

Nothing Extraordinary, Nor Set Down Aught in Malice.

Our contemporary, the Evening Herald, is young in days, but is subject to an infirmity that is evidently chronic and settled. As a newspaper, it has been welcomed to the courtesies and civilities of the fraternity in the State. It has a fair exterior, and its matter, except the political editorial, is good and readable. But it seems to think its vocation is to lash up its party to pursue an intolerant course towards Conservatives; and it indulges in frequent strictures on the press, which it is pleased to call Bourbon. They are so many "infernal organs," they speak disrespectfully of those in high places; they have received money, or money is owing to them, for printing the laws in their columns; they are pampered thereby; they are unkind towards foreigners and carpet-baggers, &c. These are some of the offences charged by the Herald against the Conservative journals. We have already disposed of some of these charges. We will briefly notice another to-day. We take issue squarely with our neighbor when it says:

"There is also another thing in this connection that is none the less important, and that is a public opinion which does not approve and will not endorse the captious, unprovoked ravings of the Bourbon press on the subject of foreigners and carpet-baggers. Explain it however you will, gentlemen, make what exceptions you choose, define and smooth out as best you can, it will still be understood that such terms and such abuse spring from a foolish prejudice against all men not born upon the soil."

We suppose the Conservative press are meant by the term "Bourbon." It is not meant to be complimentary, but it is certainly undeserved and inapplicable. The journals of character in the State, and most of them, are such, have been remarkably discreet; more especially for the last six months. They have addressed their efforts to the task of developing, in the Radical party itself, something like a conservative spirit. They have not been backward in denouncing any good they have done or proposed to do. They have directed their strictures only against well known abuses. They have aimed their denunciations only against incompetency and ignorance, rascality and thieving, falsehood and perversion. They have sought to enlighten the public as to frauds and abuses, to show the sources and effects of the prevalent corruption, and honestly to warn against present and impending ruin. That may be Bourbonism in the judgment of our contemporary, but to us it looks very like true patriotism. We are as far removed from Bourbonism as from Radicalism, and we are leagues away from both.

The Herald ought to be more considerate. Its language as to "captious, unprovoked ravings" of the press, is entirely out of place, where meant to be applied, and better fits the Herald itself. The Conservative press has toiled faithfully to infuse new elements into our population. It has warmly advocated every measure calculated to introduce capital, new men and new ideas amongst us. It has been compelled to be discreet in doing it, lest it might prejudice the measure by its advocacy. It has had to combat prejudice at every point, and sometimes to insinuate rather than openly promulgate its views. It has held the door wide open to immigrants. It has sent forth its warmest invitations. It has represented the many "rascals and advantages of the climate and country. It has sought to relieve the apprehensions of those willing to come, but afraid to invest because of the dangers of taxation, by working to reduce taxes, and, in general, by endeavoring to raise the character of the Government, restoring the credit of the State, and giving assurance of security of life and capital, and permanency of order.

If our neighbor is one of those who will not be convinced if he hugs his delusions, and thinks misrepresentations, often repeated, as good as truth and facts, of course, we can hope nothing from it. But, crediting it with good purposes, we refer it, as it is a new arrival, to the columns of the PHOENIX, for a refutation of its charges. It will find no intolerance there. It will excuse us for referring to some passages in recent articles, which are in the teeth of its denunciations. And we hope our readers will pardon the liberty we take of quoting from ourselves. It is necessary to do so, in order not to be misunderstood and misrepresented. We wish to keep all the people we have, white and black; we seek to have others, no matter of what color, come and settle amongst us. It is true that we shall always call a spade a spade, but we hope that we know how to be both tolerant and temperate.

In our issue of December 28, we said: We listen attentively to what is said, we note carefully what is going on, and we hear no outcries against Yankee or foreigner as such. We are unable to discern any serious or real prejudice against them. On the contrary, we see many of them amongst us, busy, prosperous, respected, attending to their own business, letting other people's alone, and just as unmolested in every way and as highly esteemed as those to the manner born. We have in our mind's eye now large numbers of Northern men and New Englanders who have long made South Carolina their home, have amassed a competency, and even fortunes, here, held the highest positions in church and State, reared families, contributed to bear the burdens of society, fulfilled all the duties of good citizens, and have been, and are, just as welcome and just as much regarded as if they were natives, and more so than very many who are. They are, and have been, under no ban.

