

...the oldest Daily Paper in South Carolina, has the honor to be the only paper of the State, and has been regularly issued since its inception—March 25, 1835.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, May 14, 1873.

CELEBRITIES AT VIENNA.—Even the glory of Paris—the society capital of Europe—pales before the growing brilliancy of Vienna, as the plot of the world's grandest assembly within her streets and palaces. There will be a greater throng of sovereigns at Vienna than there was at Paris in 1866, for the emperor of the French was as much disliked by his imperial and royal brethren as the Hapsburg family are admired—yet that Francis Joseph is a man of more brains than Napoleon, but because the blood in Europe runs in his veins, while the Bonaparte's blood was a Corsican scorpion. This makes a vast difference in the degree of their royalty, in the estimation of the princely families, though it makes not the slightest in the estimation of the hard-fisted millions. So the Emperor of Russia will be at Vienna during the season, with his court; and he of Germany also, and all the princelings and dukelings of the State of Germany in his train. Victor Emmanuel and the Kings of Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium are booked for the exhibition. President Thiers promises to go. The royal family of England will be represented. The Sultan of Turkey and his semi-independent satrap, the Khedive, have engaged palaces. More magnificent than all, comes the Shah of Persia and his glittering suite—his "first appearance on a European stage." Such a show the world has never seen before.

Some of our ablest exchanges justly complain of the present extravagance in the United States. This is made apparent in the statement that for the eleven months ending November 30, 1872, the exports to the United States were in coin value: Merchandise, \$614,374,818; specie, \$19,624,779; total, \$633,999,597. During the same time, our exports were: Merchandise, \$404,473,769; specie, \$87,613,731; total, \$492,087,500. Difference against us, \$141,912,017. By retrenchment and reform, the difference might not only be saved, but perhaps three or four times the amount set down as a balance in our favor. It is stated by various journals, that during the preceding eleven months, the account against us was only \$48,611,567. There was, therefore, an increase in eleven months of \$92,300,530. Are not these figures alarming?

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.—Whether General Grant has definitely made up his mind to keep the Presidency for a third term has not yet been ascertained from his own lips; but it is evident from the way the Republican papers are thrusting the names of prominent men of their party before the country in connection with the next nomination, that there is a great deal of uneasiness in the Republican camp over the subject. Of course, if Grant says he must be nominated, there will be no alternative on the part of these journalists but to submit. The most notable candidates for the succession are Senator Morton, Minister Washburne, Speaker Blaine, Senator Conkling, Vice-President Wilson and the inevitable Ben. Butler. The list will be greatly extended by the end of next year, if, in the meantime, Grant does not signify his intention of staying at the White House, in which case every aspiring head will suddenly draw back into its shell.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Winnsboro News furnishes the following particulars of the death of Mr. Mackerell, referred to in yesterday's PHOENIX:

On Sunday morning, at Blackstock, in this County, the body of Mr. James Mackerell was discovered on the track of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, badly crushed and bruised. A post mortem examination was held by Trial Justice Mackey over the corpse. Dr. O. H. Ladd conducted the examination. No one witnessed the accident, but it appears the unfortunate man was sleeping on the track when the Northern bound night train arrived, and was struck and rolled over on the cross-ties for several yards. His right arm was shivered to the elbow, four ribs were fractured, and the hip joint dislocated. There were other contusions and gashes on different portions of the body. Dr. Ladd thinks the fracture of the ribs and the consequent laceration to the lungs and abdominal organs caused death. This accident is mysterious. The cars were within a few hundred yards of the depot. The engineer either did not know of it, or else concealed it. He should be interrogated about it. These railway accidents are too frequent, and it is due both to the engineer and the public to know whether he is to blame. Mr. Mackerell was about nineteen years of age, and a native of Ireland, but had resided in this County for two years. He was esteemed by all his acquaintances, and his death is universally regretted.

