

The Country at Large.

That it is the duty of the journalist to lift his thoughts above the plain of local politics and to take within his view the whole country, is a proposition that few will deny. Let us, in this spirit, consider, in a concise way, how matters stand. No thinking man can fail to be impressed with the material greatness of these United States. With a territory stretching from the lakes to the gulf and from ocean to ocean—with numerous States in full development and others in embryo—with a people that illustrate in themselves many of the virtues that pertain elsewhere to separate nationalities—with magnificent rivers and beautiful lakes—with vast prairies and grand forests—with canals and railroads—with resources of all kinds, including mines of metals precious, as well as of the baser sort—who can deny that the future of the country is grand in its possibilities? Let us ask now, what is wanting to make this a prosperous and happy land? It is necessary that to the blessings and gifts of Providence, there be added the wisdom and virtue of the people and their rulers. We need good government. We need a political system that shall make political development and strength not inconsistent with the rights of States and the liberties of individuals. We need a political machinery that shall wisely prevent popular excesses and promote peace and security, and at the same time have the necessary power to enforce the laws and secure order.

Nor must our fellow-citizens of the South fail to bear in mind that the politics of the country, beyond South Carolina, is a matter of great moment to them. The South dreamed of independence. She aspired to separate nationality. She fought grandly for it. Her women endured and toiled much for the great prize. Our best blood flowed like water. But defeat dispelled the dream, and at Appomattox the South saw that the Confederacy had ceased to exist.

What, now, is the position of our section? We have again become part and parcel of the United States. Our fortunes are, therefore, more or less linked with the fortunes of the United States. Such being the case, let us seek to exert our rightful influence in the Union, of which we form a part. Let us keep ourselves in accord with that national organization, which, in our judgment, is seeking, by a policy that we approve, to promote the good of the country.

We are aware of the feelings in which our people, in many cases, indulge with respect to Federal matters. It is to let them severely alone, on the ground that they do not concern them. But they do concern us, and this greatly. We must have a Federal policy as well as a State policy. And we have very decided views upon this subject. Of the two great parties that now divide our people in a national sense, it is the Democratic party that, in our judgment, seeks to make the proper impress in the main upon the character and policy of the Government. We do not desire to see this party wage war against negro suffrage, for this were a bootless struggle—a matter that has passed beyond the sphere of debate, and we are willing to let it go upon its trial. But as respects the spirit and the attitude of the Democracy upon most of the great questions that pertain to our national interests, it is an organization that commends itself to our hearty recognition.

As for the Republican, or radical party, we oppose it at home and abroad, and if the National Democracy stood upon no other ground than opposition to this political incubus, that would be enough to commend it to us. The truth is, reform is not the less needed in a national than in a local way. We are for reform at home and abroad. At home, we strike for good and honest government upon the basis of a liberal recognition of the claims of all classes of our people. We move fairly for the relief of South Carolina, and disdain not the co-operation of good and true men of all parties. Abroad, we move also for reform upon the basis suggested in the address of the Democratic members of Congress. And whilst we bow to the popular decree that puts general suffrage in the fundamental law of the land, we would promptly link it with such a representative reform as shall make it not subversive of the free institutions that we profess to have in this land. REFORM, then, is the word, and whilst it includes the State, let the circle widen until it embraces the country, and gives us a redeemed State and a republic saved.

Fifty-one Mormons have recanted and are going back to England.

Correspondence of the Phoenix.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1870.—The scenes at the Capitol from day to day as the session of Congress is drawing to a close, is most interesting. Notwithstanding the rapid progress made during the last few days in legislation, there will still remain lots of unfinished business which the lobbyists pretend to say is vastly important to the nation, though the people here, generally, feel will bear time for consideration, and not suffer in consequence of delay over till next session.

Among the one or two hundred bills now upon the Speaker's table, there are the Southern Pacific Railroad bill; the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill; the New Apportionment bill determining the number of M. C.'s for the next Congress, and bills granting land subsidies to different railroads in the South and West. It is possible that the Senate may ask of the House a postponement of adjournment for a few days for the purpose of concluding action on the Venezuela question; the abolition of polygamy in Utah; the Indian bill including definite action on the question on the validity of Indian treaties, and the admission of New Mexico as a State under the name of Lincoln.

There has been no inconsiderable interest felt here among all classes of people as to the result of the Howard investigation. Fernando Wood, of New York, some three months since, preferred most astounding charges against General Howard on account of the way he used Freedman's Bureau funds while President of that Bureau. General Howard the organizer of the Howard University, located in Washington, and now President of that institution, has become identified with the interests of Washington; and the manly and enterprising course pursued by him during his residence here has ingratiated him in the favor of the people. Your correspondent himself knows of nothing of the verdict of the committee having his case in charge. The rumors, however, is that the majority of the committee have experienced no little trouble in agreeing upon a report. The minority, consisting of Democrats, will, of course, present a minority report, which it is thought will sustain nearly all of the charges first preferred by Mr. Wood. The report is expected either to day or to-morrow.

