COLUMBIA, S. C.

Thursday Morning, April 29, 1875.

Just and Liberal Ideas of the President of Mexico.

The republic of Mexico enjoys the great advantage of having an enlightened man at the head of its affairs. President Lerdo de Tejada signalized his election to the Presidency two years ago by liberal declarations, and subsequently by the introduction of measures which looked to the material, social and educational improvement of the people, to the establishment of permanent peace with all foreign powers and the quiet of all disturbed districts at home, and to the recognition and enforcement of law, order and good feeling throughout the whole extent of that magnificent country. The example of the United States has been before his eyes, both to instruct and to warn, and the quiet progress of Brazil was an example which, in many respects, excited emulation. Mexico, under his administration, has been almost entirely free of those commotions and struggles of party and factions, those *pronunciamentoes* of partisans and revolutions which have been chronic evils in its history for nearly a half century past. The President has recently opened the Congress with a speech, in which he reviewed the affairs of the nation, dwelling particularly upon the amendment to the Constitution, in accordance with which a Senate would be organized in September, and a new advisory power be instituted in relation to all important national questions. This is a feature which will bring the Mexican Government, in form, more in harmony with our system, though it does not appear that the Senate will represent sovereignties, as it does in this country, according to our theory. It is to be a composite body in its representative functions and capacities, and is designed to give the nation a fuller and more complete voice in relation to laws and ordinances, and operate as a check upon the President in case he should be disposed, which he appears not to do, to exercise authority not granted to him by the fundamental law of the republic. The wise suggestions and discreet remonstrances of the President, in reference to religious bigotry and old-time prejudices, his views of the value and importance of a sounder educational system, and of the necessity and duty of maintaining amicable relations with the people and Government of the United States, are such as reflect credit upon his sagacity and do him honor. We find these synopsized in a contemporary, with some hints as to the danger of misunderstanding likely to arise along the Rio Grande from the unchecked depredations of Mexicans who cross that line to plunder and outrage the people of Texas. The prosperity and progress of that country cannot be a matter of indifference to the American people, and peace and a good understanding are greatly to be desired by both. The President refers to old prejudices and a spirit of bigotry as the causes of the late unfortunate outbreaks in certain portions of Mexico, in which men were attacked for holding particular religious views and opinions. He reminds the people that he has carried out all the amendments to the Constitution, and also the reform laws, and declares emphatically against the infractions of compacts made between the republic of Mexico and all men who live upon its soil and obey its laws and ordinances. These ideas and principles, whose incorporation in the Constitution and laws of the country elevated the republic to a place among the most liberal and civilized people of the earth, President Tejada maintains must be obeyed and enforced in this age, or Mexico will lose all standing in the great family of nations, and be treated as an alien and an outcast. Bigotry and intolerance in matters of religion have been hung up, with rusty gibbets and other instruments of torture, and the nation that takes them down, like the German student who raised a demon, will be rent and devoured by the instrument they would use upon others. The President has correct views upon this subject, and will, no doubt, enforce them under the power and authority of the Constitution. The important question of education received full attention from the Chief Executive of the republic, and he stated that a plan would be submitted making education compulsory, and at the same time providing for the training of female teachers. Education is badly needed among the masses of the people of Mexico, and the more books are put into the hands of men and boys the fewer swords or rifles will be handled by them in unlawful raids, either on native or foreign soil.

The Philadelphia *Times* refers to the collisions which have occurred along the border. They are not in keeping with the considerate declarations of President Lerdo de Tejeda, and no doubt will be summarily put down:

"The relations between Mexico and the United States are not in a satisfactory condition. All along the Rio Grande frontier outrages are being committed upon American citizens residing in Texas. Bands of armed Mexicans cross the river, burn houses, steal cattle, and kill men and women if they resist. Such raids are of daily occurrence. General Cortina is in command on the Mexican side of the river, but he makes no efforts to either stop the outrages or punish the guilty parties. Murders are becoming more numerous, and many persons are removing from that section of country lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. It is certain that the repetition of these outrages will, in the end, lead to an open rupture between the two republics. The people of Texas will become tired of these acts of barbarity, bloodshed and plunder, and cross the river into Mexico to right their wrong in their own way. With the cases of the Texas revolution and the war of 1846 fresh in their minds and memories, the authorities of Mexico should compel their border-ruffians to respect the law or hang them up by scores, and thus end the matter. President Tejada can serve his country efficiently in this manner, and such action should not be delayed."

