

Immigration.

We are pleased to find that the views of Dr. Tarnipseed, on the subject of immigration, are attracting notice. The Columbia Guardian and the Abbeville Press and Banner incline to the mode of action that Dr. T. suggests. The problem of our future prosperity is to be solved by the employment of several agencies, and chief amongst these, is the agency whereby a good class of citizens and laborers shall be added to our population.

The Anderson Intelligencer recently called upon the Charleston Republican to make good its charges of corruption against some of the Democratic members of the Legislature. At the same time, the Intelligencer expressed its opinion that the charge was false and calumnious. We observe that the Marion Star, a Democratic journal, gives credence to this rumor. We have always regarded our Democratic members as faithful, inopportune and true. If we have been mistaken—and we still think that we cannot be—no party considerations or any other considerations shall prevent us from coming out in a denunciation of corruption. Corruption is the same to us, whether it pertains to white or black; to Democrat or radical. In South Carolina, we seek a return to the period of official honesty and political integrity, and whosever, in public life, may fall by the way-side, let him be exposed.

The Guardian, having received a favorable response from several of our State exchanges, announces that a press meeting will be held on the 16th inst., and suggests that the occasion would be a favorable one for the formation of a Press Association.

GEN. QUESADA'S MANIFESTO.—Gen. Manuel Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the Republican Army of the Island of Cuba, who arrived in New York about ten days ago, has published an address to the people of the United States. The General speaks hopefully of the future, and boldly avows that the Cubans fighting in Cuba have resolved that their country shall soon be a free and independent nation. A tabular statement of the strength of the liberating army is contained in the General's manifesto, showing a total strength of 61,688 men, 5,085 of whom are in the Oriente District, 7,584 in the Camagney, and 47,000 in Las Villas. Not only have the Cubans an organized army, but they have also, according to General Quesada, in the district occupied by their troops, churches, schools and manufactories for the supplying of war material. He claims that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain are ignorant of what has happened in Cuba, in consequence of the facility with which the Spaniards can disseminate false news.

DISSENSIONS IN SPAIN.—Madrid is now in a condition of chronic ferment over the troublesome vacancy at the Escorial. Some new sensation succeeds another daily, and the popular excitement is kept at fever heat. The latest sensation is the return of Montpensier to the capital, and his quiet resumption of his rights as a Spanish citizen. Gen. Prim has endeavored to allay the agitation by making the public statement in the Cortes that he is opposed to Montpensier for King, and that all the ministry, with the exception of Admiral Topete, are of his turn of mind. This has ruffled the dignity of the Admiral. He has tendered his resignation, and his partisans are furious against the Spanish Premier. Hence, "another ministerial crisis."

Raron Nathaniel Rothschild, a distinguished member of the famous family of wealthy bankers, died in Paris on February 19. He was the third son of Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, and was born in 1812, and in 1842 married his cousin, Charlotte, daughter of Baron Jas. Rothschild. Baron James, who died not long ago, was famous for his immense wealth, but Baron Nathaniel, it is stated, was a man of greater mark and rarer powers. For many years he was blind, and recently became totally paralyzed.

A FOUL MURDER.—On Friday, the 26th ult., an inquest was held by Coroner J. H. Gallman, upon the body of Frederick Gist, an aged colored man, about eight miles West of Union C. H., who had been killed by another colored man, by the name of Bob Woodruff. It appeared that a difficulty had occurred between the two some weeks before, at a corn-shucking or a dance, and that Bob then threatened Frederick. Since then he has frequently made the same threat, and on the night of the 25th, he, in company with others, met Frederick and got into a fight which resulted in the death of the latter. Bob immediately left, and has not been heard of since, although diligent search has been made by the sheriff and others for him.

[Unionville Times.]

The Atlantic cable, on Saturday, reported the arrival at Liverpool of the first cargo of Bombay cotton through the Suez Canal, and if this revolution of trade in the East be followed up, it will place the East India crop in competition with the American, in England, nearly two months earlier than heretofore.

Correspondence of the Phoenix.

