

Profits of Manufacturing.

Gov. Hammond, in his address made at the opening of the Mechanics' Institute, in Charleston, many years ago, demonstrated, in his usual exhaustive, elegant and conclusive way; the growing necessity of the introduction of cotton and other manufactures in the South. But since that day, we have gone out pretty much after the old fashion, until the last four or five years. It is no easy matter to induce a people to change their pursuits, and a hard thing to get them out of the deep rut of old custom. Notwithstanding this, manufacturing has forced itself on our attention; and those who were wise enough to see its claims in time and act on them promptly have reaped golden harvests, and rid themselves of thousands of annoyances which attach to the old system of things in the new circumstances of our condition. We have given the experience of the Saluda Mills, here in our neighborhood; and the statistics and reasonings of its proprietors as to the less cost (five cents per pound) of spinning cotton into yarns South than either in Old or New-England. It is plain, according to their view and experience, that we begin manufacturing here with five cents advantage in the pound of cotton over Northern factories, which yet enrich their stockholders, decently support their operatives and educate their children, and cause the bleak country around them to be peopled with a thrifty, prosperous and intelligent population.

From Saluda we turn to Graniteville. From the reports of the President of the Graniteville mills in 1868, 1869 and 1870, we learn that the machinery of the mill at the expiration of the war consisted of 9,120 spindles and 837 looms—all badly worn. Its capital was injudiciously increased from \$489,000 to \$716,000. Too great a disparity was thus produced between the amount of capital and the number of spindles and looms employed. Notwithstanding this, the exhibit develops the fact that it has renewed the greater part of the machinery, increased the spindles to 24,000 and its looms to 570, and the productive capacity from 60,000 to 175,000 yards per week, besides new dwellings for operatives and other improvements. All this has been done without stopping dividends or assessing the stockholders. In the same time it has wiped off a large debt. In 1867, the company owed \$156,000, bearing interest mostly at twelve per cent., while in 1871 they had a surplus of \$187,631.48. Here is a big debt extinguished, liberal dividends paid, and a large surplus accumulated.

In the year ending March 1, 1871, 3,080,123 pounds of cotton was consumed, at an average cost of 17.18 cents per pound, producing:

Yards,	3,444,076	4 4 sheeting.
	2,722,080	7-8 shirting.
	1,221,419	7-8 drilling.
	1,667,300	3 4 sheeting.

8,954,875	at an average of 8.02 cents per yard.
Total gross profits for the year.	\$207,436 06
Less expenses.	\$45,554 38
Dividends paid.	57,320 00
	102,874 35
Carried to surplus fund.	\$104,561 71
Balance to credit of surplus fund last year.	83,069 77

Total. \$187,631 48
Encouraged by this extraordinary success, the President, in the spring of this year, proposed to the stockholders to double the capacity of the mill in three years, and pay all the time ten per cent. per annum. Where else in this wide world can such exhibit be made? Nowhere else out of the South. A similar or even greater prosperity attends the Augusta mills in Augusta, Georgia. In 1870, with a capital of \$600,000, it had a surplus fund of \$400,000 as a commercial capital after paying quarterly dividends of five per cent., or twenty per cent. per annum.

Is it not practicable for planters and others to unite and form joint stock associations, and to erect cotton mills to spin up their crops? We not only believe that it is, but the very best investment they could make. A stream affording thirty or forty-horse power in a good situation as to raw material, health and means of transportation, could be bought or leased, and \$40,000 or \$50,000 would do the rest. A factory would soon be running, and the whole country around be in a stir of pleasant excitement. A store with supplies at a fair price, a school with children, and shops from which proceed the sounds of industry, would all follow soon, adding to comfort, giving employment, increasing intelligence and diffusing happiness.

