

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.—That which Northern men have so long been urged to do—to visit the South for themselves and commune with its people and study facts, such prominent Republicans as William Cullen Bryant and Governor Clifford have been doing. We hear from both through the correspondence columns of the newspapers, and learn that they discovered that the Ku Klux do not abound, and that a feeling of good will toward the North does exist among the white population everywhere. The warm city of Charleston is particularly enlivened by these writers. Its patience under adversity, its willingness to forget the wrongs of the past, its courageous confidence in the future, all excite their admiration. With such feelings in their hearts, how can they continue to ally themselves with a party which seeks to ruin the South and degrade its white inhabitants to the level of slavery!

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1872 show that only six per cent of the working population are employed in tillage and husbandry. These number 2,000,000. Neither the land tilled nor the labor expended are adequate to furnish food for the dense population of the island. Hence the already large and rapidly increasing trade in American food products must continue, and promises to equalize in time the value of the manufactured articles which British mines and manufactories supply the sovereigns of Yankeeedom. Besides our breadstuffs, hams, beef and pork, England now eats large quantities of preserved fresh meat from Australia. No doubt proper enterprise could substitute the flesh of our fine Texas cattle for the produce of the far-away antipodes, to the mutual advantage of consumers and graziers.

VICTORIES ALL AROUND.—Again the East responds to the West. An election held in the city of Ellsworth, away down in Maine, last week, resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Ellsworth has hitherto been strongly Republican. This is an isolated case, it is true, but what does it indicate? If here and there, East and West, and North and South, every election which comes off shows a heavy Democratic gain, or completely revolutionizes a Republican stronghold, what better evidence do we need that the long-expected change of heart in the nation has come? The uniformity of these Democratic victories is the most significant feature about them. They indicate a corresponding uniformity in public sentiment everywhere.

THE DUTCH WAR IN THE EAST.—Holland is now beginning to find out the inconvenience of her foreign possessions. Sumatra has long been a source of wealth to the Netherlands. Sumatra, however, is far away, and, in these days of great navies and large armies, Holland cannot hope to hold on to far distant territory. The Acheenese are giving the Dutch so much trouble that it will not be wonderful if the Government at the Hague should be induced to part with it altogether. In such an event, the whole island must fall into the hands of Great Britain or Germany. India and Australia are equally interested in the possession of Sumatra.

AN EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.—There is a prospect that the different parties in the Protestant Episcopal Church will have an opportunity of contending for their respective theories in a more direct way than they have been able to do heretofore. Bishop Cox, of Western New York, proposes that a constitutional congress of the church shall meet before 1875, with power to adjourn from time to time, to be charged with the duty of making such changes in the organic law of the church as may be referred to it. The bishop thinks that the time has come to settle the question whether episcopacy is to be "fossilized as an Anglo-exotic" or to rise to its proper sphere and become a mother to all the immigrants who are coming in from Europe and Asia. The congress will be the scene of much animated discussion, for some persons are in favor of dropping the word Protestant from the name of the church. Others of opposite tendencies will want to purge the church from all "Romanizing germs," and the division of dioceses, the multiplication and prerogatives of bishops will be fruitful subjects of debate. Whatever shape the congress may take, its deliberations will be important, and of far more than mere denominational interest.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.—Last Saturday afternoon, on the Louisville road, fourteen miles from Savannah, W. V. Goodwin, a fruit grower, shot and killed Joseph Bostock, who was engaged in the same business. The difficulty, it appears, originated from a supposed conflict of business interests. There are conflicting statements about the affair. Goodwin went to Savannah Saturday afternoon and surrendered himself to the authorities. Both are men of families.

How long will these conspirators against our liberty and property abuse our patience? To what extremity will their audacity be carried? Having no regard for the sacred right of franchise—having by fraud and force defeated the will of this people, expressed by 12,000 majority at the ballot-box—they now proceed to despoil the citizens of their property, and to enforce their unjust exactions by imprisonment and by fines and penalties.