DEMOPHOS, ALA., March 8, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: I said in my last, that labor was scarce in this section. It is not so much the scarcity of muscle, as it is the inability to use that muscle. Idle and unemployed negroes are superabundant, but they do not hire and will not work. Amongst these creatures are often seen white men, formerly considered high-toned gentlemen, passing whispering to this one, then to that one, and proffering by all manner of verbal inducements to compensate the freedman, if he will only go to work for him. No candidate at the hustings ever labored more assiduously to secure his election, than do these labor-hunters to procure "hands" for the present crop. Such vile, dirty electioneering I have never seen. Such "stooping to conquer," literally, no refined gentleman could ever resort to. Infinitely would I prefer to let my lands lay fallow, and with my own muscle and energy earn a frugal living for my family.

Some planters in this section spend the net earnings of a single crop to secure labor. Agents are sent by them to all parts of the Eastern States to get labor. I saw one man returning from Virginia with 115 hands, with their accompanying families, of perhaps twice as many more souls. Another had eighty able-bodied men, from North Carolina. If such importation continues for five years, the Atlantic-South will be depleted of negroes, and the valley of the Mississippi will be virtually Africanized. In the meantime, Virginia, North and South Carolina, should energetically strive to supply this deficiency of labor by immigration from abroad, and the result will be an appreciation of real estate in the old States, and consequent thrift and agricultural prosperity. But what will be the effect upon these South-western States, if the few millions of negroes now in the South be collected into one-half the area they now partially occupy? Will the alluvial lands of the West be enhanced in value? Will the cotton crop of the Mississippi valley be increased? Will the whites of that section become richer, more prosperous and happy? Will civilization be benefitted or advanced? To my mind, there is but a single answer to these questions. The emphatic "No," answers them all. Whenever negroes multiply, labor is less efficient. When labor is uncontrollable, agricultural success is retarded. Whenever, in alluvial lands, planting "doesn't pay," capital will not invest, &c. It appears to me suicidal for the planters of the South-west to encourage the herding of the idle negro in their midst. Far better for them and the whole South, that this doomed race should be scattered, that they may the sooner, like shallow water, be dissipated from the earth. "Go, multiply and replenish the earth," is a command the negro is not fulfilling, and obliteration will be the inevitable consequence of disobedience.

The sturdy pioneer of fifty years ago had to endure hardships and confront dangers that injured him to recklessness, which succeeding times inherited in these parts, and hence, that disregard for human life that existed in the West so proverbially a few years ago. Indeed, the present is not entirely destitute of this inheritance. Steamboat and railroad accidents are almost as common as they were years ago. Within a week, I've seen announcements of three steamboat disasters, and two railroad catastrophes; in one of the latter, sixteen lives were lost and fifty persons were wounded, and this, too, by throwing a train of cars from a lofty trestle, which had been officially reported for some weeks as unsafe. This occurred in Mississippi, and if the above statement, which I received from one of the wounded, be true, what penalty should be inflicted upon the officials of that road?

Steamboat transportation is speedily becoming a second class means of carrying produce to market on these Western rivers. One boat does not pass where probably three or four grunted by before the war. High-pressure river boats make a doleful sound, almost like the belch of the railroad engine. The products of the country are not so large, is one cause, and another more material one, is the projection of railroads. Nothing but a saving of time, enables the railroad to supercede the steamboat, for the latter is by far the cheaper transportation until the item of time is brought to bear upon it; and in these days of progressive utilization, "time is money." A railroad train, costing much more than a steamboat, will carry, on an average, about eighty tons of freight from one point to another, while the steamer, at much less cost, but in a longer time, will transport between the same points at least 250 tons. The windings of the stream cost money, because they consume time. From Benton to Selma is, by railroad, twelve miles; by boat, it is over forty miles. From Benton to Montgomery is thirty-eight miles; by boat, it is over 100 miles.

Before the war, one very interesting feature of this country to the traveler, was the number of artesian wells everywhere to be seen. One of these wells in Selma produced a stream which was sufficiently utilized to make it a source of income to the city or private parties. Visiting that well, recently, I found but a small insignificant stream, of no practical value whatever. And several others, that once were apparently never-failing streams, have completely dried up. Considerable corn has already been planted in this section, and every possible effort made to produce a big cotton crop. What will be the result, time alone can tell. I have been astonished at the quantity of cotton yet seen in the country.

