

Producer and Consumer.

Commenting on the efforts of the Western farmers to reduce the cost of transportation, the Utica (N. Y.) Herald says:

"The question of markets is overlooked. If transportation were cheaper, would it benefit the producer or the consumer? If produce could be sent East at lower rates, would it secure the Western producer more for his crops? We suspect not. The reduction in freight would have to be taken from the selling price in the Eastern market, and the producer will get no more for his product than he does now. Suppose transportation were absolutely free. Would not the first effect be to overstimulate production in the West and glut the market in the East, so that the producer would get a much lower price than he does now, if he could sell at all? Again, would he get the benefit of free transportation, whatever prices might be, by taking his grain to an Eastern market? Not a bit of it. He would do just as he does now—sell to the speculators, who would choose their own time to throw it upon the market, provided they were strong enough financially to hold it."

The purport of the argument of the Utica Herald is, that as the Western producer gets for his wheat its market value, minus the cost of transportation, and as the Eastern consumer buys the same wheat at its market value, inclusive of the cost of transportation, the burden of this cost falls wholly upon the consumer; and even its complete abolition would not materially improve the position of the producing classes in respect to the prices of their products.

The mere statement of such a theory is sufficient to refute it in all minds grounded in economical principles and accustomed to deal with economical problems. The cost of transportation is simply one of the difficulties of production. It may affect industry as injuriously as poor land does, as drought or excessive moisture does, as inferior materials of manufacture do, as defective mechanical implements do. And just as industrial prosperity is promoted by improvement in regard to any of these difficulties of production, it must be promoted by increased facility of transportation.

The fallacy which we are combating would possess not the least speciousness if there were not so much obscurity and inaccuracy of thought as to what is meant by the terms producing and consuming classes. These distinctions are commercial, and not fundamental. In their economical relations, buyers and sellers are all producers, or represent production. In the final economical equation, buyer and seller, producer and consumer, must stand, for good or evil, upon the same footing. The Eastern consumer of Western wheat is its indirect producer. And, similarly, the Western farmer indirectly produces the goods or the money which he gets in exchange for his wheat from the Eastern consumer. Consequently, each is interested in augmenting, and, in a commercial sense, cheapening the immediate production of the other, so as to profit by a corresponding increase of his own indirect production.

How preposterous it is, then, to suppose that the Western farmers would have no share in the gain of consumers by cheaper transportation, and that one of the great difficulties of production may be removed without benefit to the producing classes!

Cuba.

The New York Bulletin thinks, and warns the public, that the Grant Administration cherishes secret designs upon Cuba. It declares that any attempt at interference in the affairs of that island would in all probability provoke immediate war; and war would not only involve a useless waste of blood and treasure between the two countries, but would cause a fearful needless bloodshed in Cuba between the two races. Even if the conflict should result in our acquisition of Cuba—which, of course, is the end contemplated—the prize, it is shown, would cost infinitely more than its real value to us. The Bulletin adds: "We do not want to bring under our Government any such heterogeneous elements as exist in Cuba, and no wise statesman would be in a hurry to take the responsibility of placing such a people all at once under republican institutions. * * * If there be a sincere desire to enter into commercial relations with the Spanish West Indies, which would be more profitable to both sides than those which now exist, then let the Administration negotiate for a reciprocity treaty. Such relations would give us all the possible commercial advantages derivable from Cuba, while it would save us the blood, the cost and the trouble of acquiring and holding the island."

John McArdle, a drunken brute, of Williamsburg, N. Y., upon being urged by his wife to give some of the food which he had ordered from a restaurant for himself to his starving children, on Thursday evening, beat her brains out.