THE STATE OF CIVIL WAR IN LOUISIANA.—THE DANGER AND DISORDER TO THE REPUBLIC.—The New York Herald concludes its leader on this subject as follows:

The first great crime in the nullification of the ballot has led to a hundred others. The military heel which trampled on this great bulwark of free government crushed all other liberties at the same time. Where those who have been deprived of their share in the Government are in the numerical majority, they, in turn, have disregarded the citizen rights of their opponents; the party made insolent by success spares no effort where numbers are in its favor to make defeat galling to its opponents. Crime is heaped upon crime. Outrage is offset by massacre. Passive resistance is faced by unmistakable threat. It only remains for the rash on one side or the supercilious on the other to precipitate civil war.

We have from the commencement of these troubles sincerely hoped that the sound sense of the people of Louisiana would resist all temptation to invoke a conflict, which, apart from the bloodshed that must follow, will render the material condition of the State more deplorable than ever. Plundered as it has been by rascals, some of whom are now in the party of resistance, there is a depth of misery still greater which a state of civil war would produce. The disgust which the usurping action of the Federal Government will produce throughout the nation can only be removed by ill-advised acts on the part of those robbed of their rights.

The Executive of the nation is hastening homeward from his Western trip, and it is worth while asking what he will think of his work when the numerous telegrams reach him which were chasing him and each other over the country, yesterday. He may imagine that his power is such that he can act without being held responsible to the nation or to humanity. This, however, is not the case. History has its revenges on individuals as well as on nations. The party which gave him all his present power may see such consequences flowing from his first action in Louisiana that it will fall away from him as from a leper. The danger which menaces true republican government in the South will not be forever justified by Republicans in the North and West on the selfish ground of party necessity. The disgrace which it brings upon the nation will be felt even by Radicals, who are not office-holders, as the great stain upon their party. The Constitution of the United States is invoked to justify what future action the Federal authorities may adopt. But the world will note the bitter irony of this, as the original infraction of that Constitution is seen to be the moving cause leading to the active, perhaps bloody, illustration of the fourth article. We suppose that President Grant, among other things, looks forward, in imagination, to his name holding an honorable, if not a great, place in history. The story of Louisiana and his connection therewith will be one of the very black clouds upon whatever figure he may make in the tale of the future. The echoes of the rebellion can only be wakened now by the guns of Federal soldiery, and if they are aroused, the true patriotism of the nation will loath and desert the whilom leader of Federal armies who, in his Louisiana usurpation, gave the first signal. It is a saddening outlook. We cannot afford to have another bloody rebellion. That is a proposition easily understood; but the responsibility for making rebellion a probability will be fixed and justice done in the people's measured way.

The August Constitutionalist adds: Another leaf in the chapter of Grant's peace policy has been woven in Louisiana. At the behest of United States soldiers, armed and ordered to crush down all resistance, the people who resisted the Kellogg usurpation have laid down their arms and passed under the Federal yoke. What a commentary on Grant's maxim, "Let us have peace." What a commentary on the election system of government—on the right of the people to select their own rulers. Kellogg counted into office by fraud, installed by a flagrantly corrupt decision of a drunk judge, holding his commission from the President, finds himself powerless to command obedience. He is powerless to collect taxes or carry on the Government of the State. He therefore calls on the President to send United States soldiers to sustain him in office. At first, he put on a bold face and declared that the people were reconciled to his authority and cheerfully paying their taxes. The sham and the falsehood are now exposed. The Kellogg Government is now confessed before the world a usurpation sustained by bayonets.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—In the case of Merritt B. Newman, charged with the murder of Jonathan H. Lowery, in 1870, which has been on trial in the Superior Court of Richmond County, Ga., the jury failed to reach a verdict by the difference of a single juror from the convictions of the other jurors. Under these circumstances, Mr. Crump, foreman, informed the Court that it was the desire of a large majority of the jurors not to be discharged from the consideration of the case. Judge William McLaws, counsel for the defendant, as a duty to his client, respectfully protested against the discharge of the jury—especially in view of the fact that a large majority of the jurors protested against such discharge. In all his practice he had never known a case before where jurors had asked not to be discharged—they were generally anxious to be relieved. Judge Gibson said the case was not so clear to his mind as to justify him in forcing any juror to a conclusion, and discharged the jury.

