

LONDON, January 14.—A despatch from Padang announces that Dutch troops in Aceh have made a general assault on the works at Chinese, and carried nine forts, with a loss of 21 killed and 65 wounded. The enemy lost 171 killed and a large number wounded.

LONDON, January 15.—Gladstone has withdrawn from the leadership of the Liberal party.

MADRID, January 15.—Alfonso has reached the capital; immense crowds greeted him. Protestant journals have been allowed to resume.

LONDON, January 15.—The ship ashore on the Irish coast is the City of London, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

TELEGRAPHIC-AMERICAN MATTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., January 15.—The steamer Georgia is a total wreck; none lost. The steamer is valued at \$100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 15.—The Democratic caucus nominated McDonald Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 15.—The Episcopal Convention elected Thos. H. Jagger, of Philadelphia, Bishop.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—6 P. M.—In the House, Gen. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Southern States, presented the report of the sub-committee, which was ordered printed but was not read.

He stated that the full committee would start for Louisiana forthwith. The question of the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Irwin, the recreant witness in the Pacific mail investigation, was again presented. The Judge having refused to consider the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, unless he produced Irwin in Court, after an exciting debate, the House virtually reversed its action of yesterday, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to produce Irwin in Court.

This was a victory for the Democratic side of the chamber, the resolution having been offered by Beck, of Kentucky, and adopted, instead of the one reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Adjourned till Monday.

In the Senate, the House bill restoring to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was re-committed to the Committee on Pensions. Sherman said there were several Senators on each side, who desired to speak on this Louisiana question, and he hoped it would be understood that the Senate would meet to-morrow for the purpose of concluding this debate.

The unfinished business—being Schurz's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure the rights of self-government to the people of Louisiana.

A full caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, Anthony presiding. The most important subject under consideration was the Louisiana case, and it was agreed, with remarkable unanimity, that the President must be sustained in his action, and the Kellogg Government declared the legal Government of the State. It is understood that it was further agreed, that it is desirable to dispose of the matter as soon as possible, and that but a short time longer will be allowed for discussion. The caucus came to no definite conclusion on the several subjects before them, but it is understood that it was agreed to first dispose of the Louisiana matter.

A bill was presented in the House, to-day, providing for the amendment of the charter of the Freedmen's Bank. It repeals the law providing for commissioners, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint one commissioner, who shall have the right to compound and compromise debts due.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the recent Republican caucus, for the appointment of a committee of nine to suggest such legislation as is desirable to meet the wants of the Southern States, Maynard, the chairman, appointed the following: Messrs. White, McGroery, Ward, Ocaso, E. R. Hoar, Tremain, Hazleton, and Harrison, of Tennessee.

Probabilities.—During Saturday, on South Atlantic and East Gulf States, lower barometer, higher temperature, winds veering to South and West and increasing cloudiness, with possibly occasional rain in the latter.

A report has been received from New Zealand that the cutter Capwing was recently attacked by the natives of Santa Cruz Island, her crew overpowered and massacred and the vessel burned. The savages afterwards attacked the British war ship Sandfly, but were driven off.

The Committees of Conference, on the part of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches, in session in Baltimore during the past week, adjourned last week. They failed to agree upon a basis for the establishment of fraternal relations.

The refunding of the cotton tax, referred at the commencement of this session of Congress to the Committee of Ways and Means, has been referred by that committee to a sub-committee, consisting of Fernando Wood, Sheldon, of Louisiana, and Masson, of Iowa. Mr. Wood will have charge of the subject.

RICHLAND, Va., January 15.—The concurrent resolutions on Louisiana, passed by the House of Delegates, yesterday, were reported in the Senate, to-day, by the Committee on Federal Relations and adopted.