THE LOUISIANA LEAGUE.—At an adjourned meeting of white and colored citizens of New Orleans, on June 17, resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring, for the welfare of Louisiana in her present extremity, an affiliation of all men, of whatever color, race or religion, who are citizens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for her prosperity. The resolutions recognize the equal and impartial exercise by every citizen of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by the laws of honor, brotherhood and fair dealing. They maintain the right of every citizen to sojourn at will at all places of public resort, and to travel at will on all vehicles of public conveyance, upon terms of perfect equality with any and every citizen, so far as our influence, counsel and example may go to make this right a live and practiced right. They recommend that our banks, insurance offices and other public corporations recognize and concede to our colored fellow-citizens, where they are stockholders in such institutions, the right of being represented in the direction thereof, and recognize as distinct in public schools a State educational institution. They declare in favor of encouraging colored citizens in the rural districts to become proprietors of the soil, and recommend to all land proprietors of the State the policy of considering the question of broaking up the same into small farms, in order that the colored citizens and white immigrants may become practical farmers and cultivators of the soil. The resolutions pledge honor and good faith towards rapidly removing the prejudices heretofore existing against color, and deprecate acts of violence from whatever source, and further declare, that in view of the numerical equality between the white and colored elements of the population, we shall advocate an equal distribution of offices of trust in our State, demanding, as the only condition of our suffrage, honesty, diligence and ability; and we advocate this, not because of offices themselves, but simply as an earnest proof upon our part that an equal union, and not an illusive conjunction brought about for the sole benefit of one or other of parties to that union. Signed: G. T. Beauregard, Chairman; J. Marks, C. C. Anton, Geo. H. Kello, Charles H. Thompson, James J. Day, August Bohne, Aristide Maxy, Dr. L. O. Rondance, Wm. Randolph, Committee. A committee of fifteen was appointed to call a mass meeting when deemed expedient.

REDUCING THE FAMILY.—Wednesday morning, a family of six persons, traveling through Macomb County towards Detroit, stopped about thirty miles from the city and attempted to give away a little boy, four years old, to a farmer. He did not want the child, and the wagon drove on; but it seems that the little fellow was set down in the road about half a mile from the house, and in about an hour appeared at the farmer's gate. The farmer was highly enraged at the dodge, and, saddling his horse, he took the child before him and rode after the wagon. Before he came up with it, he found that the family had given away a girl about a year and a half old. He made them take the boy back, and when he threatened the father with arrest, the fellow coolly replied that he had too many children, and wanted to get rid of some of them. The farmer encountered a teamster who was coming to Detroit, and asked him to keep an eye on the immigrants. Thursday night they camped beside the road, about fifteen miles from the city, while the teamster, whose name is James Bruce, came on through. At the City Hall market, yesterday noon, the immigrant wagon was discovered by Bruce, who found the man and his wife alone, they having disposed of their five children along the road. Little satisfaction could be obtained as to where the little ones had been left, both parents seeming to have no more feeling than wolves, and when there was a lot of arresting them, they drove off as fast as possible. It is believed that they dropped the children here and there on the road, and probably most of them will find their way into Detroit, to be sent to the County House.

[Detroit Free Press, June 11.]

The Anderson correspondent of the Charleston News writes as follows of the funeral of Minister Orr:

The final funeral services of the late Minister Orr took place to-day. People from the surrounding country began to come in at an early hour, and by 11 o'clock, 5,000 persons had gathered in the town. The procession formed at the Masonic Hall, at 11 o'clock. 300 Masons, in full regalia, followed slowly after the hearse, which was ornamented with black ostrich plumes and drawn by four magnificent gray horses. The Baptist Church, when the cortege arrived, was crowded to suffocation, and the Rev. Ellison Capers read in an affecting manner the funeral services of the Episcopal Church. Some fine music was sung by a choir of ladies. After the services, the remains were taken to the Presbyterian Cemetery, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and were there buried with full Masonic honors. The ceremonies at this place have been completely successful. Never was anything like them seen before. People were here from Greenville, Abbeville and Pendleton, and a detachment of Judge Orr's old regiment, under command of Col. McD. Miller, was present.

Joanuet Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., has been revived in Anderson, with the following officers: James A. Hoyt, Noble Grand; R. F. Divvor, Vice-Grand; Thomas J. Webb, Secretary; John W. Daniels, Treasurer.

A Catholic priest in Nashville, Tenn., has received through the consular and forwarded in behalf of a conscience-stricken penitent \$100 to Treasurer Spinner.

THREATENING TO PULL THE NOSE OF A NORTH CAROLINA JUDGE.—A scene occurred at Stokes court, on Tuesday evening of the first week of court, that was not put down on the bills.