DEATH OF GENERAL FRANK GARDNER.—A late number of the *Phoenix* (Ala.) *Advertiser* brings us the painful intelligence of the death, near that place, of Major-General Franklin Gardner, C. S. A., on the 29th of April last. General Gardner is especially remembered by the Southern people as the gallant defender of Port Hudson, in 1863, and still later, having fallen into the hands of the enemy, as one of the Confederate officers whom the Union Generals were base enough to expose to the fire of the Confederate batteries at Charleston, in hopes of averting their deadly effect—a calculation in which they were mistaken, as General Frank Gardner and his fellow-martyrs found means to send word to Beauregard not to spare the very particular spot where they were confined. General Frank Gardner had married, while in Washington City, a lovely daughter of ex-Governor Alexander Mouton, of Louisiana, then a Senator in Congress, and the father of the heroic General Alfred Mouton, who fell in the great Confederate victory of Pleasant Hill, by the treachery of a body of Union soldiers, who fired on him after they had surrendered. General Gardner was born on the 4th of January, 1823, in the city of New York. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1839. Was Brevet Second Lieutenant in Seventh Infantry, 1st July, 1843. Served in the State of Florida against the Indians. Was Brevet First Lieutenant, "for gallant conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico," September 23, 1846; commanded detachment at Cerro Gordo, and was distinguished in repulsing attack on his post, April 17, 1847; was Brevet Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo," April 18, 1847; served under General Albert Sidney Johnson against the Mormons in 1857-58-60. General Gardner resigned his commission in the United States Army in April, 1861, and enlisted in the army of the Confederate States. He fought four years in the cause of constitutional liberty, and was in command of the memorable defence of Port Hudson. May the green sod rest lightly upon him.

LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNALISM.—The Providence *Journal* says: "We scarcely open a paper but we find in it the evidence that the editor knows how to manage our Indian affairs better than the President and General Sherman and the Secretary of the Interior." The editor who doesn't, ought to close out his establishment to the highest bidder and quit the business. When we reflect that the last victory of the Modocs was achieved in spite of the fact that the heroic and renowned Robeson, of the Navy, was acting as Secretary of War, we are lost in wonder as completely as ever Livingstone was lost in Africa, and we defy all the Stanleys in the world to find us. The Philadelphia *Press* tells us that "association with printer's ink excludes a worthy and able man from a local judgeship in England." The English don't seem to be aware that with plenty of soap and water a man who associates with printer's ink can have as clean hands as anybody else. The Boston *Express* declares that "hypocritical political cabal has made Massachusetts stink in the eyes of the world." We know now where to find that lost Louisville reporter who once told us of the unfortunate family who had been "overtaken by the bitter pill of adversity." The Rochester *Express* thinks it a pity that Louis Napoleon hadn't some of his illustrious uncle's brains. They probably would have been of advantage to him; but then, he was so fortunate as to have some brains of his own that were too good to throw away. Motto for the entrance to the lava beds: Who enters here leaves his scalp behind. Wade Hampton says Sherman's men burned Columbia, S. C., and Sherman now says Wade Hampton's men burned it. It is hardly necessary to say that Sherman was not the celebrated little boy who cut down the banyan tree with his hatchet, and found it impossible to prevaricate about it. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, in a complimentary notice of Shakespeare: "Curiously enough, the great poet died on the day of his birth." Well, if he did die on the day of his birth, he got off some first-rate poetry, considering the brief period he had to write in. His whole life may be called one glorious play-time. He was no April fool, if he was born in April. Two crippled soldiers of the late war, representing each of the contending armies, have established a union of their own for mutual aid and support, in the city of New York, and are making a humble livelihood on the street corners by means of a hand-organ. Mutilated by shot and sabre, these poor fellows who, in vigorous manhood, would have taken each other's life on the battle-field, have joined hands at last in good fellowship, and bear one another's burdens with as much good will as though they had been messmates instead of enemies. These crippled soldiers probably could not define the word statesmanship, but they show a spirit of reconciliation and a willingness to make the best of the present which many professed statesmen might study and emulate to their own credit and the infinite advantage of the country.