MONTEZUMA, Ariz., January 15.—R. H. Ewing, Conservative Senator from Wilcox County, is dead. The Legislature adjourned in respect to his memory.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—An immense indignation mass meeting at Masonic Hall, to-night, to protest

against the usurpations in Louisiana. Hon. Beverly Johnson delivered an address, seriously criticizing the telegrams of Bulknep and Sheridan, and charging that the full responsibility of what has occurred rests upon the President. Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were adopted.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 15.—A joint session of the Senate and Assembly will be held on the 20th, for the election of a United States Senator. In the Assembly, to-day, a Republican member offered concurrent resolutions, which were referred, denunciatory of the organization in the South known as White League. In the Senate, resolutions were adopted condemning the spirit and sentiments of Sheridan's "banditti" despatch—characterizing his recommendations thereon as unprecedented in the history of the country and tending to the destruction of constitutional liberty; but at the same time offering unshaken confidence in Sheridan's patriotism, fidelity and integrity. All the ayes were Republicans but three, and all the noes Democrats—the latter objected to that portion affirming confidence in Sheridan.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., January 15.—The Senate organized, to-day. A. L. McCaskil, Democrat, was nominated by the Republicans, and elected President of the Senate on the first ballot, by a vote of 21 to 1. This action is the result of a coalition between the liberal elements of both parties. Last night, at midnight, a Republican committee awaited on Governor Stearns, and demanded that he go into the Senate and organize that body as Lieutenant-Governor, which he refused to do.

BOSTON, January 15.—A mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, to protest against military interference in Louisiana, was held to-day. About 3,000 were packed in the building. All parties, classes and conditions were represented. The meeting was very orderly and great sympathy was manifested in the object of the call, though occasional dissenters from the speakers betokened the presence of widely differing political elements. Hon. Wm Gray made an address, denouncing the great outrages committed against the people of Louisiana in the recent act of United States troops. It was the duty of the Government to entrust its power to clear-sighted, cool-headed officers, and if such were not selected, the people had the right to hold the Chief Executive responsible. His remarks were frequently cheered, and when alluding to Gen. Sheridan, hissed. Resolutions expressive of indignation at the course of the military in removing members of the Legislature and severely denouncing Bulknep for his telegram of approval, were vociferously applauded.

TELEGRAPHIC-COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

COLUMBIA, January 15.—Sales of cotton 127 bales—middling 13 1/2 @ 14. Market firm.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Noon.—Money 3/8. Gold 113 1/2. Exchange—long 4 8/8; short 4 9/8. Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,446—nplands 15 1/2; Orleans 15 1/2. Futures opened steady: January 15 1/2-32; February 15 1/2-32; March 15 1/2-32; April 15 1/2-32; May 15 1/2-32; June 15 1/2-32; July 15 1/2-32; August 15 1/2-32. Cotton quiet; sales 1,871, at 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2. Southern flour dull and lower—common to fair extra 4 70 @ 5 50; good to choice 5 55 @ 8 00. Wheat dull and nominally 1 @ 20. Shippers holding off—1 18 @ 1.24 winter red Western. Corn less active and scarcely so firm—86 @ 88. Coffee quiet and unsettled—Rio quoted at 17 1/2 @ 20 gold. Sugar steady—8 1/2. Molasses steady—New Orleans 60 @ 66. Pork dull—20 25. Lard lower—prime steam 14 1/2. Whiskey firm—98. Money easy, at 2 1/2. Exchange firm—4 8/8. Gold 113 1/2 @ 12. Governments active and steady. States quiet and nominal, except Tennessee, which are better.

The comparative cotton statement shows net receipts at all United States ports for the week 95,183 bales—same week last year 159,293; total to date 2,317,401—to same date last year 2,230,912; exports of the week 47,531—same week last year 104,656; total to date 1,172,120—same date last year 1,119,482; stock at all United States ports 872,584—last year 778,613; at all interior towns 146,372—last year 137,430; at Liverpool 779,000—last year 579,000; American afloat for Great Britain 231,000—last year 334,000.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Cotton stock 28,495; weekly net receipts 419; gross 1,412; exports to Great Britain 342; continent 1,174; coastwise 615; sales 1,802; spinners 836.

GALVESTON, January 15.—Cotton strong; stock 85,039; weekly net receipts 7,035; gross 7,111; exports to Great Britain 6,261; France 934; coastwise 2,438; sales 11,936.

MOBILE, January 15.—Cotton quiet; stock 72,371; weekly net receipts 8,418; exports to Great Britain 2,999; continent 1,150; coastwise 4,109; sales 12,300.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—Flour unchanged. Corn steady—68 @ 70. Pork nominally 20 00. Bacon quiet—shoulders 8 1/2; clear rib 10 1/2; clear sides 11 1/2. Lard unchanged—tires 14 1/2; keg 15 1/2; steam 14. Whiskey firm—94.

AUGUSTA, January 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; stock 2,882; weekly net receipts 2,978; shipments 3,009; spinners 297; sales 3,619.

MEMPHIS, January 15.—Cotton quiet; stock 103,238; weekly net receipts 6,633; shipments 11,614; sales 10,700.

WILMINGTON, January 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; stock 3,290; weekly net receipts 1,590; exports coastwise 1,292; sales 708.

CHARLESTON, January 15.—Cotton steady—stock 70,083; weekly net receipts 6,813; exports to Great Britain 4,181; channel 2,125; coastwise 3,134; sales 11,600.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Cotton—weekly net receipts 1,033; gross 2,518; exports to Great Britain 339.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged—stock 288,702; weekly net receipts 44,197; gross 48,055; exports to Great Britain 15,685; France 4,228; channel 1,930; coastwise 4,185; sales 34,000.

NORFOLK, January 15.—Cotton firm—stock 12,987; weekly net receipts 6,925; exports coastwise 2,000.

BOSTON, January 15.—Cotton quiet; stock 23,721; weekly net receipts 1,057; gross 8,411; exports to Great Britain 794; sales 1,711.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Flour quiet and weak, but little doing. Corn dull—No. 2 mixed 66 @ 67. Whiskey quiet—94. Pork firm—18.75. Bacon list. Lard firm—13 1/2.

SAVANNAH, January 15.—Cotton easier; stock 101,739; weekly net receipts 10,708; gross 10,741; exports to France 1,674; continent 383; coastwise 1,711; sales 7,637.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Flour very dull. Corn steady—70 @ 72. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whiskey 94. Mess pork 19.19. Lard quiet and steady—steam 13 5/8 @ 13 6 1/2; kettle 14 25 @ 14.50.

PARIS, January 15.—Rentes 62 1/2 @ 25. London, January 15.—Street rate 3. Erics 26 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—3 P. M.—Cotton quieter—uplands 7 3/4 @ 7 1/2; Orleans 7 3/4; sales 15,000, including 7,800 American; 3,000 speculation and export; sales of the week 111,000, of which 11,000 were export and 15,000 speculation; stock 779,000, including 384,000 American; receipts of the week 100,000, including 58,000 American; actual export 4,000; stock afloat 360,000, including 231,000 American; cotton to arrive 1-16 cheaper; sales basis middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December, January or February, 7 1/2; nothing below low middling, shipped December, 7 1/2, 7 1/2-16; deliverable March or April, 7 1/2; sales basis middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable January or February, 7 1/2-16. Yarus and fabrics at Manchester steady. Lard 6.

A MERCIFUL JUDGE.—At Chester, England, a woman was recently tried for killing her husband. The testimony showed that she bore patiently long continued provocation. At last, in a moment of ungovernable irritation, she threw a sharpened steel at him, struck him, and fatally wounded him. The judge believed from the evidence, that the consequences of the act were deeply deplored by the wife; that she did all in her power to aid the man after wounding him, and therefore, although the jury convicted, he made the following unique address to the criminal: "All the real right in this case was on your side, all the real wrong on your husband's, and God forbid that I should punish you. I will make no party to it—I will not even make this judgment complete. I will not allow it to be said by anybody, that you are a convicted felon, for a conviction is not complete until a sentence is passed, and I mean to pass no sentence at all. I shall merely ask you to come up for judgment, if called upon; and nobody in the world will ever call upon you—God forbid they ever should."

The meeting at the Cooper Institute, in New York, shows us what a feeling of indignation the Louisiana affair has created. As soon as the doors were open a rush was made, and in an instant, almost, the vast hall was packed. One man, who wished to get out, had to be passed over the shoulders of the audience.

