

The Need of Moral and Conservative

In pursuing the line of argument entered upon yesterday, in regard to the crisis in our affairs, we desire to give brief expression to some thoughts which have lately suggested themselves to us. Our people are becoming dependent, under pressure of the continued and increasing domination under which they are placed. We have here a large, stereotyped majority in control of the State Government. Those wielding its power have exercised it without reference to the interests or feelings of the substantial people of the State. While this has been going on, what have our own people been about? They have in elections, and by the press and by speeches of public men, made such headway against this corrupt tide as they could. They have done so by direct opposition, on political and social grounds. They have failed, in this attitude, to make any material progress. In fact, their efforts have only embittered and intensified the opposition of the crew in command of the ship of State. These have run it at last upon breakers, and it is fast going to pieces. Shipwreck is imminent. Every available resource for raising money has been exhausted; a stringent impecuniosity has manifested itself everywhere, in public and private; desperation is nigh at hand, and repudiation threatens to close the scene. What are our people doing or likely to do, in this conjuncture?

We have looked over this State and find no where active influences at work to grapple with this melancholy condition of things. Our efforts heretofore made have been attended with such small results that despondency and inaction have succeeded them. Our leading men have withdrawn from active participation in public life. They are busy with their private affairs, and have turned their backs with disgust upon politics. This is accepted as evidence of submission, of a conquered or a quailing spirit, of hopeless enervation and despair. Meanwhile, the saturnalia and orgies go on gathering strength, momentum and extravagance. Only a few days ago, a friend, a Conservative member of the Legislature, known and admired for high qualities and superior talents, expressed to us his sense of embarrassment and uselessness in continuing longer on the scene. Fitted to instruct any properly constituted legislative body, and to adorn it by his accomplishments, capable of devising measures to promote the public good, he finds himself powerless in the South Carolina Legislature. Such, at least, is his feeling. But that is just what we take issue with.

We live under this Government, and it is both our duty and our prerogative, in every public and private way, to endeavor to shape its course. Otherwise we become mere siphers and tenants at will. If we make no objection to being run over and trampled upon, if we are ready to bend our necks to such ignominious yoke, there are plenty of seamy, reckless rascals and vagabonds who are equally ready to place it on them and hold it there. Interest, feeling, comfort, the future of our children, the character we wish to sustain when we are gone, all call upon us to mould the action of the Government so far as we can. The great question of every true man in this life is duty. What does duty enjoin? We think it requires every man to keep a brave heart in all circumstances, and to put forth such efforts and influences as are possible and practicable, in every emergency of life. Have we done this always? We think not. We have allowed ourselves to be governed by feeling too much, by disgust too often. This feeling is no doubt natural and inevitable, but it is just as natural and far more manly, that we should control it. It is not in mortals to command success, but it is worthy of honorable ambition, but it is worthy of honorable ambition to deserve it. A brave soldier, when asked if he could take a certain fort, replied that he would try. He did try, and took it, too.

We will refer to two matters, by way of illustration and application of our meaning. One of our ex-Judges, deservedly distinguished, and accomplished with learning and eloquence, told us, quite recently, that proper efforts on the part of the legal fraternity in this State might, and, in all probability, would, have secured a less objectionable code of laws and forms of practice than the cumbersome and expensive ones which were adopted. In matters outside of party, and not of strictly partisan character, the present managers of affairs could, upon proper representations, be induced to accept advice from competent and disinterested men.

In the present crisis in the affairs of

the University, it would be worth while for sensible and discreet men, who value education properly, who necessarily must grieve at the prospect of closing this seat of learning to our youth, to come forward and try to preserve it. In the pursuit of a phantom, in obedience merely to party decrees, in a spirit of truckling and pandering to the black vote, in the endeavor to break the proud temper of our own people, may be found the causes of the recent radical movement in the University. Many Republicans do not favor it. But they are afraid to take issue with a faction which is driving boldly on. The motives to which we have alluded are of a weak and merely impulsive character. They may be remonstrated with, and argued against, and perhaps overcome. Why may not a conference of a dozen gentlemen or more be formed to go before the Legislature, and present a scheme of education, which will satisfy the reasonable demands of both races, and provide as liberally for the one as the other? They might, if no more, enter a solemn protest against the madness and folly of the hour. It would be bread upon the waters, to be gathered in due time again. And so in a great many other things, especially in those of a non-political character. We should be active, discreet and untiring, ready to make allowance, and more disposed to look forwards than backwards. Constant dropping wears away stones, and unremitting efforts of the kind we have instanced and perpetual vigilance will produce their legitimate effects. If no positive benefit be derived from putting forth such exertions as are possible, it will at least be a great advantage to our esprit du corps. The conscious looks interchanged, the elbow touch in the steps we will take in the moral march, are invaluable. It gives one a feeling that he has friends and coadjutors, that his brothers are in sympathy with him. It destroys the baneful tendency to isolation; it unites and binds our individual powers, and by and by will make a strong and wholesome influence.