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, one of the arbitrators in the Louisiana compromise, does not agree with the denunciations of the conservatives there, telegraphed by Congressman Frye, of Maine, to Marshal Packard. Once the body of the Legislature was constituted according to the compromise arrangement, it was free to act upon matters which properly came before it. The unseating of Republicans who had no right to seats was all right, as it would have been right also to unseat Conservatives, had there been any claiming what did not belong to them. Mr. Potter says:

"So far as I understood there was nothing in the arrangement by which the gentlemen who submitted their claims to the arbitrators were to be prevented, after being seated, from passing upon the right of any other person to a seat in that body, whose claim had not been the subject of our award. They were to be bound by what the arbitrators decided in all the cases submitted to us, but were not bound as to the cases which were not submitted and as to which there was no decision."

The Chicago and South Atlantic Railroad Running Right Along.—The following letter of President W. S. Haymond to the *Indiana Farmer* presents the condition of his enterprise in a very flattering light. It will be noted that the writer is the member of Congress-elect from the Tenth District, which is a clear indication of the confidence which his own people have in his ability and integrity. He writes to the *Farmer* as follows:

"In answer to your inquiry concerning the condition and prospects of the Chicago and South Atlantic Railroad, I would state that work was commenced in Indiana about the 1st of July, 1874, and continued till winter. The road is all graded and ready for the rails from the Illinois State line to the Kankakee River, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The grading is also completed between Monticello and Delphi, a distance of twelve miles. The grading of the Illinois portion of the road (light work) was let last week, and will be ready for the iron in six weeks. The contract for grading between the Kankakee River and Monticello has also been let, and work will be commenced upon it in a few days. The entire road is under contract from Chicago to a point some eight miles South of Delphi, a distance of about 113 miles, and all will be ready for the superstructure in from sixty to eighty days, if nothing occurs to discourage our plans. The iron for the distance between Chicago and Delphi has been contracted for on very favorable terms, and the contract for laying it down was awarded last week to M. A. Halsted, of Lake County, Indiana. It is the expectation of the company to have the road completed and in running order from Chicago to Delphi against the middle of October, and the grading completed to Indianapolis before the commencement of winter. It is the intention of the company to construct each link of the road and put it in operation before advancing to the building of other portions. As soon as the division from Chicago to Indianapolis is completed, we will be ready to undertake the heavy work in Kentucky. In the meantime, the work will be carried on South of the Blue Ridge, in South Carolina, as fast as the local means on that part of the route will permit. The Chicago and South Atlantic Railroad is the most needed and most important enterprise remaining to be built, East of the Mississippi River, and will, when completed, revolutionize the commerce of the North-west and South-east. The enterprise received the favorable notice of the late meeting of the National Grange, Charleston, S. C., and will become a road, if properly managed, that will confer vast benefits upon the Western farmers."

Unfortunate Occurrence.—An unfortunate accident took place Tuesday evening, at the office of Capt. Alexander Melchers, in King street, a few doors North of George street, Charleston. The Captain was showing a pair of Derringer pistols, which he had for a long time, and believed to be unloaded. Mr. Henry Otjen, Capt. Melcher's brother-in-law, was handling one of the Derringers, when it suddenly exploded, lodging the ball in the breast of Mr. Charles Berbusse, just below his throat. Mr. Berbusse was able to walk to his store next door, and with the assistance of Dr. Jenkins, who was called in, the wound was soon dressed and the bleeding stopped. Subsequently, Dr. DeSaussure, Mr. Berbusse's family physician, arrived and took charge of the case. The wound was severe, but at 10 o'clock at night Mr. Berbusse was quite easy, with no unfavorable symptoms.