We give an estimate from the report of Col. J. B. Palmer to the Agricultural and Immigration Convention held in Charleston in May, 1870, of the cost of a factory

of 4,000 spindles. In this estimate water power, and buildings, and houses for operatives are not included, as their cost will depend much upon location, size, nature of the stream, and the style of the buildings, &c. Business men ought to think on these things:

"Number of square feet of flooring, 10,200; amount of No. 20 yarns manufactured for spindle, 87 pounds. Total amount of No. 20 yarns manufactured in mill, 354,960 pounds. Cost of first class machinery, with all the latest improvements, viz: One large cylinder cotton opener, (English); one cylinder opener, with 1 beater, (English); 1 double lap mangle, (English); 10 self-dripping 36 inch cards, with 2 R. W. heads, troughs and belts; 2 drawing frames and cans; 1 English rubber, 60 spindles; 2 English jack roving frames, 120 spindles each; 20 ring traveler spinning frames, 204 spindles each; 14 reels, traveler grinder, slide rest, card clothing governor, turbine wheel, cotton scales, bundle and bale presses, shafting, belting, bobbins, transportation, putting up machinery, findings to commence with, &c., &c., \$43,000. Such a mill will give employment to 87 operatives, and will consume 887 bales cotton, weighing 450 pounds each. Estimated net profits on production, if sold at cost of Northern production, \$17,748."

Petition of the Holders of the Blue Ridge Scrip.

We print below a copy of the petition for mandamus, filed in the Supreme Court on Thursday, by the holders of the Blue Ridge Scrip, asking a mandamus to compel the Comptroller-General to levy a tax of three mills, provided for by the Act authorizing the issuing of the scrip:

State of South Carolina, in the Supreme Court, November Term, 1872.—The State of South Carolina, ex relatione Robert C. Shiver, J. P. Southern, W. C. Swaffield and W. B. Gulick vs. Solomon L. Hoge, as Comptroller-General of said State.—Petition for mandamus.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court of said State: Your petitioners, Robert C. Shiver, J. P. Southern, W. C. Swaffield and W. B. Gulick, respectfully represent to your Honors:

I. That by an Act of the General Assembly of said State, duly passed on the second day of March, 1872, entitled "An Act to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guaranty of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, by providing for the securing and destruction of the same," it was enacted as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the State Treasurer is hereby directed, with the consent in writing of the President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, to require the Financial Agent of the State, in the city of New York, immediately to deliver to the State Treasurer all the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of South Carolina, which are now in his possession, and held by him as collateral security, for advances made by the said Financial Agent, by the order of the Financial Board, to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; and upon the delivery of the said bonds, the Treasurer is hereby required to cancel the same, in the manner hereinafter directed, and the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company shall thereupon be discharged from all liability to the State on account of such advance.

Sec. 2. That upon the surrender by the said company to the State Treasury of the balance of the said \$4,000,000 of bonds, issued by the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the State, the Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to deliver to the President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, Treasury certificates of indebtedness (styled revenue bond scrip) to the amount of \$1,800,000, the said certificates to be executed in the manner hereinafter directed; and if the said company shall not be able to deliver all of the said bonds at one time the Treasurer is authorized and required to deliver to the said President such amount of such Treasury certificates as shall be proportioned to the amount of bonds delivered.

Sec. 3. That, to carry out the purpose of this Act, the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to have printed, or engraved on steel, as soon as practicable, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 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 the State Treasurer, and the President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina, to the amount of \$1,800,000, which revenue bond scrip shall be signed by the State Treasurer, and shall express that 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 levies to pay interest on the public debt.

Sec. 4. That the faith and funds of the State are hereby pledged for the ultimate redemption of said revenue bond scrip, and the County Treasurers are hereby required to receive the same in payment of all taxes levied by the State, except in payment of special tax levied to pay interest on the public debt; and the State Treasurer and all other public officers are hereby required to receive the same in payment of all dues to the State; and still further to provide for the redemption of said revenue bond scrip, an annual tax of three mills on the dollar, in addition to all other taxes, on the assessed value of all taxable property in the State, is hereby levied, to be collected in the same manner and at the same time as may be provided by law for the

levy and collection of the regular annual taxes of the State; and the State Treasurer is hereby required to retire, at the end of each year from their date, one-fourth of the amount of the Treasury scrip hereby authorized to be issued, until all of it shall be retired, and to apply to such purpose exclusively the taxes hereby required to be levied.

