2.

Money firm, at 1-32 per cent. per day. Exchange—long 8 1/2; short 10 1/2.

Governments and State bonds dull but steady. Cotton quiet; sales 2,113 bales—uplands 19 1/2; Orleans 20.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and very firm. Corn steady. Pork dull, at 16.00. Lard dull—steam 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2.

CHARLESTON, December 5.—Cotton firm—middling 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2; low middling 18 @ 18 1/2; receipts 2,430 bales; sales 1,000; stock 84,359.

BOSTON, December 5.—Cotton strong—middling 20; receipts 1,758 bales; sales 400; stock 3,500.

GALVESTON, December 5.—Cotton firm—good ordinary 13 1/2; receipts 2,219 bales; sales 3,100; stock 65,407.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—Cotton quiet—middling 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2.

AUGUSTA, December 5.—Cotton in moderate demand—middling 18; receipts 1,009 bales; sales 1,060.

WILMINGTON, December 5.—Cotton firm—middling 18 1/2; receipts 142 bales; sales 55; stock 3,155.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—Cotton in fair demand—good ordinary 17 1/2; low middling 18 1/2; middling 19 1/2; receipts 16,958 bales; sales 2,700; stock 194,392.

The New York World publishes a list of persons missing in that city since August, with fifty-two names. It adds that in spite of the efforts of both police and public and private detectives, and in nearly every case of a lavish expenditure of money, the veil over those lives has not been lifted; they have stepped out of the world to all intents and purposes.

No doubt the list contains the names of those who have absconded, who have had cogent reasons for getting out of the way; of kidnapped boys and youths, of girls who stepped from an open path of honor into the slams and by-ways of shame.

But after calculating that four-fifths of those mentioned are voluntary or compulsory absentees, there remain ten or dozen lives which have been snuffed out most mysteriously, and whose manner of passing away is jealously guarded as a dread secret by the river and the street.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes, \$84,357.50; legal tender notes, new issue, \$104,401,162; legal tender notes, series of 1869, \$253,650,074; one-year notes of 1863, \$99,340; two-year notes of 1863, \$34,150; two-year coupon notes of 1863, \$31,800; compound interest notes, \$530,010; fractional currency, first issue, \$4,377,254.78; fractional currency, second issue, \$3,180,637.01; fractional currency, third issue, \$3,757,671.46; fractional currency, fourth issue, first series, \$20,394,772.57; fractional currency, fourth issue, second series, \$12,016,308—total \$492,607,632.62.

PROBABLE POISONING.—A little daughter of Mr. Hutson, the forman of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad workshops, situated in St. Andrew's Parish, died a few days ago in a sudden and unaccountable manner.

It is presumed that she ate some poisonous herb or berries while wandering through a piece of woodland near the shops. She was only about five years old.

PRESENT TO THE VENERABLE APOSTLE OF METHODISM IN GEORGIA.—Last Saturday, his Excellency Governor Smith, of Georgia, presented the venerable and widely beloved Dr. Lovick Pierce with a handsome gold-headed cane.

This is a delicate and deserved tribute of respect to a Christian citizen who holds high estate in the appreciation of many thousands of his fellow-citizens.

TREMENDOUS BLAST.—The Richmond Granite Company, says the Enquirer, have just made one of the largest blasts on record, having secured a solid piece of stone of excellent quality, sixty feet long, fifty feet deep and forty-six feet wide, measuring 138,000 cubic feet, and weighing 11,500 tons or, 23,000,000 pounds.

BENTLY ACQUITTED.—In Falton Superior Court, on Tuesday, the jury in the trial of Mosca H. Bently, charged with the murder of Malcolm Claiborne, a negro member of the Legislature, in 1868, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Bently was a colored attaché of the Legislature, and the killing, it will be remembered, took place in the Capital building.

The gin-house of Mr. James Born, near Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad, was burned on the 28th ult., together with thirty bales of cotton, 100 bushels of wheat, the same of oats, and 1,000 bushels of cotton seed.

A match in the seed cotton is supposed to have caused the fire. Loss \$3,500 to \$4,000. No insurance.

A terrible casualty occurred at Graham's, on the South Carolina Railroad, on the 29th ult. The wife and daughter of Mr. R. H. Martin were burned to death.

