

In the masterly speech delivered on the 20th ult., before the Legislature of Georgia, the Hon. B. H. Hill expatiates upon the true idea of "rebel," as one who raises impious hand against the Constitution, the fundamental law, the only real sovereign in this country. The flippancy and shallowness of those who roll under their tongues the sweet morsel of the imputation of rebellion against the man who have ever been faithful to our *Magna Charta*, are admirably brought out in this eloquent production. The word, he says, which has been often spoken during the last fourteen years than any other in the English language, is the word that is least understood by the American people. In Germany, Russia, France and England it has a well defined significance. It describes one who resists the Government, which in those countries means the Emperor or King. But here government is mere machinery, merely the organization for the administration of the laws. It is not the King, not the power, not the sovereign in America. Who, then, is a rebel? This will appear to the dullest mind in the following lucid statement:

"When the framers of the Constitution were about to conclude their work, the question naturally occurred to them as to how they should secure during their labors, in what way should they bind those who should undertake to administer the Government to be faithful to their obligations? There was some discussion, but finally it was determined that the President and every officer of the Government, State and Federal, should take an oath to support the Constitution. Now the inquiry is pertinent, why not take an oath to support the Government? Why did they not require them to take an oath to preserve liberty? Yet of all these propositions not one of them was adopted. Various suggestions were made. One distinguished gentleman who had taken a leading part in framing the Constitution, suggested there should be no oath at all, and he gave this significant reason for it: If the Government is administered by good men, no oath will be necessary; if by bad men, no oath will be regarded. But it was agreed on all hands, after various suggestions, that there should be an oath. Then what sort of an oath should it be? Finally, one conclusion was arrived at, adopted, and that was that every officer of this Government, State and Federal, should be required to take an oath to support the Constitution. Now, why, why, why that oath in preference to all others? Because when they took an oath to preserve the Constitution, and kept that oath, they supported everything else. The Constitution was ordained and established as the means by which the Union was to be made perfect, by which domestic tranquility was to be secured, by which justice was established, public welfare provided for, and by which the blessings of liberty should be secured to them and their posterity. [Applause.] Therefore, they required an oath to support the Constitution, as the terms on which and the means by which the Union was to be preserved, domestic tranquility secured and the blessings of liberty and justice perpetuated. In addition to this requisition to take an oath to support the Constitution, they also provided that this Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it, should be the superior law of the land, that is, the only king whose authority all power in America was required to obey, was the Constitution of the country. That was the supreme law. What Constitution? The written Constitution as adopted, to be supported as the means by which all the other ends of Government were to be secured and perpetuated.

"Now, answer me the question, who is American politics a rebel? I answer, he, and he only, who is faithless to the Constitution. Who in American politics is a patriot? I answer, he, and he only, who is faithful to the Constitution."

Mr. Hill goes on to show the existence of two parties in the convention that framed the Constitution—one representing the extreme idea of a strong centralized government; the other, representing the opposite extreme idea of a loose, uncentralized government, with all obligatory power in the States. Between these the Constitution was a happy and just compromise, ratified, however, by several of the States, only upon condition that amendments should be adopted, the chief of which was a declaration that all the powers not delegated to the General Government should be reserved to the States. We need not follow the speaker in his account of the encroachment upon the just reserved rights of the States, and of attacks upon the Constitution by those who were the advocates of a strong, central government. They used certain questions for the purpose with decided effect. The institution of domestic slavery constituted their principal theme and chief engine of influ-

Several occasions, particularly in 1854 and 1855, when the Missouri compromise was repealed, but acquired their greatest strength under the guise of opposition to slavery, to attack the law and overthrow the Constitution when the Southern people seceded from the Union. This left the Government really in the hands of its enemies, and our friends of the North in their hands also. Things were now favorable to their scheme, and extreme men took the lead, as in all revolutions.

"They had learned to hate the South," he continues, "because the South had so often held up the Constitution as its shield and protection against interference; and they hated the Constitution the more because it was the shield and protection of the South. They had declared it a covenant with hell and a league with the devil, and appealed to a higher law. But as soon as the South left the Union, they became the most wonderful devoted lovers of the Union ever heard of. When they could not control the government they denounced it, but the moment the South left the Union, they raised the cry at once that the Union must be preserved. Well, as I say, secession gave them a great opportunity to accomplish their purpose; therefore, they declared that they would make war to preserve the Union—they would enforce the law. They waged war against these States, not because these States had violated the Constitution, for if there is anything that distinguished the Southern people more than any other thing in their entire political history, from 1787 to 1860, it was undying devotion to the principles of government as declared in the Constitution. Therefore, I have often said I would defy any man living to-day to point out to me one single instance where a Southern State, or a Southern leading statesman, was ever faithless to the Constitution. Not one. The Southern States left the Union, or sought to leave it, only because of the infidelity of the North, under the lead of those fanatics, and they who have been unfaithful to the terms of the Union, seized the opportunity of secession to destroy those who had been faithful, and who had only resented their infidelity."

Time, which at last brings all things even, will settle these questions, and determine ultimately and authoritatively who were "rebels." If it also restore to us constitutional government, re-establish the rights of States and check the tendency to centralism and absolutism, to the dangers of which many of those who hounded on the crusade against the South are now fully alive, we shall be indifferent to any opprobrious name which it may please parties to try to fasten upon us.

**The Use of Patronage.**

The *National Republican* plays the part of whipper-in in a notice to Republican journals which dare, as was done recently by the *New York Evening Post* and the *Times*, to express their convictions against the policy and practice of the National Administration. It is a plain intimation that what is called Government patronage can only be enjoyed by those who abandon all idea of independence in discussion. The luxury of having opinions held to be inconsistent with the luxury of pap. The small punishment inflicted on the above named journals, is threatened against others who may be under the delusion that they can think what they please, and express what they think. Such is the purport of the following warning:

"A recent change in the distribution of Government advertising patronage to the *New York dailies*, may convince some of them that harmony really exists between the President and the Cabinet ministers. Are there other journals in the country that require special information on the subject?"

Owing to the great extent of the snow sheds along its route, and their danger from fire, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have found it necessary to employ no less than four fire trains, for the purpose of protecting their lines from serious conflagrations. Each train consists of a locomotive and four water cars. The former is arranged with powerful pumps, which throw a steady and strong stream, whilst the latter are used for the purpose of supplying water. They are built of heavy wood, and contain about 100 barrels, or 3,000 gallons of water, and on one of them is mounted a large reel with leather hose. These fire trains sprinkle the entire shedding along the road once a week, and are also held at all times in readiness to proceed to the locality of any fire with all possible speed.

It is a happy business for certain contractors that a perpetual warfare upon adventurous miners in the Black Hills country has been inaugurated. If gold exists in that region, as there is every reason to believe, all the dragons in the United States cannot keep people from the treasure, however proper, under existing Indian treaties, it may be to oppose them. This dragon business, however, will pay contractors, if it does not effect the desired object.

Mr. Jeter presented petition sundry citizens Union and Laurens Counties, praying for opening an old road and building a bridge over Enoree River.

Mr. Walker presented petition of W. J. Lucas, of Chester County, for services rendered in surveying land for Land Commission.

Mr. Cain, from Committee on Enrolled Acts, reported as ready for ratification: Acts to authorize and permit Henry N. White to erect and keep a gate across Shallow Ford Road, West of Seneca River, in Anderson County; to amend an Act to alter and amend the charter of the town of Greenville, and for other purposes, and an Act to alter and amend the said Act; joint resolutions to allow Mrs. Susan E. McGowan to redeem certain forfeited lands; to authorize the Comptroller-General to remit a certain tax penalty.

Mr. Jones—Bills to amend an Act for the incorporation of the town of Georgetown; to incorporate Georgetown Paper Mill and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Cain—Bill appointing and constituting County Auditors *ex-officio* Superintendents of Contracts.

Mr. Corwin—Joint resolution to pay claim of Henry Ware & Son.

Mr. Whittemore—Bill for the relief of sureties upon official bonds of County officers.

Mr. Myers—Bill to amend Chapter XIX, Section 4, of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Duncan—Joint resolution to levy and collect a special tax to pay past due indebtedness of Spartanburg County.

Mr. Andrew—Joint resolution giving J. Hammond Fordham, Esq., Coroner-elect for Orangeburg County, further time to execute his bond.

Mr. Corwin introduced a resolution, which was ordered for future consideration, that the two Houses meet in joint assembly, Tuesday, February 9, for the purpose of entering into an election of Judge of the Third Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John T. Green.

Mr. Cochrane introduced a resolution, which was ordered for further consideration: That whereas the Governor has submitted for consideration and action of this General Assembly the letter of A. T. Goshorn, Director-General United States Centennial Commission International Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876, asking that action be taken, either legislative or otherwise, to prepare an exhibition of native resources, together with such historical and statistical information, as part of a history of the birth and progress of the several communities that have contributed to the growth and strength of the Union; that a committee be appointed to consider the subject-matter, and ascertain the best means of furthering the objects of same.