II. That subsequently to the passage of said Act, the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company did surrender \$3,394,000 of the said bonds, issued by the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the State, into the State Treasury, as provided for in and by the second section of said Act, as above recited.

III. That upon the surrender of said bonds, as before set forth, the State Treasurer did deliver to the President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, Treasury certificates of indebtedness (styled revenue bond scrip) to the amount of \$1,796,433.63, which said certificates were executed in the manner and form and of the denomination required and prescribed by the third section of said Act above recited.

IV. That your petitioners are now the owners and holders of goods and valuable consideration in their own rights, and as trustees for others, of the amount of \$458,305, of said Treasury certificates, (styled revenue bond scrip,) whereof the denomination and number are fully set forth in a certain paper hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A," to which exhibit your petitioners refer as part and parcel of this, their petition.

V. That the Comptroller-General of said State is the officer now charged by law with the duty of giving notice to the several County Auditors of the said State of the rate per centum of taxes authorized by law to be levied upon the property of the State, for the use of the State; and that the Hon. Solomon L. Hoge is now the Comptroller-General of the State.

VI. That by the laws of said State, the Comptroller-General is required, on or before the 15th day of November in each year, to give notice to every County Auditor of the rates per centum authorized by law to be levied for the various State purposes, which rates or per centum shall be levied by the County Auditor on the taxable property of the County, and charged on the duplicate with the taxes required to be levied and collected for other purposes.

VII. That notwithstanding his duty as Comptroller-General, to give the said notice to the said County Auditor of the annual tax of three mills on the dollar on the assessed value of all taxable property in the State, and to levy or cause to be levied the said tax of three mills on the dollar for the redemption of the said revenue bond scrip, as required by the fourth section of the said Act above recited, and in disregard of the legal rights of your petitioners as owners and holders, for value of said revenue bond scrip, the Honorable J. L. Neagle, who was the Comptroller-General of said State until the seventh day of December, in the present year, did neglect and refuse to give said notice to the several County Auditors of the State of the rate per centum of three mills on the dollar, as by law he was bound to do, and as is required by the said fourth section of said Act above recited; and the said Solomon L. Hoge, who has been since the said seventh of December, in the present year, and is now the Comptroller-General of said State, has neglected and refused up to the present time, and does now neglect and refuse, to give the said notice to the several County Auditors of the State of the said rate per centum of three mills on the dollar on all the taxable property of the State, for the redemption of the said revenue bond scrip, or to levy or cause to be levied the said annual tax of three mills on the dollar as by the said fourth section of the said Act above recited he is required to do.

VIII. That your petitioners are wronged and injured, and deprived of their legal rights in the premises by the said neglect and refusal of the said Solomon L. Hoge, Comptroller-General, as aforesaid, to give said notice of said rate per centum of three mills on the dollar of tax to redeem the said revenue bond scrip, as hereinafter set forth, and to levy or cause to be levied the said annual tax as required by the said fourth section of said Act above recited; and that your petitioners are without remedy in the premises, unless it be afforded by the interposition of this honorable court by their writ of mandamus; and they, therefore, pray that a writ of mandamus may issue out of this court against the said Solomon L. Hoge, Comptroller-General, as aforesaid, commanding him to give the said notice to the County Auditors of each County in said State of the said rate per centum of tax of three mills on the dollar on the assessed value of all the taxable property of the State, for the redemption of the said Treasury certificates (styled revenue bond scrip) now held by your petitioners, and to levy and cause to be levied the said tax as provided for in and by the said fourth section of said Act, before recited; and that such other order may be had in the premises as justice may require, to the end that said tax, when levied and collected, may be applied to the said Treasury certificates of indebtedness (styled revenue bond scrip) now owned and held by your petitioners.