Destruction of Cuban Sugar Crops.—A recent letter from Cuba says the sugar crop of Cienfuegos was expected to be about 65,000 hogsheads, or twenty-five per cent. more than last year, but the burning of the plantations by the patriots will reduce the crop to about 40,000 hogsheads, while next year, even if complete peace should reign and the season be very favorable, not over 18,000 hogsheads would be made.

There were 21 deaths in Charleston for the week ending the 24th—7 whites; 14 colored.

Mr. Grant's Friend.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* very pertinently says that the Government, in its prosecutions of merchants accused of revenue frauds, was severe to the extent of injustice. Where any money was to be made by Government spies, and custom house officers and attorneys, there was never any lack of promptness and vigor in the legal proceedings to recover damages. But in the treatment of its own officers and agents, when charged with fraud, we do not see the same relentless energy displayed. The mail contract swindles have been lately blazoned through the newspapers. They were infamous, audacious and largely profitable to all concerned in them. All the parties involved, however, had the advantage of a connection, more or less intimate, with the Government; and, therefore, we are not surprised to learn that every man among them, save one, is discharged from arrest on the ground that there was no evidence against him. A little more earnestness in the prosecution, it seems to us, would have fastened guilt upon some of the clerks suspected of complicity in the frauds. It is not denied that they received bribes for doing work auxiliary to the swindlers; and for that they ought to be punished. Similar lack of force is noticed in the Government prosecution of the parties charged with forgery in relation to the Cherokee and Choctaw appropriations. Thirty indictments were found against them, and the evidence was apparently strong; but conviction has failed in every case. The facts indicate a looseness or carelessness, to say the least, on the part of the Government prosecuting attorneys which deserves investigation.

The "Poor Criminal."—The Grant organs have made much of the tenderness of heart displayed by Gen. Grant in pardoning a criminal named Hodge at the solicitation of the convict's wife. They have published some highly embellished accounts of the matter—how the wife told the President of her little ones asking "with a pathos that was maddening," the "agonizing question," won't pa come home Christmas? how the President "hastily penned a note to the Attorney-General, and nervously handing it to her, said, go and tell your children that their pa shall come home Christmas." We are glad to know that the President is so tender-hearted, but cannot help regretting that he did not display a little of his mercy to the poor people of South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, whom he oppressed and harried in order to advance his political schemes. People may think queerly of the mercy which permits a convict to eat his Christmas dinner at home and allows hundreds of innocent men to be driven to prison and thousands to the swamps and mountains by the brutal soldier, Major Lewis Merrill. We should remember, too, that Governor Bullock was a very amiable individual and utterly unable to refuse a request for pardon, but that the people of Georgia did not feel very grateful to him for allowing so many rogues, ravishers and murderers to eat their Christmas dinners at home every year. There is a leniency which moralists make almost as criminal as tyranny or oppression. The "poor man" whom he so nervously restored to his family, does not appear to have deserved much pity. The "poor man" was an army paymaster who had taken advantage of his position under the Government to rob the taxpayers of $450,000, and who had escaped with the rather mild sentence of ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. He is now at liberty, and is, doubtless, the possessor of a very handsome fortune. The Grant organs in praising their hero had better cite an act more to his credit than the pardon of Hodge.