Shall we check be interposed to the extremism which is grown up to such fearful proportions here, and which feeds, fattens and riots on our indifference? Who can tell to what lengths it may go, if unchecked and unbalanced? And are there not some conservative Republicans who will respond to a moral influence so desirable, exerted with a purpose so commendable? We see but one course to take, the one we have indicated, to seek to modify and shape results, and to save as much of our civilization as possible. In default of this, and supposing no change in the actual administration of our affairs with the speed which we are now traveling down an inclined plane to ruin and anarchy, we shall soon reach a point where the United States Government will have to interpose to abate the nuisance, and remand us to the form, at least, of republican government. We are sometimes threatened with its red right hand. It may, in the changes which are coming, come too soon for those who invoke it. Will our thinking men consider our plea for a more active participation in affairs, more persevering, earnest and unflinching efforts to apply the brakes to our demoralized and down-tending State Government?

JOURNALISTIC.—Col. B. R. Rhett, Jr., has withdrawn from the editorial management of the New Orleans Picayune; the Board of Directors having determined, owing to the stringency of the times, to adopt a co-operative plan. Col. Rhett concludes his valedictory as follows:

"In closing our connection with the Picayune, we believe that we have fulfilled our part. Whatever of counsel may be in us in political affairs, we have given to the State without reservation. Whatever of knowledge or of capacity we possess, we have devoted with earnest solicitude to the best interests of the State. We trust, and we have confidence that we have counseled for the best. Our record for this short period is, however, fresh and before the public. We have no tears of penitence to shed and no meek humility to express over our work. In our quiet withdrawal from public affairs under the pressure of pecuniary necessity, we do not find need for affectation. We have no public errors to repent, that we are aware of, and we find no cause for shame or for regret in our past career. We have endeavored to uphold the honor and integrity of the State of Louisiana under every emergency."

A NEGRO WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH. Last Thursday evening, a colored girl went to the irdons and left her mother at home. On her return she was horrified to find the woman lying on the hearth of the room burnt to a crisp and stone dead. The poor creature was literally baked. The woman was a sufferer from epileptic fits, and it is supposed one of them came upon her while she was near the hearth, and caused her to fall into the fire, where she was burned to death.

[Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

The House, on the 24th, being in Committee of the Whole on the financial condition of the State, Mr. Crittenden said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Legislature of South Carolina has been convened in this, an extra session, by his Excellency the Governor, upon what may well be termed an "extraordinary occasion." I conceive it, sir, to be the most important session of the General Assembly which has occurred since reconstruction. We are now discussing within these walls questions which affect the vital interests of the whole people of the State. We will soon be called to vote upon those questions involving larger pecuniary interests than any which have preceded them. Our action, therefore, upon the financial affairs of South Carolina will be, and is, an object of the deepest interest, both within and without her borders. What is the condition in which we find ourselves to-day? With an overwhelming debt above our heads, we are here, sir, with an empty treasury, with many of the appropriations made at the last session wholly, or in part, unpaid, our salaried officers in arrears, our charitable institutions languishing for funds, with the public schools of the State still due much of the appropriation for their support. This, too, in the face of a tax levy for the present year which is acknowledged by all parties to have been onerous and heavy. Further, sir, the "extraordinary occasion" which has called us together is the issuing of a writ of mandamus from the highest judicial tribunal of the State, compelling a high functionary to levy, on or by the 15th day of next month, a tax, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the three years of accrued interest, which will be due on the first of January next, on five different classes of our State bonds, amounting to \$3,700,000. These are the circumstances under which we meet. The Governor's message, with his recommendations in the premises, is before us. I have read that message and examined it carefully, and have no hesitation, sir, in pronouncing it the most lucid exposition we have yet had of the State liabilities. It could be the result only of much labor and research, and is peculiarly valuable as a historical narrative of the State debt from a period but little subsequent to the revolutionary war. Its figures are authoritative as coming from the highest official sources. With regard to the statements contained in it of a purely partisan character, I feel disposed to pass them entirely by. It is sufficient to say they are fallacious. But, sir, in considering the great question which is before us, I desire to sink every thought of political difference, and to rise above every consideration of party. What can we do, in good faith to the creditors of the State, to relieve our people of the overwhelming load of debt and taxation with which they are oppressed is the question. To accomplish this, I am ready to unite with any man, and to sustain any plan which promises success. The Governor has suggested a plan. Although, in my opinion, this may not be the best one which might be suggested, still I take it to be, as the plan of the administration, the only one which can be advocated with a prospect of its being adopted by this Legislature. In his recommendations upon this subject, there are three prominent points: First, that a large portion of our bonded debt was contracted illegally and without authority of law. Secondly, that the whole volume of our debt is more than our people can bear without a virtual confiscation of their property. Thirdly, that the Legislature has the right to scale it down, meeting the demands of justice and the ability of the State to pay. On page 12 of the message it is shown that \$500,000 of bonds were issued to redeem what are known as the bills receivable of the State. These were sold at seventy cents on the dollar, realizing \$350,000. But \$293,702 of the bills have ever been redeemed, and the Governor has been unable, with all the official records, to find out to what purpose the balance of \$57,298 has been applied.

On page 13, it is shown that, under the Act of August 26, 1863, to authorize a loan to pay interest upon the public debt, two issues of bonds were printed of \$1,000,000; the second only intended to take the place of and supply an omission in the first issue. But \$550,000 of the first issue were ever canceled or destroyed, so that \$1,450,000 of those issues still exists as a debt against the State. On page 14, the message says "the entire amount of bonds issued under the said Act for the conversion of State securities was \$7,576,500." It is known that the letter and intent of this Act, as its name indicates, was only to change the form of indebtedness of the State, and not to increase the amount. Still, on page 15, the Governor tells us "there are also outstanding conversion bonds to the amount of \$5,965,000, which represent an actual increase of the public debt." This whole sum is accounted for by our late Financial Agent in New York, upon the ground that they were hypothecated for certain loans and forfeited.

The Governor places the whole amount of our debt, funded and floating, at \$20,333,961.10. I will not use the word repudiation; but, sir, I am in favor of subtracting from that amount every liability which has been contracted illegally or without authority of law; and when the proper time arrives, I will vote to scale each class of our indebtedness, according to its merits, until the aggregate comes within our ability to pay. I will vote to scale the old debt and the new—fully satisfied that a State, as an individual, satisfies the demands of justice and honor when it pays to the extent of its ability. From the present reduced rates at which our bonds are sold, it is also clearly the interest of the holders to have the volume reduced and

the interest paid regularly. Fifteen cents on the dollar is the present value of most of them. The example of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, each of which reduced by pooling bonds of debt they found to be overvaluing, is cited by the Governor, and is pertinent, since the restored credit of those States in the markets of the world has justified the act.

Mr. EDITOR: I undertook to ride on horseback down the Monticello road, to-day, and with great difficulty succeeded in reaching Columbia. The condition of this road beggars description. It presents the appearance of having been long utterly abandoned. Between the sixth and fifteenth mile stones, it is cut and gashed into impassable gullies. No signs of human life were seen, to break the monotony of dreary desolation, save in two instances. Once I met an aged darkey, with a blue military overcoat, with a staff across his shoulders, from the end of which was suspended on his back a black carpet-bag and a new pair of shoes, cautiously picking his way over the stones which lie in masses over the denuded road-bed. "Why don't you put on those shoes?" "Deese rock out em out, sa."

Next I came upon a white man, standing in what was once the road, environed in a labyrinth of ghastly gullies. His manner was confused and hesitating, with a look of profound bewilderment. He was evidently a foreigner. As I passed him, riding resolutely, and with a temerity for which I am not particularly distinguished, along the bottom of a four foot ditch, which here divides the road into two sharp ridges, he looked up, "smole a ghastly smile," and cried out, "Yat for dis road not been work?" "Nigger commissioners," was the answer, which he did not seem to understand.