At the fall term, 1872, of Stokes Superior Court, a negro man, noted for his impudence, insulted W. D. McGill, and sought shelter in the Court House, where McGill followed him, and gave him a beating in the presence of the Judge, and was fined \$100 for contempt of court. McGill was indicted for an assault in the same case, and was fined last week \$50 by his Honor Judge Cloud. After having been punished by a severe fine for contempt once, McGill was incensed at the heavy fine imposed on him the second time, and concluded he would give his Honor just cause to go for him in regular leather Chinese style, and on Tuesday evening, during the sitting of court, he walked up to the stand and took a seat by the side of Judge Cloud, and leaned over and spoke in a low tone to him, and said: "If you was not an old man, I'd pull your nose, you d—old scoundrel!" The Judge, who was expecting a friendly message, was taken back at what he heard, and, thinking he might have misunderstood him, asked him what he said, and McGill repeated it. The Judge then called lustily for the Sheriff to come and arrest him and take him away, saying he was drunk, and had threatened to pull the court's nose. McGill very coolly got up and spoke to the persons in court, and said it was untrue that he was drunk, but he did tell "that d—old rascal (pointing to Cloud) that he would pull his nose."

The Sheriff by this time had reached the scene of action, when the Judge ordered him to carry McGill to jail, and keep him there sixty days. As McGill decoupled the stand, he turned to Cloud and said: "You nor any of your party are honest," whereupon the Judge repeated his order of sixty days in jail. By this time, the Sheriff was descending the stairs leading down out of the court room, and McGill fired back at the Judge and said: "I'll get even with you and your party yet, you d—old scoundrel!" The Judge then had McGill brought back, and examined the statute to see what was the extent of his power to punish in the case, and finally ordered the Sheriff to confine McGill in jail for thirty days, fined him \$250, and to remain in jail until the fine was paid, and to give bond in the sum of \$1,000, with good security, to keep the peace with all the citizens of the State. The Sheriff, with a guard, then started to jail with the prisoner, and had gone some distance with him, and when they arrived at Taylor's Hotel, where a negro was holding McGill's horse, he pulled out a pistol and told them to stand back, that he did not intend to go to jail, and called to the negro to bring him his horse. As the Sheriff nor any of his guard were armed, and knowing McGill to be a desperate man, they concluded that it would be an unhealthy business to attempt to stop him, and he mounted his horse and rode slowly out of town.

[Winston (N. C.) Sentinel.]

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE ARLINGTON ESTATE BY MRS. LEE.—The National Republican publishes an interview with Mrs. Lee, from which the following facts relative to the Arlington estate appear: George Washington Parke Custis dying in 1857, gave his daughter, Mrs. Lee, by his will, the entire Arlington estate; and Gen. Lee, though executor, never participated in any manner in its ownership or control. There was 1,100 acres in the estate, which, at the time of the Government occupation, was worth about \$200 per acre, and has since greatly risen in value. At the time of its nominal purchase by the Government at \$26,800, there were several of Mrs. Lee's friends ready to make the purchase for her, or pay the taxes, but they were not allowed to do either. It is stated that there is high legal authority connected with the Government for doubting the validity of the Government title. Mrs. Lee does not desire to have the estate restored, since its becoming a national cemetery, but does expect a reasonable remuneration. Gen. Lee's will, probated at Lexington, bequeaths only personal estate, and makes no mention of real estate, as he owned none. The Arlington was sold under the direct tax Act of June, 1862, as amended by the Act of February 6, 1863. It was further provided in the will of Mr. Custis that his slaves should be free after the expiration of five years. The period of manumission came on in 1863, in the height of the war, when Gen. Lee, as executor of the will, summoned those slaves together at a point within his lines, and gave them their papers and free passes through the Confederate lines to go whither they would. The Arlington estate was assessed in 1869 at \$34,100, and in the opinion of competent judges was worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000. The land would now bring over \$100,000. It is believed that this is the only case where the Government has failed to make compensation for land set apart for a national cemetery.