It appears that the clothing of the young lady caught fire in the cook room, and the mother going to her assistance, had her clothing ignited also.

SMALL-POX IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington Journal learns that the small-pox is still raging very violently near Summerville, Harriet County. Much distress is resulting.

At last reports there had been twenty-seven cases and eight deaths. The disease was brought from Baltimore.

There is said to be a banished house in Tradd street, Charleston. Brick-bats, coal and old bones are thrown about mysteriously, and the colored folks in the vicinity are terribly excited.

Mrs. T. C. Gower, of Greenville, departed this life on Thursday, the 28th ult. Mrs. Lod Hill died at Ninety-Six on the 2d inst.

In the libel suit of Hopworth Dixon vs. the Pall Mall Gazette the jury awarded the plaintiff damages to the amount of one farthing.

It is claimed that no murder has been committed in Frankfort on-the-Main for 100 years.

St. Louis annually brews 351,257 barrels of lager beer, requiring the consumption of 1,001,000 bushels of barley.

It costs \$10,000 a day to play the Versailles fountains.

The epizootic has appeared in Chester, but in mild form.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA vs. EDWIN P. GARY, et al., Plaintiffs, against NILES G. PARKER, et al., Defendants, and others, as County Treasurers.

The complaint in this action, filed June 1, 1872, prays, for reasons therein stated, that the State Treasurer be enjoined from issuing certificates in circulation certain Treasury certificates.

And that the said State Treasurer and the County Treasurers be enjoined from receiving such revenue bond scrip in payment of taxes then due, or afterwards to be levied, and from paying out the same.

An order was, therefore, issued by Mr. Associate Justice Willard, during the absence of the Circuit Judge from the State, restraining the defendants to show cause before his honor the Circuit Judge, why a writ should not be granted temporarily, and granting an injunction ad interim.

Upon the return day of the order, the temporary injunction was granted. By the parties, the cause was brought on for a hearing on the 9th of November, at Charleston, in the presence of Messrs. Rion and Magrath, John P. Southern, Edward B. Wesley, and others, holders of "revenue bond scrip," were made parties defendant therein.

The decision of the issues involved, it is necessary to premise that by an Act of the General Assembly, ratified 15th September, 1868, the Comptroller-General was required to issue and guarantee of the State upon certain bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, to an amount of \$4,000,000, with the proviso that "the bonds, or any part thereof, shall not be used unless upon the express condition that upon application to the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of raising the amount of \$4,000,000, or so much of that sum as may be necessary, the sum furnished in exchange, or upon security of said bonds, by a subsequent Act, approved 7th March, 1871, entitled "An Act to promote the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, this proviso was repealed."

In accordance with the Act of 1868, 4,000 bonds, of \$1,000 each, were issued, and the guarantees endorsed thereon by the Comptroller-General. Of these 600 were placed in the hands of Mr. H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State in New York, and the balance, 3,400 bonds, went into the hands of other parties, mainly in New York, who held them as collateral security for loans made to the company. Of those so held, 2,000 bonds were in the hands of parties to whom they were pledged for a loan of \$300,000.

By an Act passed March 2, 1872, entitled "An Act to relieve the State of South Carolina of its liability for its guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, by providing for the redemption of said bonds in the same," it was provided, first, that the Financial Agent should immediately deliver to the State Treasurer, to be canceled, all of said bonds in his possession; second, that upon the surrender by the railroad company to the State Treasurer of the balance of the bonds, the State Treasurer should deliver to the President of the said company, a certificate of indebtedness, styled revenue bond scrip, to the amount of \$1,800,000; and if the company should not be able to deliver all of the bonds at one time, the Treasurer should deliver to him such amount of such Treasury certificates as shall be proportional to the amount of bonds so delivered; third, that to carry out the purposes of the Act, the State Treasurer was authorized and requested to have printed or engraved these certificates, to be known and designated as revenue bond scrip of the State of South Carolina, in such form, and of such denominations as may be determined on by him and the President of the company, to the amount of \$1,800,000.