The Speaker of the House attended in Senate, when following Acts and joint resolutions were ratified: Acts to authorize and permit Henry A. White to erect and keep a gate across Shallowford Road, West of Seneca River, in Anderson County; to amend an Act to alter and amend the charter of the town of Greenville, and for other purposes, and an Act to alter and amend the said Act; joint resolutions to allow Mrs. Susan E. McIlwaine to redeem certain forfeited lands; to authorize Comptroller-General to remit a certain tax penalty.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. Hirsch, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report relative to the matter of contest of seat of sitting member from Orangeburg County—Paul E. Jones—the contestant having been duly notified, failed to attend by counsel or otherwise before the Committee of Privileges and Elections to substantiate the allegations set forth in their petition, the committee recommend that the petition be dismissed and the sitting member be declared legally entitled to a seat in the House. Adopted.

Bill to provide pay for jurors at Coroner's inquests was rejected.

Bill to make appropriations to meet ordinary expenses of State Government for fiscal year, commencing November 1, 1874, was read third time, passed and ordered to the Senate.

Mr. Brayton introduced bills to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the mills belonging to the Langley Manufacturing Company; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Langley Manufacturing Company, of Edgefield County."

Mr. Barnett presented petition of Richard L. North, M. D., executor of Mrs. Eliza E. North, deceased, for renewal of certificate of six per cent. stock, which has been lost or destroyed; also, introduced bill to abolish office of Inspector-General of timber and lumber, and to reduce fees for measurement and inspection of timber and lumber, and make same uniform.

Mr. Richardson—Bill to amend Chapter XVIII, Section 4, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of County Commissioners.

Mr. Humbert—Bill to authorize the Town Council of Florence to locate and construct a new road from said town toward Darlington Court House, in the County of Darlington.

Mr. Hayne—Joint resolution directing and requiring the State Treasurer to pay certain moneys to the widow of the late Judge John T. Green.

Mr. Boston—Bills to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, Clerks of Courts, Trial Justices and other officers herein mentioned; concerning forfeited lands; also, presented a petition of the Board of County Commissioners of Newberry, praying a levy of four mills for

County purposes; joint resolution to pay the claims of Henry Ware & Son.

Resolution appointing a committee to examine into certain bonds, funded under the Funding Act, &c., from Senate, was filled by "five," and amended, and that the committee be empowered to employ an expert, who shall receive for his services \$5 per day while actually employed in said investigation, and that said committee be required to report within ten days after date of their appointment. Adopted.

Resolution from Senate to request the State officers to conform to rules established by his Excellency the Governor relative to office hours, was concurred in ordered to be returned.

Report of Committee on Claims on claim of W. J. Etter for services rendered as Assistant Clerk of House, regular sessions 1873-74, was considered and adopted.

Joint resolution to provide for payment of claim of L. J. Noub, for services as Clerk in Executive office, was laid on table.

Claims of M. W. Allen for services as State Armorer and A. Brown were indefinitely postponed.

**MR. EDITOR:** My advent into the city of Lexington was made on the morning of —, at 4 o'clock. The poem of the Deserted Village was never more fitly illustrated, for not a living thing was to be seen. My first objective point was the hotel, if such a place could be found. After about half an hour's search, I found it, and proceeded to arouse the proprietor. I made many ineffectual attempts before I made myself heard, when at last an old man poked his head out at the window and asked if I wished to come in. I replied, if that was the hotel, I did, and I pushed the door open and took possession. Walking into the parlor, I found a lamp, which I lit; and seeing a good pile of light-wood stowed away in a corner, I set about making a fire. I accomplished this onerous task, just as an antiquated-looking individual poked his head in at the door, who had doubtless come for the same purpose. In the meantime, another traveler came in, and the conversation turned upon the points we had visited. He said he was just from Marion, when the proprietor of the hotel looked up and asked if that was in South Carolina. This was too much, and the explosion of laughter which followed might have been heard the length of the town. My traveling friend now improvised a bed out of three chairs, and was comfortably snoring away, but I continued talking with mine host, who was a perfect curiosity. What do I see? He goes to a side-board, takes out a bunch of keys, and proceeds to unlock it. As an old quart flask makes its appearance, visions of the real old stuff flits before my eyes, and my mouth waters like a spring branch. I hear him pouring out; now, surely he will ask me to drink, but no—down he pours the old corn, and never once says, "Here goes." There is nothing mean in a man drinking by himself, but it is—d—d unsocial. My impressions of this town will last through all time to come, and whenever I feel inclined to indulge in the ever joyful, I will think of the man who is mean enough to drink by himself.

**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 the same medicine in connection with 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 '73

It is certain that the Montenegro people would not dare, unaided, to oppose Turkey. They were so terribly and crushingly chastised by the Sultan in 1867, that without good backing, they could not throw off the yoke. It is understood that Austria, Germany and Russia are agreed upon what is known as the Eastern question, and the Montenegrins can, with such backing, see their way out of their difficulties. Should Russia endorse the Montenegro revolt, she will become engaged in a war with England, who watches for encroachments upon her Indian domain with a jealous eye.

**THE RIFLE CLUB BALL.**—The great event of this evening, will be the ball of the Richland Rifle Club, in their elegant hall in the new building of the Southern Life Insurance Company. This company will give practical demonstration of what it can do in the way of erecting an edifice where life may be enjoyed as well as insured. It approaches completion, and besides commodious stores, will contain some eligible rooms for bachelors of the law and other bachelors. Our rifle club men, since the days of the wordy war between the rival "fractions" of Nash and Minor, when they were called upon and promptly responded to the call to preserve order and insure tranquility, have studiously cultivated the arts of peace. To-night they wear their pretty uniform of grey, and batons, epaulettes and swords will shine resplendently, and give a halo to their forms; but they will be far from expressing any hostile intent. Their fair friends will be under no apprehension. They mean only the business of dancing, flirtation, small talk, *les agrements de societa*, etc., etc., in which, if we are not mistaken, they will meet their match. As for others, they will apply themselves assiduously to the supper, which, as it comes from Mr. McKenzie, will be all that heart and appetite can desire.

**SUPREME COURT, DECISIONS, Feb. 1.**—The State *ex rel.* J. D. DeSaneure, executor, respondent, vs. Donald McQueen, County Treasurer of Kershaw County, appellant. Order *per curiam* referring issues of fact to Circuit Court for trial.

The State *ex rel.* Courtenay, respondent, vs. Wm. Gurney, Treasurer of Charleston County, appellant. Similar order.

The State *ex rel.* Porter, respondent, vs. same, appellant. Similar order.

The State *ex rel.* Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., respondent, vs. appellant. Similar order.

The State *ex rel.* the Union Bank, respondent, vs. same, appellant. Similar order.

**CITY MATTERS.**—Subscribe for the Phoenix—don't borrow.

Reading matter on every page. Trapline advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance.

A heavy rain, yesterday morning, but fair afterwards.

The thermometer at Lancaster, N. H., on the 2d, was twenty five degrees below zero.

Mr. F. C. Ferris, of the Wilmington (Del.) *Daily Courier*, paid us a short visit last night.

Mr. Galetti, with his performing birds, makes his final bow to-day. See them, ye who can.

Enclose the postage with your subscription—Daily, six months, 25 cents; Tri-Weekly, 15 cents; Weekly, 10 cents.

Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHENIX office. Try us.

Mr. D. Dessau, who has "traveled this country all over," in the interest of a well-known liquor house in New York, has formed a copartnership with Mr. Johnson, and can now be found at No. 107 Liberty street, in that city.

Active and contributing members, as well as other gentlemen who have received invitations to the ball of the Richland Rifle Club, can get their tickets from Mr. W. Williams, at Shiver & Co.'s, or from Mr. W. G. Childs, at Carolina National Bank.

The Baltimore *American* is mistaken as to the birth-place of several American singers, and its article on "Our Song Birds" has been extensively copied. Miss Adelaide Philipps is a Bostonian; while Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was born in Sumter, S. C. Madam Brignoli-McCulloch is a native of Columbia.

Senators, Representatives, Judges, lawyers and public speakers should remember that "Heinith" prepares the best lozenge or candy for all disorders of the throat and vocal organs. If one desires to reach the heart of the hearer, the best way is in sweetest words and softest accents. This can only be rendered by a judicious use of those vocal tablets.

The many friends of Colonel B. F. Wardlaw will be glad to hear of his recovery from a short but very critical illness in our city for the past few days. The Colonel came over from Florida two weeks in advance of the meeting of the National Grange, now in session in Charleston, stopping here to spend a few days with his friends. He was taken sick the day after his arrival, and has been very sick indeed; but we are glad to state that, though quite feeble, he has left for Charleston, to enter his appearance in the National Grange, as the representative of the "Land of Flowers."

**THE GREAT EXCITEMENT.**—The death of Governor Bramlette in no-wise interferes with the progress of the last Gift Concert, nor will that or anything else prevent the drawing from taking place on the 27th of February. So certain is this, that all the money paid for tickets will be promptly refunded in case the drawing does not take place on that day. Mr. Briggs has conducted all the details of the former concerts, and is giving his whole time, his known skill and his great energy to make the last the greatest drawing. He offers, in addition to the excitement of the drawing itself, a concert by Gilmore's Great Orchestra, perhaps the best in the world—admission to which can only be had by those that hold at least a part of a ticket.

**FURCHGOTT, BENEDET & Co., CHARLESTON, S. C.—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.**—Best Standard Prints, 6c. up. Long Cloth, from 6c. up. Sheetting, 30c. up. Wool Flannel, 35c. up. Fine Dress Goods and Alpacaes, 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 Cloth, 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 1

**BE 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 established cookery book, and should be in every house in Carolina. J 1

The gin-house on the estate of Mr. A. H. Boykin, of Sumter, was burned a few days ago.

**ANOTHER ROBBERY.**—The kitchen of Mr. E. Morris, on Gates street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday night, and robbed of provisions, crockery, table cloths, etc.—nothing left for breakfast or the breakfast table. The confectionery of Mr. Heise, on Plain street, was also entered and robbed of a number of articles.

**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEBRUARY 3.**—The Court met at 10 A. M., Judge R. B. Carpenter presiding.

The following cases were called and tried: State vs. Eli Gilser, charged with grand larceny, verdict guilty; T. M. Wilkes, attorney for defendant. State vs. Henry LyBrand, charged with grand larceny, verdict guilty. State vs. Henry LyBrand, charged with petit larceny, *not pros.* State vs. Jane Smith, *alias* Jane Owens, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill, and assault and battery, *not pros.* State vs. John Harris, charged with grand larceny. Pending the consideration of this case by the jury, Court adjourned. The Judge instructed the jury to return sealed verdict.

The following is a list of true bills found by the grand jury: State vs. Henry LyBrand, grand larceny. State vs. Benjamin Woody, charged with an escape. State vs. Richard Obathian, charged with assault and battery, with intent to commit rape. State vs. Benjamin, *alias* Ben. Wade, charged with murder. State vs. Albert Jones, charged with grand larceny.

**APPOINTMENTS.—County Auditors:** Anderson—T. J. Webb; Horry—R. G. Sessions; Chesterfield—T. S. Oatender. Trial Justices: Clarendon—W. J. Fleming; R. M. Thompson, J. W. H. Johnson, W. P. McKnight, C. M. Richardson; Marlboro—Edmund D. Smith; Marion—O. P. Wheeler, Duncan McIntyre; Lexington—John H. Arthur, J. J. Derrick, S. M. Simons, G. M. Harmon, H. A. Smith, Jacob R. Moore, Moses E. Boozer, F. M. Derrick; Richland—W. W. Elmsinger, Robert Adams, J. J. Goodwin, M. R. Clark, Austin Black, J. H. Cannon, C. P. Douglas; Union—D. D. Goings, John D. Long, James T. Jeter, A. E. Aughry. Health officer, Georgetown—H. F. Heriot, vice J. T. Harrison; removed. Removals: Trial Justices: Lexington—W. J. Barr, Charles Hutto, J. G. Brown, T. S. Waring; Othello—R. F. Felder; Union—Jerry Talley.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS:** Peixotto & Son—Enter and Apply; J. Commis—Ammoniated Mocha.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 3.**—*Hendrix House*—Henry Brandes, Charleston; B. B. Little, Baltimore; M. O. Teasdale, Philadelphia; J. Benwick, Union; H. C. Capps, Charlotte; B. A. Stovall, Augusta; Mrs. J. O. Lipscomb, Greenville; E. Kinkead, New York; A. S. Barnes, J. W. Phillips, Doko; C. Turner, J. T. Hearty, Augusta.

*Mansion House*—J. R. Blake, Greenwood; J. L. Orr, Anderson; George T. Reid, Ookeebury; H. D. Hamiter, Richland; George Douglas, Union; E. McHeller, Newberry; O. Lynch, Greenville.

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