

The Fence Law.

The question of the necessity for a change in the enclosure laws is one of no little importance. A measure of this sort was introduced early in the present session, but was reported on unfavorably by the Committee on Agriculture, and dropped. Public opinion, however, has not failed to make itself known, and we have copied several articles from our exchanges, in which the expensiveness in timber, and cost of labor to make and keep up fences, were conclusively shown. We think that a change is imperatively demanded. It is impossible to see or appreciate the advantages of a system of fencing whose heavy expense is compensated by no substantial or extensive good. Equity is all against the imposition upon the farmer of the labor, trouble and expense of fencing out other people's stock. Let every man take care of his own stock, and not let it roam at large, trespassing upon the pastures and woodlands of his neighbors, and breaking into their cultivated fields. It stands to reason that it is wrong in itself. It is, besides, a source of difficulties and disagreements among neighbors. We deem proportionally slow in this State to find out a few plain matters, although we have had the benefit of exhaustive and conclusive discussion upon them, and the example of successful reform in them, instituted in Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. A fine practical discussion of the whole fence law, and an elaborate exposition of desirable economic arrangements, which would speedily follow the adoption of a new system, were made many years ago in this State in the columns of the Southern Standard, published in Charleston. No doubt the arguments then used sunk deep in some of our people's minds. But, indeed, argument is hardly any longer necessary. Prejudice and the mere mechanical difficulty of getting out of old ruts, to enter upon the smooth and attractive path of progress, are the chief obstacles. And these, we hope, are crumbling and breaking down. We have already commended, and again warmly commend, the portion of Gov. Moses' late message which is addressed to this subject. His views upon it are sound, his treatment of each topic connected with it minute and searching, and he has embraced all that need be considered. As there is no politics in fences, and the argument of Gov. Moses is an excellent and instructive one, it deserves to be carefully read and pondered by the people. The last Legislature of Georgia passed a law on this subject. It declares the boundary lines of every lot or parcel of land a lawful fence, and provides for the impounding of all roving stock which may trespass on it, and the collection of damages from its owners in each and every County, after certain proceedings, which are described, have been had, to make the law operative in that County. Mr. Joseph Ozawa, who seems to have given this subject the reflection it deserves, yesterday introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, to provide for the 'keeping' and pasturage of stock. A cursory examination convinces us that it is a prudent and needed measure. We hope that it may receive careful and dispassionate examination at the hands of the Legislature, and that it will not adjourn before adopting some legislation that will relieve us of an oppressive burthen, and be in keeping with the enlightened spirit of the times, as exemplified in the policy of our more prosperous neighbors. The bill provides that if any horses, mules, sheep, hogs, cattle or goats shall break into any field of growing or ungathered crops of grain, cotton or vegetable product, either for market or home use, it shall be lawful for the owner of such field to seize such animals and keep them in confinement until he shall have notified, within twelve hours, the owner or his agent. If the owner is unknown, he shall advertise the same in a County newspaper, or post a notice in three conspicuous places for one week. The owner (or his agent) of the stock thus impounded and advertised shall be held bound to pay all damages sustained by it. If the animals should not be claimed, the owner of the field will have a right to sell them to pay the damages. In case of refusal to pay the damages done, the owner of the field may complain to a Trial Justice, who shall assess, collect and pay over the damages to the injured party. In the second section of the bill, it is provided that all fences of rails, boards, or posts and rails, or of any embankment of earth capped with rails, or timber of any sort, and closely and strongly made, shall be a lawful fence; and every person owning stock shall be bound to keep such lawful fence around his pasturage grounds, except where some stream or deep water course shall be a boundary

of such pasturage lands, and shall be a sufficient fence. Any person is authorized to enclose pastures, and to charge not exceeding one dollar per annum for each head of stock pastured therein. Penalties are provided in the fourth section against any person who may let down, or attempt to do so, any pasture fence, or open any pasture gate; with the view to let animals escape. The fifth section enacts that incorporate cities and towns shall keep a public pasture, within two miles of the corporate limits, for the convenience of residents; also, that planters shall furnish pasturage for each adult male laborer employed by him, and be responsible for damage done by cattle owned by his laborers. When horses and other stock stray into any field, road, lane or highway, and become injured, the owner shall not be entitled to damages, except in cases of malicious mischief.