Perhaps nothing is more prejudicial to the process of assimilation of food than disputation. The mind becomes irritated, and instantaneously the stomach sympathizes. A dinner table is the worst possible place for an argument, which may easily become heated and acrimonious.

Nearly all of the colored preachers at Memphis have held a meeting and passed resolutions, cutting themselves loose from the Radicals and carpet-baggers, and resolving hereafter to affiliate politically with that class which they have found to be their best friends—the Southern people.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that Liverpool, England, is not an incorporated city. It is merely a town, and a movement is proposed in the direction of obtaining a city charter. Manchester and Glasgow, though less important places than Liverpool, are cities.

Col. Daniel G. Boone, Democrat, who has just been elected Speaker of the Missouri House of Delegates, is a leading lawyer of Henry County, and the great-grandson of the pioneer, Daniel Boone, and during the war was a Confederate officer.

Whatever its faults, the "Hub" is not biggishly. It has given over \$275,000 in response to calls for aid during the last year, besides nearly \$300,000 for private charities.

MILITARY RULE IN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—Count Valmaseda, who has been named to assume the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, was in command of the Spanish forces in that island in 1868, when the insurrection began. He is brutal and imperious, but these qualities in military men are not often allied with intellect. His first expeditions were comparatively unsuccessful, and before the year closed he had to send some for reinforcements. He began the campaign with 20,000 men, and the additional troops which he required from Spain gave him 32,000, besides 40,000 volunteers. The most incomprehensible thing among the current events of the day, is that the Cuban insurrection was not crushed out by such a force at once. Cuba is not a large island, and her coast was surrounded and watched by a strong Spanish naval squadron, yet 92,000 soldiers failed to put down the rebellion. There was no lack of ferocity and a bull-dog disposition to "hurt somebody" on the part of the Commander-in-Chief. Even Gen. Sheridan himself, if entrusted by General Grant with the coveted power to treat the citizens of Louisiana as "banditti," could not have surpassed Count Valmaseda in that destructive propensity which some military men seem to confound with genius for war. Thus, for example, Valmaseda ordered that every male citizen over fifteen years of age found in the country and away from home should be shot, unless he could satisfactorily account for his movements. He made war upon women, branding them as felons or slaves. He ordered that every house which did not display a white flag should be burned, and that all women and children found living alone on their farms should be forcibly removed to the nearest cities in possession of the Spaniards. This treatment of citizens of both sexes and all ages as "banditti," might cause the most truculent of American soldiers to grow pale with envy. On subsequent occasions, Valmaseda surpassed himself. When De Rodas, who succeeded Dulse, and brought 30,000 additional troops with him, was compelled by the volunteers in 1870 to vacate his office, Valmaseda was brought back again. One of his first acts was to order that no quarter should be shown to prisoners captured from the rebel force, and that those who surrendered voluntarily were to be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. It was under his administration that eight school boys were barbarously shot in Havana for an alleged desecration of the grave of a loyalist. He was finally succeeded by Caballos in June, 1872. Up to August of that year 14,000 Cubans had been killed in battle, 43,500 prisoners, according to the admission of the Spanish authorities, had been put to death, and \$70,000,000 spent, besides the sending of more than 80,000 men from Spain to quell the rebellion. Such are the practical results produced by the ferocious military butcher who has treated the rebellious Cubans as "banditti," though it must be admitted that, savage as he is, he did not propose to treat in that manner peaceful citizens not in arms against the Government. This man has been again tendered the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, but makes his acceptance of the post conditional on his having 20,000 more troops. The stupid brutality of such a commander-in-chief is only likely to make matters worse in Cuba. How long the protracted and wasteful warfare will continue, no one can foresee. But military men do not seem to have the faculty of reconstruction. That profession has long had the destinies of Spain and Cuba in their hands, and behold the result!

In spite of the sweet, sad condition of affairs in these United States, there is a paper in New Hampshire which "hopes that King Kalkaka may reach his home in safety and be able to rule the more wisely by reason of his visit to this our beloved country."

It is said that they have found in Texas the skeleton of a man who was twenty feet high. That man did not lack more than eight or ten feet of being as tall as Sheridan thinks that he is.

CHANGES.—A Northern paper says there are 75,000 persons out of employment in Massachusetts, who do not take any pride in Plymouth Rock, and would not care if it were broken up into sinkers to drown cats with.

The Beecher jury is composed of two Episcopalians, one Methodist, one Lutheran, two Roman Catholics, three Presbyterians and two persons who are not members of any church.

A man, named James LaGette, of Marion, recently became very much incensed at another, named David Trawick, of Marion, and killed him.

"He provoked me into loving him," was a girl's excuse for engaging herself to a man whom she had always professed to hate.

"Too thin" has become obsolete. "Not sufficiently materialized" is the latest form in which this idea is clothed.

Young folks grow most when in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

The New York Tribune says that some of Gotham's society ladies pay \$200 for their garters.

Mr. James Wakefield, of Spartanburg, died a few days ago, from the effects of breaking a leg.

Dr. E. J. Oliveros, of Orangeburg, died a few days ago.

Mr. Bishop, with his paper boat, has arrived at Wilmington, N. C.

A man has been arrested for taking things as they come.

The man who could not express his feelings sent them by mail.

A ROYAL ORGAN.—The stomach has been well named a "royal organ," since it sways and controls the entire system, every gland, tissue and nerve sympathizing with it as the servants of a prince sympathize with their master. Each one of them is fed and sustained by it—even the brain itself, the centre of sensation, is absolutely dependent upon it for sustenance. Consequently, when the stomach fails to perform its all-important office, the subordinate organs also falter in their duty. The reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have such wondrously beneficial effect upon the general health, and are such a reliable preventive of disease, is, that they speedily overcome weakness or disorders of the stomach, and thus insure complete nourishment of the entire system and a healthful performance of its various functions. Unlike those stimulants whose alcoholic principle is unmodified by judicious medication, the spirituous basis of these Bitters, which is of the purest description, holds in solution herbal alteratives and invigorants to which a foremost rank has been assigned in materia medica. But it is not alone the fact that these sovereign botanic elements enter into the composition of the Bitters that constitutes them such a benign tonic and corrective, but also that they are so happily combined that the full effect of each is exerted upon the disordered or debilitated system. The digestive and secretory organs are the first to experience their beneficent operation, which extends, by sympathy, to the brain, the nerves and the circulation. The influence thus exerted is fruitful of those great sanitary results which have built up the reputation of this truly national medicine.

THE BIRDS' CHRISTMAS CAROL.—They have sweet Christmas music in Norway—Norway, that far-off country, with the steel-blue sky and frozen sea. It is a song in the air. The simple peasants make the birds that inhabit those rude coasts and icy valleys so very happy on this one day of the year, that they sing of their own accord a glad carol on Christmas morning, and all the people come out of their houses and rejoice to hear it. On Christmas Eve, after the birds have sought shelter from the North wind, and the still night is bright with stars, the good people bring from their store-houses sheaves of corn and wheat, and, tying them to slender poles, raise them from every spire, barn, gate-post and gable. Then when, after the long night, the Christmas sun arises, crowding the mountains with splendor, every spire and gable bursts into sudden song. The children run out to hear the old church spire singing; the older people follow; the air is filled with the flutter of wings and alive with carols of gladness. The song of the birds fills every village with happiness, and to this living, grateful anthem the people respond in their hearts, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace; good-will to men"—From "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for January.

COLORADO MASONRY.—The Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Massachusetts, J. N. Conna, in an address before the Grand Lodge, No. 1, on "The Legitimacy of Colored Masons in the United States," Thursday evening, made the following statements:

"The introduction of Masonry among the colored men in this country was by the initiating, passing, and raising of thirteen colored men into a traveling lodge, attached to General Gage's army, stationed at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of March, 1775. On the 29th of September, 1784, Frederick Charles, Duke of Cumberland, Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, granted a warrant for the constituting of African Lodge, No. 459. In 1792, Prince Hall, the Master of the said lodge, instituted Hiram Lodge, in Philadelphia. In 1797, he also instituted St. John's Lodge, in Providence. In the year 1800, Prince Hall died, and John T. Hilton was elected master. In 1808, the African Grand Lodge was formed in Boston, with the above-named lodges. In 1827, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was instituted, and in 1847 the National Grand Lodge was formed. The speaker said there are nearly 100,000 colored Masons in this country."

That was rather a curious comparison with which Senator Cameron wound up his speech of greeting to King Kalkaka yesterday. "Our whole people," said he, "cherish for your subjects the most friendly regard. They trust and believe that the relations of the two countries will always be as peaceful as the great sea that rolls between us." We admit that the Pacific is a peaceful ocean as oceans go. But none of them are always quiet. There are times when even the Pacific is anything but reposeful. If we mistake not, it contains in its bosom quite a number of goodly ships. It has swallowed up the rich argosies of merchants, and for that matter the merchants themselves. It has paved its bottom with costly wrecks, with lost jewels and precious stones, torn from the grasp of men who relied too impudently upon its pacific nature. If our relations with the Sandwich Islands do not prove more peaceful, the King will have a stormy time of it, and perhaps regret that he ever honored us with his presence.

An exchange has an acquaintance who remarks that he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he says he can't see where the laugh comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck, himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. Jan 9 '13

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., CHARLESTON, S. C.—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.—Best Standard Prints, 6c. up. Long Cloth, from 6c. up. Sheet, 30c. up. Wool Flannel, 25c. up. Fine Dress Goods and Alpaccas, 25c. up. Wool Blankets, \$1.85 per pair up. Full lines of Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloths, Ribbons and every variety of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, House-keeping Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, etc. Keeping the largest and best selected stock South, we can, with confidence, assure our friends and the public, that by purchasing of us, by order, or personally, they will save from 20 to 25 per cent. Samples sent on application. All retail orders over \$10 sent free of charge. Goods sent C. O. D. Make remittances by P. O. Order, Draft, or per Express. Branches at Atlanta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., where goods can be obtained at same prices. J 11

DE JUST TO YOURSELF AND GENEROUS TO YOUR WIFE.—Keep your farm accounts correctly and regularly in the "Rural Accountant," and give your wife a copy of the "Carolina Housewife." The large sale of the Rural Accountant has enabled the publishers, Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., to stereotype the forms, and thus reduce the cost. They now offer the small size at \$1, and the large at \$1.50, per mail, postage prepaid. The Carolina Housewife is Miss Rutledge's old established cookery book, and should be in every house in Carolina. J 11

A Paris medical student has just died insane, having become so in consequence of an event that happened in the dissecting room. His subject had been placed in a sitting posture while frozen, and its right arm was kept above its head against gravity by the icy condition of the tissues, and so he worked, lost in his labor, this arm came down and the cold hand struck the student on the cheek. It was clear upon investigation that the hot fire made for the student had thawed the tissues, but the impression made upon his mind was too deep to be removed by a rational explanation.

The song sum of \$75,000 has been paid out for sponges in Key West during the months of November and December, 1874.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED! A FULL assortment just received at L. T. SILLIMAN & CO'S. Jan 16 Drug Store.

South Carolina Jockey Club. THE Annual Races, 1875, over the Washington Course, in Charleston, S. C., will commence on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, and continue throughout the week.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1875. Jockey Club Purse \$450. Two miles, for all ages. \$400 to first horse; \$50 to second. Same Day—Carolina Stakes for Three-Year-Olds. One mile, closed with four subscribers.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875. Jockey Club Purse \$600. One mile, for Three-Year-Olds. \$250 to first horse; \$50 to second. Same Day—Jockey Club Purse \$500. Two miles, for all ages. \$400 to first horse; \$50 to second.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875. Jockey Club Purse \$800. Three mile heats, for all ages. \$700 to first horse; \$100 to second. Same Day—Jockey Club Purse \$500. Two miles, for all ages. \$400 to first horse; \$50 to second.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875. Jockey Club Purse \$600. Handicap. Three mile heats. \$500 to first horse; \$100 to second. Same Day—Jockey Club Purse \$300. Two miles, for all ages. \$200 to first horse; \$50 to second.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1875. Jockey Club Purse \$500. Mile heats, best three in five. \$400 to first horse; \$100 to second. E. P. MILLIKEN, Secretary.