If the Capitol movers will let us alone we will make a considerable city of Washington in a few years, and one which the country will be proud of; but every now and then they raise a howl and the timid and old foggy portion of our population are so frightened that they come to a stand still. These drawbacks retard progress, but, of course, cannot stop it. We have made many improvements during the last eight years. Before the war Washington was a Southern city. We had slaves, a slave trade and all of its concomitants, among which were a gaudy chivalry, a delicious satisfaction in things as they were, and a wasteful inactivity in all cases of import.

When the war came on we had only Pennsylvania avenue paved, and that was the poorest of its kind. In the early part of the war it was not an uncommon thing to see Government wagons stuck in the mud upon F street, between the patent and post office in the very heart of the city, and your correspondent has seen upon Fourteenth street, our fashionable drive, holes scooped out by the wheels of vehicles until they were so deep and long that when a wagon went down into one of them the top was just visible above the surface. This was remedied some during the war. Since the war a great improvement has been made. A number of our avenues have been paved, sewers and gutters have been made, and a different and more modern class of residences have been erected. Our population has been increased in numbers to about double, and there has been an infusion of Northern and Western energy, which is highly refreshing and interesting.

Congress has seemed more alive to our interests during the present session than ever before, and while they have not passed a great many bills which will benefit us, still they have reported a number and manifested a disposition to do so. The President has signed the bill for re-paving Pennsylvania avenue, and we hope that before Congress again assembles, we will have the most beautiful street in the world, paved with wood, the only material which should ever be used upon a fine drive.

Admiral Dahlgren has been a resident of Washington the most part of the time for nearly thirty years, and his sudden death, yesterday, was most painful to the citizens here, with whom he has been so long intimately connected. He was esteemed as a gentleman of unexceptionable character, and his sympathy for the poor was best appreciated by the thousands in indigent circumstances for whom he yearly contributed to support.

tions of models for the patent office. Patents issued for agricultural implements and improvements are vastly important to the progress of our country, and are increasing in numbers every year. I will, after Congress adjourns, give your farmer readers an interesting account of patents on agricultural implements, and the yearly proportion as compared with others issued during the last fiscal year.

There are nearly one-third of all the applications for patents rejected, and the models of the rejected cases are retained by the patent office, and put away in appropriate cases for future reference, for the benefit of the office. There has been 7,111 patents issued from the office during the last half of the fiscal year just ended, among them, 233 are re-issues; 485 designs, and 94 are for extension. Caveats filed, 1,875.

The following is the number of patents issued yesterday for the previous week 276, to the different States and foreign country, respectively: New York, 66; Pennsylvania, 32; Ohio, 29; Massachusetts, 25; Illinois, 15; Connecticut, 15; Indiana, 13; Michigan, 12; New Jersey, 9; Wisconsin, 6; Kentucky, 5; Missouri, 4; Iowa, 4; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 4; Kansas, 4; North Carolina, 3; Rhode Island, 3; Maryland, 3; Louisiana, 3; England, 3; Washington, D. C., 2; New Hampshire, 2; Delaware, 2; Vermont, 2; Maine, 1; Virginia, 1; Texas, 1; Alabama, 1; Georgia, 1; California, 1. HOMO.

A BRAIN ATMOSPHERE.—A new theory is propounded to explain why one happens to think of persons he has not seen for years just before meeting them. A similar phenomenon often happens when one has impressions of the death of friends who may be thousands of miles away, and subsequently learns that they died at that particular moment. A writer in the London Spectator thinks that there is a brain atmosphere extending through space more subtle than the air, or even than the electric fluid. As the undulations of the ether give the impression of light, so the undulations of this brain atmosphere may convey impressions between sympathetic minds. The theory is a very ingenious one, and there are certainly many facts which it will explain very satisfactorily, but these different atmospheres must be curiously constituted, if so many different vibrations, moving from so many different directions, do not interfere with one another. The theory of light, with its hundreds of millions of ethereal vibrations every second, through the vast space between the earth and the sun, or between the earth and a distant nebula, has always been a tough morsel for our mental digestion. The masters of science lay down the law, and we submit, but our faith is weak. And now comes a new atmosphere, with a new sense of motions. It is a little too much for us, we confess, and looks "law" a muddle," as the world did to poor Stephen Blackwell. With vibrations of air, vibrations of ether, vibrations of brain atmosphere, and vibrations of electricity, (we suppose that must vibrate, too,) things will get mixed up badly. 'Tis no wonder insanity is increasing, for so many sorts of vibrations are enough to addle any weak brain, and make it impossible to distinguish one from tother. We must beg our scientific friends to hold up, and keep their discoveries of any more atmosphere to themselves. We shall be crushed under the load, if the number is increased. There is a limit to human endurance.—Providence Journal.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A pamphlet issued in North Carolina gives an exhibit of the reckless expenditure of the people's money by the plundering set now in possession of the government of that State. The cost of carrying on the State government for one year of Worth's conservative administration, 1866-7, was \$364,679.54; while that of one year of Holden's rule, 1868-9, was \$746,860.40, showing that Holden spent in one year \$382,180.46 more than was spent by Worth the year before. The conservative Legislature of 1866-7 had only thirteen men to wait upon it. This radical Legislature requires thirty-six. The total expenses of the General Assembly of 1866-7 were \$118,392.77; those of the General Assembly for 1868-9 were \$227,392.56. These figures are not gotten up by mere guess-work for an election document, but are taken from the radical State Auditor's report.