We do not give this bill our unqualified approval, as it now stands. It is in the main, however, a good one, and we hope that the representatives of the farming interest in the Legislature will give it fair consideration, amend what may be defective, or curtail what is superfluous, and give us a good, practical law—one which will suit our circumstances and advance our prosperity.

Pay Certificates.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Hon. Gabriel Cannon offered a resolution, that all accounts, claims, pay certificates, or other demands for payment of money from the Treasury of the State, be audited, specifying the claims, for what given, and the amount of each separately, the person to whom the same is payable, and report to the General Assembly. Mr. Sperry, of Georgetown, moved an amendment, that these claims, &c., be audited by the Comptroller-General. Pending the consideration of this, Mr. Crittenden made some excellent remarks. Very marked attention was given during their delivery, as always seems to be the case when pay certificates are in any way discussed, and certainly with good reason, in this instance. No action was taken. The matter will be called up again. Mr. Crittenden said:

MR. SPEAKER: I rise, sir, to say a word in reply to the member from Beaufort, Mr. Hamilton, who says he considers all pay certificates alike, or upon the same footing. I hold, sir, in my hand, a pay certificate for \$120, which I received for my services as a member of the last Legislature. This morning, I was shown two pay certificates, amounting to \$395, purporting to have been issued to J. Brown, for "Sundries—Legislative expenses."

The gentleman who holds those two certificates does not pretend to know the nature of the consideration for which they were issued, or who is represented by J. Brown. I only learned, further, that the certificates are still owned by a Northern gentleman, who gave to an ex-member, in exchange for them, a carriage, which is the second one in style that now rolls through the streets of Columbia. Are all pay certificates, then, alike, or to be placed upon the same footing?

I am in favor, sir, of an investigation which will go to the bottom of this matter. Let us find out, before we pay one of them, the consideration for which, and the person to whom, they were issued. I stand ready to vote for, and support, the mode of investigating and auditing them which will reach this end.

Burns.

What tender and touching associations are stirred at mention of this name! It is well that we pause annually to consider those many virtues and superb gifts which placed him, after a life of care, sorrow and sore trial, among the princes of our race, a bright particular star in the firmament of lyric poets. It is sad to think of such a man as a gauger; but he ennobled everything he did, and touched nothing that he did not adorn. The motives which prompted him to accept a place in the excise, he gave extemporaneously thus: "Searching and wives' barrels, Ooh, oh! the day! That clabty barm should stain my laurels; But—what'll ye say? These muvin' things ca'd wivos and weans Wad wuve the very hearts o' stanes!"

His admirers—friends, we had better say—meet in social convalesce to do him honor, on Monday evening next; and in honoring Burns, they will honor themselves.

UNITED STATES SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—During the past week, elections of United States Senators have taken place in the Legislatures of several States, as follows: Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron, re-elected; New York, Roscoe Conkling, re-elected; Wisconsin, Timothy O. Howe, re-elected; Illinois, Richard J. Oglesby; Nevada, John P. Jones—all Republicans; Georgia, Gen. John B. Gordon, Conservative, and famous as a Confederate General during the war.

It has been decided to erect a statue of Horace Greeley in Central Park.

STATE LEGISLATURE. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., President Gleaves in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. A. W. Cummings.

Mr. Whitmore rose to a question of privilege, desiring to have his vote recorded against the "bill to repeal Section 4 of an Act entitled 'An Act to relieve the State of South Carolina from all liability of its guarantees of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, by providing for the securing and destruction of the same,' approved March 2, 1872," and to repeal so much of Section 72, Chapter 22, Title 3, of the general statutes, as authorizes the State Auditor to give notice annually to each County Auditor of the rates per centum to be levied for various State purposes, for the following reasons: The Constitution of the United States declares "that no State shall pass any law that shall impair the obligation of contracts." The Constitution of the State of South Carolina declares "no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be enacted." "That no ex post facto law shall ever be enacted"—which, although the phrase as employed in American law relates mainly to crimes and criminal punishment, upon that which was not a crime before its passage—yet it is commonly applied to any law, civil or criminal, and the States are prohibited from passing such a law by the Constitution of the United States. "Every Act or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." The rights of all parties who have been clothed with the possession and enjoyment of the legal obligations of the State of South Carolina cannot be impaired by any Act of the General Assembly, for such unconstitutional trifling with vested rights is prohibited and denied. The bill in question not only will, if it becomes "an Act," impair the obligations of contracts made by the State of South Carolina with sundry parties, who have been induced, by a pledge of her faith and credit, to accept her new promises for her old, but it will, furthermore, be a dead statute, from the fact that its title will, as well as the Act itself, manifestly relate to two independent subjects, and, therefore, cannot have the force of law.

Senators Jamison, Y. J. P. Owens, H. O. Corwin, W. H. Jones, Jr., McIntyre and Hollinshead desired their names added, and it was ordered.

Mr. Whitmore introduced a bill to provide for the assessment of real property in the year 1873, which authorizes the Comptroller-General to adopt the measures provided for in Chapter 12 of Title 3 of the General Statutes.

The following Acts were enrolled and reported for ratification: Authorizing the Attorney-General to commence proceedings against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; to fix the time of holding the April term of the Supreme Court; joint resolution to relieve J. E. Dent, former Sheriff of Richland County, of a penalty on tax executions; Acts to amend the Act to provide for the election of the officers of incorporated cities and towns; to repeal Sections 5, 6 and 7 of Chapter 83 of the General Statutes; to change the name of Alice Bright et al; to amend Section 12, Chapter 103, of the General Statutes; to change the name of Elmira McNary Speers.

Mr. White introduced a bill to make an appropriation for the payment of claims arising under the proclamation of the Governor in July, 1871.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to incorporate the Carolina Orphan Home.

Mr. Donaldson introduced a bill to charter the Gap Creek and Greenville Turnpike Company.

Mr. Smalls introduced a joint resolution to authorize the levy and collection of an additional tax.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to prevent the obstruction of harbors and navigable streams by deposits.

Mr. Owens offered a concurrent resolution that the Clerks of the two Houses be instructed to draw pay certificates for balance of pay of the members.

The Committee on Railroads reported favorably a bill to incorporate the Newberry and Chester Railroad Company, with an amendment that the road should not be exempt from taxation.

A concurrent resolution was received from the House, that the Attorney-General shall delegate a suitable person to examine the records of the Auditor's and Treasurer's office, and to receive complaints regarding fees received for licenses, and to report back within ten days. The resolving clause was stricken out.

Mr. Jones' resolution to meet in joint assembly on the 29th of January, to elect trustees for the Agricultural College and Mechanic's Institute, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Claims on the account of W. J. Gooding, former Sheriff of Beaufort County, recommending that the same be paid, being claims for arrests in 1866, 1867 and 1868, was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M., Speaker Lee in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. E. J. Adams.

Mr. Crews introduced bills to incorporate the South Carolina Transportation Company, and to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company, naming William Perry, James L. Orr, Wilson Cook, James M. Allen, James S. Cothran, and others, as incorporators.

Mr. Simpkins—To incorporate the Stephens' Creek Navigation Company.

Mr. Hurley—A bill to revise and simplify the code of procedure.

Mr. Middleton—To pay mileage of school trustees.

Mr. Spencer—A bill to incorporate the Reform Apollo Society, of Charleston; to amend the Act to establish the Charleston Charitable Association for the benefit of the free school fund; to amend the Act to establish the Charleston Joint Stock Company for the

benefit of the State Orphan Asylum; to charter Lanesan's Ferry; to require all persons in the State to vaccinate.

Mr. Petty—To authorize the School Commissioner of Charleston County to erect school-houses on James and Wadmalaw Islands.

Mr. North—To incorporate the Charleston and James Island Steam Ferry Company.

Mr. Graham—To incorporate the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, of Edgefield County.

Mr. Holmes—A joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller-General to convey certain lands forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Lailly—Bill to alter and amend Section 15, Chapter 29, Title 8, of the General Statutes, relating to furnishing medical attendance to the indigent sick.

Mr. Curtis—Bill to amend Chapter 101 of the General Statutes.

Mr. Bowen presented the report of the County Commissioners of Pickens.

The claim of James Johnson, Sheriff of Chesterfield County, was referred to the Claims Committee.

Mr. Meetze presented the petition of citizens of Lexington County, relative to a certain road.

The House confirmed, by unanimous vote, the two amendments to the State Constitution.

Mr. Sperry introduced a concurrent resolution, that henceforth the State Treasurer shall pay no notes, claims, Treasury notes, pay certificates or any other indebtedness, until it shall have first been audited and allowed by the Comptroller-General. Laid over.

Mr. G. Cannon offered a similar resolution, which was disposed of in like manner.

Mr. Cannon presented the claim of Mr. D. Haddon. Referred.

The following bills and joint resolutions were passed: To incorporate the Georgetown Cypress Company; to incorporate the Scott United Blues, Charleston; Bryan Light Infantry, Charleston; to incorporate the Laurens and Asheville Railroad, of Charleston; the Ford Rifleman, Charleston; Wadmalaw and other rifle companies; Bowen Light Infantry, Charleston; Grant and Wilson National Guards, Aiken; to incorporate the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Society; Garrison Light Infantry, Charleston; joint resolution to levy a tax to pay for Court House of Richland County; to amend charter of Chester; to incorporate the Campbell Fair Arbor Society, of Fairfield County; to amend the Act renewing and amending the charter of certain towns and cities; to allow Wm. H. Winn to change his name to Brockman; to extend the time for officers to qualify—the last three had already passed the Senate, and were ordered to be enrolled; also, bill to amend Chapter 13, Section 3, General Statutes; joint resolution to authorize County Treasurers to receive jury and school certificates for taxes; joint resolution authorizing A. R. Taylor and others to continue a certain gate in Lexington; bill to repeal the charters of the Charleston Joint Stock Company and the Charleston Charitable Association; to require County Commissioners to give bond; to compel County officers to qualify, (enrolled); to aid and encourage manufactures; to alter and amend the charter of the town of Moultrieville, Sullivan's Island.

A communication was received from Hon. F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, accompanying a copy of the settlement with Financial Agent Kimpton.

The Speaker presented the claims of the Charleston Republican.

Mr. Simpkins offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to make an inventory and stow away the furniture of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Turner offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted and sent to the Senate, where the resolving clause was stricken out, that the Attorney-General designate a person to proceed to Charleston to examine the records of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices, and to receive complaints in reference to the issue of State licenses and the fees charged for the same, to report within ten days.

Mr. Bascomb presented the claim of ex-Magistrate McKenzie, of Beaufort.

Mr. Ford offered a concurrent resolution to investigate the affairs of the Charleston Orphan Asylum.

UNITED STATES COURT, CHARLESTON, January 25.—In this Court, before his Honor Judge Bryan, John A. Luiz, convicted of selling liquor and tobacco without paying the special tax, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months in the jail in this city, and pay a fine of \$1,000.

J. L. Dowdell, of York, was finally discharged in bankruptcy.

Julius G. Carpenter, the Register in Bankruptcy, was granted a leave of absence out of the State until the 26th of February.

The petition of Augustus Illing to establish lien of mortgage against Wm. H. Welch, bankrupt, was referred to Registrar E. M. Seabrook, to report amount due upon bond, &c.

