

Foreign Affairs

LONDON, January 18.—Hulwer, the English novelist, is dead.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEBRASKA, January 18.—The stage horses and elks have the epidemic.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 18.—There is a great frost in the Hudson, but the loss is partially avoided by a timely removal of merchandise.

NEW YORK, January 18.—It is stated that spinal meningitis prevails among the horses here; several fatal cases. The food has stopped travel on the Erie Railroad.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Elections Committee reports that Niblack, (Democrat), is and Walls, (colored), of Florida, is not entitled to a seat in the House. Walls has held the seat since the commencement of the 43d Congress.

Probabilities.—For the Southern States, East of the Mississippi, fresh Northerly to Westerly winds, low but rising temperature and very generally clear weather.

For the Middle States, light and fresh Northerly to Westerly winds, low temperature and partly cloudy weather, except over the Northern portion, where areas of light snow will probably prevail.

For New England, snow to-night, but winds backing to fresh and brisk Northerly and Westerly on Sunday, with clearing weather and falling temperature, accompanied by areas of light snow from the Ohio valley to Lake Erie and the upper lakes; winds gradually shifting to Southerly and Easterly on Sunday, with partly cloudy weather and rising temperature.

For the Pacific States, from Misson to Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, fresh to very brisk Southerly to Easterly winds, rising temperature and cloudy weather, with very probably snow.

BOSTON, January 18.—Forty-six small-pox deaths; a decrease of ten for the week.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—In the House, the Committee on Claims, today, decided the Cowan and Dickinson cases, involving cotton used for fortification purposes. It places cotton so used on a footing with lumber taken for fortification purposes.

A syndicate, composed of Jay-Cooke & Co., Rothschilds and others, submitted a proposition to Boutwell to-day, to take \$300,000,000 five per cents. Boutwell reserves his decision until after next Tuesday's Cabinet; but in no case will he place more than \$100,000,000 on the market.

Prinze Napoleon returns to Switzerland—takes no part in politics—only desires to gain his law-suit against the Government of France for his expulsion. He has no pretensions to the throne—does not fancy a regency—submits to the Government which France approves.

The flood at Clearfield, Pa., is the greatest ever known. There is great loss of timber. The Christina River is very high. Delaware trains are not crossing the bridge. Much damage is apprehended. The bridge over the Stockport, on the Hudson River Railroad, is gone.

Eleven Sisters of Charity arrived here yesterday, from Havre, on the Ville de Paris.

A letter from Mr. Lamar, of Savannah, regarding cotton claims, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, reported a bill for the relief of Edmund Jessin, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, which was passed; also, a bill for the relief of sufferers by the destruction of certain salt works in Kentucky, done by order of Major-General Buel, during the rebellion.

Mr. Blair explained the circumstances of the destruction—it not having been done in battle, but as a measure of economy, to save guarding the works, to prevent their being of use to the enemy.

Mr. Daves, of Massachusetts, thought this subject should be approached with much caution; the formula might be given a bill to pay for all property destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; he said the precedent here sought to be established would be looked upon with great interest by the British and other foreign nations, who claimed for their citizens the same rights which we granted in this respect to our own people.

Mr. Smith, of New York, contended that payment for property thus destroyed was an imperative duty of the Government, and cited a number of authorities in support of his position.

Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, also advocated the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 105; nays 43.

Mr. Blair also reported a bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University, which was passed. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as a privileged question, at the expiration of the morning hour, called the message of the President, vetoing the bill for the relief of the estate of Dr. John F. Hanks.

Mr. Holman presented evidence from the Quartermaster's office and from other sources, showing that statements from the Treasury Department, upon which the President based his veto, were erroneous.

The House, on reconsideration, passed the bill over the President's veto, by a vote of yeas 128; nays 17.

SUNBURY, January 18.—The North and West branches of the Susquehanna have broken, and the river is rising alarmingly. The ice gorged at several places. The Philadelphia and Erie Road is impassable between Williamsport and Lockhaven.