DEATH OF JUDGE TOMPKINS.—We have received a copy of the Union (La.) Record, in mourning for Judge Thomas B. Tompkins, who died of consumption, in Marion, La., on the 30th of May last. Judge Tompkins was the only son of S. S. Tompkins, Sr., deceased, and left Edgefield, when quite young, with his widowed mother, about the year 1850. Among strangers, and unaided by those helps which friends and fortune give, he carved his way first to the office of District Attorney, and thence to the bench, from which latter position he was removed by reconstruction in 1867. The career of Judge Tompkins certainly did honor to his native District.

[Edgefield Advertiser.]

Henry Stephenson, a banker in Columbus, Ga., has been declared an incurable by a board, and his wife entrusted with the management of the property.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—With shuddering we chronicle a bloody affray which took place in our town on Tuesday last. The parties in this affair were Mr. Lovett Gomillion and his son, Mr. Wm. Gomillion, of the one part, and Mr. Arthur Glover, of the other. Mr. Gomillion is a man of about fifty-five years of age. His son was a young man of twenty or twenty-one. Their home is seven miles East of our town. Mr. Glover is a man of thirty-six or thirty-eight, and is a citizen of our town. Both parties belong to old District families of the highest respectability. Some five or six weeks ago, Mr. Lovett Gomillion and Mr. Glover had angry words in front of our office. Young Gomillion was not present, but upon hearing of the matter, became deeply incensed against Glover. As this case will come before our courts, we conceive it our duty to mention not one of the various rumors, reports, or even solemn asseverations concerning it, which, as usual on such occasions, are abundant and rife—lest we unwittingly and unwillingly create prejudice pro or con. Suffice it to say that on Tuesday last, in the drug store of Mr. A. A. Clisby, young Gomillion was shot dead by Mr. Glover, and Mr. Lovett Gomillion seriously wounded that scarcely a hope can be entertained of his recovery. The affair created intense excitement, and a pall of sorrow hangs over our community. Mr. Glover will appear before Judge Carpenter this (Wednesday) evening, and give bond for his appearance at the next term of court.—Edgefield Advertiser.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.—Robert Miller, a prominent citizen of Caldwell County, has been taken to the insane asylum.

Bayless Henderson, the murderer of Captain Jarrett, was hung at Webster, on the 6th instant.

The authorities of Wilmington are making vigorous efforts to break up all disreputable houses in the city.

David Parks, Esq., who had been for over fifty years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, died on the 13th instant.

The Southern Home states that a reign of incendiarism exists in Halifax County, where there is an organized band of incendiaries, with Click Price, a negro, as the leader.

The Rev. C. W. Warren, who has been recently lecturing at Wilmington, was arrested in that city on Monday morning on the charge of attempting to obtain valuable letters from the post office under fraudulent pretences. He gave bail, and then vanished.

Col. D. Wyatt Aiken is to lecture at the following places in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry: Wilmington, Saturday, June 21; Lumberton, Monday, June 23; Fayetteville, Tuesday, June 24; Jonesboro, Wednesday, June 25; Raleigh, Thursday, June 26.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Washington Republican says that late communications from Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock, commanding the North Pacific fleet, to the Navy Department, represent that the financial condition of the Hawaiian Government is very much embarrassed, and that unless some relief can be obtained the Government of King William cannot last more than two years longer. The Admiral states that a number of leading citizens of Honolulu have thought that relief would be obtained through a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and as an inducement to grant it are urging the Hawaiian Government to cede to the United States Pearl River and its adjacent lands, which would give the United States a harbor that would at all times command its supremacy in the Sandwich Islands. The intention of King William in the matter has not been developed, but Admiral Pennock seems to be so confident that the arrangement will be made that he intends to have an accurate survey made of Pearl River and the harbor.

BEECHER'S LAST NEW DEPARTURE.—Henry Ward Beecher has added another mountain to his already superabundant notoriety by a recent sermon, in which he preached Universalism substantially, and took the ground that the Scriptures do not afford support for the belief that after this life the soul takes an unconscious vacation, awaiting a final ingathering of all in the spiritual sphere; and that there was no man who had the slightest particle of good in him, but who might find a standing place in heaven, though by a sort of a specific gravity the more or less good would find different places in that future world. He said: "I don't believe a soul is going to be thrust away by that hand that was pierced. I don't believe that that love which was shown in Christ is going to throw away one soul with a germ of good in it. And so I hope—I hope."