Is there any protection for liberty or property in Louisiana to-day? It is useless to answer the question. The elected judiciary have been forcibly overturned, and men presume to administer what they call the law—to wit, the passion or policy of the dominant faction—whose very presence on the bench is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and of the rights of the people. Their only recommendation for the position is their complete subservience to the orders of the usurping government. In such tribunals, the citizen is condemned before he is heard! No matter how scored the right violated, or how plain the constitutional restriction, that is trodden down, if it stands in the way of the progress of the passions of the usurpers. It is useless to ask any judicial redress or protection, or to set up any defence. All the usual forms of proceedings are disregarded, and the means provided by the law for the protection of the citizens against hasty and ill-considered action, are ruthlessly denied to him.

When the constituted power of government, instead of protecting, is only used to persecute, and through the forms of taxation, is used only to rob and despoil—to transfer the property of those who own it to the monopolies created by a fraudulent government, and to those who own nothing; and when this same power is used to fine and imprison those who presume by legal and peaceable means to resist its despotic sway and stay its plundering hands—then there is an end of all law and of all vindication of right and justice, until an outraged and oppressed people take it into their own hands.

If in every ward there were organized independent rifle clubs, the members living contiguous to each other, with arms in their houses, usurpation and defiance of the will of the people would be impossible.

If every merchant, every tradesman had rifles or shot-guns in his store, for the use of his employees, with unanimity of action and common understanding that robbery and plunder would be resisted at all hazards, the usurpation would be at an end, and we would have once more a government of law and liberty, for our people are the most law-abiding and most patient people on the earth.—New Orleans Picayune.

UNITED STATES COURT, CHARLESTON, April 21.—In this court, yesterday, before Judges Bond and Bryan, the case of Wm. Graydon vs. E. A. Kendall, assumpsit, a decree was entered by default against the defendant for \$1,566.75.

The following Commissioners of the United States Circuit Court were stricken from the roll for non-performance of their official duties: J. J. Acher, H. C. Beare, James Brown, William J. Clarke, George H. Cornelison, P. V. Darwin, L. D. Hallonquest, A. W. Kruse, W. H. Lookwood, J. B. Anderson, William H. Boyce, John C. Chadwick, W. J. Cobb, J. M. Daly, J. T. D. DuFre, John L. Hunter, George Larson, R. A. Lynch, Wm. Walpole.

The case of the United States vs. Wm. Whaley, assumpsit, was argued before a jury, which, after several hours' consultation, failed to agree, and a mistrial was ordered.

G. A. Drennan, of Chester; Henry Asher, of Blackville; and Joseph T. Cummings, of Sumter, were finally discharged from bankruptcy.

The petition of T. W. Hutson, of Charleston, for final discharge from bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Seabrook.

A MURDER IN CHRIST CHURCH.—Cato Gaillard, colored, was brought to the city on Sunday evening and lodged in jail, charged with the murder of a colored man named Gilbert Bradford. The two men were employed upon the plantation of Mr. Wm. M. Hale, near Mount Pleasant. On Saturday afternoon they had a souffe at Mr. Hale's store, after having drunk very freely. Both fell upon the floor, and after a few struggles, Bradford arose to walk away, when it was discovered that his throat had been cut. He made only two or three steps out, and falling upon the floor, died in a few minutes. It was found that the carotid artery had been severed. Gaillard stoutly denied having inflicted the wound, but his knife was found upon the floor covered with blood. He was arrested and committed to jail.

[Charleston News.]

BAILED.—J. M. Allen, County Treasurer of Greenville, arrested a few days since, at the instance of P. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, by Sheriff Southern, had a writ of habeas corpus issued, and the case was tried before Justices Sherman and Hopkins, who admitted him to bail in \$30,000, to answer the charges to be preferred against him at the next court.

A wood fire in Christ Church Parish, last Friday, destroyed about 100 cords of cut pine wood belonging to Messrs. Knox & Lennard. The fire was caused by the burning of brushwood by some of the colored people on the plantation.

There are now attending the city schools in Charleston 3,970 pupils; comprising 1,274 white females, 1,160 males; 767 colored females, and 669 colored males, with a prospect of an increase.