The sum mentioned therein is due by the State of South Carolina to the bearer thereof, and that the same will be received in payment of taxes and all other dues to the State except special tax levied to pay interest on the public debt; fourth, that the faith and funds of the State are pledged for the ultimate redemption of said revenue bond scrip; that the County Treasurers shall receive the same in payment of all taxes except those levied to pay interest on the public debt; that the State Treasurer and all other public officers shall receive the same in payment of all taxes, and that an annual tax of three mills on the dollar shall be levied for the redemption of the said scrip, and that the State Treasurer shall annually retire one-fourth of the amount of said scrip, and apply to such purpose exclusively the taxes so required to be levied; fifth, that the State Treasurer be authorized to pay out the scrip received into the Treasury in satisfaction of any claims against the Treasury, except for interest on the public debt; sixth, that the whole number of the said guaranteed bonds should be delivered to the Treasurer and canceled, the lien of the State upon the property of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company should be forever discharged; and that should all of said bonds, and should be discharged to an extent proportioned to the amount of bonds delivered.

By "An Act to make appropriations and raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1871," it was provided "that all taxes assessed and payable under this Act shall be paid in the following kinds of funds, viz: Bills receivable of the State, United States currency, national bank notes, revenue bond scrip, gold and silver coin."

A temporary issue of several denominations of this scrip was made, printed with ordinary type, on ordinary paper, without any semblance to a bank bill, for which was to be substituted a bank note printed on steel by a bank note printing company in New York, so soon as it could be prepared. The form of the temporary issue was as follows:

\$5.00. REVENUE BOND SCRIP. OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, MARCH, 1872. RECEIVABLE AS FIVE DOLLARS IN PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES AND DUES TO THE STATE, EXCEPT SPECIAL TAX LEVIED TO PAY INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT. NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

The permanent issue was subsequently prepared with vignette, date, medallions, and other devices, to prevent counterfeiting, exactly resembling a bank bill, with the same words on the face, and, in addition, on the reverse, those words: "Issued under an Act of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, by providing for the securing and redemption of the same, passed March 2, 1872."

The entire issue of bonds, with the exception of six, (that is to say, 3,394 bonds), were delivered to the State Treasurer for cancellation, and the corresponding amount of scrip—\$1,800,000—was issued in time, delivered to the President of the company by the Treasurer. The money for the redemption of the bonds, pledged as hereinbefore stated, for the loan of \$300,000, was furnished to the President by one E. B. Wesley, of New York; and the bond scrip, issued upon their surrender to the Treasurer, was pledged by the company as security for the amount so advanced. Others of the bonds were redeemed by substitution of scrip and by means procured by sales of the scrip. These transactions were all made with the temporary issue, which was, in a large measure, taken up by the substitution of the permanent issue, prior to the filing of this complaint in this action.

It was admitted that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, as provided for by the Act of March 7, 1871, has not been effected, and that none of the guaranteed bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company had matured at the date of March 7, 1872. It was also admitted that the defendants, N. G. Parker, et al., had acquired the same for value before the filing of this complaint.

On the part of the defendants, it was proved by the testimony of several bankers and others, that, in their opinion, the revenue bond scrip would not circulate as money; as money; and that, in exchange for such scrip, it would not be received otherwise than by way of barter, at a valuation to be agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

This testimony was received without actual objection being made by the plaintiff's attorney. Upon this statement of facts, questions of law arose, which, whether we regard their importance to the parties and to the community, or the difficulty of their solution, should receive the most earnest and elaborate consideration, and a consideration as due as well to the unusual and exhaustive arguments of counsel. It is, therefore, with great regret that I find myself compelled to decide the issues involved, after a hasty and utterly inadequate deliberation, embarrassed by other and equally urgent duties, and to announce conclusions without a discussion of the arguments by which, however involved in doubt, they have been reached.

In regard to the main issue, however, nothing of value could be added to the opinion of Mr. Justice Willard, upon the preliminary hearing. In arriving at my conclusions, I equitably deemed it pertinent to consider the equities which exist as between the State and holders of "revenue bond scrip," arising from the surrender of the guaranteed bonds, if an obligation exists involving the faith of the State, it rests upon the legislative and not with the judicial department of the government. And I have deemed it alike foreign to the duty presented to pass upon the morality of this legislation, which, without consideration of the benefit to the State, seeks to impose an additional and grievous burden of debt upon the people.