(Signed) JAMES B. CAMPBELL,
(Signed) D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
FOR PETITIONERS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, RICHLAND COUNTY.—W. B. Gulick, one of the petitioners above named, being duly sworn, says: That the several matters and things in the foregoing petition stated are true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.
(Signed) W. B. GULICK.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1872.
(Signed) C. J. IREDELL,
Notary Public South Carolina.

The following is the order of the court:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE SUPREME COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1872. The State of South Carolina, ex relatione Robert C. Shiver, and others, against Solomon L. Hoge, as Comptroller-General of said State.—Rule to show cause.

On reading and filing the sworn petition of the above-named relators, and on motion of James B. Campbell and D. H. Chamberlain, attorneys for the relators, it is ordered that the said Solomon L. Hoge, Comptroller-General as aforesaid, do show cause, if any he has, and can show, before us, on Thursday, January 2, 1873, at the Supreme Court room, in Columbia, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, why the writ of mandamus should not issue against him, as prayed for in said petition.

Let a copy of this petition herein be served with this order upon the said Solomon L. Hoge, Comptroller-General as aforesaid, at least four days before the time above-mentioned.
(Signed) J. J. WRIGHT,
A. J. Supreme Court of South Carolina.
DECEMBER 19, 1872.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. Bands of boys all the State over, to-night and to-morrow, will be chanting and warbling and quavering and trilling and running the chromatic and enchromatic scales upon the fish-horn. The solo, duet, trio, chorus and glee, will unite in one vast melodious lullaby to soothe the tired soul to rest.

In consequence of the tremendous rush for articles, both useful and ornamental, at the china hall of Nathan & Peixotto, they have prepared themselves to offer a still more elaborate and handsome stock to the public, at the same satisfactory prices as on yesterday. * The following verse is appropriate to the season:

"Hang up the baby's stocking,
Be sure and don't forget,
The dear little dimpled darling
Never saw Christmas yet.
Dear, what a tiny stocking,
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little pink toes as baby's
Away from the frost and cold."

The weather is cold; you need an article that is cheap and generates a scorching heat; and you want good measure. The opportunity of filling the bill is offered by Mr. R. A. Keenan. The coal has had a poetical thing about it, and probably the heat will be as pleasing.

Santa Claus' headquarters, at Mr. McKenzie's, was the scene of activity yesterday, and we venture the prediction that to-day it will be as alive with the hum of human voices as the buzz around a thickly swarmed beehive. Toys and sweetmeats disappeared into the pockets of customers as continually and steadily as the ice melts beneath the warmth of the sun.

The bill for amending the insurance law, which provides for an increase in the deposit of securities, by companies doing business in the State, meets with very general opposition everywhere, upon the ground that such a course would drive from the State much capital and nearly every insurance company doing business in it. The Comptroller-General is understood not to favor it, and it will not probably become a law.

A Christmas tree is being arranged in excellent style at the Sunday School of the Ladson Chapel. All parents who take an interest in the little colored children are invited to assist and contribute.

We learn that Rev. J. K. Mendenhall has accepted the call to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in this city, which position has been so ably filled, for some years past, by the Rev. Dr. Reynolds. The retiring pastor has a worthy successor.

The effigy of Kris Kringlo, erected over the entrance to the store of Brookbanks & Co. attracted a host of juvenile visitors yesterday. The elders were enticed to the inside by the fine display of toys, sweetmeats, &c. Chinese lanterns guide the searcher after good things when dark comes.

Crackers and fireworks last night admonished us of the near approach of Christmas.

The Putnam troupe, on their return to Charleston, will give a performance for the benefit of Miss M. A. Buie's Aiken institute.

During the twenty-four hours ending Sunday night, eleven trains, comprising 176 cars, arrived in Charleston over the South Carolina Railroad, carrying 4,500 bales of cotton, besides general merchandise.