KNOXVILLE, January 18.—Wm. Rule, one of the editors and publishers of the Daily Chronicle, Republican, has been elected Mayor, over John S. Vaugilder, Mayor for the past three years, by 156 majority. The issues were personal, not political.

MONTGOMERY, January 18.—The com-

positors on the Advertiser have agreed to devote one hour's work, commencing at 4 P. M., February 3, to the Greeley monument fund; the hour not to be counted less than 1,000 ems. Their idea is to have a general agreement on that hour, so that the work may be simultaneous all over the United States.

The Legislature embroglio still continues. Speaker Parsons said in the House, yesterday, that the Court Room Legislature still existed, but nobody knows where it meets. After the election of permanent officers of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor McKinstry ruled it to be no permanent organization, but a proceeding until the Marango and Conroy contests were decided.

New York, January 18.—Noon.—Stocks firm. Gold strong, at 123/4. Money firm, at 7. Exchange—long 9%; short 10%. Governments and State bonds dull but steady.

Cotton dull and nominal; sales 249 bales—uplands 20%; Orleans 21%. Flour and wheat quiet. Corn dull—old Western, mixed, 66. Pork steady—mess 13 7/8.

Lard firm—Western steam 8 1/2. Freight quiet, 7 P. M.—The bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$2,875,000; decrease in specie, \$1,525,000; increase in legal tenders, \$3,500,000; increase in deposits, \$5,175,000.

Cotton dull and nominal; sales 249 bales—uplands 20%; Orleans 21%. Flour very quiet and firm. Wheat—spring 1 1/2@2c. higher; winter 2@3c. higher. Corn quiet and steady.

Lard weaker—Western steam 8 1/2. Freight quiet. Cotton receipts to-day 5,785 bales; sales for exports 60. Sales of futures 6,500 bales, as follows: January 19 7-16, 19 9-16; February 19 9-16, 19%; March 19 9-16, 19%; April 20 3-16, 20%; May 20 3-16, 20%; June 20 15-16, 21. Money easy, at 6@7. Sterling 9 1/2@9 3/4. Gold 13 1/2@13 3/4.

Governments unchanged. State bonds quiet. LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Flour and grain firm, in good demand and unchanged. Provisions active and strong.

Pork advanced to 13.00 for round lots. Bacon—shoulders 5 1/2; clear rib sides 7 1/2; clear sides 7 1/2 for packed. Round lots lard—leafies 7 1/2@8 1/4; kegs 8 1/4@9 1/2 for choice leaf; other lots 1/2c. higher. Whiskey firm, at 89@90.

NONFOLK, January 18.—Cotton quiet; receipts 2,337 bales; exports 885; sales 290; stock 15,911.

WILMINGTON, January 18.—Cotton quiet; receipts 112 bales; sales 86; stock 2,897.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Cotton quiet; receipts 533; exports 50; sales 75; stock 10,810.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton in fair demand—good ordinary 17 1/2; low middling 18 1/2; middling 19 1/2; receipts 3,502 bales; exports 5,965; sales 1,500—last evening 2,500; stock 169,862.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Cotton firmer; receipts 2,828 bales; sales 933; stock 31,123.

BOSTON, January 18.—Cotton quiet and strong; receipts 1,554 bales; sales 300; stock 6,000.

CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 2,273 bales; exports 240; sales 200; stock 46,083.

SAVANNAH, January 18.—Cotton quiet; receipts 2,936 bales; exports 200; sales 700; stock 81,777.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton quiet; receipts 1,697 bales; exports 4,275; stock 45,711.

GALVESTON, January 18.—Cotton quiet; receipts 1,730 bales; exports 5,602; sales 700; stock 68,602.

AUGUSTA, January 18.—Cotton flat and irregular—middling 18 1/2@18 3/4; receipts 893 bales; sales 866.