[*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Back to Georgia.—About two years ago, a notorious colored troop, sailing under the name of Absalom Thomas, contracted an inordinate affection for a yoke of oxen owned by Mrs. Lomkin, of Columbia County, Ga. Finally Absalom's love got the better of his judgment and he accordingly took possession of the coveted bovines. Securing the latter he "made tracks" for the land of the palmetto, and has since been living in fancied security in Edgefield, a lieutenant in Ned Tenant's company and the envied possessor of regimentals. But the sword of Damocles which hung suspended over his head, at last fell. A requisition was obtained from his Excellency Governor Smith, was duly honored by the Executive of South Carolina, and Absalom found himself, last Monday, safely caged in Edgefield jail. Wednesday morning, Lieut. Prather, of the city police force, armed with the requisition, went to Edgefield and took charge of Thomas. Accompanied by R. S. Anderson, special constable, Lieut. Prather conveyed his prisoner to the Pine House, where he awaited the arrival of the Augusta bound train. While the officer was conversing with a gentleman on the platform, the prisoner, who was then in charge of Mr. Anderson, suddenly sprang forward and ran towards the woods. Mr. Anderson pursued him immediately, but, finding that the fugitive was rapidly gaining on him, he fired several shots. Lieut. Prather, who joined in the pursuit, also fired, after running over 300 yards and becoming exhausted. The negro finally fell wounded in the right shoulder, the ball having gone in at the back and come out at the front. He was picked up, conveyed to the depot and a physician sent for to dress the wound, which, although very painful, was not of a serious nature. After the wound was dressed Thomas was placed on the train, brought to Augusta and lodged in jail.

There will be no more politics to speak of for five months, when Maine will hold her State election. This will be followed by elections in California, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Ohio will elect a Governor in place of the venerable Mr. Allen, whom the people seem kindly disposed to relieve from further service. Iowa will have an October election, and Massachusetts and several other States will hold elections in November. These elections will test the public sentiment and prepare the way for the great contest of next year, and perhaps will forecast the result.

The Moultrie House, Sullivan's Island, has been opened, and is a charming summer resort.

Another Brooklyn Scandal.—For two months the amateur and musical circles of Brooklyn, N. Y., have been much excited concerning the alleged elopement of Mrs. Louise A. Ferguson with Edwin Rowe, who was until recently a member of the Amaranth Dramatic Association, from which he withdrew after defeat as a candidate for president of the organization at its last election. Mrs. Ferguson, who is a beautiful and highly cultivated lady of twenty-five years, is the wife of Henry C. Ferguson, who was a stock broker up to a recent date. Mr. Rowe is a commission merchant and importer in the Demerar trade, having an office in New York, but residing in Brooklyn, where he has a wife and several young children. Mrs. Ferguson was greatly admired as a vivacious amateur actress, and was also an accomplished vocal and instrumental musician. She was married nine years ago, and during the past six years, she with her husband and their only child, Mabel, a little girl of four years, lived with her mother and uncle, Mrs. and Mr. Miller, in Brooklyn. Two months ago, last Saturday, however, she left her home with her little daughter, and was accompanied, it is alleged, by Mr. Rowe. A private detective was employed by her husband to follow her, and, on Saturday, a telegraphic despatch was received from Portland, Me., stating that she had been apprehended in that city and would be brought home. On Saturday night, Mrs. Ferguson arrived in New York city, in charge of a detective, and accompanied by her little daughter. Her husband and several of his friends met her at the depot, and as soon as she got off the train, he seized the child and took her to his mother's house in Fifty-second street, to which he removed soon after the alleged elopement. Mrs. Ferguson was taken in a carriage to the house of her mother. On Sunday she attempted to get her child, but the husband refused to give it up. The relatives of Mrs. Ferguson strongly asserts that she has not been guilty of any criminal impropriety, and state that she was for a long time grossly maltreated by her husband, and that she left, with her daughter, two months ago, simply to escape her husband's ill treatment. They also declare that Mr. Rowe only accompanied Mrs. Ferguson, at her invitation, as an escort. Mrs. Rowe says that her husband was never more attentive to his family than he has recently been, and that he has not been absent from home more than a few days at a time during the last two months. Mr. Ferguson positively denies having ill treated his wife.