The Spottswood Hotel lot and three adjoining lots, in Richmond, Va., have been sold at auction, for the aggregate amount of \$38,794, to Col. Carrington, the proprietor of the Exchange.

THE STORY OF THE DISASTER ON THE PROVIDENCE AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—The steamer Stonington arrived at Stonington at about 2 o'clock, Saturday morning. There were aboard of her 170 passengers, who took the half-past 2 o'clock train from that place for Providence and Boston. At Richmond a switch dam across a small mill stream had been carried away, letting the force of the water from Egan's Pond, which supplies the water for a grist mill, down upon the railroad bridge, located about 800 feet distant, completely washing it away. As no one lived near the pond, the breaking away of the dam was not known until the train, freighted with 170 souls, was thrown into the chasm made by the swollen stream. One of the iron rails on the opposite track was driven completely through the engine. The engineer, William D. Guile, of Providence, and the fireman, George Eldred, of Wickford, were killed. They both died at their posts, Guile with his hand on the throttle of the engine, and their charred remains have been taken from the wrecked locomotive. When the train ran into the chasm, the engine made a fearful leap, passing over the stream and imbedding itself in the opposite embankment. Shortly after the engine plunged into the abyss, fire communicated to the two first class and one second class passenger cars, and these were burned, with a large number of their occupants. Many who escaped death by the flames were badly injured in various ways. Three other cars, not passenger cars, however, were also burned. They were what are known among railroad men as "baggage flats." The three cars that contained the baggage and express crates were the means of saving the lives of the majority of the passengers.

When the work of removing the dead and wounded from the wreck was commenced, the faces of some of the dead recovered were found so disfigured that recognition by friends will be necessary to prove the identity of most of those lost. Nine bodies have been recovered. The bodies recognized are those of W. D. Guile, the engineer; George Eldred, the fireman, both of whom were burned to a crisp; Albert Allen, of Providence; Jerry Creamer, of Boston; and John Callahan, of New York. Some reports give only seven bodies as recovered. The conductor of the train, Orrin Gardiner, escaped injury; Thos. Nolan, the through brakeman, was seriously injured in the thigh. The other brakeman, however, suffered only slight wounds. Several bodies, it is thought, have been washed down the stream, as the flood was probably at its height when the accident occurred. The list of those badly hurt numbers some eighteen or twenty. Two of the unknown dead by the catastrophe were so disfigured by the flames that consumed them that they could not be recognized. Their limbs were burned off, and only their trunks remained. The coroner did not hold an inquest on the bodies of the recovered dead, deeming such a ceremony unnecessary. All the bodies have been carried to Providence, R. I.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.—The New York Evening Post, reviewing the monetary situation, says the movement of the authorities in that city to enforce the usury law has created no little commotion among Wall street people, a large part of whom, having regarded the law as a dead letter, have violated it. Many have been forced to do this, or discontinue business, or submit to losses which seem unjustifiable. "For instance," says the Post, "among the stock brokers, borrowers of money, when the ruling price is about seven per cent, have to pay the current rate or suspend. The amount which they borrow is designed to cover their needs for the day. Often they have balances left over, and these they feel compelled to lend for as much as they can get, or as much as they cost them. In this way, or in others which might be explained, nearly every one in business in Wall street, it is said, has at one time or another violated the law. It is very generally admitted by intelligent observers and men experienced, that, with the New York money market free, rates would seldom, if ever, rise above twelve per cent. per annum. There would be no risks of prosecution to be indemnified, and no temptation for speculators to look up money, as a means to 'righten holders of stock into selling, for no one would be frightened at twelve or eighteen per cent. per annum, and, therefore, this means of breaking the stock market would be abandoned as useless. If prosecutions now threatened will hasten the repeal of the law, they will be welcomed; otherwise, they will prove worse than useless. Now that there is so much clamor for more currency, it is desirable that every unnecessary restriction on money be removed."

A COLORED MAN RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.—A colored man by the name of Elias Grabah, hailing from Mars Bluff, Marion County, S. C., met with a frightful accident about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. He and two other colored men were on their way to the Union Depot, to catch the Southern train. They had been drinking heavily at a bar-room in the vicinity of the Weldon depot. Grabah, having indulged to a greater extent than his companions, became overpowered by the effect of his numerous potations and fell down. His companions hurried on, and left him to his fate. That morning, after day-light, he was discovered by the side of the track, with his left leg horribly mangled and crushed to a jelly from the knee downward, and the other badly bruised and gashed. The accident was no doubt caused by the Northern train on its way from Union Depot to the old shed.

[Wilmington Star.]

The editor of the Texas Advance was challenged to fight a duel, and he knocked the man down and bit off his ear.

Local Items.

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

Still dry and dusty. What has become of the "April showers?"

The vegetable gardens in this vicinity are suffering from the hot, dry weather.

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

Miss McGowan and her scholars are making preparations for a splendid exhibition on the first of May.

The Mayor's inspection of the Charleston Fire Department will be made this month. The firemen's tournament will take place in the latter part of May.

There was no quorum, last night, at the regular meeting of the City Council, and consequently no business was transacted.

The committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the taxable property of the South Carolina Railroad are in Charleston.

C. H. Pettengill, the proprietor of the Dexter Stables, has sold his business and stock to R. Graham & Co., of Charleston.

Prof. Cummings, of the State University, will deliver the second of the course of lectures, at the University Chapel, this evening, the 23d instant.

Madame De Graff, the wonderful seer and clairvoyant, will visit Columbia, shortly, when the believers can learn their future.

Two-thirds of the cisterns in Charleston have gone dry, in consequence of the protracted drought. The water supply is becoming a serious question in that city.

The inquisitive mosquito, we are unhappy to report, is thus early in the season winging his arrowy flight through our balmy atmosphere, and singeth over as he goeth.

The firemen of Augusta intend having a grand parade on the 13th of next month, at which will be present Savannah, Atlanta, Charleston and other fire companies.

An unsuccessful medical practitioner, who has at last been driven to turn "ohimney doctor," says that chimneys, for the most part, are just like men—they smoke too much.

Pic-nics and May parties will soon be the order of the day. There is no city in the South where the young enter into pic-nics with more zest than in Columbia.

There is a rumor that the first frog of the season has been heard from. The creature was so hoarse, however, from the prevailing catarrh, that many persons think the note was that of a raven, instead of a frog.

Excursion tickets on the South Carolina Railroad, for the present occasion, will not be sold after to-morrow. The tickets now sold are good until May 3. We presume the road will issue excursion tickets to Charleston during the firemen's gala season.

Round trip tickets, for the benefit of persons desiring to attend the spring meeting of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, to be held in Charleston, will be issued by the Greenville and Columbia and Blue Ridge Railroads. Read the notice of Superintendent Dodamend.

The Schutzenfest of 1873 is now most auspiciously inaugurated in Charleston, and is a matter of congratulation not only to the gallant club to whom belongs the honor of initiating it, but to the whole city, for this annual festival holds to Charleston precisely the same relation that the Mardi Gras bears to New Orleans or the Carnival to Venice.

Postmaster-General Creswell has advertised for proposals for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, on the following route: From Whippy Swamp to Allendale, twenty miles and back, once a week. Leave Whippy Swamp Wednesday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Allendale by 2 P. M.; leave Allendale Wednesday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Whippy Swamp by 9 P. M. Proposals will be received until the 31st of May.

PERSONAL.—The proprietor of the PHOENIX left Columbia, yesterday, on a visit to the County seats of Union, Spartanburg, Greenville, Abbeville and Newberry. We hope they will take good care of him, and increase his subscription list.

We witnessed a sad sight yesterday; a colored individual without a shoe to his foot—to either of his feet, in fact—wending his weary way, with a white-wash bucket in his hand, and the implements of his art partly in the bucket and partly on his shoulder; and we bethunk ourself of how, at Washington, only a few weeks ago, whitewashing was the most flourishing business going, and the professors thereof wore patent leathers and kids and stove-pipes, and rode in carriages.

THE FLORAL FAIR.—The arrangements for the floral fair, to be given on the campus of the College of Charleston, commencing on Tuesday, the 29th instant, are now almost completed, and promise to make it one of the most delightful exhibitions ever given in Charleston. The grounds are to be illuminated by 1,000 Chinese lanterns, and will be open for exhibition every evening during the fair from 5 to 10 P. M.

SUPREME COURT, COLUMBIA, April 22. The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Wright and Willard.

Lawrence Fox vs. the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company. Mr. Youmans was heard for appellant. Mr. Chisholm for respondent. Mr. Campbell in reply.

The following cases were heard together: The State vs. R. Graham, et al.; State vs. F. P. Chapeau, et al.; State vs. I. W. Hayne; State vs. South Carolina Railroad Company; State vs. North-eastern Railroad Company; involving the constitutionality of the late license law. Messrs. Porter and Hayne for appellants. Mr. Chamberlain for respondent.

The Court adjourned until Wednesday, 23d, 10 A. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—Voices of the night-babies. The hatters have kept ahead. The gas-fitters will go in for light work.

The old world and the new—May there be nothing but cold water between them. Bakers say they knead more and don't like to see so many rich loafers.

The new French tyranny of fashion—high heels, scant skirts, elevated top-knots. Printers say they are tired and can't "set up" any longer—that's what's the matter.

The paper makers say their business is such that it brings them to rags. To take down the gridiron from the nail where it is hanging, with the left hand, is a sign that there will be a broil in the kitchen.

A pamphleteer, dwelling in the upper story of a Mansard roof, has nearly ready for the press an essay, in which he maintains that the sack-horn is a plagiarism from the bag-pipes.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—MEETING OF THE SUPREME LODGE.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 15th inst. There was a large attendance from all sections of the country, and much interest was manifested.

The annual report of the Supreme Chancellor, which was presented and read, gives the following interesting statistics of the order:

There are thirty-nine Grand Lodges in existence, having jurisdiction in forty-four States, Districts and Territories, with 1,267 subordinate lodges, comprising a membership of 125,000 persons. The order was instituted in the city of Washington on the 19th of February, 1864, and this year is, therefore, the tenth of the Pythian period. The lodges are classified as to number as follows: District of Columbia, 19; Pennsylvania, 335; New Jersey, 81; Maryland, 81; Delaware, 16; New York, 176; Virginia, 27; Connecticut, 29; West Virginia, 13; Ohio, 47; Kentucky, 22; California, 21; Nebraska, 13; Indiana, 24; Massachusetts, 46; Illinois, 32; Iowa, 13; New Hampshire, 15; Rhode Island, 14; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 7; Wisconsin, 11; Missouri, 28; Minnesota, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 12; Ontario, Canada, 10; Alabama, 8; Maine, 6; Kansas, 9; Michigan, 9. The membership in Pennsylvania is 45,000; in New Jersey, 5,610; in Maryland, 6,435; in New York, 4,101; in Ohio, 3,505; in Massachusetts, 4,515; in Virginia, 2,527. The report of the Supreme Chancellor comprises the period between 1st January, 1872, and 1st January, 1873.

There is also a lodge at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, showing a roll of fifty-five members and a flourishing treasury. The Supreme Chancellor also reports every prospect of planting the order in Australia before the close of the fiscal year. D. C. C. Brydson, of Melbourne, Victoria, writes that many Americans there will lend their assistance in organizing the order upon a firm basis.

South Carolina was represented at the recent session of the Supreme Lodge by A. T. Smythe, Esq., and Dr. J. S. Buist, of Charleston.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, of this city, we learn, is in a prosperous condition, and that the lodge has conferred degrees upon candidates at every meeting since the opening of the present year. The stated meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 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 3 to 4 P. M.

The Library Committee of the Board of Trade hereby acknowledge the receipt of thirty-two volumes, generally presented by the firm of Claxton, Hanson & Haffelinger, publishers, 819 Market street, Philadelphia; also, valuable books from D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York, and one volume, "Industries of the United States," from F. E. Durbee, proprietor of the Referee, Charleston, S. C.

JOHN B. PALMER, JOHN AGNEW, J. H. WYLIE, E. W. SEIBELS, J. C. SEEGERS, Committee.

SCRIBNER'S FOR MAY.—"The Insanity of Cain" is the suggestive title of the most remarkable article in the May number of Scribner's, and one which is destined to attract wide attention. In the way of "pictorial" papers, there is a weird little poem by Miss Maria R. Oakley, with a decoration by the author; Mr. Rhodes' article on Gavarri, the John Leech of France, illustrated by some of the best engravings that have lately been made in America; Stanley's paper on "Four Great African Travelers," with a number of lively illustrations, and "Caba and the Cabans," giving us, by means of pen and picture, a good idea of the situation in that unfortunate island. Dr. Holland's "Topics of the Time" are entitled "Thou Shalt Kill," "Mitigating Circumstances," "Cruelty to Men and Women," and "Civil Service Reform." The Old Cabinet contains "Reckless Moments," and a couple of sonnets in the Italian manner.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, April 22, 1873.—Wheeler House—J. O. Massingale, Mrs. M. Jacobs, M. V. Calvin, G. A. Martin and wife, B. F. Martin, N. Y.; Wm. King, N. J.; T. W. Perkins and wife, P. L. Kruder, P. L. Duborg, Pa.; H. M. Addison, Edgefield; A. Moses, H. E. Snares, A. T. Mason, Jr., Sumter; W. S. Worth, U. S. A.; W. F. Maloney, Blackville; P. Duffy, Charleston; W. H. Trezevant, C. C. & A. R. R.; Peter J. Trezevant, Richland; John H. McDevitt, Edgefield; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Swift, Miss L. R. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Marion, N. Y.; O. W. Ames, Ga.; Miss M. Harris, A. A. Clisby, Edgefield; J. C. Gaston, W. G. Campbell, Chester; W. Cumming, Richland; W. H. Pearce, city; G. Holmes, Beaufort; T. B. Jeter, Union.

Hendrix House—W. D. Watkins, Phil. Lovenstein, S. E. Dunham, Baltimore; D. P. Hartley, J. W. Zimmerman, Batesville; F. O. Ford, Concord, N. C.; J. F. Whisner, Charlotte; J. Hasen and lady, Charleston; W. B. Hogan, Miss S. A. Moore, Ridgeway; A. S. Welborn, N. C.; T. V. Wicker, Pomaria.

Columbia Hotel—J. M. Penney, W. C. & A. R. R.; W. J. Crosswell, S. C.; W. L. Farrington, N. Y.; B. B. Lynch, Baltimore; G. G. Benbow, E. A. Tindal, Clarendon; T. D. McCormack, N. Y.; R. Graham, J. Barrett Cohen, Charleston; J. A. Barnett, Ala.; Wm. Pettigrew, Langley; James H. Rion, Winoboro; C. P. Gardner, Omaha; J. O. Moody and wife, Mass.; Miss O. H. Bingham, Miss M. T. Briggs, Pittsburg; J. A. Carter, A. Carter, N. Y.; W. D. Kennedy, Augusta; J. J. Maher, Charleston; J. H. Stelling, G. & O. R. R.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Agnew & Son—Stomach Bitters. Mrs. Spertner—Stamping. H. W. Parvis—Special Orders. Thos. Dodamend—Excursion Tickets. C. B. Walker—Lecture. Peixotto & Sons—Auction Sales.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; A WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. This NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE in HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & McGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. Ap 14 1/2 ly

VIRUS IN THE AIR.—We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities by the sunshine of spring, and that this element which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus, and a specific for the diseases it generates, has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation, as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome. Ap 20 3/4 ly

The body of a colored infant, a few days old, was found upon a vacant lot in New street, Charleston, Friday. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered to the effect that death resulted from causes unknown to the jurors.

The murderer of W. J. Donohue was executed at Red Bluff, Cal., Friday.