FLORIDA FLEAS. says the Jacksonville *Union*, are a small subject to write about, but taken in the aggregate they form quite an object of consideration. Just now they are as thick as hungry voters at a barbecue, and cause so much trouble that they deserve a little notice. As a disturber of domestic felicity they are a success, and as an incentive to profanity they are an invaluable agent of the prince of evil.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. As the picnic season approaches, visions of lost spoons and missing tablecloths haunt the maternal mind. A party of Gypsies are encamped on the banks of the river, just South of Neagle's Bridge. The Charleston *Bulletin* has been changed from an evening to a morning paper. It is currently reported that Mr. C. R. Franklin has become the purchaser of Joyner's Hotel, at \$30,000. \$2,000 has been raised in Winnsboro for the purchase of a fire engine, and the list is still open. Here is an opportunity for the Independents. Dr. E. E. Jackson has a curiosity, in the shape of a black pany. It is presumed to be a purple flower reconstructed. There are terrible prognostications in our advertising columns, this morning. Don't be alarmed, however, but call on the "Indian Girl" for particulars. The captured burglars give no satisfactory accounts of themselves. Mayor Alexander will examine them further, this morning. Messrs. R. C. Shiver & Co. announce another splendid assortment of goods in the various lines in which they deal, at prices to suit every one. The appointment of Mr. Chas. Mahon as City Surveyor, recently made by the Mayor, was unanimously confirmed by the City Council, last evening. The Court of Common Pleas was engaged the greater part of yesterday in hearing the McGowan cases—Messrs. Clark & Melton and Mr. Youmans counsel. Don't forget the picnic at the brewery, to-day. Tickets can be obtained from Captain Jackson, or from Mr. Habernicht, at Mr. Seegers', two doors above PHOENIX office. As Messrs. Porter & Steele propose to close their store on or about the 20th instant, there is but one week left in which bargains can be obtained. See their notice in another column. While digging post-holes on the lot in rear of the Citizens' Savings Bank, yesterday, a box containing the remains of a dog was found. Sensation stories were soon afloat, but the disseminators finally quieted down. See Mr. C. F. Jackson's advertisement relative to remnants. In the lot may be found dress goods and many other articles of use to ladies. For the little folks, he has some very pretty English printed handkerchiefs. If you see them, you cannot help purchasing. Messrs. Thomas Taylor, of Columbia, E. B. C. Cash, of Darlington, Baxter Springs, of Fort Mills, and John B. Moore, of Statesburg, have been appointed delegates to represent the State Auxiliary Joint Stock Company at the National Agricultural Congress, to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana. At the regular meeting of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, held Monday night, \$2,000 were sold, at prices ranging from \$2.10 to \$2.21 per share. The President gave notice that there were a few more shares remaining unsold to complete the first series, and persons desirous of availing themselves of the benefits to be derived from the association will have an opportunity of doing so at any time previous to the next meeting.

PHOENIXIANA.—The nick of time—Wrinkles. A sure cure for felons—Twisted hemp. A powerful jackscrew—Captain Jack's crew. A handsome thing in shawls—a pretty girl. The first superior court—When King Copheata wooed the beggar maid. Out in Omaha, they use tame Indians as coopers. They are found very expert in cooping barrels with war-whoops. Motto of a member of Congress: "Our days are as the grass. Let us grab and go away." In view of the hints given by some of the Western papers, it is suggested that Little Phil's name be changed from Shorrydan to Whiskey-dan. Playing for high steaks—Marrying a wealthy butcher's daughter. Frenchmen blame the towns they name. One's Toulon; another's Toulouse. "Whopping-cough" is the editorial orthography for it in Minnesota; whence we infer that they have a bad spell of it there. A fossil ham, discovered in the pleistocene deposits of California, is adduced to prove the existence of pre-Adamite boarding houses. If a person has, by the negligence or default of a railway company, sustained incurable injuries, can he recover? No doubt of it; and sure the law in this point, if it does not, ought, by all means, to extend to Ireland.