Samuel R. Wells.—Samuel R. Wells, the well known professor of phrenology, and author of numerous works upon that and kindred subjects, died on the morning of the 13th inst. Mr. Wells was born at West Hartford, Conn., in 1820. He chose the medical profession, and at an early age obtained his diploma, but never practiced as a physician. He became interested in phrenology, and devoted his entire energies to it. In 1843 he married Miss Charlotte Fowler, the sister of O. S. & L. N. Fowler, phrenologists, then doing business in Nassau street. In 1854, the firm moved to 308 Broadway, where Mr. Wells became a partner. In 1860, he went to Europe on a lecturing tour, accompanied by Mr. L. N. Fowler, where he was received with marked attention by the scientific societies, and returned after an absence of two years. On his return, he took the entire charge of the establishment, which has since done business under his name. He was the founder and publisher of the *Phrenological Journal*, and was also one of the founders of the Phrenological Institute. Mr. Wells was a popular lecturer on all subjects of a scientific character; his genial temperament and winning manners gaining for him many friends. His funeral was attended on the 15th inst., from St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, on Fifty-seventh street, where he was for many years one of the leading members. Society has lost a member for whom it may well mourn.

Painful Accident.—Captain James Bannister, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, happened to a painful accident on last Friday. While engaged in the inspection of some repairs which had just been done to a bridge not far from where he lives, Capt. B., holding his gun in his left hand at the trail arms, attempted to step over a log, when the butt of the gun caught against the log causing his hand to slip up the barrel and over the muzzle. Just at that moment the gun went off, tearing off the fingers of the left hand.

A new silver coin of twenty cents is soon to be issued at the United States mint. If we remember correctly, this is one of the series of coins in conformity with the metric system recently urged by Mr. Nathan Appleton in an open letter to Secretary Bristow. As the twenty cent piece will about correspond with the franc of France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and some other countries, this is the most important coin that could be put in circulation to inaugurate the adoption of the metric system with us. We have already the ten cent piece, and with that and the new twenty cent piece it will be easy later to carry out the rest of the system.

Condition of Hon. John C. Breckinridge.—Information from Lexington, Ky., the home of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, reports his condition as not so favorable as was hoped with the approach of warmer weather. He has been confined to his room through the winter, and his friends have at times been anxious as to the result of his disease. No immediate serious consequences are feared, but the recent severe weather has had very unfavorable effect on his already enfeebled constitution.

There was a severe gale at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday evening. Two oyster sloops were upset near Craney Island. The crews were seen clinging to the bottoms of boats. Efforts to reach them with tugs failed, and it is thought several persons were drowned.

The annual parade and inspection of the fire department of Charleston took place on Tuesday afternoon. There were in the line thirteen steamers, six hand engines and three trucks. It was considered one of the handsomest that has been made for years.

The fifth annual international dog show was held at Glascow, Scotland, on the 30th ult. No less than 526 animals of different breeds were exhibited.

City Matters.—If you are asked to lend your Phœnix, suggest to the would-be borrower that he had better subscribe.

The last cold snap should not discourage our gardeners. Go ahead—a good garden is better late than never.

When you meet a man of doubtful credit, take no note of him.

The merchants are beginning to spread their awnings and fight off "Old Sol."

It is a female habit to button gloves with hair pins. The males swear them on.

A Paris letter says "pearls and precious stones" are alone permissible for evening wear, which is a little cool for an uncertain climate.

Nobody was heard to grumble about the weather, yesterday.

Our report of the death of Mr. Wm. Douglass, yesterday, was incorrect. He is very low, and not expected to live.

Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer Cardozo have returned, and entered upon the duties of their respective offices.

You can get all styles of job printing, from a visiting card to a four-sheet poster, at the Phœnix office. Prices satisfactory.

We are requested to state that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company will be held at 11.30 A. M. to-day, at Good Templar's Hall, instead of at 10 o'clock, as contained in the call for the meeting.

If you write down the figure 5 and twenty-one ciphers, and call the units tons, that is, they say, the weight of this world of ours. For instance, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. If there were some unit of weight that represented a milliard of tons, there would be five thousand milliards of that weight.

The stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, came down in large force last evening, to attend the stockholder's meeting, to be held to-day. Our streets were enlivened by the parties, including many ladies, gathering into lodgings and shopping. These are pleasant occasions and our visitors are more than welcome.

The crop outlook in the South-eastern portion of our Country, although the planting season has been greatly retarded by the unprecedented weather which has prevailed for the past six weeks, we are informed, is perhaps as good as at the corresponding period of past years, and the fruit crop, which promised an average yield some few days ago, has been nipped by an untimely frost, and only about one-fourth of a crop may be estimated upon.

We call the attention of capitalists to the advertisement of the 550-acre tract to be sold by the Sheriff of Lexington on the first Monday in May, 1875, in the case of Mary S. P. Gibbes *et al. vs.* Jas. S. Guignard *et al.* This property is immediately opposite Columbia, and is the tract on which the defendant lives. It is peculiarly valuable, because through it the projected canal on the Lexington side of the Congaree will pass.

Uncle Robert McKay is in town. He is so devoted to Greenville that his judgment has been imperceptibly warped against Columbia, as appeared by a remark that he had found a day here rather heavy. Wonder what he would think of 365 of them, not counting the extra hours, minutes and seconds? When the train came in and brought the up-country along, Uncle Robert was at home again and gay as a lark.

The Tea Party Last Night.—Lady Washington's levee was thronged last evening. Besides the military chieftains who came from the headquarters of the army to catch a stray ray of beauty's smile, there were present some notable gentlemen of the civil service, who, by a stretch of the imagination—a considerable one—might be taken for Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Otis and Christopher Gadsden. The ladies appeared in all their bravery, among whom was one in company with Wm. Penn, who, from her age and costume, might be termed the grand-mother of her country.

Lady Washington desires us to say that she will *receive* again this afternoon, and so will all the ladies and misses of her court, from 2 to 4 P. M. In other words lunch will be served, and such a lunch!—and gentlemen and lady guests will please muster in force, and come prepared with abundance of the needful. There will also be some more tea.

Supreme Court, Wednesday, April 28. The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Wright and Willard.

The State, respondent, *vs.* Jerry Coleman, appellant. The defendant, appellant, was present in Court. Mr. Thomson, was heard for appellant.

Susan Trotter, appellant, *vs.* Wm. W. Robinson, respondent. Motion to dismiss appeal refused. Mr. Norton was then heard for respondents.

G. W. Sullivan, respondent, *vs.* Wm. Holland, appellant. Mr. Earle for appellant. Mr. Sullivan for respondent. Mr. Earle for appellant in reply.

At 2 P. M., the Court adjourned until Thursday, 29th, 10 A. M.

List of New Advertisements.
Meeting Columbia Lodge.
D. C. Peixotto & Son—Auction.
John S. Preston—Private Sale.
Meeting Independent Steam Fire Co.

Hotel Arrivals, April 28.—*Columbia Hotel*—Z. P. Moses, city; W. J. Magrath, Charleston; J. T. Hoy, W. L. Arthur, Camden; W. T. J. O. Woodward, J. L. Pippin, S. C.; Emle Frank, N. Y.; M. J. O'Brien, Matt. O'Brien, Georgia; H. G. Ewart, N. C.; A. Macbeth, Greenville; James Williams, R. G. Williams, Newberry; F. H. Walker, Spartanburg; A. H. Silsby, Tennessee.

Mansion House—E. Gevish, Anderson; John F. Arthur, Camden; W. H. McLaughlin, U. S. A.; J. A. Cannon, Pomaria; W. P. Cannon, Williamston; W. A. Lumbecker, W. B. Anderson, G. D. Anderson, L. Hill, Ninety-Six; N. A. McCulley and wife, Anderson; F. F. Gary, Cokesbury; T. V. Wicker, wife and two daughters, Pomaria; Wm. Johnson, Newberry; Miss Rosa Webb, Miss A. Harris, Anderson; E. B. Rice, P. G. Asher, E. H. Asher, H. J. Armstrong, Belton; H. Prince, Williamston; L. C. Peckle, Greenville; J. W. Dacks, T. G. Pickle, Williamston; J. H. Von Hagsely, Anderson.

Wheeler House—A. A. Clisby, J. M. Cobb, M. W. Yarg, C. L. B. Marsh, J. C. Sheppard, Edgefield; S. Angle, N. C.; D. D. Whedon and wife, N. Y.; Mrs. Deering and child, Miss Deering, Chicago; W. S. Turner, Miss Henry, Miss A. Henry, Ga.; J. S. Ryan, Baltimore; H. W. Rice, Lexington; J. Barbot, Charleston; T. D. Kline, Wilmington; W. S. Green, Alabama; D. H. Reid, N. Y.; T. J. Mackey, Chester; H. A. H. Smith, E. Aicmann, Wm. Dudley, Charleston; R. R. Bridgers, N. C.; Max Myers, W. N. Grier, Pa.; O. J. Smith, Baltimore; B. G. Yocum, Chester; F. A. Van Dyke, N. Y.; W. H. Flenniken, Mrs. A. McMaster, Winnsboro; B. F. Whitner, Anderson; A. Blythe, T. H. Cooke, Greenville.

Hendrix House—J. Bapell, Texas; W. S. Lowmilles, Pa.; E. J. Caughman, Lexington; S. A. Woodruff, N. C.; J. B. Watson, T. H. Watson, Miss A. E. Watson, Anderson; G. L. Dantzler, W. R. Rickey, Cokesbury; L. R. Watson, Anderson; G. Moffett, P. J. Steffens, S. R. Reeder, Silver Street; E. N. Mead, Ga.; L. M. Postt, W. K. Ellis, A. C. Pratt, J. M. Ellis, J. H. Clinkscales, Due West; S. A. Graham, Cokesbury; J. S. Klugh, Greenwood; O. B. Simmons, W. W. Klugh, Cokesbury; H. E. Bomer, A. S. Kennedy, Due West; W. E. Anderson, Waterside; J. C. C. Feaster, J. E. Tadd, L. Kennedy, Boyce Greir, C. M. Hall, Mrs. C. M. Hall, Rose Hill; W. J. Davies, Ridgeway.

Infection in the Air.—At this season, the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate members of the human family, it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the mephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year—a season when the renovating, refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defence, with every available point fortified and guarded and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be. A29

How to Restore the Prosperity of the State.—Keep you money at home. Do not send away for anything which you can obtain as well here as elsewhere. We do not advocate paying $5 for that which you can buy abroad for even $4.90; but when you can buy your Blank Books, of the best grade, at prices as low as New York, then send to Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., and purchase what you need. All their Blank Books are made in Charleston, and your encouragement will sustain a worthy manufacturing enterprise. M21†

The Indian war generally begins when winter ends. Indications of this are furnished in the recent battle between the Cheyennes and a cavalry troop at Monument Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. The Indians were badly defeated after two hours' fighting, and lost twenty-seven of their braves. We are now to see whether Sheridan's policy is to be tested on the plains, or whether the Government will go on with its present interminable and useless strife. Certainly the Indian Department has blundered long enough.

In the village of Orange, N. J., some boys have for a long time been in the habit of making game of an old man named Ebenezer Green, who is in his dotage and almost totally blind. A few days ago, whilst being thus tormented, he struck a boy named Patrick Walsh a violent blow on the head with a cane, inflicting injuries from which the boy has since died.

Judge Mackey informs us that he will, at the next term of Court, endeavor to ferret out all thieves in Fairfield, and, if possible, put them in charge of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. We hope the Judge will be successful.

[*Winnsboro News.*

Says an exchange: "It is fortunate, now Col. Fred, has resigned, that we are to have no war with Mexico." But, unfortunately, if Mexico should learn that Col. Grant has resigned, she will very naturally conclude that she can easily whip the rest of us, and a war with her will be inevitable.

A fire in Tappahannock, Va., on Friday night, destroyed six frame buildings, including the post office. The mail matter in the post office was also burned.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims will meet again in Washington on Wednesday. In the recess, over 125 cases have been prepared for adjudication.