LONDON, January 18.—Noon.—Consols 92 1/2 @ 89 3/4. PARIS, January 18.—Rentee 54f. 30c. LIVERPOOL, January 18.—3 P. M.—Cotton opened dull, with a downward tendency, and closed heavy—uplands 9 1/2; Orleans 10 1/2@10 3/4; sales at Savannah or Charleston, December and January, 9 11-16.

AN ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE METHODISTS. The Western Christian Advocate says: We are informed that there are circulars afloat, intended to impose upon Methodists most shamefully. They are said to announce a grand national church fair and concert, for the erection of the "Bethesda Mission House," etc., and propose a lottery scheme.

"CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT."—This is what the stage and horse-car companies, livery-stable keepers, members of the turf, and all grocers and trainers say of the MUSTANG LIMENT. They "can't do without it." And why? Because it infallibly reduces the external swellings, &c., which, under various names, impair the usefulness and value of the king of quadrupeds, and also because, for sprains, strains, galls and other injuries to which horse flesh is liable, it is the most trustworthy preparation in the market.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE AT LIVE OAK, Florida, were recently agitated upon a nice and difficult point. Christmas was rapidly approaching, and the question was whether egg-nog was to be considered "a beverage." After long discussion and the gravest deliberation, it was determined in the negative. It follows, of course, that punch, flip and other compounded drinks are not beverages; so that the Florida Sons of Temperance may become sons of intemperance before they are aware.

A well dressed traveler was recently taken ill at Saginaw, Mich., and though the doctor saw no cause for alarm, the patient got low-spirited, thought he was going to die, and requested the doctor to break the news to a girl in Rome, whom he loved dearer than life; he must do it gently, for she was a tender flower, and might "wilt." So all tenderly the doctor wrote, and this was the response from the loving girl: "Dr. D.—I care nothing for that Mr. D., nor to hear from him. You will please tell him to send no more word. Miss P.—P. S.—Kill him."

A Chicago young man was recently quite smitten by a neighbor's wife. She smote him with a rolling pin.

CONFESSION OF LYDIA SHERMAN—A FRANK STORY OF CRIME.—The main points of confession made by Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the poisoner, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life at New Haven to-day, has been published. It is a fearful story of crime. Mrs. Sherman was arrested in June, 1871, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the charge of having murdered her husband, Horatio M. Sherman, at Derby, in 1871. She was also charged with murdering two of his children; but was only tried for the first crime. Besides these she was said to have poisoned two other husbands and several of their children. The trial occurred in March, 1872, in New Haven, and was noticeable among poison trials for the very clear testimony of Professor Barker, of Yale College, who had examined the remains of the first mentioned victim. The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree—the jury uniting in considering her guilty, but allowing that the circumstantial nature of the evidence permitted of a reasonable doubt. Since she has been imprisoned her mind has been seriously troubled, and recently she has made a full confession of her guilt, and expresses herself as much relieved thereby.