Since the war closed, we have had considerable influx of this population, as is natural and as was to be expected. Who would not leave the bleak hills of the frozen North, if practicable, for the genial climate and fertile soil of the South? It has come in two streams—one pure, clear and wholesome, the other foul, turbid, corrupt and corrupting. Honestly, we have heard nothing but words of good cheer and encouragement to all respectable and decent newcomers, and of gratification that they find the climate agreeable, their business interests prospering, and their social relations and experience everything they could desire. No gentleman or honest man, no one not an intermeddler, ever received the cold shoulder here.

On January 9, we used the following language:

We make no exaggerated representations of the advantages of residence here. We have only cheap lands for sale, an unrivaled climate to live in, a promising manufacturing interest to develop, and many other inviting fields to be occupied and improved. We are conscious of our needs, and will cordially welcome all decent and industrious persons who come amongst us in good faith to work honestly, and take their share in such fortunes as we enjoy ourselves. What more could we do? Nevertheless, there seems an inclination in some quarters to complain of the disposition of our people, as not friendly or cordial, and as repugnant to such desirable increase. If a man expects friendship, let him show himself friendly. There are good men and bad men; there are acceptable visitors, and there are some, and we are sorry to say not a few, whose room is better than their company. If there is anything more detestable and oppressive than any other in our unfortunate South at present, it is the presence here, in positions of honor, profit and trust, which they have acquired by the most odious and dishonorable means, of men without honesty of character, truth or integrity, decency or humanity. How can we be expected to like such persons? We shall never be guilty of the hypocrisy of professing either admiration or respect for them.

On the other hand, we have all over the country, and right here in Columbia, many new citizens, who are peaceable and quiet, active and manly, orderly and friendly. They stir up no strife, they indulge in no sneers. They are as conspicuous for their personal integrity and affable deportment, as for their industry and success. No one inquires what their political opinions may be, no one questions their right to hold what views they please. Not a particle of prejudice exists, and not the slightest discrimination is made against them. They have made their homes here and enjoy them, and are more than welcome.

Manufacturing Companies.

Mr. Davis, Representative from York, introduced, on Tuesday last, a bill to charter a cotton and woolen mill, to be known as the Yorkville Manufacturing Company. It gives authority to Messrs. James F. Hart, T. M. Dobson, L. M. Grist, and George B. Ratcliff, as incorporators, to establish a manufactory for spinning and manufacturing cotton and woolen fabrics, at such locality in York County as they may decide upon. The capital stock is fixed at \$300,000, in shares of \$100 each. Authority is given to commence operations as soon as \$50,000 shall have been subscribed. Notice of the introduction of the same bill was also given in the Senate. Another bill, to incorporate the Edgefield Cotton and Woolen Company, has also been introduced into the Senate.

So we see already some fruit from the bill to aid and encourage manufacturing enterprises. We have heard of other Companies to be formed. As the session is drawing near to a close, we suggest to them to get their bills of incorporation ready and have them presented. We regard this measure as more likely to be of great and lasting good to the State than all the others combined.

THE MURDER QUESTION.—The poor teamster, Phyfer, who was brutally murdered by Nixon, last week, was buried yesterday. He had a wife and four children, to whom doubtless, he was as dear as most men are to their families, and whom he has left in utter destitution. Of him there is an end—but when is his murderer to be tried? Next year—or shall we say about the time of the next Presidential election?—New York Times.

Lydia Sherman is said to be reviewing her recent confession, in order to work in a few more dead bodies that she entirely forgot about before.

STATE LEGISLATURE. FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., and was opened with prayer by Prof. Cummings, of the University.

The Committee on Retrenchment reported favorably on the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the memorial of the American Woman's Suffrage Association. The Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably on the bill relative to fees of Probate Judges and other officers. Mr. McIntyre introduced a bill to establish a public road in Colleton County.

Mr. Small—Bill to incorporate the town of Barnesville, in Beaufort County. Mr. Jamison—Bill to aid and encourage manufactures, and to incorporate the Grand Southern Hotel and Transportation Company, of Columbia.