We are requested to state that the market will be open to-day from 4 A. M. until 9 P. M., and will be closed on Christmas.

The fire yesterday again brings to mind the necessity of our city fathers making arrangements for a better supply of water. The Independents had on a delicate stream of water, while the Palmettos were unable to obtain a drop. Such a state of affairs is disgraceful to

those in control of the city, dangerous to the citizen, and embarrassing to insurance companies. Do your duty, city guardians. You were elected as capable men, and you have many opportunities to display your abilities as guardians. Tax-payers have rights that City Councils are bound to respect.

Our streets and the stores were literally jammed, yesterday, with all ages, sexes and conditions of society, seeking Christmas presents. To-day we believe they will be more crowded than ever. In many of the stores there was scarcely room to turn around, on account of the numerous purchasers. We are glad to know that Christmas brings joy to nearly every heart this year.

The last words of Cardinal Beaufort were: "What! is there no bribing death?" The Columbia lobbyist would have assured the Cardinal that death is the only earthly thing that is not to be bribed.

General Sherman has at last been forced to confess that he was ho who burned Columbia. He will find by reference to the army regulations that the general who burns down a beautiful city, and then lies about it, is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Attention is directed to the card of County Treasurer Baldwin, announcing the opening of books for the payment of taxes, on the 26th inst. The time is short before the penalties attach.

A lively advertisement costs no more than a dull one. Treasurer Bouknight advertises the readiness of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad financial agencies to pay the interest coupons of the company due on the 1st of January on and after that date.

Since newspaper postage has been reduced to one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, it is said that a great many papers, which are placed in the office, never reach their destination. Persons wrap up two or three papers, frequently weighing four or six ounces, attach a cent stamp and deposit the package in the post office, and that is just as far as it ever gets. Uncle Sam agrees to carry two ounces of newspaper—not four—for one cent.

Water-piping, calculated to extend two squares below the State House, has lain in that locality for weeks past. We know no reason why the pipes have not been placed in position long since. It is an outrage upon tax-payers in that portion of the city to exhibit such indifference to their security against fire. Yesterday, a fire occurred in that section of the city, and there was a scarcity of water on account of these pipes being above the ground instead of under.

Experience will teach any man that it is advantageous to patronize those who advertise in newspapers.

The heaviest frost of the season fell Sunday night, and the coldest morning was early yesterday. The sun shone bright after breakfast.

Gov. Moses has appointed Samuel P. Drafts a Notary Public for Lexington County.

The band will furnish music this afternoon, after a long suspension. The following programme will be rendered, at the garrison parade ground, at 5 P. M.: Grand Duchess Quikstop—Hamm. Overture in C minor—Rossini. Waltz and Song—Samuels. Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer—Wallace.

Flying Cloud Galop—Keller.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE TRAIN.—Yesterday afternoon, a train of light vehicles, consisting of wagons, buggies, a rockaway and a nondescript, all manufactured at the extensive shops of Mr. John Agnew, was shipped to parties on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. This speaks well for the enterprise of this house. The manager, Mr. M. J. Calnan, informs us that he is building buggies as low as seventy-five dollars each. At this low price, every one can ride.

PHOENIXIANA.—Abundance, like want, ruins many.

A wooden leg is better than no leg. A man is not as soon healed as hurt. The fear of ill exceeds the ill we fear. A good maxim is never out of season. Another old lady has taken her first ride in the cars, and remarked when the train run off the track, "You fetch up rather sudden, don't ye?"

How can a "Pinchback" government be other than a bogus one?

Somebody says a wife should be like roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed. A scamp adds: "And without any sauce."

A writer says: "It is not the drinking, but getting sober, that is so terrible in a drunkard's life." "Why got sober at all, then?" says Sniggles.

A young man who boards for a living says he found a song in the butter the other morning. When asked the title of the song, he said it was "Only a Woman's Hair."