A gentleman, who lives near the eight mile stone, tells me that a country merchant from Fairfield, not having the fear of a broken neck before his eyes, recklessly started down this road with a load of eggs, and that his wagon was upset and 100 dozen eggs were broken, and that his "hoggs lived on eggs for a week." Think of that ye thirty niggers, and Christmas coming!

And all this, Mr. Editor, in the full blaze of this "glorious" nineteenth—but I forget, we are now living under the Mosaic dispensation. J. H. K. OCTOBER 24, 1873.

CALHOUN'S LAST SPEECH.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin gives this account of the last speech of John C. Calhoun in the United States Senate. Calhoun came into Senate Chamber, supported on one side by his venerable and chivalric colleague, A. P. Butler, and on the other by James M. Mason, then Senator from Virginia, subsequently the emissary of Jefferson Davis at London. He had been unable to attend his place in the Senate for several weeks, but had devoted his expiring energies to the appropriation of a great speech in opposition to the admission of California into the Union as a free State, by which the equilibrium, or, as he termed it, the equality of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States would be destroyed. He was unable to stand without support, and unable to utter even a few short sentences without great difficulty. His large, clear eyes shone with supernatural lustre, his long white hair brushed back over his head flowed lightly in the air. His face was pale and emaciated, so that the colorless skin seemed to adhere to the osseous frame work. The day had been assigned for this speech, which, it was evident, would be his last.

The seats and galleries were filled to the utmost capacity, and yet the silence was oppressive, as if in the actual presence of the grim messenger. He calmly and deliberately surveyed the eager faces before and around him, and being assisted to arise, summoned strength to address the chair, and request that the speech he had intended to deliver might be read by his friend from Virginia, Mr. Mason. After the conclusion of the reading, many Senators gathered around the dying Senator to give expression to their respect and sympathy. He left the Senate Chamber for the last time as he had entered, supported by the arms of his two friends. He was taken to the "Old Capital," and in a few days passed to "that undiscovered country, from whose borne no traveler returns."

Connecticut didn't limit her seat of government to a single city a day too soon. An appropriation was made some time since for the erection of a new State House, and the newspapers of that "land of steady habits" charge that the contractors for the building have stolen \$200,000 before the walls are laid. This is taking time by the forelock with a vengeance. The early bird catches the worm, and the Connecticut birds of prey, in this instance, appear to have sat up all night in order to be certain of getting a toothsome morsel for breakfast. If \$200,000 have been made away with before the foundation is laid, it would require a barn door of extraordinary dimensions to contain the figures which would represent the total sum of stealages on the completion of the State House. Let Connecticut thank her stars that she has now one capital only, and therefore only one State House to build. To incur the cost of building two State Houses, at the rate of \$200,000 for an anticipated foundation, would knock the bottom clean out of the land of brass cloaks, cabbage-leaf cigars and wooden nutmegs.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.—George W. Williams & Co. and the executors of the late James H. Taylor filed a notice of resistance to the final discharge in bankruptcy of Levander G. Tate. Seventeen boxes of tobacco, 613 pounds, seized for violation of the internal revenue law, were ordered to be condemned.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the Phoenix. Another lovely day was yesterday. Extra fine oysters at Fine's State Capitol Saloon. A much-needed rain, yesterday, laid the dust effectively. Eyes that are real-ize wide open—Advertize and real-ize. Have your pockets made stouter, for specie is coming, so they say. Call at the State Capitol Saloon and get good oysters. A New York editor says sugar has gone up so high as to induce a slight increase in the price of sand. The Phoenix takes gold, silver, nickel, greenback, city money and Building and Loan scrip in payment of indebtedness. The chicken thieves are on the rampage again. Mr. Ehrlich lost nearly forty on Friday night. Mr. A. D. Rookafellow, who purposes establishing a daily paper in Atlanta, Ga., is in Columbia, and paid us a visit, yesterday. The Presbytery of Charleston met in this city on Friday, for the transaction of business. The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson preached the opening sermon. To-day is the anniversary of the surrender of the fortress of Metz to the Germans by Marshal Bazaine, for which the latter is now being tried by a military court in France, with everything, so far, against him. It is now announced, on the authority, of course, of an eminent physician, that it is not considered healthy to rise before 8 o'clock in the morning. This applies only to men. Wives can rise at 7 and start the fire as heretofore. We have received the Norcross Advance, a weekly paper, published at Norcross, Ga. We notice a familiar name as publisher and local editor—John Blats, Esq., who formerly constituted one of the Phoenix corps. The paper is neatly printed and well edited. Professor Fay gave his second and final entertainment, last evening, at Irwin's Hall, to a large and appreciative audience. The performance being, in the main, a repetition of last evening's, we can but repeat what we said in yesterday's issue. The professor has left many mystified persons behind him. Messrs. E. E. Davies & Co. are prepared to furnish hotels, restaurants and families with fresh fish, oysters, fruits, and all the vegetables of the season, as they receive daily supplies. On or about the first of the month, they will also be able to furnish wild game and dressed poultry, as arrangements have been made with Northern markets to ship us by that time a supply.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred in Winesboro, on Friday afternoon, between two men, named Duncan and Bullock, in which the latter was killed by a pistol ball fired by the former. Duncan was arrested and lodged in jail. PHENIXIANA.—To recklessly and ignorantly accuse another of mean or mercenary motives, is apt to imply that you are conscious that, under the same circumstances, you might be governed by just such low and selfish considerations. People obey willingly when they are commanded kindly. Simplicity is one of the striking characteristics of real genius. Memory tends the past, action the present, determination the future. Did you ever hear the noise of a quartz-crushing machine in full operation? Well, that is nothing, compared to the clatter that would fill the world if good resolutions were made of glass or crockery ware.