Gardens are beginning to look green, and the earlier vegetables occasionally green. The late cold snap seriously damaged the fruit crop. Thus far, March has been exceedingly wet, and retarded the planters' work. Health of the coun-

try generally good. Menegitis prevalent in one or two sections.

More to-morrow. D. W. A.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the Legislature of South Carolina.

AN ACT TO AMEND AND REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Act to provide for the assessment and taxation of property, passed September 15, 1868, be, and it is hereby, amended as follows: Strike out from Section 63 the words "first Monday of December," and insert the words "last Monday in October;" strike out from Section 66 of said Act, the words "third Monday of December," and insert the words "third Monday of November;" strike out from Section 67 the words "fourth Monday of December," and insert the words "first Monday of December;" strike out from Section 68 the words "second Monday of December," and insert the words "first Monday of November;" strike out from Section 69 the words "first Monday of December," and insert the words "first Monday of November;" strike out from Section 72 the words "first day of January," and insert the words "twentieth day of December;" strike out from Section 92 the words "first Tuesday of May," and insert the words "third Tuesday of May."

SEC. 2. That Section 139 of the aforesaid Act be amended by inserting after the word "Auditor," where it first occurs on the fifth line of the Section, in the printed Act, the words "approved by the County Commissioners."

"SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the penalty for non-payment of taxes has attached to property held by Assignees in Bankruptcy, and which could not, or cannot, be sold before the time at which taxes become due; and in all cases where sales of property for the settlement of estates ordered by any Court in this State have not been, and cannot, for want of time, be made in season for the payment of taxes due thereon, the State Auditor, upon proper evidence, that the taxes due upon such property have not been, and cannot be paid, until a sale of said property is made, may remit the penalty which by law attaches for non-payment of taxes."

SEC. 4. The Treasurer of Charleston County is hereby authorized to appoint three Deputies, whose duty it shall be to assist in the collection of taxes in said County. Said Deputies shall each receive as compensation for their services the same commissions as are paid for the collection of taxes to the County Treasurer: Provided, That the total amount paid to each Deputy, in any current year, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars: And provided further, That the duties of said Deputies shall be confined to the collection of the simple taxes, and shall not include the collection of taxes with penalties attached. Said Deputies shall give such bond for the faithful performance of their duty as said County Treasurer shall require.

SEC. 5. The collection of taxes shall not be stayed or prevented by any injunction, writ or order issued by any court or officer, except as provided for in this Act, and in the Act to provide for the assessment and taxation of property aforesaid.

SEC. 6. Whenever any person, or persons, charged with taxes upon the books of any Tax Collector in this State, shall state, in writing, to said Collector that he, or they, have been erroneously or illegally charged with taxes, by distress or otherwise, until the State Auditor shall, in writing, direct him so to do.

SEC. 7. In any action or proceeding against any Tax Collector in this State, for the purpose of recovering any property or money alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed and collected, the party bringing such action or proceeding shall make it appear that a notice in writing of the claim on which such suit may be brought was given to said Tax Collector in pursuance of the sixth (6th) Section of this Act; and unless it shall be made to appear that said Collector has proceeded, contrary to the provisions of this Act, the amount recovered in such suit shall not exceed the value of the property or money aforesaid.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the State to defend any suit or proceeding against any tax collector, or other officer, who shall be sued for moneys collected, or property levied on, or sold on account of any tax, when the State Auditor shall have ordered such collector to proceed in the collection of any such tax, after notice as aforesaid, or suit brought; and any judgment against such collector or other officer, finally recovered, shall be paid in the manner provided in Section 81 of the Act to provide for the assessment and taxation of property aforesaid.

SEC. 9. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 28, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, COLUMBIA, March 4, 1870. I, F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct and true transcript from the original Act on file in this office. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, the day and date above written. F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of State.

THE INTEREST ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA.—The State agent of South Carolina advertises in another column that he will pay the April interest on the new bonds, in coin, at his office in this city. Under a recent law authorizing a sinking fund, about \$1,000,000 of the State debt will be redeemed this year, the State Treasurer having at his disposal for that purpose \$2,754,000 of various railway securities and one or two millions' worth of real estate, located principally in Charleston.—New York Herald, of Friday.