DEATH OF A COLORED DIVINE.—The funeral services of the Rev. Edward Lawrence, colored, who died on Thursday, were performed at the Morris street colored Baptist Church, yesterday, by the Rev. Jacob Legaro. The services were attended by the entire colored clergy of the city, and a large congregation. The deceased clergyman was about sixty-eight years old, and an industrious and respected man. He pursued the occupation of a painter and was at one time pastor of the church in which his funeral took place.

[Charleston News]

St. Louis boasts a filial youth who stole the Bibles from three churches and bought a new bonnet for his mother.

LOCAL ITEMS.

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

The PHOENIX is in receipt of a lot of printer's copying ink. It serves the purpose of ordinary copying ink, and is invaluable to railroad officials and others who have much printed matter to copy. The cost of printing done with this ink is but little more than with the ordinary ink.

Dr. Neagle will accept our thanks for a "complimentary" for 1873, over his new bridge.

Remember the Burns Supper to-morrow night, and procure tickets from Mr. Secretary Roy in time.

To-day is the anniversary of the battle of Tazewell, fought January 26, 1864.

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

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

Messrs. Peixotto & Son call the attention of connoisseurs to the collection of fine oil paintings which they will dispose of at auction on Monday. They consider them the very finest ever offered in this city—many of them in massive gilt frames.

The Governor has appointed Joseph B. Reid and Reddin Rackley, Notaries Public for Pickens County.

General C. J. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, has been made one of the Vice-Presidents of the Prison Reform Congress, now in session in Baltimore.

Dr. Taylor, the Indian root doctor, who has been in the habit of making yearly visits to this city, was found dead in the woods near Thomasville, North Carolina, a few days since, by a party of hunters.

Mander Anderson, convicted of larceny at Richland, October, 1871, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, has been pardoned, on the recommendation of the presiding Judge, Attorney-General Melton, to take effect February 1, 1873. Tony Bailey, larceny and burglary, convicted August term, 1871, at Beaufort; Joseph Davis, mule stealing, convicted at Colleton, June term, 1871, on the recommendation of Solicitor Wiggins.

The weather veered again, yesterday, and was particularly pleasant.

There was another false alarm of fire, yesterday evening. These repeated alarms, it is thought, are caused by the unnatural yells of itinerant oyster vendors.

The locomotive of the Camden passenger train blew out one of its flues, yesterday, on Wateree trestle, and detained the train several hours. The passengers were brought to Columbia by Capt. Evans' train.

Our hen-pecked remarks, that notwithstanding the mildness of the afternoons, it's always cold where his wife is when he comes home late at night.

The public man who affects to despise newspapers, simply kicks the beam that sustains him in public position.

RIP VAN WINKLE.—Such an audience as assembled in Irwin's Hall, last night, to witness the performance of Rip Van Winkle, we have never seen in it before. It was a testimony of appreciation for genius and artistic excellence, such as we think even Jefferson himself must have highly valued. The exquisite story of poor old Rip went smoothly on from the beginning to the close, amid the breathless silence and unalloyed delight of that vast throng of enraptured listeners. The performance was above criticism, and no language at our command can convey our emotions or express our sense of its perfection. It was as nearly perfect as any play could be, and its grotesque and ludicrous features will live and linger forever in the memory. Mr. Jefferson's portrayal of the character of Rip equals Irving's conception of it, and if the author were living to choose a man to personate it, he could find no other one to give him superior or even equal satisfaction. The whole company is excellent, and charmingly and affectively made up the scenes and situations in which, like the setting of a brilliant, the skill and naturalness, the humor and pathos of the principal performer shone resplendently.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, 11 A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M.

Catholic Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass, at 7 A. M.; Second Mass at 10 A. M.; Vespers at 4 1/2 P. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. Samuel B. Jones, 10 1/2 A. M. Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 7 1/2 P. M.

Washington Street Church—Rev. O. A. Darby, 10 1/2 A. M. Sunday School, 3 1/2 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rado, 10 1/2 A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. R. Wilson, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, Pastor, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

Asylum—Rev. David Derriek, 3 P. M.

PROVERBS.—Something that doesn't mind pinching snuff.

A man with a long head is not very apt to be headlong.

Good husbands in Iowa get tipsy as often as possible, in order to increase the pin-money which their wives make in the shape of damages from bar-keepers.

Whatever a woman gains in contest with her husband, so much is lost in affection.

A cry for eggs comes up from all parts of Pennsylvania, but the hens refuse to shell out with the mercury below zero in a warm nest.

The fashion editor of a New York paper thinks that if ladies would only use their powder puffs more sparingly, men would get through the season with one dress coat.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 8 to 4 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. John McKenzie—Teacher Wanted. Factory Hands Wanted. Myrtle Lodge No. 3, K. of P. Jacob Levin—Valuable City Lots. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Paintings. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Real Estate. Hardy Solomon—Notice. Wm. Glaze—Watches and Jewelry. Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 23, 1873.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to write a few lines for your paper, on the important subject of introducing white laborers and servants into this State. The great importance of the subject is admitted, without any hesitation, by every reflecting person, and all are anxious to see white skilled labor and an intelligent and progressive class of laborers brought among us. The great difficulty seems to be in proposing some practicable scheme. I will premise my plan, by saying that no general good can be accomplished by one man, or even by one County. My plan is for at least 100 men, in any four contiguous Counties, to unite together in bringing into their respective Counties ten persons each, making 1,000 brought in by the 100 men. The entire expense, delivered at Columbia from New York, will not exceed \$15.00 per head on emigrant terms; making it cost the 100 persons \$150 to deliver ten persons. Of course, some women ought to be of that number. This scheme would introduce into each County 1,000 persons—provided only 100 men united in the scheme. This plan is simple and practicable, and surely no land-owner or moneyed man would hesitate to give away, if necessary, \$150, in order to fill up his County with intelligent and improving white people. There is no necessity to try to convince people of this, but we must propose a practicable plan. There are persons in New York who make it their special business to forward foreigners upon order, or act as agents in sending them in numbers. We must not be guilty of the folly of sending to Germany, for all persons who are informed on the subject know that two-thirds of the immigrants arriving in New York have not determined where they will settle. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, January 25, 1873.—Hendrix House.—A J Oudworth, D P Robertson, Jao J Taylor, Charleston; N J Hoffman, Doko; J M Emerson, Danville, Va; D H Magrath, V C Ney, Washington; B M Hanes, Va.

Wheeler House.—John M Poor, Geo Camins, Boston; W G McNeely, N C; Wm Garner, Charleston; W K Nelson, Camden; J R Mndrow, Sumter; J R Steers, A & R; J Jefferson and lady, Miss M Jefferson, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mrs Germand, Miss Germand, Miss Jones, Miss Jintad, Misses Glenn, Charles B Jefferson, W L Lockeyer, P Anderson, W Burton, L F Fisher, H Melow, O Butler, J Klutz, Baltimore; D L Hart, S C B R; E M Mackey, W C Chapman, Charleston; Jasper Wall, U S A; T R Robertson, Winoboro; J C Bulow, W H Lyles, Fairfield; Mrs A B Springs, Miss E H Baxter, York; E A Tate, Oconee; Mrs Col Morrill, Union; E D Nelson, H A Smith, S C; R B Boyleston, Winoboro; Jasper A Adams, Baltimore; Sam Place, Camden; J H Rankle, city; John H McFadder, Richland; H Hess, Baltimore; T C Page, J R Thompson, O L Schamper, Wm Nance, T R Low, S C; F Atkinson, U S A; Dr. Anger, N C; D C Phifer, J C Leaky, S C.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MEDICINE.—It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has traveled for centuries. Purgation, venesection, opimization and blisteration are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practitioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter-charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, in nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict many years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never. J26 j3