Fire.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded, caused by the burning of an out-house on the premises known as "Steward's Hall," occupied by Jas. Davis, colored, corner of Main and Green streets. Diligent inquiry failed to elicit the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to have been accidental. Many residing on the premises believe it to have been incendiary; but occurring at the hour it did, their theory is scarcely correct. The house was formerly a stable, and had three bags of cotton stored in it, two of which were consumed and one partially burned. The house was entirely destroyed. The saving of the adjoining buildings is due to the exertions of the soldiers connected with the garrison and the Hook and Ladder Company, with the assistance of fremmen and citizens, with axes, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water, the steamers were of little avail, though promptly on the ground.

SLIGHT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The day express train from Columbia to Charleston met with an accident Sunday morning at a point about four miles below Columbia, which might have resulted seriously had it not been for the prompt action of the conductor, Capt. William A. Bradley, and the engineer, Mr. Sigwald. The accident was caused by a broken rail, which was passed in safety by the whole train except the rear car, a first class passenger coach, which ran off the track and was thrown over upon its side. Fortunately the safety coupling, in use on all the cars of this road, gave way in time to prevent the other cars from being dragged from the track, and there were but three or four men in the rear car, none of whom received injuries of any consequence.

The fire yesterday illustrated the indifference of a great many of our citizens in misfortunes of the kind. While scarcely a dozen were on the drags of the engines, hundreds were running to the fire at a breakneck speed, on the pavements. Let us suggest to one and all, white and colored, if you are on the way to the fire, lend a help to the firemen. Take hold of the ropes of the engine. Every man helps the machine to the fire that much sooner. Your own dwelling may be the next victim of fire; and then you will see it through the same glasses as ourselves. Our firemen are all gallant volunteers, and are no more compelled to pull the engine than those who are not members of the companies. We hope for the future to see a greater willingness on the part of our citizens to assist our heroic firemen.

MR. EDITOR: Can't every one fix up something nice for the little orphans on Christmas day—clothes, candies and nuts? In giving gifts let us remember those whom God has put here for us to care for. They love joy as much as those who are blest with a home and fond parents. I.

- LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Citizens' Saving Bank—Gifts.
Misses Martin—Select School.
W. B. Gulick—Holiday.
R. A. Keenan—Coal.
C. Bouknight—Interest on Bonds.
C. H. Baldwin—Taxes.

ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. Daniel Kirkpatrick, Sr., one of the oldest citizens of Augusta, died Saturday morning, at his residence, immediately below the city. Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in the State of South Carolina, on the 23d of February, 1793, and consequently was in the seventy-fourth year of his age at the time of his death. He went to Augusta at an early age, and resided there from that time until his death.

WILD DUCKS ON THE WAR PATH.—Wild ducks are so numerous near Savannah as to be troublesome. The keeper of the light house at Tybee reported to the collector of the port, Tuesday, that on the night of the 11th inst., during the prevalence of a heavy storm, four large storm panes in the light house were broken by a large number of wild ducks that were driven against the glass by the wind. Several of the ducks were killed.

CHILD FOUND.—A gentleman just from Fort Mills, informs the Charlotte Observer that a few days since, the body of a child was found near the above named place, by two small negro boys who were out rabbit hunting at the time. The child was white, and had evidently been born but a short time before being found.

DEATH OF FATHER MULVEY.—Very Reverend Thomas Mulvey, D. D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Virginia, died in Petersburg Sunday evening, the 14th inst., about 5 o'clock. Dr. Mulvey was in the sixty-third year of his age. For nearly twenty years he had lived and labored in Petersburg.

Col. Standford and his corps of engineers have just completed the survey of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Road to Wadesboro, a distance of sixty-eight miles from Sanford, its present terminus. The road will cross the Wilmington, Charlotte and Augusta Road at or near Wadesboro.

A gin-house, together with about eight bales of cotton, belonging to Messrs. Richards, Thompson and Cunningham, near Liberty Hill, in Kershaw County, was destroyed by fire one day last week. The fire, it is supposed, originated from matches in the cotton.