The following bills were read a third time and ordered to be enrolled for ratification: To amend the Act incorporating certain fire companies of Charleston; to incorporate the Union Mariner's Church, of Charleston; to amend the Act granting, renewing and amending the charters of certain towns and villages; to incorporate the Williamston Female College; to incorporate the Harmony Circle, of Charleston; to incorporate the town of Hodges, Abbeville County; to incorporate the Draymen's Benevolent Association; to incorporate the Grant and Wilson National Guards, of Greenville; to incorporate the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Truck Company, No. 1, of Camden; to incorporate the Florence Educational Association; to incorporate the Union Assembly Society, of Charleston; and the following were passed and ordered to be sent to the House: Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of Georgetown; bill to incorporate the Carolina Orphan Home; bill to incorporate the Anteped Baptist Church, in Georgetown; bill to incorporate the village of Fort Mills, York County.

Mr. Nash introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Warehouse Company, and gave notice of a bill to amend the Act granting the use of a vacant lot in Columbia to the Palmetto Lodge of Odd Fellows; also, offered a resolution that no claims or accounts shall be considered by the Senate, unless the same shall have been first properly attested and sworn to. Adopted.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives was announced, and the several bills passed were ratified. A communication was received from the Comptroller-General stating that he is unable to explain why copies of the report of the Comptroller-General had not been received, and, also, that he had forwarded the report of the late Comptroller-General.

A concurrent resolution from the House, that the present contract with the State printers be considered the contract of the General Assembly, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M., Speaker Lee in the Chair.

Mr. Minor, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, reported favorably on the following bills, which were ordered to lie over: To allow certain parties to erect a certain gate in Kershaw County; to renew the charter of Sullivan's Ferry, in Colleton; to authorize the Commissioners of Orangeburg County to open a certain public highway; to charter and make public Kirby's Bridge, over the Pee Dee River; to establish a new road in Union County; to charter Lanneau's Ferry, and to require the County Commissioners of Charleston to repair the bridges in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis.

Mr. J. Felder Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported the account of the Camden Journal, for printing election notices, recommending it to be referred to the Committee on Claims; for the concurrent resolution to authorize the Clerk of the House and the Clerk of the Senate to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder, the passage of a resolution as a substitute was recommended, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring, that the contract with the present State printer be confirmed as the contract of this General Assembly. The committee reported favorably on the bill to repeal an Act to regulate the publication of all legal Acts and notices.

Mr. Sullivan presented the claims of Joseph Crews against the State. The following bills were introduced and referred to their appropriate Committees: By Mr. Hough—To incorporate the Palmetto Cornet Brass Band of Camden. By Mr. J. F. Meyers—To incorporate the Orangeburg Lutheran Church. By Mr. Greenwood—To authorize the County Commissioners of Newberry and Union Counties to build a bridge across Tiger River. By Mr. Minor—Joint resolution to appoint a Commission to investigate the outstanding bonds and debts of the State. By Mr. Gilmore—To require the teachers of public schools to have an examination of the scholars every three months. By Mr. T. B. Johnston—Joint resolution to allow \$1,000 extra compensation to Judge John T. Green, for holding extra courts not included in his circuit. By Mr. W. H. Wallace—Bill to punish persons for obtaining money, chattels and valuable securities by false pretenses, being of the same nature of the Senate bill heretofore described. By Mr. Williams—Joint resolution to authorize and direct the County Commissioners of York County to open a certain road. By Mr. J. C. Wilson—Joint resolution to allow the various Boards of County Commissioners to appoint sub-commissioners to keep the highways in repair.

Mr. Meetez presented the account of Dr. C. E. Leaphart against the State. Mr. Dannerly offered a joint resolution to authorize the Comptroller-General to audit claims. This resolution provides that all demands now outstanding against the State, and all claims heretofore to be due, except pay certificates of the members and salaries provided by

law, and bonds and coupons, shall be audited and allowed by the Comptroller-General before they shall be paid by the State Treasurer, and all such claims that are audited and allowed shall have the words "audited and allowed" written across the face thereof, signed by the Comptroller-General. All claims audited and found to be fraudulent or illegal shall have the words "audited and disallowed" written across the face of the same, signed as above. If the Treasurer of the State shall be of the opinion that any claim audited and allowed is fraudulent or illegal, he shall, before paying the same, address to the Comptroller-General a written communication, giving his reasons therefor, when the Comptroller-General shall reconsider the same; and if he shall conclude that it is fraudulent or illegal, he shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose a clear account of the whole transaction, and make an order at the conclusion thereof disallowing the claim. If he shall conclude the claim is legal, he shall so inform the Treasurer, who shall pay it. The Treasurer is to pay all claims in the order that they are audited, and any violation shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