Captions readers of the Columbia (S. C.) Mail may complain of the editor's inconsistency in acknowledging the receipt of a milk punch in one column, and publishing a "Temperance Department" in the next. But that gentleman, believing in a fair and amicable division of labor, explains that the "editor of the Mail has nothing to do with what goes into the temperance column of his paper, nor have the gentlemen who conducted that department anything to do with what goes into the editor of the Mail." The editors of the above had their mails badly mixed. The punch was tried by more than one.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass 7 A. M.; Second Mass 10 1/2 A. M.; Vespers 4 1/2 P. M. Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, 10 1/2 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10 1/2 A. M. Marion Street Church—Rev. F. L. Leeper, 10 1/2 A. M.; Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Washington Street Church—Rev. J. R. Wilson, 10 1/2 A. M.; Rev. O. A. Darby, 4 P. M. Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. R. Dow, 11 A. M., and Rev. J. D. A. Brown, 7 1/2 P. M. Baptist Church—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

WHO WOULDN'T BE AN EDITOR?—A Wheeling, West Virginia, despatch, of the 16th inst., says: As reported last evening, Major J. Sweeney assaulted and beat O. S. Long, editor of the Register, for abusive articles published in yesterday morning's paper. This morning's issue contains further reflections on Sweeney's character, and abuses him terribly. About 11 o'clock, Sweeney met Louis Baker, proprietor, and J. S. Clarkson, local editor of the paper, and, after some words, all three drew revolvers, and the firing commenced. Baker was slightly wounded, and Clarkson was hurt in the hand. Baker and Clarkson then took refuge in a store. There will probably be more shooting before the polls close. Sweeney is a candidate for the Legislature at the election to-day.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. This NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE in HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and entirely efficient. Price 85 for a package of five boxes, and a large 82 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. Ap14 1/2 y

MAIL MATTERS.—Subscribers for the Phoenix. Another lovely day was yesterday. Extra fine oysters at Fine's State Capitol Saloon. A much-needed rain, yesterday, laid the dust effectively. Eyes that are real-ize wide open—Advertize and real-ize. Have your pockets made stouter, for specie is coming, so they say. Call at the State Capitol Saloon and get good oysters. A New York editor says sugar has gone up so high as to induce a slight increase in the price of sand. The Phoenix takes gold, silver, nickel, greenback, city money and Building and Loan scrip in payment of indebtedness. The chicken thieves are on the rampage again. Mr. Ehrlich lost nearly forty on Friday night. Mr. A. D. Rookafellow, who purposes establishing a daily paper in Atlanta, Ga., is in Columbia, and paid us a visit, yesterday. The Presbytery of Charleston met in this city on Friday, for the transaction of business. The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson preached the opening sermon. To-day is the anniversary of the surrender of the fortress of Metz to the Germans by Marshal Bazaine, for which the latter is now being tried by a military court in France, with everything, so far, against him. It is now announced, on the authority, of course, of an eminent physician, that it is not considered healthy to rise before 8 o'clock in the morning. This applies only to men. Wives can rise at 7 and start the fire as heretofore. We have received the Norcross Advance, a weekly paper, published at Norcross, Ga. We notice a familiar name as publisher and local editor—John Blats, Esq., who formerly constituted one of the Phoenix corps. The paper is neatly printed and well edited. Professor Fay gave his second and final entertainment, last evening, at Irwin's Hall, to a large and appreciative audience. The performance being, in the main, a repetition of last evening's, we can but repeat what we said in yesterday's issue. The professor has left many mystified persons behind him. Messrs. E. E. Davies & Co. are prepared to furnish hotels, restaurants and families with fresh fish, oysters, fruits, and all the vegetables of the season, as they receive daily supplies. On or about the first of the month, they will also be able to furnish wild game and dressed poultry, as arrangements have been made with Northern markets to ship us by that time a supply.

THE CONCERT ON MONDAY NIGHT.—What shall we say to anyone, our citizens to attend this entertainment? They hardly need any appeal from us. The cause for which it is to be given is one which should be dear to every feeling and generous heart. The suffering, the poor, the weak and dying, including delicate females and tender little children, of our sister cities of Shreveport and Memphis, have sent up a cry for relief which has gone to every nook and corner of the country, awakening general sympathy and eliciting from many communities a prompt and liberal response. Contributions are flowing in freely, and are giving the relief which will be returned in blessings on those who remit them. It is our turn to do something worthy of the occasion and worthy of ourselves. Columbia, we are sure, will not be lacking in her duty of charity and love. She has inspiring examples in several other cities, especially in Charleston and Memphis. We are pleased to learn that Colonel Black and the officers of the garrison have interested themselves in this concert. The excellent post band, under Professor Bucher, will contribute its part. Messrs. LyBrand & Son will furnish a splendid Knabe piano, over which the genius of Professor Denck will preside, and elicit those tones which all so much admire. And last, but not least, the accomplished Miss Feininger and several amateurs of the finest skill, will unite their exquisite voices and thorough cultivation to the attractions of the evening. The concert will be given in Mr. Parker's elegant hall, which has been expressly prepared and put in the best order for the purpose. All will be under the management of the following excellent Executive Committee: Col. Thomas Sedomea, O. F. Janney, Esq., E. W. Seaboe, Esq., J. B. Ezell, Esq., W. H. LyBrand, Esq. We refer our readers to the card of the committee.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. R. C. Shiver & Co.—Wanted. Kibbard O'Neals & Son—Notice. J. M. Morgan—New Hay. Meeting Acadia Lodge. W. J. Ledingham—Reward. Meeting Myrtle Lodge. HOTEL ARRIVALS, October 25, 1873.—Wheeler House—E. King, J. W. Champagne, N. Y.; W. H. Pratt, Tenn.; W. D. Roberts, Lexington; H. Sparrick, Aiken; F. S. Roberts, A. N. Talley, Jr., Augusta; Wm. Dudley, E. Mantone, Charleston; A. Westheimer, Baltimore; McLanier, S. C. R. R.; Wm. M. Nelson, J. J. Neil, Winesboro; Mrs. Goodwin, N. O.; Dr. J. G. Huguenin and lady, Mrs. J. P. Adams, Richmond; W. A. Clark, city; J. James, S. C.; E. Hall, B. F. Bryan, Wilmington; T. A. Sherard, Moffettsville; J. Jenkins, N. C. Columbia Hotel—O. B. Lessey, Richmond; T. D. Boozer, Newberry; A. E. Drake, city; J. B. Campbell, Charleston; C. H. Schwing and wife, Charlotte; F. J. Moore and wife, Baltimore; Miss Lizzie Kreps, Ohio; W. J. Sprinkle, Charlotte; W. H. Taft, J. H. Stelling, W. D. Kennedy, Charleston; A. J. McDonald, Augusta; P. B. Gregory, Miss; T. J. Robertson, wife and son, Washington; R. P. Bass, Va. Hendrix House—C. A. Jamison, H. A. Meade, Lexington; E. Williams, Richmond; A. M. Sperry, Charleston; Wm. H. Lockwood, Beaufort.