DEATH OF JUDGE COCHRAN.—Hon. John Cochran, one of the leading men of Alabama, died in Barbour County, last Friday. He was admired and honored throughout the State for his marked abilities and the incorruptible integrity of his character. He was a true Southern patriot, a profound lawyer, an attractive and powerful speaker, a splendid conversationalist, and a man of benevolent feelings, and most kind and charitable inclinations.

The St. Louis Republican chronicles the fact of the arrival in St. Louis of the first through car from Port Royal, S. C., via the Port Royal Railway, completed to Augusta, Ga., and the Greene Line and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway. The car was freighted with barreled turpentine, and has returned to Port Royal loaded with corn.

DIED.—On the 11th of June, 1873, at the residence of his son, in Helena, of bilious fever, Mr. Wm. C. Meredith, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Meredith was a native of Augusta, and for many years was connected with the South Carolina Railroad there and at Orangeburg. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives.

Local Items.

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

The Wheeler House has a large sign painted on its awning.

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

There is some talk about a new hotel in Columbia. Perhaps the business is not crowded already.

The stocks of fire-works are being brought to the front already, in anticipation of the Fourth.

Governor Moses, by proclamation, offers a reward for the capture of William Hazelden, a murderer, of Williamsburg County.

Persons in arrears to the PHOENIX for subscriptions are notified that prompt payment must be made. It is either money or no paper.

A bond of honor was recently in session in Camden, for the purpose of giving an opinion in an issue between two gentlemen living in Richland County.

Mr. Hardy Solomon has discovered the secret of business success. He advertises in our columns some fine liquors and fresh canned goods.

Hereafter only the night trains on the South Carolina Railroad will connect with the Macon and Augusta and the Georgia Railroad at Augusta.

Governor Moses has appointed W. B. Williams, a Trial Justice of York County, to act as Coroner, to fill the vacancy existing there.

We made a blunder about that little boy's hat; he went for it at the beck of that portly gentleman, whose polite attendance can always be found at Messrs. Swaffields'.

Stout men are said not to be invariably large eaters; but there is a prize fat man in this city, who has his nine square meals per day, and grows rounder and rounder upon them.

Money is so tight now that some persons who talked vaguely awhile ago about going "up the country" for the summer, now think it more likely that they may go "up the spout" instead.

The election in Ward 2, for an Alderman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman Wilder, resulted in the choice of Joseph Taylor. No excitement; no opposition; a one horse race; in fact, few voted.

One of the minor annoyances of summer, eczema solaris, or prickly heat, has already come with the hot weather. A few drops of lime-juice taken occasionally in water is said to be the best corrective of it.

An application, signed by the telegraphic and newspaper people in some of the principal Southern cities, has been forwarded to Mr. Barr, the Associated Press Agent at Washington City, requesting that the reports be sent in a little earlier at noon and in the evening.

It was a mistake to suppose that he was sun-struck, simply because he staggered. The disease is an epidemic, and the police don't care much whether it spreads or not. It can be contracted in most any bar-room, and it goes hard during these warm days.

Up-country dealers should not fail to visit the magnificently arranged drug store of Dr. F. S. Fant, at Newberry. The doctor has recently refitted the establishment from cellar to dome, and is prepared with a full stock to fill all orders, wholesale or retail, with celerity and certainty, as well as cheaply.

A wedding without wine is announced in fashionable quarters. It comes in the nick of time to supersede the monotonous appendix, "No cards." Hereafter it will be en regle to add to the matrimonial formula the sensible record, "No wine"—a good piece of economy with which to begin life.

Mr. T. M. Pollock, proprietor of the Wheeler House, has erected an awning in front of his establishment, which makes the vicinity enticing to the hot and weary mid-day traveler. Mr. Pollock knows the benefit of improvements, and will continue to make them as long as there is a field of operation.

There will be a competitive examination, on Tuesday, June 24, at Columbia, to fill an existing vacancy from the First Congressional District at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. Applicants must be actual residents of said District, over fourteen and under eighteen years of age. Examiners—J. K. Jilkson and W. R. Jones.