HONORS TO THE LATE JAMES L. ORR.—In our correspondence from Anderson, published yesterday morning, the names of the committee appointed to meet the remains of the late Minister to Russia, J. L. Orr, were accidentally omitted. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: J. P. Reed, O. H. P. Fant, B. F. Crayson, Elijah Webb, Stephen McOally, Dr. O. K. Broyles, Sr., John Wilson, W. S. Sharpe, Dr. A. P. Oater, J. R. Smith, J. B. Clark, J. F. Wilson, B. D. Dean, Daniel Brown, John B. Moore, A. R. Broyles, J. A. Hoyt, J. N. Brown, B. F. Whitner, N. K. Sullivan. On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was added to the committee.

The temperance movement is extending throughout the State. Let the good work go on. We have been furnished with the following list of recently-elected officers of Oakesbury Lodge, No. 11, I. O. G. T.: Rev. Wm. W. Mood, W. C. T.; Miss Julia Hart, W. V. T.; R. J. Round, W. S.; Miss Callie McGhee, W. F. S.; Mrs. M. E. Mood, W. T.; Rev. H. M. Mood, W. C. and G. W. C. T.; B. J. Herndon, Jr., W. M.; Herbert Watson, W. G.; H. L. McDonald, W. S.; Miss Fannie Hibler, R. S.; Miss Mary E. Cook, L. S.; Geo. L. F. Seiglet, Lodge Deputy.

THE TUPPER-CALDWELL HOMICIDE.—It is said that the following is a summary of the grounds upon which the counsel for Captain George Tupper will ask a new trial: 1. Because the Judge erred in allowing the State, after four of the jurymen had been ordered to stand aside by the State on the first call, to challenge two of them peremptorily when recalled after the panel was exhausted, and in permitting the State to challenge one of these peremptorily after he had been examined upon his *voir dire*. 2. Because the peremptory challenge of two jurymen is in derogation of the constitutional rights of the prisoner. 3. Because of the dispersion of the jury and the improper conduct of some of them during the progress of the trial, and their mingling promiscuously with the citizens of the city in violation of a positive order of the presiding Judge. 4. Because one of the jurymen had expressed his opinion adverse to the prisoner before the trial. 5. Because a witness, whose testimony is important to the prisoner, was called from the stand because he had been in court and heard a part of the testimony, although his testimony was not discovered until after the court commenced. 6. Because of important evidence discovered since the trial. 7. Because the verdict is contrary to the law and the evidence. Judge Carpenter will hear the appeal on Saturday next, May 17.

GEN. HAMPTON'S ADDRESS.—As was to have been expected, Irwin's Hall was filled, last night, with a highly appreciative audience, to hear an eloquent and distinguished General eulogize a dead compatriot. Gen. Hampton is an excellent speaker. His voice rings out clear and distinct, and he holds his audience in rapt attention. The address was delivered in aid of the Ladies' Monumental Association. In lieu of our comments on the lecture—which might be considered partial—we adopt those of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star*, of the 11th: "The gallant cavalier—the Bayard of the South—Gen. Wade Hampton, delivered his valuable historic lecture on the world's greatest chieftain, Gen. Robert E. Lee, at the Opera House, last night, to a large and intellectual assemblage of Wilmington's fairest and most appreciative. His fame being so extensive with the South, it would be useless here to speak of Gen. Hampton's great merit as introductory to this notice. He was presented to the audience by Hon. George Davis, late Attorney-General of the Confederate States, who most appropriately waived extended introduction, in the expression of the fact, that he was at home everywhere in the South and in the hearts of Southern people. The lecture itself was a comprehensive biographical narration of the virtues, military campaigns and achievements of the lamented chieftain. Cradled and reared in the region of Washington's nativity and the place that claimed Jefferson and Madison as its own, which gave birth to liberty's sons and surrounded her with the halo of accomplishment, Gen. Lee was yet portrayed as even superior to them all, and unlike them all, presented in the grandeur of defeat as well as victory. "As modest as he has proved himself brave, and true to the noble blood coursing through his veins, General Hampton's lecture was free from that egotistical mention of self, to which the tendency of the age is so prone. Any one unacquainted with the history of the great campaigns which he so forcibly detailed, would have little thought that he was an active, efficient and heroic participant in nearly all of those momentous scenes; his lecture was valuably statistical, replete with biographic interest, the eulogistic portions positive and sincere, his panegyrics moderate and feeling, full of forcible earnestness and delicate reference. As a mighty soldier, masterly genius, chivalric gentleman and humble Christian, General Lee's accomplishments and character were most ably and tastefully portrayed. "We regret that time and the crowded condition of this issue precludes extended and particular notice of the several features of the lecture, which is valuable for preservation and great in the affectionate testimonial and feeling and masterly presentation by its author."