The monotony of the proceedings was broken by an attempt of Mr. Wilson, of Sumter, to speak on a question of privilege. The Chair ruled him into his seat, and after some little confusion, he resumed his seat. The debate was then continued by Messrs. Keith, Thompson and others, upon the resolution which brought it about, being a resolution to investigate officers in the penitentiary, offered by Mr. Keith. A good deal of word sparring followed. Mr. Meyers defended the action of the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr. Curtis offered as a substitute a concurrent resolution that the whole matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee of both houses.

Mr. Minor supported the original resolution, and stated that penitentiary birds were monopolizing the labor here at forty cents a day while his constituents were hunting the streets of the city for labor. He hoped if people were put in the penitentiary to be punished they would be dealt with accordingly, and not allowed to walk the streets at liberty, frequently arrested by the police in citizens' clothes, and sometimes have been known to commit robbery. Buildings were put up and crops raised by them.

Mr. Robertson, of Beaufort, and others followed, the previous question having been called and disposed of.

REMARKABLE DETECTION OF A MURDERER.

A murderer was detected in a very remarkable manner in Missouri recently. At Coldwater, in that State, a man named Caldwell murdered his employer, (Johnson), robbed him of \$1,000 and escaped, leaving no trace behind. A few days ago, a Dr. Ritchie, living at Phytala, several miles from Coldwater, had been drinking freely, and was in a jocular manner accusing every one of having committed the murder. Finally, he met a stranger, and being just tipsy enough not to care what he said, addressed the stranger in the same manner: "Yes—you—you are the man who murdered Johnson at Coldwater." A look of guilt overspread the man's face, and simultaneously he ran his hand in his bosom as if to draw a weapon. Dr. Ritchie collared him with his left hand, and with his right drew a dirk from his pocket, and told him if he attempted to draw a weapon, he would plunge that knife to his heart in a second. He then commanded the man to withdraw his hand, which was speedily obeyed, when, instead of a weapon, he drew out the sum of \$1,100, which he dropped on the ground at his feet. Meanwhile, a crowd had gathered around the Doctor and his prisoner, and the evidence of the man's guilt was by this time so palpable that he was placed under arrest. The man thus arrested has since proved to be Caldwell, and he has confessed both the murder and the robbery.

THE KU KLUX HUNT.

The report of the Attorney-General, just submitted to Congress, covers reports of district attorneys in North Carolina, South Carolina and other Southern States where Ku Klux is said to have existed, relative to operations of Ku Klux and Enforcement Acts. They all agree that all prosecutions enforced during the past year. They think the passage of these Acts of Congress and the prompt prosecutions of those violating their provisions have had a most salutary effect throughout the Southern States. In North Carolina, there are a number of prisoners yet held for trial, mostly young men who have been persuaded into joining the Ku Klux, being actually ignorant of the object of the order. These young men, the District Attorney of North Carolina is of the opinion, should not be punished further than they have already been by confinement in the jails of that State. The deficiency in the department appropriation is, as already stated, \$300,000, for which an appropriation is asked. This amount was incurred in expenses of attorneys, marshals and other officers, in conducting prosecutions under the laws of Congress, principally in Southern States.

DETROIT.—Mrs. Sarah J. Ward, a white woman from Hamburg, was arrested Wednesday afternoon on the charge of simple larceny and carried before Justice Eve, who, after a preliminary investigation, bound the defendant over for trial at the next term of the city court, upon her own recognizance. Mrs. Ward was detected in concealing goods at the store of V. Richards & Brothers, under her cloak. A partial search developed the fact that she had also taken articles from other stores in the city. [Augusta Constitutionalist.]

A Newport man married his step-mother the other day.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The report of the Trustees of this institution, forwarded to the Senate to-day by Gov. Moses, is the first one made, and shows that March 12, 1872, Gov. Scott, in accordance with the law, appointed Hon. A. J. Willard, Hon. John Wilson, Hon. D. H. Duncan, Hon. J. Wright, Hon. Benj. Byas, Hon. R. J. Donaldson, Rev. W. D. Harris, Hon. C. M. Wilder and Hon. Gilbert Pillsbury, Trustees, and that they met and organized March 23, 1872, Hon. A. J. Willard, Chairman, Rev. A. Webb, Secretary, and Geo. W. Williams, of Charleston, Treasurer.

The purchase of lands for the use of the institution was referred to the Executive Committee, and they were subsequently authorized to purchase 116 acres of land immediately joining those of the Olin University, for the purpose of an experimental farm. The Secretary of the Board was required to inform the Governor of the organization, and to request of him the warrant on the State Treasurer for the interest due on the United States land scrip. Three vacancies were reported in the Board requiring to be filled by the Legislature.

The Act donating the land scrip prohibits the use of any portion of it for the purpose of erecting or repairing buildings, making it binding upon the States accepting the donation to furnish the requisite buildings. The fund of the Government is to be so invested that the annual income can be applied to meet the current expenses of the institution. The report says that, while rooms can be procured from the Olin University on reasonable terms to accommodate at present the students of scientific branches, shops and other buildings are immediately needed, for the pursuit of various branches of mechanical industry. The report further says that the State has failed to place in the hands of the trustees any portion of the income from the land scrip, which has prevented them carrying out the objects for which it was donated. A correspondence has been opened with other institutions of similar nature, now in successful operation, and plans are now under consideration for carrying into successful operation the same. The trustees express a confidence that the Legislature sympathizes with the noble objects designed to be promoted by the institution, and that means will be provided for carrying into effect the objects of the same.—Evening Herald.

HOW THE ITALIANS TREAT THE JESUITS.

The following property of the Roman Catholic Church, confiscated by the Italian Parliament, is ordered to be sold at public auction and the proceeds to be invested in rents, viz:

In the city of Rome 126 monasteries, enjoying a gross revenue of 1,943,721 lire, and occupied by 2,875 inmates; 92 convents, having 2,183 inmates and 1,436,126 lire.

Suburban monasteries 51, inmates 517; convents 22, inmates 351.

In other communes of the province there are 134 monasteries, with 1,434 inmates, and 57 convents, with 1,291 inmates and total revenues amounting to 1,077,645 lire.

There are beside in Rome other ecclesiastical corporations, consisting of basilicas, collegiate churches, chapels, &c., with revenues amounting to 1,799,393 lire.

There exist also in Rome benefices, under secular patronage, amounting to 1,322,805 lire.

The whole property thus to change hands is estimated to produce, when sold, a total sum of about 18,000,000 lire. [The lire is about 18 3/5 cents in United States currency.]

Due provision has been made by the Italian Parliament for all the dispossessed religious, male and female—the aged and decrepit among them obtaining pensions for life.—London Times.

It cannot be demanded of Mr. Oakes Ames' customers that they shall resign until the committee which is investigating their cases has reported. But those among them who retain any self-respect will consult their self-respect by resigning now; and those of them who retain even the worldly prudence they showed in their dealings with Ames, will consult their prudence by resigning now. For they must resign or be expelled. They are among the leaders of Congress and of their party. If they are left where they are, the taint of their malfeasance will pervade the whole body, and every Congressman who consents to sit with them longer will show that he is as corrupt as they, whether the revelations touch him or not. Will they resign now, or will they wait till a worse thing befalls them?—New York World.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—A most shocking accident occurred in the rolling mill of J. Painter & Son, located in West Pittsburg, last week. It was the duty of a boy named John Welsh, before he left the mill, to uncoil his roll, but being in a hurry, he attempted to do so before the engine was stopped. His pants were caught in the machinery, and in an instant he was drawn through the rolls feet foremost and flung out on the opposite side a lifeless mass of flesh and bones, crushed almost flat. The space through which his body passed was only five inches, and it can be easily imagined how fearfully crushed and mangled it must have been. The skull was broken like an egg-shell, and the brains scattered about the floor.

Organized efforts are in progress in Germany to promote emigration to America. It is now stated that among those who propose leaving the Fatherland this year for the United States, are 10,000 tobacco growers and 12,000 wine growers.

Illinois has but thirty-seven murderers in her State prison. If the whole State of Illinois, with Chicago included, can't do better than New York city alone, she had better stop inviting people to "come West."—Boston Post.