We are in receipt of a small pamphlet, entitled "South Carolina, United States of America; some Account of the Resources of South Carolina, and the Suitableness of the State for Englishmen, as a Field for Large and Small Capitalists, Gentlemen Desiring Residential Properties, Farmers, Manufacturers, and others." It is published by Reed & Keim, United States Emigration and Banking Agency, 36 Finsbury Circus, London, E. C. It is introduced by a letter from Alfred Kempson, Esq., an English gentleman, now of South Carolina.

The sale of furniture, by Jacob Levir, which was advertised for this morning, has been postponed.

Amber beads, worn as necklaces, are said by ladies to be sure cures for headaches. Men take brandy and soda instead, a dash of which is called amber necklace by a witty convivialist.

A bald-headed gentleman, who has tried all sorts of "restoratives" for the hair, with the result only of producing five bristles on the back of his head, says that he believes bear's grease to be Latin for bog's lard.

Rumor says that a European gentleman of wealth and position will arrive here shortly, with the sole purpose of witnessing a Fourth of July celebration. Barring accidents, he will probably return a sadder and a wiser man.

A colored man, named Frank, keeper of the park, missed his dog on yesterday morning, and instituting search, found that he had fallen into one of the springs on the premises. He was thereupon removed, after remaining there about five hours.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—The drawing of this enterprise commences on July 8, and we are informed that tickets can be procured here, of Mr. D. Gambrill, up to the 30th June—but not after that date.

PHOENIXIANA.—A German physiologist has discovered that "tobacco-smoking by boys interferes with the molecular changes coincident with the development of tissues, and makes the blood corpuscles oval and irregular at the edge." Any parent can thus ascertain if his boy smokes by taking out a handful of the corpuscles and observing the edges.

A Western editor insists that he wrote the word "trousseau" plain as a pike-staff, in connection with certain bridal presents. The printer, however, vulgarly put it "trousers."

The latest bonnet is a trifle higher than freights on the railroads, and as graceful in proportion.

Linen dresses, trimmed with Turkish towels, are quite the mode now for ladies' traveling attire.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. F. J. Mosses—Proclamations. E. J. Hei—To Rent. C. Hamberg—Wood Wanted. Hardy Solomon—Liquors, etc. R. W. Gibbs—Special Notice. R. L. Bryan—New Books. P. Cantwell—F. M. Beef.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, JUNE 19.—Rose's Hotel—R. G. Session, Conwayboro; P. Hiller, C. M. Mathews, R. E. Duker, Kingstree; A. Bernard, B. Hernandez, Charleston; A. Tollison, Spartanburg; J. Hendrix, L. H. Boozer, Lexington; J. Galluhart, J. G. Higgins, Manning; W. P. Covey, N. C.; L. W. Duvall, Winnsboro; A. E. Clobb, city; G. W. Boone, Georgetown; T. C. Andrews, Orangeburg. Columbia Hotel—John T. Thomas, Chicago; R. G. Bonham, Baltimore; H. S. Johnson, city; J. H. Stelling, G. E. Reab, Augusta; C. P. Gardner, Charleston; Jas. Fitzpatrick, N. C.; J. B. Bryan, W. & A. R.; James McDougall, W. & A. R. R.; J. H. Fant, Anderson.

Wheeler House—W. B. Claves, Ga; E. G. Wright, Ala; H. J. Farber, Miss J. L. Fitch, N. Y.; A. H. Reppel, Texas; Miss J. Guiliere, R. H. Hand, J. G. Parsley, Jr., N. C.; N. G. Osteen, Sumter; P. Duffie, Charleston; J. W. Holland, O. L. Rhodes, Md.; J. A. Brice and wife, Winnsboro; Mrs. C. S. Brice, Yongesville; R. T. Logan, Charleston; C. J. French, Tenn.

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 HEMPEY'S HOMEOPATHIC 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 \$ per single box. Sold by ALL Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HEMPEY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. April 17/73

A REINFORCEMENT DEMANDED.—When the system begins to wilt under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away, that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and undiluted, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure.