

The Right to the Columbia Canal Property.

In situation, pureness of water and air, healthfulness and agreeableness of climate, Columbia is considered and is really inferior to no city on the continent. It is in easy connection with the rest of the world, through several lines of railway which stretch from it to every point of the compass and by the wires of several telegraphic companies. It was first laid out and incorporated in 1871, and soon became the seat of government, of institutions of learning, of the State College, of the asylum for the insane, of the Theological Seminary, of many and varied small manufactories, and more recently of the Methodist Female College and penitentiary. A favorite resort of merchants, planters and professional men, it grew to be a city of great beauty and elegant residences and gardens, and from its business of cotton buying and selling, banking, dry goods and groceries and professional emoluments, competency and sometimes handsome fortunes were made. Taste and education, religion and morals, social agreeableness, decorum and order, were marked features in the condition of its people. They were not exactly thrifty; they were not devoted to money making in those early days, else they would have received a suggestion in the night's stillness from the roar of the water-falls of the Congaree River. They would have put to a more profitable use the great water power which nature has made for them, lying immediately abreast of the city, beginning at its upper end and terminating a little below the lower, having a pitch of thirty-six feet.

The day at last came when the value of this boon of nature dawned upon our minds, and the advantage of utilizing it became a public duty and a public necessity. Adversity opened our eyes to see what was overlooked in our days of prosperity. Alas! for us, just as its importance was revealed to view, the State Legislature, to all appearance, threw away the precious franchise. It granted the valuable privilege, upon whose successful management in manufacturing a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants could be sustained, to a company; and received for it nothing but empty promises and delusive hopes. Compare the Columbia Canal to-day, as it crawls along idle and unproductive, with the high hopes which were framed by the people of the State, and the grand promises which were held out by the nominal purchaser, Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, several years ago, and the heart sickens at the contrast. No spindles whirling, no wheels revolving, the busy hum of manufactures unheard, the expected throng of operatives, workmen and craftsmen not here, and all the industries, profits, comforts and happiness which were to result from the great improvement, mere shadowy dreams, and errors of the moon! All is silent along the canal, as in the days when the Indian roved up and down the river banks, hunting and fishing.

We believe that it is definitely understood that the Rhode Island manufacturer declines going on with the promised development, and lame and impotent conclusions proposes to sell the property to the State again, or to the city of Columbia, or to a company, for \$300,000. And this purchase is advocated as the shortest, most economical and most satisfactory mode of recovering the property to the use of the people. We take leave to differ from this view. We should advise, first, a strict examination into Mr. Sprague's title, to see whether it is sound, good and binding, and, secondly, to inquire whether he has not forfeited his right, even if originally good, to hold or to convey this property, by neglect of the improvements and the development of the water power, upon condition of doing which he was to receive it. Were there any conditions attached to the purchase? If so, have they been fairly complied with? Has the contract been fulfilled as agreed upon? These are grave questions for our people of Columbia and of the State. If we are sold, as well as the water power of the canal, let us lose no time in finding it out.

To send corn from any distance to Chicago seems at present to be an unprofitable piece of business. The St. Louis Times, of the 1st inst., says that a car load of corn was sold at Chicago last Friday, for \$78.71, the railroad charges on which were \$90, involving a net loss of \$11.29 to the shipper, in addition to commission charges and original cost of the corn.

Mr. Wm. Herberson died at the residence of Mr. Finley, in Spartanburg County, on the 25th of last month. Mr. Herberson was a native of Ireland, and had been in this country many years. He was one of the bravest soldiers in the Confederate States army.

State Lunatic Asylum.

Columbia, South Carolina, is probably one of the best managed institutions, so far as its immediate officers are concerned, in the country. The many great improvements and conveniences recently added and adopted, through the instrumentality of Dr. J. F. Ensor, its indefatigable Superintendent, by and with the consent of its Board of Regents, are worthy of the highest commendation and praise. The institution now numbers between 200 and 300 patients, and their comfort in every particular is the constant study and supervision of the Superintendent and his efficient assistant, Dr. Sloan. The fatherly control, kind care and beneficial influence is readily to be seen in a walk with them through its different wards. Every modern appliance has been recently introduced; new heating and cooking apparatus; elevators from the kitchen to the different wards, by which the patients of each ward have their meals served to themselves, without being compelled to leave the floor; hot and cold baths on the floor of each ward, and the entire institution refurnished throughout in every necessary particular; the patients also separated and classed according to social station. A new and separate chapel building has been added; and it is really pleasant and wonderful to see the great happiness expressed so manifestly on each countenance in recognition of a familiar face, whom all recollect as a source of pleasure in former contributions of musical assistance, and of the ready and willing yielding to that kind influence when others have failed. Dr. Ensor is the man for the position; considerate to a degree, always ready to adopt whatever may be necessary for the good of those under his charge and of the institute; also, invariably using the utmost economy—if necessary, putting his own shoulder to the wheel, even giving his personal supervision to out-door manual labor. All this we know, for we have seen it. J. T. W. GREENSBORO, GA., July, 1873.

THE HERALD ON CAESARISM.—The New York Herald thinks there is something in the tendency of Grant to Caesarism. It concludes a long article thus:

The spirit which made Jefferson—but more especially Jackson and Lincoln—so puissant, was only a form of Caesarism which is making itself a power in our politics. In those days people were not so susceptible to its influence as now. Strange things have occurred in America; the public tone has become lowered; Congressmen have grown rich from bonds and subsidies which they voted out of the Treasury; a company of thieves have held New York under their hands and robbed it of millions; forgery and perjury have become political accomplishments, and seats in the Senate are bought with money, as the purple of the Caesars was bought when the Praetorian Guards were in power. We have no Praetorian Guards, it is true; but the men of whom Mr. Colfax may be regarded as the most prominent example—the Praetorian Guards of the Republican party—have made Caesarism possible in our time, and have compelled us to open an issue with the people which has not had its parallel in gravity since the foundation of the Government.

In the District Court, on the 12th, before Judge Bryan, the petitions of Jesse W. M. Brown, John N. Brown and Allen F. Free, of Barnwell, for voluntary bankruptcy, were referred for adjudication.

The petition of Benjamin H. Bates, of Spartanburg, for final discharge in bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Clawson.

The assignees of Kerr & Roach, bankrupts, were allowed five per cent. additional compensation.

The petitions of Thomas Sparman and D. W. Anderson, bankrupts, for homesteads, were filed, and appraisers ordered to be appointed for the purpose.

The assignees of D. W. Anderson, bankrupt, was ordered to call in lien creditors of the estate.

The Sheriff of Lancaster was enjoined from selling the effects of A. Ivy, bankrupt. In the United States Court, the report of Registrar Carpenter, concerning the election of assignees of the Blue Ridge Railroad, held on the 27th ultimo, came up for consideration, and thereupon ensued an argument, which lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M. Upon reading the report, Mr. Corbin moved for its confirmation. He stated that a protest against the admission of the claim of the State, represented by the Comptroller-General, had been filed, but contended that even if that claim were ruled out, it would make no difference in the result of the election. He, therefore, urged the confirmation of the registrar's report. The debate was continued by Messrs. Treecott, McCrady and Memminger. It was resumed yesterday.

SEVERE ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—During a severe storm of thunder, lightning and rain, on Saturday last, about 5 o'clock in the evening, as Messrs. Dr. Coleman, Reubin Kirby and Robert Foster were sitting on a log under a large locust tree, at Jonesville, they were struck by a flash of lightning and miraculously escaped death. Mr. Foster had a large dirk knife in a scabbard fastened to a belt around his waist. The scabbard was split open and the point of the dirk was effectually melted as if it had been in a furnace. One of his shoes was also split, and his clothes nearly all burnt from his body. Dr. Coleman was badly burnt on his hips, and the seat of his pantaloons was literally torn to shreds. He was thrown backwards from the log, stunned, but revived in a short time. Mr. Kirby was badly burnt across the bowels and both arms and his clothes were also badly burnt. Union Times.

Mr. Coreoran, the Washington banker, has given 36,000 acres of land to the Episcopians in Texas.

BALLOONING WITH HOT AIR.—FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF LA MOUNTAIN.—The Chicago Tribune has a despatch from Ionia, Michigan, giving an account of the death by the collapse of his balloon of La Mountain, at that place, on the 4th of July. He was a brother of the celebrated La Mountain, who, it will be remembered, was a very successful aeronaut, in the employment of the Government during the war in observing from a balloon the movement of the Confederate forces. His balloon was what was known as a hot air one, and was simply filled with rarified air, and not gas. The canvas had somewhat of a worn appearance, as if the worse for being filled with heated air too often. At the summit, where the canvas was sown together, a block some ten or twelve inches in diameter was fastened, and through a hole in this, six guy-ropes were secured, hanging down over the sides of the balloon, being at the bottom some seventeen feet apart, and these were tied to the basket by the professor himself. There were no ropes running around the balloon horizontally to keep the guy-ropes from slipping, or to prevent the whole thing from sliding out between the ropes with a gust of wind. At 3.55 P. M., the professor stepped into the basket, and the balloon took a short up almost perpendicularly, with the professor swinging his hat to the crowd, all apparently enjoying the sight. In a few moments more, however, the mouth of the balloon was observed to wave about two or three times, then to pass between the ropes, careening over on the side, when the ropes broke out from their fastening at the top, and the fall commenced. La Mountain was noticed to be apparently making some efforts to get the basket above him, and if possible to break the fall, but after the first struggle he fell so rapidly that nothing could be distinguished but the falling body, his hat coming after him, about 100 feet or more behind, the old canvas, nearly collapsed, falling down gradually. The body struck the ground half a dozen feet from the North-west corner of the jail building. It struck with such a terrible thud that it jarred the ground for fifty rods around, and made an indentation in the solid ground eight inches in depth. There was scotely a bone in the whole body not broken into fragments. It was as limp as a rag. There were very few fractures of the skin, except the right foot, the bone of the right leg being driven through the bottom of the foot. The professor is a brother of the celebrated aeronaut who died two or three years ago. This one's name was Edward La Mountain. He was a jeweler by trade, and lived at Brooklyn, N. Y. He had said just before he went up, that he wished to take the train for home as soon as possible after coming down, as his wife was very sick. He himself had not had his clothes off for ten days. There were from 10,000 to 12,000 people who witnessed this horrible tragedy. He was seen by people four miles from the city, at an angle of thirty-five degrees. The best estimates make the height from which he fell from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. Those who were on the hill back of the town said the strangest sight was to witness the people swaying back and forward like a field of wheat moved by the wind.

THE EXPLOSION AT VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.—A despatch from Virginia City, Nevada, gives some frightful particulars of the explosion of nitro-glycerine and giant gun-powder in that city, on the 30th of last month. The despatch says: When the building blew up, and it was known that several persons were buried in its ruins, the firemen worked as best they might to extricate them. A man's voice came from the building, and when one of the firemen said, "Who are you?" the answer came, "Charley Knox; for God's sake, get me out." The men then caught hold of the victim's hand, and tried to pull him out, but could not do so. He said that the water from the engines was drowning him, but begged to have it yet played, as his feet were burning off. Then, with a piece of scantling, some one endeavored to pry up the timbers surrounding and confining the man, but he said, "You are crushing my head in." He had to be left to his fate. On the roof of one of the adjoining buildings, which was on fire, stood a crowd of women, weeping and shrieking and asking for God's sake to be taken down. The firemen made their way to them and rescued them. They had not known what had taken place, but thought there had been an earthquake, and that the building was crumbling under them. In the room of Gen. Van Bokkelen, where the explosion is supposed to have originated, there was a pot monkey, which, as is supposed, had seen its master at work with the powder and experimenting with nitro-glycerine, and may have caused the calamity by imitating him. There are some circumstances which lead to the belief that incendiarism was at the bottom of the trouble, but as yet the detectives have not been able to decide in regard to this.

THE COTTON CROP.—Partial reports received at the Department of Agriculture from the cotton regions to July 1, represent much wet weather, which, in some States, makes the crop backward in maturing. The indications are, that whatever may be the injury to the crop from this and other causes, the deficiency will, it is supposed, be supplied by the larger planting area than heretofore, and therefore, it is believed, the crop of this year will at least be equal to that of the last.

We hear on last Saturday a heavy storm of wind and hail passed through the upper part of the County, near Whetstone. The hail was small, and no serious damage is reported. Corn was a good deal tangled by the wind. On the same day, at old Pickens, a very heavy, washing rain fell. At Walthalla, we are dry, though not suffering for rain.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Captain L. M. Coxetter died at his residence in this city last evening, about 9 o'clock, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was born in Nova Scotia, in the year 1818, but came to Charleston before he had reached the years of manhood. He followed a seafaring life, and by devotion to duty soon attained the command of a schooner plying between this port and St. Augustine, Fla. It was out of this communication between Charleston and Florida, first established by him, that grew the flourishing commerce which is now carried on by steamers. When the war with Mexico broke out, his schooner, the Stephen and Francis, was chartered by the Government, and was engaged under his charge in transporting stores and supplies between New Orleans and Galveston. He was subsequently, upon the loss of his vessel, placed in charge of a Government transport, which he commanded until the termination of hostilities. He then returned to Charleston, and at once set about reviving the trade between Charleston and Florida. With this object, he built the steamer Florida, and subsequently the Carolina and Everglade, all of which he in turn commanded. This was the first steam communication between Charleston and St. Augustine, and under his well directed efforts the commerce and travel between the two ports grew to considerable proportions. When the Confederate war broke out, he fitted up the privateer Jeff. Davis at this port, and having successfully run the blockade, was the first to fly the Confederate flag in foreign waters. After a brilliant and successful cruise, the Jeff. Davis was wrecked on the St. Augustine bar, and Captain Coxetter, escaping with his crew, returned to Charleston. He was next sent to Europe to purchase the steamer Antonio, in command of which he ran the blockade repeatedly. He was afterwards placed in command of the Beaugard, a swift blockade runner, and was on board the Theodosia, at the time of the capture of the Confederate agents Mason and Slidell. At the end of the war, he purchased the steamer Dictator, now engaged in the trade between this place and Jacksonville, and commanded her up to within a short time of his death. In his death, the community has lost one of its staunchest and most valued members, and the sad announcement will be received with wide-spread regret.—Charleston News.

WHY THE SOUTH REMAINS POOR.—The great problem of political economy for us of the South is to combine the producing and the manufacturing interests. Sectionalism has almost been our ruin—we do not cherish it. We wish to see the people North and South prospering, but we can see no prosperity for the South until we learn to produce our food, manufacture our staples and give employment to our mechanics. We want factories of every kind, but these factories must have patronage, and like charity, this patronage must begin at home. We remain poor, because we must have everything from the North. We plough our crops with Northern-made plows, hitch our teams with Northern-made harness, cut our wood with Northern-made axes, dress our lumber with Northern-made planes, drive our Northern nails with a Northern-made hammer, and paint our houses with a Northern-made brush dipped in Northern paint. In short, we are rocked in Northern-made cradles, wrapped in Northern-made swaddling clothes, suck our papas made of Northern-made corn starch, through a Northern-made nipple, from a Northern bottle. We are educated from Northern-made books, and are poisoned with Northern physic, and being gently laid in a Northern coffin, our minister clothed in Northern-made clothes, takes our funeral text from a Northern-made Bible, and loving hands in Northern-made gloves lower us by means of a Northern-made rope into a Southern grave, and our last resting-place is marked by a tomb-stone quarried, dressed and carved at the North. This policy is not the true one. We must manufacture and patronize home institutions. Then, and not until then, can we expect to be independent of the Northern States.—Agricultural Journal.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican explains that there is no longer any sign of a prison in connection with the Chinese shoe factory at North Adams. The Chinese were isolated as a precaution on their first arrival, when it was doubtful how they would be treated by the people. But now there is no annoyance on either side, and visitors may see Chinese gentlemen and ladies welcome guests in our best families and at places of entertainment, while their children neither experience nor occasion embarrassment in constant attendance upon our schools.

The Chinese, as time has shown, are competitors more to be feared than despised. They began by working on sufferance as cigar-makers in San Francisco; they have now the cigar trade in their hands. They work for their employers until they master the business, and then they start for themselves and undersell them. The Chinese rank among the most successful and enterprising on the Pacific coast. Give John an equal chance anywhere, and the "Melikan man" has enough to do to hold his own.

A large bear was killed a few days ago, near Salter's depot, Williamsburg County, by Mr. E. H. McConnell. Two of these animals were discovered by a negro woman. They were passing through a field, going in the direction of Santee River.

DEPTH OF HUMAN KINDNESS.—Wisconsin highwaymen are gentlemanly fellows. A pair who were robbing a farmer, the other day, held an umbrella over his head to keep the sun off, and offered him a sip from a flask of good brandy.

THE FARMERS AND THE RAILROADS.—The Chicago Tribune says:

Under the influence of the farmers' organizations, a new direction was given to the celebration of the Fourth in the interior of this State yesterday. The attendance at Pontiac, Galesburg, Springfield and other towns, was even larger than that of former years, and the temper of the people and the topics discussed were of an unusual kind. Earnest treatment of questions like the relations of the people to the railroads and corporations generally, of the various phases of monopoly, the hopelessness of looking to either party for deliverance, and the need for independent organization, took the place of the usual boisterous festivities and spread-eagle speeches. That paper further adds that the railroad commissioners of Illinois have given an opinion that the *pro rata* principle of the new railroad law must be applied to freight shipped from other States after it reaches the border of Illinois, whether it be in transitu across the State, or destined for any given point within the State. At the same time information comes from Des Moines of an opinion shortly to be announced by one of the courts of Iowa, to the effect that freight contracts made in Iowa to any point in Illinois, over roads operated in both Iowa and Illinois, will be binding, irrespective of the legal rates in Illinois. There is no doubt that the opinion of the Iowa court is based on good law, and will be sustained.

The Chicago Times says: The railroad commissioners have issued a circular explanatory of certain doubts that have arisen under the new law. The commissioners begin by calling the attention of the railroads to the language of the Act, in that it forbids extortion as well as unjust discrimination. They then recite the questions that have been propounded as to the construction of the law, and proceed to answer them. The points which their answers establish are briefly these: 1. The law applies to freights coming in and going out of the State the same as to local freights. 2. Railroads may make special rates to shippers who handle large quantities. 3. When two or more roads owned by separate companies are connected so as to form a continuous line, the same rate may be charged as if the road owned the entire line. 4. It is competent for railroads to issue excursion, commutation and thousand mile tickets.

POSTAL CARDS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—Postal cards will, before long, be interchanged between England and the United States. Following up the negotiation of a postal card convention with Canada, the Postmaster-General has now under consideration a similar treaty with England, by which the cards of the one country are to be delivered in the other for a postal rate of three cents. At present, the letter postage rate, under which they would have to go, is six cents a half ounce. The only obstacle in the way of successfully carrying out the proposed arrangement with England, should it be consummated, is said to be the objection of the steamship companies carrying the mails, who want two cents as the sea postage on a card, whilst the Postmaster-General will give only one cent. This latter rate would be the equitable sum for the service, as it would leave one cent for each country, which is the same method of division now made of the letter postage—two cents for each country and two cents for the steamer.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that there are now in the United States, 63,514 miles of railway mail service, that being an increase of 5,603 miles since the same period last year. Massachusetts is the only New England State in which there are 1,000 miles of railway service, that State having nearly 1,700 miles. Delaware has 245 miles, while of the other Middle States, New York has 4,726 miles; New Jersey, 1,184 miles, and Pennsylvania, 3,670 miles. Of the Southern States, Arkansas, Florida and West Virginia have less than 500 miles; while in the others, there are from 1,000 to 2,000 miles. Illinois has the largest railway mail service, 6,526 miles; Ohio next, 3,877 miles; New York, third; Pennsylvania, fourth; and Missouri, fifth. In the latter State, there are 3,340 miles.

A young lady whose "pa struck it" a few years ago, says the Titusville Herald, and who has since been at a boarding school, recently returned, and a party was given for her benefit. Upon the bottom of her invitation cards she caused to be inscribed: "R. S. V. P." and one was sent to an illiterate rich fellow, who has also made his money by boring. He did not come, but sent a card with the letters "D. S. C. C." Meeting him in the street, she asked him what he meant. "Tell me first what yours meant." "Oh! mine was French for 'Response if you cannot accept.'" "Well, mine was English, for 'Damn sorry I can't come.'"

In the case of nineteen barbers brought before him, Justice White, of Richmond, Va., has decided that shaving has become a necessity by long usage and public opinion, and is an adjunct to that proper cleanliness—which is next to godliness—that is necessary for the proper attendance upon the church services, and a due observance of the sabbath.

A young man, named McCormick, from Detroit, recently eloped with a pretty girl of Toronto, Canada, and, accompanied by her little brother, went to Chippewa, where they were married. Inprudently venturing in a boat on Chippewa Creek with his gay young wife, they were carried out into the Niagara River and over the falls.

A colored man, by the name of Jeff. Faucett, was accidentally drowned on the 23rd of June, while bathing with some other colored men, in Harris' mill pond, Union County.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PRESENCE is five cents. The average school-boy is enjoying vacation.

Moonlight promenades are popular at this time.

The world may owe every man a living, but some are too lazy to collect it.

"Take it cool," is the popular salutation during the present weather.

What greater pleasure is there in life than that of being non-conductor of a newspaper.

A pound tomato has been placed upon our desk. The grower thinks "some things can be done as well as others."

Lod Hill, Esq., a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Edgefield, died on the 7th. He had many friends in Columbia.

The contemplated Blythe Gray duel, which created considerable excitement in Greenville, has been squelched, and all parties are satisfied.

It is not true, as has been malignantly reported, that the Philadelphians propose to continue their centennial exhibition a hundred years. The story originated with one of our city aldermen, who thought that the name of the exhibition implied that it would last a century!

We are informed that Colonel S. A. Pearce, in charge of the Columbia Canal, who had been directed by the Board of Health to abate a nuisance in the canal, between the ferry and brick-yard bridges, commenced work upon the same yesterday, and will finish to-day. Serious sickness in the neighborhood had caused the complaint to the board.

A small colored boy, about eleven years old, named Andrew Lee, came to this city on the evening of the 4th, and wandered away from the party having him in charge. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by communicating with his sister, Lula Cooper, near the Charlotte Railroad depot.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Mr. A. Glover, of Edgefield, was carried before Judge Maher, at Barnwell, on the 10th, on a writ of habeas corpus. General Gary and Messrs. Youmans and Bacon appeared for the prisoner, and J. R. Abney, Esq., for the State. After hearing arguments in the case, the Judge granted the application. Bail in the sum of \$5,000 was demanded and furnished.

PHENIXIANA.—Comfort for the unfortunate—It is never too late to get up.

The rarest thing in the world—What is called common sense.

Chuckle-heads—People who go round chucking dice for drinks.

Ten currency mills make a cent; but fancy what ten gin mills make!

When you want to help a man, help him. Never do anything by halves.

The most extravagant of spendthrifts is the man who throws away his health.

It is suggested that young ladies are so anxious to get husbands because every woman is amiss until she is married.

A Western toast—Let come what will come, for it is sure to come, so come and let us take a drink! And they all came.

The hops at the watering places are beginning to brew.

A spot where oceans of milk may be found—O! Cows.

A shocking affair—An electrical machine

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. E. Er Jackson—Turnip Seed. John H. Clarkson—Cheap Beef. Simmons' Liver Regulator. Chas. H. Ditson & Co.—Music.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 10.—Wheeler House—E. M. Johnston, N. Y.; J. J. Cohen, Augusta; J. H. McDavit, F. A. Bellanger, Edgefield; Miss Hancock, Miss M. Pride, Ga.; Wm. Dudley, H. E. Osler, Capt. Dawson, Charleston; Dr. Thos. Smith, Savannah; B. D. Townsend, Society Hill; C. P. Hyde, N. C.; B. F. Williamson, Greenville; T. E. Dudley, Bennettsville; Col. John W. Harrington, Marlboro; L. C. Thompson, Liberty Hill; Maj. Morgan, Richland; T. S. Clarkson, Charlotte; Geo. Bankroft, Marion, Ala.; J. Shackelford, city.

IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY BLOOD.—Every drop of blood that circulates through the veins eventually becomes a solid particle of the body. Flesh, bone and muscle are merely solidified blood, and upon the quality of the blood depends the condition of the whole physical system. Unless the liquid material by which the human substance is renewed and sustained is pure and nutritious, it is impossible that the body can be healthy and strong. One of the most important properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is that of improving the condition of the vital fluid when infected or impoverished. Acting directly and powerfully upon the stomach, in which the manufacture of the blood is commenced, and upon the liver, which secretes a fluid next in importance to the stream of life itself, this powerful vegetable tonic and depurant has an immense indirect influence upon the circulation. Hence the extraordinary cures wrought by the Bitters in cases of general debility, malarious fevers, rheumatism, biliousness, constipation, &c. J. Y. 11 41.