SUPREME COURT, TUESDAY, MAY 13.—The Court met at 10 A. M. Present: Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Wright and Williams. Levy et al. vs. Williams et al., executor, et al. Mr. Porter resumed and concluded his argument for respondents. Mr. Campbell was heard for respondents. Mr. Thomas Y. Simons, for appellants, in reply. Caroline L. Miller, appellant, vs. Charles H. Simonton, respondent. Mr. Chamberlain read argument of Mr. Corbin for appellant. Mr. Prossley was heard for respondent. Jane O. Wilson et al., appellants, vs. Hyatt, McBurney, & Co., respondents. Mr. Chamberlain submitted argument of Mr. Corbin for appellants. Mr. McCordy, Jr., was heard for respondents. Argument to be heard as to the jurisdiction of the Court. Thomas J. Pickens et al., appellants, vs. Isaac M. Dwight et al., respondents. Mr. Noble for appellants. Mr. Miles for respondents. The Court adjourned until Wednesday, 14th, at 10 A. M.

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 8 to 4 P. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, May 13.—Columbia Hotel—R W Boone, Newberry; J D Gardner, Jr., Wilmington; P S Wigen, Beaufort; Theo G Barker, S B Pickens, G F Kinloch, J W O'Brien, Charleston; Gen R D Lilley, Virginia; A H Waring, S C; C P Gardner, Julius C Carpenter, Charleston; O N Acker, Washington; J D Mahon, L W Duvall, Winnsboro; A Cornog and wife, Georgia; Fred D Bush, J H Stelling, G & C R R. Wheeler House—John R Watson and wife, Miss Watson, Perth Amboy; J M Martin, Augusta; J W Keith and servant, Richland; O J Bingham, Salisbury; E B Dana, New York; R W Norris, Baltimore; J J Hemphill, Joseph Wylie, Chester; C R Miles, A G Magrath, Robt Wing, Charleston; P C Pool, Newberry; W D Starling, Richland; E T Elliott and wife, C B Fisk and wife, Philadelphia; G C Proctor, Mrs J B Aiken, New Hampshire; B J Hayes, Lexington; W H Thompson, P Harrison, N C; A H White, R M Sims, Rock Hill; F M Galbrath, Yorkville; O D Melton, city; Wm Clarkson, O C & A R R; Jos D Pope, city; Gen Wm Gurney, R F Gurney, Charleston; A E Millmore, L W Dishler, U S A; W A Bradley, Augusta; B F Whitner, Anderson; Thos Thompson, J J Lee, Abbeville.

Rose's Hotel—J F Lytton, Charleston; M A Killian and wife, Newberry; H L Benbow, Clarendon; F B Lloyd, Chester; S H Adams, Cross Hill; B H Nerland, Blackville; James Maloney, Newberry; S H Oliver, H B Brooks, city; A S Wallace, J G Enloe, Yorkville; J D Rataree, Rock Hill; J P F Camp, B F Bates, Spartanburg; Miss A Robertson, Ninety-Six; M S Miller, Fairfield; M Emery, Charleston; J W Holleman, I B Johnson, Walhalla; D L Turner, Edgefield; H H D Byron, Charleston; P Keys, Columbia.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. R. C. Shiver & Co.—All Goods, etc. Porter & Steele—One Week Longer. Convocation Union Council No. 5. Indian Girl Cigar Store—New Orleans C. F. Jackson—Remnants. Convocation Columbia Chapter No. 5.

PURGATION AND PROSTRATION.—Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and it is aware that all these processes go on together under the four-fold operation of the standard restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific. M11 t3t1

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; 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 \$3 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 GIBSON & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. April 14/73

The railroad traveler will find a remedy that is pleasant and perfectly harmless, and a sure preventive of the evil effects from constipation or change of water and diet, by using Simmons' Liver Regulator. M10t9t1