The action may be maintained by the plaintiff as State Auditor; and all parties necessary to an adjudication of the issues of mode are before the court. The "revenue bond scrip" is a "bill of exchange" within the meaning of Section 10, Article 1, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States; and the Act of the General Assembly of this State, approved March 2, 1872, so far as it authorizes the issuance of such scrip, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, void. The "revenue bond scrip" is not within the meaning of the word "bill of exchange" of the Constitution of the United States; and does not constitute, therefore, an obligation which the State may direct to be received in payment of taxes or other dues to the State, or to be redeemed in the hands of the State. Issued in violation of the Constitution of the United States, it is wholly unauthorized, illegal, and without value for any purpose whatever. It is, therefore, ordered, that the injunction heretofore granted against the State Treasurer and the County Treasurers, be, and the same is hereby, made perpetual.

THE BLUE RIDGE REVENUE BOND SCRIP—DOCTORS DISAGREE.—E. C. McLeure, Esq., editor of the Chester Reporter, who has, apparently, examined the subject thoroughly, thus replies to the strictures of a cotemporary:

We did not enter into the reasons which led the Legislature to pledge the faith and funds of the State to secure the punctual payment of any contracts made by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and to make it the duty of the Comptroller-General to endorse on the bonds of the company that the faith and funds of the State were so pledged. We did not think it necessary for the purpose of our remarks, nor do we now think so. It suffices to say, that the bonds were so endorsed, the pledge was made, and the bonds were placed in the hands of the officers of the company. But our friend says (if he does not misunderstand him) the action of the Legislature thereupon was void, being in violation of the Constitution, a power superior to the Legislature. Now, wherein was the Constitution violated? In what article or section is it written that the Legislature shall not pledge the faith and funds of the State in aid of great public works and improvements? The Constitutional Convention did pass an ordinance, March 18, 1868, "That all Acts or pretended Acts of legislation purporting to have been passed by the General Assembly, since the 20th day of December, A. D. 1860, pledging the faith and funds of the State, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative, until the General Assembly shall assemble and ratify the same." This did not affect the Blue Ridge Railroad Company. The first Act authorizing the guarantee of its bonds was passed in 1854, for \$1,000,000. The Act of 1868, declaring certain conditions and provisions of the Act of 1854 inoperative and null and void, re-enacts the authority to guarantee on condition of the payment of three millions additional. Was this unconstitutional? Our friend will recollect that in a suit before Judge Moulton, the Act authorizing the endorsement of the four millions of Blue Ridge Railroad bonds was called in question, and was held to be valid in favor of the Act. How can it be otherwise? It was held to be valid for him then to have declared it unconstitutional, had it been so. But he did not.

The chief condition imposed by the Act was that the bonds were not to be sold except at par or in exchange for United States securities, but such as the Legislature might see fit to sell by the officials of the railroad company for less than par, nor exchange them on those terms; but they did pledge or hypothecate them as collateral security for money borrowed for the uses of the road. The Legislature might well have held that this was an evasion of the condition, at the same time, the Legislature certainly had the power to impose the conditions it had previously imposed, and this it did by the Act authorizing the issue of the revenue bond scrip. But outside of its constitutionality, was the latter Act authorizing the bond scrip, as a financial arrangement, an absurdity, a "palpable fraud," even so designated to highly benefit the tax-paying portion of the people? We hold that it could not but inure to the benefit of the people, and that it was the motives of the Legislature in passing the Act; with those, we have, just now, nothing to do. The bonds, with a accrued interest, payable in gold, amounted at the time of the substitution of the scrip to \$1,800,000; this sum was settled or compromised with \$1,000,000 of bond scrip, even so designated to highly benefit the tax-payers feel better when they know that the bonds are canceled, even by the issue of \$1,800,000 of scrip? But our friend says that the greater portion of the bonds were hypothecated for the comparatively trifling loan of \$300,000. Why, therefore, did the President of the road, in his suit before Judge Moulton, returned the amount as between \$700,000 and \$800,000? And then there was Steers' large contract, made in 1863 for \$1,000,000, and which he might legally have claimed, as his failure to carry it out resulted from non default of his, but of the company, and which was compromised at \$250,000, making over \$1,000,000, instead of \$700,000, received by the company by the endorsement of the State of its "faith and fund" on its bonds. Was there no moral or legal obligation resting upon the State to repay money so obtained upon her credit? We think there was, even under the provisions of the Act, and if we do not, our friend, he admits it to be the amount of \$200,000.

So, then, if the State was legally and morally bound to the amount of \$1,000,000, the scrip to that amount was a settlement of that indebtedness, and we have lost \$3,800,000 of bonds, principal and interest, at a con-

tingent liability, settled with \$600,000 of scrip. A good financial arrangement, we still contend, and neither an "absurdity," nor a "palpable fraud," and one which should be rejected by the heart of every tax-payer from the debt of the mountains. The truth is, that out of much evil legislation, this bond scrip is the only thing in which we saw much chance of benefit to the people of the State. By putting it in circulation it would have relieved our people of the pressure for money, or twenty-five have enabled them to save twenty. But the State having assumed the conditions of endorsement and assumed the conditions of the Constitution certainly authorized the issue of the scrip. Our cotemporary interprets Section 10, Article 9, as if it read, "No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued except for the redemption of stock, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness (issued previous to the adoption of this Constitution) or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution." Now, we construe the section as if it read, "No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued except for the redemption of stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, issued (previous to the new issue) or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution." This is the plain meaning of the section. It authorizes an issue to redeem previous issues and an issue for debts authorized by the Constitution. We have other suggestions, but defer them to the present. The content over the scrip has resolved the issue between the State officials and the taxpayers. The State officials fear that they may be paid their salaries in scrip. They prefer greenbacks. The tax-payers will be benefitted, and it is for them we speak.

Palmetto Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F. THE regular meeting of this Lodge will be held in Masonic Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. By order of the N. G. R. B. MCKAY, Secretary.

Survivors' Association of the State of South Carolina. Notice to District Associations. THE meeting of the Survivors' Association, of the State of South Carolina, to be held in Charleston on THURSDAY, 12th inst., will assemble at the Hibernian Hall, at 12 M. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. Hood, at 7 P. M. on the same day, at the same place. A. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Taxes IS a subject of considerable importance to property holders; but where to get the best Cigars for the least money is a thought that prompts all lovers of the weed to call on the "Indian Girl." The stock is

To Be Increased In a few days to such an extent as to offer unprecedented inducements to both retail and wholesale customers; but now any calling may rely on saving at least

Ten Per Cent. N. B. Every Saturday evening get a supply for Sunday. Dec 6

NOTICE! Great Sacrifices in DRESS GOODS for a few days, at C. F. JACKSON'S. Dec 6

IRWIN'S HALL. Two Nights Only! Saturday and Monday, Dec. 7 and 9. Great Double Attraction! MISS LIZETTE BERNARD, the dashing little protean character artist, the only rival of Lotta, in F. G. Maeder's romantic sensational drama, "Oriana,"

Written especially for Miss BERNARD, in which she assumes three distinct characters, introduced songs, dances, Banjo Solos, Irish Jig and Dutch Impersonations, making six complete changes. Mr. D. L. MORRIS, the unrivaled Dutch Actor, in a screaming Dutch Farce. A FIRST CLASS COMPANY. Admission 1/2; reserve seats \$1.25. Change of bill nightly. Reserve seats for sale at Hall. For particulars, see small bills. Dec 6 J. F. HERRN, Agent.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS. LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES. ORDER WORK SOLICITED. Send for estimate and price list. KEOGH & THORNE, 254 and 256 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BELL SCHNAPPS, Distilled by the Proprietors, AT SCHEDAM, IN HOLLAND. AN INVIGORATING TONIC AND MEDICINAL BEVERAGE. Warranted perfectly pure, and free from all deleterious substances. It is distilled from BAILEY of the finest quality, and the AROMATIC JESPER BERRY of ITALY and designed expressly for cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, Catarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives great relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calculi in the Bladder, strengthens and invigorates the system, and is a certain preventative and cure of that dreadful scourge, FEVER AND AGUE. CAUTION! Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S BELL SCHNAPPS." For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothecaries. HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers, Office, 18 South William street, New York. Sept 22. Sme

It Couldn't Contain Us. SO we have removed our entire stock from our old quarters, and are now occupying our new store, on Main street, near Washington. Thank you to our patrons for past favors, we cordially invite them to call at our new stand, where we will be happy to serve them. BROOKBANKS & CO.