Local Items.

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

The latest styles wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office.

MacEvoy's Hibernoon is in Mobile, with the line of march headed in this direction.

A special train is to be run on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, on Monday next, to accommodate those who wish to attend the sale of that road at Union. Passengers leave Columbia at 7 A. M., and return at 6 P. M.

"Clearing new ground," accounts for the nightly illuminations on the Lexington side of the Congaree.

To-day ushers in the month of "Purification."

On and after to-day, the 1st of February, the Camden train will leave Columbia at 2 P. M.

The blank is no longer visible. It is occupied by an attractive card, announcing the business of the popular firm of Porter & Steele.

To-morrow will be the fourth Sunday after Epiphany—the anniversary of the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The ladies who suffered by the fire across the river yesterday will be very glad to have sewing work to do.

The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday, to meet again at 7 o'clock Monday evening.

The board of examiners of applications to teach in the public schools meets to-day.

INTERCHANGE OF CIRCUITS.

On a bill to provide for the interchange of circuits by the Circuit Judges, which came up in the Senate yesterday, quite an interesting discussion arose, in which Messrs. Hope, Donaldson, Whittemore, Jervey, Jeter and other Senators participated. The bill was finally postponed to the next session. The vote showed that the Senate was nearly equally divided.

RATHER ABSENT-MINDED.

A lady who keeps a boarding-house on — street, was so much engaged yesterday that she entirely neglected going to market. She was reminded near dinner time that there was no marketing, and she started full tilt for the market. As she approached her accustomed huckster, he observed: "Mrs. —, what's the matter?" "Why, Ben, I forgot all about marketing this morning." "No, no; I mean," said he, "where's your bonnet?" "Oh, my Lord," and away went Mrs. — home. The boarders wanted some meat for dinner yesterday, but when the case was explained she was exonerated.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER BOOZER.

Detective James Canton arrested Mr. J. L. Dow, of Graniteville, until recently a United States Deputy Internal Revenue Assessor, for malfeasance in office. He had a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Boozer on Thursday, which was resumed yesterday. Mr. Youmans appeared for defendant. On motion of defendant's counsel, the further examination was waived, and the defendant was required to give bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance for trial at the April term of the Circuit Court at Charleston. Having failed to give the required bond, the defendant was committed to the Richland County jail to await his trial.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Porter & Steele—Dry Goods. R. C. Shiver & Co.—Rare Chances. Hope & Gyles—Eggs and Potatoes. Citizens' Savings Bank Notice. S. L. Roberts—Odd Fellows' School. John D. Bateman—Irish Potatoes.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, January 31, 1873.

Wheeler House—D Y Turner, W H Sanders, H Wall, P H Eichelberger, W P Zeyler, Edgefield; J L Cohen, J W Cobb, Baltimore; J A Brenner, Miss M Brenner, Miss L Batelohor, Georgia; Mr and Mrs Rosenvelt, New York; E T Moore, L O Thompson, S C; T M Clark, W H Blackwell, John Kirkland, Jr, N C; Frank Balanyer, S C; P Duffie, Charleston; W H Gardner and wife, Sumter; G Johnson, Newberry; John Woodman; J E Simpson, Oconee.

Columbia Hotel—H D Gilbert, John T Keen, N C; C F Perrie, Md; W H Talbot, Ky; S B Simpson, Youngsville; J B Lanneau, N Y; L W Wise, Va; G A Addison, Greenville; R F Graham, Charleston; O W Kellogg, A Branthop, J H Codwell, N Y; T M Canton, U S A; J A Wallace, Ga.

Hendrix House—G W Richardson, Greenville; J Salmons, Chester; Isaac White, Macon; J O Jackson, Florida; T C Ryan, Charleston; P Lovenshine, Md; E H Thade, J J Taylor, Charleston; L M Williamson, Darlington; S J Mayes, Union.

The Russian expedition to Khiva will, probably, number 50,000 troops. The populace of St. Petersburg are enthusiastic over the expedition. The neighboring tribes around Khiva are combining to resist Russia.

Major W. W. Dowden, a prominent citizen and Democratic politician, committed suicide at Lexington, Ky., on the 27th ult., about 12 o'clock at night.