IT IS believed that the murder of the Indian babies and old cripples by Sheridan's "twenty miles away" bummers, on the plains, will have the effect of kicking up the worst Indian war this summer on record. The Sioux are already getting ready to lift hair.

TOWN ELECTION.—At an election for town officers for Laurens, held on the 18th ult., the following were elected to serve the ensuing year: Intendant—B. W. Ball. Wardens—J. P. Hunter, R. E. Richardson, A. W. Kruse, W. F. Beard.

THE MURDERERS of the Peightal family in Pennsylvania, Bohner and Bodenber, were hanged yesterday at Huntingdon, Penn. Bodenber made a statement the day before the execution, which was read to Bohner on the scaffold. The latter pronounced it untrue.

THE EAGLE Print Works on West Twenty-fifth street, extending from No. 554 to 562, owned and occupied by Mr. Manly, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$200,000; insurance not ascertained.

A large plaster image, bracketed high upon the walls of a Roman Catholic church in Dayton, Ohio, fell with a crash a moment after the congregation had retired, yesterday morning. Chandeliers, pews, &c., were demolished.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This State has voted the Republican ticket for sixteen years. Therefore, we were prepared to hear that the Dutch had taken Holland and a man run away with his own wife.

Over 3,000 Confederates are buried on or near the Gettysburg battle-field, and the Hollywood Memorial Association, of Richmond, has issued a stirring appeal for contributions to aid in their removal to Southern soil.

THE GERMAN theatre and club-house at the corner of Seventh and Coates streets, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. The fire was discovered about 6 o'clock in the evening, and before the gathering of the audience.

One of Philadelphia's nice young men undertook to ride his horse up stairs at a house of ill fame, when the animal fell over backward and "squashed" the festive chap.

Private despatches received at Washington, mention the killing of Col. John Wilder, editor of the Journal of Commerce, at Kansas City, Missouri, yesterday, by James Hutchinson.

THE weak and emaciated mother says: "My health and strength is restored by the use of" SOLOMON'S BITTERS. N21

Cadets ships are now retailed at \$600 apiece. By the gross they come cheaper.

"I am strong and healthy, yet to preserve my good condition," I use SOLOMON'S BITTERS. N21

"Just the thing!" Such is the exclamation of the Dyspeptics who use SOLOMON'S BITTERS. N21

Marie Taglioni, the famous danseuse, died last month, at Vienna, the wife of an Austrian officer of aristocratic standing.

"Oh! what an excellent Tonic," is the language of the invalid who uses SOLOMON'S BITTERS. N21

NOTICE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January, 1870.

The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company having been formed by the consolidation of the Charlotte and South Carolina and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and having executed a first and only mortgage on its entire property of 195 miles, including equipment, is now redeeming all the bonds formerly issued by said two companies by an exchange of its first mortgage bonds. These bonds bear seven per cent. interest, payable in January and July, and are amply secured by a mortgage on property which cost per mile more than three times the amount of bonds so issued.

The present price of the stock and the business of the road give ample guarantee of the security of the obligations for a permanent investment. Indeed the opinion is freely expressed, that there is no safer bonds issued by any party or corporation in the State, and they are cheerfully commended to capitalists as a safe investment.

For the purpose of funding the floating debt of the Company, \$50,000 of these bonds are offered for sale to the public, at the Treasurer's Office in Columbia. J16m27 WM. JOHNSTON, Pres't.

Bourbon Whiskey. 5 BBL'S. Genuine BOURBON WHISKEY, just received and for sale by March 13, T. J. & H. M. GIBSON.

To Lawyers. LAW BLANKS, under the new code of procedure, are now ready and will be sold on liberal terms by us. A discount made when a number of quires are bought. We have for sale all the late approved works on the mode of PROCEDURE, PRACTICE, PLEADING, FORMS, and the NEW YORK CODE ANNOTATED to 1869. BRYAN & McCARTER, March 13 Columbia, S. C.

Just Received. A FINE lot of Pink-Eye POTATOES, which I will sell low for cash.

A fresh supply of CRACKERS, of all kinds, at KRAFFT'S BAKERY, Main street. March 11 6

For Sale. 100 BUSHELS BROOM CORN SEED, at \$1.00 per bushel. This Seed is especially adapted to this climate, having been raised here. Apply to S. H. SPENCER, March 11 6 Cotton Gin Warehouse.

Local Items.

CRUMBS.—The post office at George's Creek, Pickens County, has been re-established, and Miss Helen E. Hawkins appointed postmistress.

The seasons are out of gear. We had June weather in December and January; March in February, and so far in the windy month, April showers. A convention of weather prognosticators and season regulators should at once be called, to straighten things.

The attention of the dental fraternity is called to an advertisement in another column.

Fancy cravats and neck-ties are all the fashion. The Messrs. Swaffield have just opened a lot which cannot fail to attract attention. They are neat and very tasty. See them and you cannot fail to buy. The very handsome tie which ornaments the neck of "ye local" was selected from their extensive stock.

Reader, are you troubled with deranged locks—on doors, drawers or trunks—and would you like to be informed where and how they can be remedied? Give Mr. Schneider a call, and he will repair the defect. If your sewing machine is out of order, he will remedy it. In fact, anything pertaining to that class of work belongs to his line. His store is on Main street, four doors above Blanding.

Book and job printing of any kind, executed in the very best styles of the art, can be promptly furnished at the PHENIX OFFICE. A lot of new-style cards, etc., just received. Prices very moderate.

THE FUTURE OF COLUMBIA.—We cannot but think that our city has a bright future. Certain are we, that if the era of prosperity shall, by our earnest efforts and God's favor, dawn upon the State and the South, Columbia must largely share in this prosperity. This city possesses many advantages and not a few attractions. Its beauty, its climate, and its health make it most desirable for residence, whilst its central location, its water power and its converging railroads, make it a good business point. Furthermore, we have a municipal government worthy of public confidence, composed of discreet and responsible citizens, interested in the welfare of the city and earnestly seeking, by economical management, to improve the finances, and at the same time to improve the city. The city taxes have been reduced as low as possible; the city expenses have been as much curtailed as possible, and there are as few salaried officers as possible. In fine, we are satisfied from our observations, without deriving our impressions from any one connected with the city government, that our City Council have discharged their duties with an eye single to the interests of the city, and deserve the hearty well-done of the people. The Mayor has done his part "without fear, favor or affection"—like the upright man that he is, and the several committees on finances, the streets, &c., have discharged their entire duty.

If there be one thing for which the Council might be criticised, it is their too liberal disposition to grant licenses to retail liquor, and thus to increase the drinking shops in our midst. This we know is a difficult matter to regulate, inasmuch as it is hard to discriminate between applicants. Yet still are we satisfied that the evil ought in some way to be remedied.

In considering now Columbia's future, in which all, white and black, are alike interested, we have something to add. What do we need? We need that whatever capital we have should seek active employment. We need enterprise, and liberality should be practiced by all our business men—whether merchants, or artists, or manufacturers, or financiers. We need fewer grog-shops, which make drunkards, and drones, and ruin, and more factories of cotton, and wood, and iron, &c., which make wealth and all the benefits that golden prosperity brings in its train. And "last, though not least," we want a continuance of good, and honest, and economical municipal government. We have got some things that we did not want—for instance, the extension of the city limits. Let us see to it that we get some things that we do need. It is important, as respects the future of Columbia, that the city government shall not fall into the hands of unworthy and irresponsible men. Let all good citizens see to it that in this essential matter they do not allow serious damage to the future of Columbia. We want no bar to our onward career. We want to invite hither capital and settlers, and to promote the genuine progress of this city.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES.—A lot of wedding cards and envelopes, of latest styles, has just been received; which will be printed in imitation of engraving, and at less than one-tenth the cost. Call and see specimens at PHENIX office.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Coroner Thompson, on Friday, upon the body of a colored woman named Milly Ledingham, on the plantation of Mr. Jacob Ledingham, about twenty miles below Columbia. After the examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death, on the 16th ult., by "accidental burning." It was at first supposed that the woman had been murdered, but the evidence adduced proved conclusively that the cause of her death was accident.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 10 1/2 A. M. and 4 P. M. St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, Pastor, 10 1/2 A. M. and 4 P. M. Marion Street Church—Rev. W. W. Mood, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Washington Street Chapel—Rev. Wm. Martin, 10 1/2 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M. Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10 1/2 A. M. Lutheran Lecture Room—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10 1/2 A. M. Presbyterian Church—Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, Pastor, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Meeting State Dental Association. T. J. & H. M. Gibson—Bourbon Whiskey. P. F. Frazee—Sheriff's Sales. Dooley's Baking Powder. Bryan & McCarter—Law Books, &c.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 12.—Columbia Hotel. Jas. P. Boyce, H. Beattie, Greenville; T. C. Andrews, Orangeburg; Wm. Fort, E. J. Coughman, J. H. Meetz, Lexington; P. M. Ruff, H. V. L. Spriggs, W. A. Bradley, Charleston; J. G. Huggins, Hopkins T. Co.; W. B. Sanders and lady, Camden; W. H. Mordecai, Baltimore; A. J. Shaw, Marion; M. Sills, Washington. Nickerson House—J. R. Cheatham, Calcutta; J. S. Parker, Baltimore; W. C. Clyburn, Camden; Wm. Johnston, J. L. Deaton, North Carolina; E. C. Coughman, J. H. Meetz, Lexington; J. A. August, South Carolina; W. Thomsen, Baltimore; J. M. Brown, Newberry; J. M. Mackay, Hodges; M. A. Stevens, Ala.; J. H. Gay, Augusta; J. M. Seigler, Helena; W. J. Young, C. & B. B.

YOU CAN REGULATE THE COLOR.—Every natural shade from light brown to deepest black is imparted by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the drainings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes. M 9 13

A FEMALE REGULATOR.—Woman and her needs. For complaints and irregularities to which her sex is exclusively liable, HEINRICH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT is recommended on the authority of wives, mothers and nurses, who have tested its tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof they speak," and also with the sanction of able physicians, who have administered the QUEEN'S DELIGHT to their female patients, in obstinate cases, with the happiest results. Almost all female complaints are complicated with mental gloom and despondency, the gentle and lifting exhilarating effects of the QUEEN'S DELIGHT is admirably adapted to such cases. As a remedy for hysteria and mental depression, it has no equal in the world. Nursing mothers find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory that the preparation should prove so eminently beneficial to the sex. Young and old will find relief always. For sale by ESTES & HEINTSCH. Feb 19

ROSKOO.—The Norfolk Daily Journal, of December 11, 1869, says: "This medicine is rapidly gaining confidence of the people, and the testimonials of its virtues, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, LIVER DISEASE, &c."

The last Medical Journal contains an article from Prof. B. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E. Med. College, city of New York, that speaks in high terms of its curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Roskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This is, we believe, the first instance where such medicines have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the Medical Colleges, and reflects great credit upon the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts Roskoo in the van of all other medicines of the present day. F26

State Dental Association.

SOME doubt having been expressed as to the success of the State Dental Association, formed in Columbia during the week of Agricultural Fair, upon the ground that sufficient notice had not been extended to the profession throughout the State, the members of the Association then formed do, therefore, wave all former action, and hereby extend an earnest invitation to the members of the profession in South Carolina to meet in Columbia, on TUESDAY, April 5th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the formation of a Dental Association that will embrace all sections of the State.

The Southern Dental Association meets in New Orleans on the 13th of April next. The American Association meets in Nashville on the 1st Tuesday in August. At the former of these, at least, South Carolina should be represented. Will she stand off? [Signed,] WM. C. WARDLAW, T. T. MOORE, D. L. BOOZER, R. S. WHALEY, W. A. ELLA, and G. F. WRIGHT. REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. The standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible Yeast Powder during twelve years has led to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in the original weight, as presented, and will keep for years. The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one-half less than other Baking Powders. Sold by Grocers throughout the United States. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, 69 New Street, New York. March 13 73mo

To Contractors.

THE time for receiving Proposals for finishing the New State House, at Columbia, S. C., has been extended to the 15th of MARCH. All specifications may be seen by calling upon General J. B. Dennis, at the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Columbia, S. C. J. K. JILSON, Chairman Committee. Charleston Republican, Courier and News will please copy. March 14

Vehicles to Hire.

PERSONS wishing to hire really nice turn-outs—BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, etc.—can obtain them by giving me a call, on Washington street, near Main. V. C. ANDERSON. March 9