On the 28th of December, she began her story to the jailer, Capt. Webster. Mrs. Sherman is a very ignorant woman. She can scarcely write at all. She is unable to remember dates with any accuracy; so that part of her narrative is vague. Mrs. Sherman's story is as follows: She was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1825, and was early left an orphan. At the age of seventeen she joined the Methodist Church, and at a love feast there she met Edward S. Struck, whom she subsequently married. Mr. Struck in time became a policeman at Yorkville, one of the suburbs of New York city. One night there was a row in a saloon on his beat and a detective was killed. Struck was off without leave; he was reprimanded and disgraced. It troubled him very much and weighed so on his mind that he became crazy, and had a softening of the brain. He then was discharged. When he recovered, it was only to be very feeble, physically, and unable to get any work, so that he was only a burden to his wife. One day a male friend of her's suggested to her that she could get rid of the man by poison. She took kindly to the idea and gave him some arsenic in his food, and she also, with some poison, killed their youngest two children, so that they also should not be burdens to her, and should not have, as she says, to grow up to life's cares. She was not suspected of this murder, and soon after she went to Litchfield to live. Here she met one Dennis Harbut, and married him, but she didn't get along satisfactorily to herself with him, and so she poisoned him. Soon after his death she was told by a friend that there was a man in Derby named Horatio M. Sherman, who had plenty of money, and had lost his wife, and that by skillful management, if she wanted a third husband, she could probably get him. Accordingly she went there and applied to him for the place of housekeeper in his family, and he engaged her, and subsequently she succeeded in marrying him. He had two small children, Ada and Frankie, and these she determined to poison, and did poison; but she did not plan to poison Sherman. She intended to employ the arsenic upon rats in her house as well as to kill the children, and she purchased it in New Haven, in Peck's drug store, with the first mentioned object. She took the package home and put it on a shelf beside a similar package of saleratus. Mr. Sherman used to drink a great deal of cider, into which he would put saleratus to make it foam. This was his favorite drink. The saleratus and the arsenic on the shelf became mixed in some way. This was not, therefore, such a clear case of murder as the other. In fact, she merely neglected to warn him of his danger. It is curious that the only death for which she could not be held accountable, according to her own story, should be that for which she has been convicted.

A VERY BLACK CLOUD.—If any one doubts that a stupendous financial revolution is not coming within a few years, let him look over the recently published statement of the public debts of the nations of the world. The aggregate is terrific. It comprises a sum almost beyond the comprehension of the human mind. Put down in figures it is \$19,127,251,367. The assessed valuation of property in all the States and Territories of the United States, according to the census of 1870, was \$14,334,848,475. The nations of the world owe, therefore, more money than this mighty republic, stretching from ocean to ocean, and peopled with 40,000,000 of inhabitants, would bring if put up at auction. Among the heaviest of these debtors are: France, which owes \$5,000,000,000; Great Britain, \$2,250,000,000; United States, \$2,000,000,000; Russia, \$1,700,000,000; Austria, \$1,500,000,000; Spain, \$1,500,000,000; Italy, \$1,375,000,000; Turkey, \$650,000,000; Germany, \$600,000,000; Portugal, \$325,000,000; Mexico, \$300,000,000. Of these Great Britain and the United States are probably good for principal and interest. France, Russia and Germany will struggle for years to come with their financial burdens, and it depends upon the stability of their present governments if they ever pay up in full. Austria and Italy are still worse off, and Spain, Portugal and Mexico are virtually bankrupt; the first two are obliged to issue new bonds to pay the interest on their old debts, and the latter pays no interest at all. If the nations of the world would halt right here and cease to pile up their liabilities by the millions daily, there might be some chance of saving the financial character of some of them, but they are, with the exception of Great Britain, Holland and the United States, rushing toward the vortex of insolvency with the most amazing recklessness. They are like the spendthrift who never ceases to borrow as long as his credit lasts. During the past ten years the aggregate of the debts of the nations has increased \$9,413,500,000, or more than doubled. What will it be ten years hence? The burden of taxation must become heavier every year, and finally the people, exhausted to the last degree of patience, will revolt and overthrow the governments which have plunged them into such pecuniary afflictions. It is not difficult to predict what will follow. Repudiation certainly will; and when the financial fabric of Europe comes down with such a crash, the whole world will be shaken. It is idle to suppose that we can escape some of the consequences of the disaster. We live in a glass house in respect to our private business transactions, and with the universal unsettling of values and the tightest money market the world has ever known, where will we be? Let the wise take heed in time and stand from under.—New York News.

WOMEN IN THE EXACT SCIENCES.—Miss Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College, recently delivered a lecture on the "Seven Stars of the Great Bear," at the "Friends' Meeting House, Gramercy Park, N. Y., in which she alluded to the woman question. She thought women eminently fitted for success in astronomy, or any other science requiring precision and patience, instancing Caroline Herschel and Mrs. Summerfield. The former gave invaluable help to her brother, the great Sir William Herschel, and herself made discoveries in astronomy. Mrs. Summerfield translated the four great folio volumes of La Place into English.

The New York Express says: "A man can take \$100, (if he has it,) take a return passage in one of the Cunard steamers, go to Europe, stay there a month at his own expense, and come back again with a suit of clothes on his back which would cost \$50 here, and if he is very economical, can have a few dollars in his pocket out of the \$100 when he arrives back again. The thing has been tried and proved within the past ten weeks."

An exchange has an article headed: "A Wedding in Algeria—Steaming and Bathing the Bride—Scrubbing, Dressing, Undressing, Psalm-singing, &c." All this might have been well enough for the outsiders; but just imagine, if you can, how infernally sleepy the bridegroom must have become in the meantime.

DEATH OF CAPT. JAMES COPES.—We regret exceedingly to chronicle, this morning, the death of Capt. James Copes. Capt. Copes was a native of Charleston, but for the past few years a resident of this place. He was highly respected by all who knew him.

A wedding was recently broken up at Columbus City, Iowa, in the following manner: The preacher asked if any one had any objections; the young lady said, "Yes; I don't want to marry him." The expectant groom folded his broadcloth and silently stole away.

A Kenosha editor was sick unto death, and several of his contemporaries took occasion to free their minds concerning him. He got well, and now "they must meet him at the muzzle of a revolver, or he will roam their lying type down their false throats."

FEAT "PURGENCY."—Castor oil beans are now grown in California at a rate that yields 400 pounds to the acre! A half ounce used to be considered quantum suff. to each "acher." California has manifestly "struck it" in this new investment.

An energetic divorce lawyer of Chicago has completed an arrangement with the County Clerk to have his professional card printed on the backs of marriage licenses.

A transcendental teamster says it took two lives to pull his wagon through the snow-drifts, last week. "Life is but a span," says he, "and I had to yoke two span to get through."

Crewel business—Worsted work.

A would-be author was advised to try the effect of one of his compositions on the folks at home without confessing its authorship. His mother fell asleep, his sister groaned, his brother asked him to shut up, as they had had quite enough of shower of words without wit, and at last his wife tapped him upon the shoulder, with the sweetest possible "Won't that do?" He has seen how it was himself, buried his portfolio, recovered his digestion, and has been a happy man ever since.

DEATHS.—Mr. Abram Hollingsworth, a highly esteemed citizen, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning, the 10th inst., at his residence, near Cross Hill. He was eighty-one years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Templeton, wife of Samuel Templeton, died at her residence in this County, on the 10th inst., aged seventy-seven years.—Lawrenceville Herald.

A few days ago, John Farley, his wife, and two children, were approaching the bridge over the Maramee River, in Jefferson County, Mo., in a wagon, when the team became unmanageable and dashed down the river bank and out upon the ice, which gave way. Mrs. Farley and the children were drowned, as were also the horses.

An old maid in Lookport, N. Y., purchased one of the Egyptian mummies at the Niagara Falls Museum, the other day, for a parlor ornament. She said it would seem better to have a man around, even if he was advanced in life and withered.

A young lady who let her lids drop on being spoken to tenderly by a gentleman, is anxious to recover them, and offers a handsome reward for their restoration. A nautical gentleman of her acquaintance assures her that they could not have been properly lashed, or they would not have been lost.

A couple of doctors are giving what they call entertainments in a Philadelphia opera house. They cause gentlemen and ladies in the audience to lose their identity, and imagine themselves kings, queens or possessors of post-offices. That may be fun for the doctors, but the country pays about enough for the enjoyment of lunatics already.

J. N., the wandering philosopher, was fined in Eufaula, Ala., the other day, for drunkenness. Having for once failed to lift the veil and remove the pressure, he passed from the courtroom grandly muttering, "O Justice, thou art fled to British beasts!" and repaired to the Times office to wrestle with the exchanges.

Who dares affirm that the down-trodden colored race is incapable of high civilization after hearing that a San Francisco negro has sued another of his race for \$10,000 damages for libel, and that in Brooklyn a dusky maiden has instituted a breach of promise suit against a good deal daskier man?

An Illinois tippler of Trenton, having rendered himself disorderly with a dollar's worth of whiskey, has recovered sixty dollars damages from the bar-keeper who sold it to him. 6,000 per cent. on the investment seems a profitable way to use-your-rye.

"Indian Tom," the last of the Creek Indians in Upson County, Ga., died last week, on an island in Flint River, where, for many years, he has lived in a hut built of drift wood he had caught as it floated down the stream.

"You'd better look out for your horse's feet above here, mister," said a ragged boy to a traveler. "Why?" said the gentleman, nervously pulling up. "Cos there's a fork in the road there," was the candid reply.

In the streets of Springfield, Mass., "well-dressed lads in almost helpless intoxication" are reported to make "frequent spectacles" of themselves by means of "high glasses.

Vanderbilt has commenced chewing tobacco, and laments that fifty years of his life were wasted without knowing the goodness of the weed.

The total amount paid to the United States Treasury for cotton tax, while that tax was in existence, was \$68,072,388.

Prince Bismarck has been presented with five French cannon, captured during the war, and which are to be placed as ornaments in front of his country residence.

Perhaps the severest criticisms, in an epigrammatic form, passed on the mistakes of Napoleon III, was that of Thiers:—"There are no more faults to commit."

A Mrs. Painter, aged ninety-five years, was buried near Gadsden, Ala., recently. At her funeral were three of her children, triplets, over forty years of age.

A young Connecticut lady was lately taken aback when her swain got upon his knees before her and read a declaration of love which he had nicely written off.

A shrewd old Yankee said he didn't believe there was any downright cure for laziness in a man; "but," he added, "I've known a second wife to hurry it some."

Mme. Thalberg has obtained permission to keep her late husband's embalmed body in a glass case at her father's villa, near Naples.

An esteemed English oligymau is said to be a reformed burglar, who was turned from prey to prayer by the religious abductions of a young lady, whose room he entered with felonious intent one night some years ago.

Josie Mansfield, of Fisk-Stokes notoriety, has succeeded in getting two Parisians into hot water, and a duel is imminent.

The post office at Tumbling Shoals, in Laurens County, has been discontinued. For what reason, says the Herald, we know not.

An untidy man—One wearing an untidy neck-tie.

Auction Sales.

BY D. C. PEIKOTI & SONS. TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, January 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., our Auction Rooms, we will sell, without reserve, a collection of choice and valuable OIL PAINTINGS, in rich gold frames. These Paintings are superbly gotten up and after the most celebrated masters of modern and ancient times. The originals of many of them being in the works of the celebrated galleries. We respectfully advise the attention of the lovers of the fine arts, as the sales will continue till the goods are positively closed out. Conditions cash. Jan 19

Mortgage Sale.

BY virtue of an authority in a certain chattel mortgage to me given, I will sell, before the Court House in Columbia, on MONDAY, the 2d of February next, one Black Horse MULE and one WAGON, seized under said mortgage. Terms cash. GEORGE E. T. WINDSOR, Auctioneer. Jan 19

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of South Carolina, Union—In Common Pleas. James M. Baxter and Thomas B. Jeter, as Special Referees, plaintiffs, against Henry G. Worthington and John Spartenburg and Union Railroad Company, defendants.—Complaint for Foreclosure and Relief.

In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. M. Moses, Judge of said Circuit, I will offer for sale, on the first MONDAY in February next, at the Court House door of Unionville, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, the whole of the Spartenburg and Union Railroad Company's Railroad, known as the Spartenburg and Union Railroad, including the road-bed, right of way, gradings, bridges, masonry and superstructure, lying and situate in the Counties of Spartanburg and Union, the Spartenburg and Union Railroad Company, the chartered rights and privileges thereof, the iron rails, spikes, chains and equipments, and all the property owned by the said company, as incident to or necessary for its business, upon the following terms, to-wit: Fifty thousand dollars in three equal semi-annual installments, with interest on the said balance from the day of sale; the purchaser to give his bond, with a mortgage of the property sold, and to pay for all necessary papers.

The purchaser at said sale has leave, if he be so minded, in lieu of the cash payments above required, to pay twenty-five thousand dollars in cash and thirty thousand dollars in coupons of the first mortgage State guaranteed bonds of the Spartenburg and Union Railroad Company, in lieu of such coupons, sixty thousand dollars of the said bonds of said company, the said coupons and bonds to be finally credited for the amount to which they shall be entitled as dividend out of the proceeds of the road and the sale thereof.

The said sheriff will execute for the purchaser at said sale a deed of the premises sold; the said deed to be delivered to the plaintiffs as referees aforesaid, to be held by them as an escrow, and not to be delivered to the purchaser until the first installment be paid, but the purchaser will be let into possession of the premises and property sold forthwith.

When the first installment upon the bond so to be taken by the sheriff shall become due, the purchaser has leave, if he be so minded, in lieu of the same, to pay to the plaintiffs as referees as aforesaid two hundred thousand dollars in the aforesaid first mortgage State guaranteed bonds of the Spartenburg and Union Railroad Company, or the whole or any part thereof, the said installment in coupons of the said bonds in the rate of one dollar in coupons for two dollars in bonds; such bonds or coupons, however, to be finally credited for the amount to which they shall be entitled as dividend out of the proceeds of the road and the sale thereof.

MAcBETH, S. T. O. C., Sheriff's Office, Unionville, S. C., January 7, 1875.

Notice.

HEREAFTER, all persons are forbidden trespassing on our land, or the race course on the same. Any person whatsoever found on the premises, without permission, will be dealt with according to law. G. W. BEARDEN, A. W. KENNEDY, M. D.

Desirable Building Lots at Private Sale.

BY JACOB LEVIN. LOT No. 1, corner of Gervais and Sumner streets, immediately opposite the residence of Chancellor Carroll, measuring 23 feet front on Gervais street and 208 feet front on Sumner.

LOT No. 2, adjoining the above, measuring 52 feet front and running back 208.

LOT No. 3, adjoining No. 2, measuring 52 feet front and running back 208. If not sold by the first Monday in February, will be offered at public auction. Jan 19 mw

State of South Carolina—Chester Co. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

James B. Heyward, junior trustee, plaintiff, against the Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, defendants.—Summons for Money. (Complaint not served.) To the ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants in this action.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which James B. Heyward, junior trustee, the plaintiff, has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, on the 27th of December, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, at his office, at Chester, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you in the sum of three thousand dollars, with the interest at the rate of seven per cent. and costs. Dated Chester, S. C., December 26, 1874. S. P. HAMILTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the defendants, the ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY: You will take notice that a summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a true copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Chester County, S. C., on the 27th day of December, 1874; and that if you fail to answer as required, judgment will be taken against you, and apply to the Court for the judgment demanded in the complaint. S. P. HAMILTON, Jan 19

Desirable Property for Sale.

At Low Prices for Cash, or Half Cash, Balance in One Year. HOUSE and LOT on Richland street, corner of Gates, formerly property of H. Swaffield. Lot measuring about 108 on Richland street, and 110 feet on Gates street. House contains seven rooms, with kitchen, bathroom and servants' rooms in the rear. House lighted with Gas.

LOT NO. 2, joining the above on Richland street, about 52 feet front and 210 feet deep, with a front porch and servants' rooms in the rear. House lighted with Gas. LOT NO. 3, joining the above, on Richland street, measuring about 42 feet front and 210 feet deep, with a front porch and servants' rooms in the rear. House lighted with Gas. occupied by Douglas's Kitchen. Apply to J. & W. O. SWAFFIELD, Jan 19