THE COLORED CADET.—General O. O. Howard has written a letter to J. W. Smith, the colored cadet at West Point, whose complaint of hardships and rough treatment was recently published. General Howard gives the young man encouragement to persevere and "endure the insults without any show of fear." "To be a soldier, the General says, one need not only be brave in battle, but have an abundance of genuine fortitude.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The editor of an Augusta (Arkansas) paper saw Hon. Jefferson Davis the other day at a hotel in Memphis. He says: "The last time we saw him was down in Georgia, riding thinly by our thin lines, reviewing. And there he sits—a gray-headed Confederate postage stamp—eating his supper. He wasn't insuring lives when we belonged to him."

Laurence Sterne, who never aspired to the reputation of a special morality, once wrote: "I should never drink; I cannot afford it; it costs me three days—the first in sinning, the second in sobbing, and the third in repenting."

An erring Indiana hen was recently found in the back part of a hardware store, where the misguided fowl had struggled for three weeks, trying to hatch out half a dozen white porcelain door knobs. She was very much reduced.

Thomas Jordan, of the Cuban insurgent army, is now in New York, fighting the Spaniards by writing letters to the papers. It is rumored that Senator Sprague is going to try Chinese labor.

LADIES INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—The receipts and expenditures of this association for the month of June, 1870, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.—Sales room, 120.80; Ordered work, 123.30; Stitching, 5.63; Stamping, 1.00; For repairs, 9.50; Baltimore Association, per No. 85, 4.80; Baltimore Association, per No. 129, 4.00; Baltimore Association, per express, 1.50; Membership, 3.00; Donation, 4.00; Balance from committee, 2.05; Through Mrs. Levy for salaries, 23.35; Last balance in hand of Treasurer, 69.63.

EXPENDITURES.—Salaries, agent, 30.00; Salaries, assistant agent, 20.00; Machine, 10.00; Porter, 2.35; Cash paid for work, 138.15; Purchasing Corn, 69.48; Insurance, 10.00; Landress, 3.75; Repairs, &c., 8.40; Balance in hand of Treasurer, July 1, 1870, 80.45. Persons employed, 49.

The following circular is published for the information of all concerned:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 7, 1870.

To prevent the necessity of replying specially to numerous inquiries regarding danger from Indians on the line of the Union Pacific Road, I would state that I am informed that from the opening of the road to July, 1869, and from that day to the present time, during which I have had charge, no passenger car has been molested or any passenger car interfered with in a single instance. That those portions of the road where Indians occasionally cross, and indeed all stations through the Indian country, are well and thoroughly guarded by United States troops, infantry at stations, with cavalry scouting and co-operating therewith, all under command of Major-General C. C. Angur. The directors and other officers of the road and their families are passing over the line without hesitation or fear. I have recently passed days upon and over the whole line, and can say with perfect truth, that I felt as free from danger as if traveling in any part of the Union. My own family and lady friends have had the same experience, and testify to the same feeling of perfect security. To their testimony might be added hundreds of others.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

P. S.—Sensational newspaper items should be read with allowance.

Indian difficulties occurring in interior districts at great distances from the road, are frequently telegraphed from stations on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, thereby giving false impressions of insecurity to passengers when no cause for fear exists.

Wanted. A colored MAN or LAD to serve as Porter and do general housework. Call at this office. July 17

For Sale. A desirable BUILDING LOT on Main street (below the City Hotel), 52 feet front running through the square. Apply to A. M. Keith, or F. H. Marks, Phoenix office. July 17

Notice. MY Office will be closed during my absence from the city. All cases set down for trial on the 18th to the 28th instant, inclusive, will be continued and tried on the 30th July, 1870. A. L. SOLOMON, Trial Justice. July 17

Columbia Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. AN EXTRA CONVOCATION will be held TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, at Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock. The R. A. Degree will be conferred. By order of the H. P. F. A. GREY, Secretary. July 17

MARKED DOWN. FRENCH MUSLINS, FROM 50 CENTS TO 25 CENTS A YARD. AT G. F. JACKSON'S. July 17

The Georgia Gin. THE most universally and deservedly popular GIN in use. Everybody who knows it, buys it, and those who buy it, are always pleased with it. It claims no needless, no condensors, no steel brush, but simply to be the best Gin in use, everything considered. Prices moderate; quality always guaranteed. LORRICK & LOWRANCE, Agents, Columbia. July 17

McMASTER & LeCONTE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. PRACTICE in State and United States Courts, and will collect claims in any part of this State. Offices Nos. 5 and 10 Law Range, Columbia, S. C. F. W. McMASTER, LOUISE E. LeCONTE. July 17

Rio Coffee. 50 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale low to dealers by EDWARD HOPE. June 22

SPECIAL NOTICE. IMPROVEMENTS COMMENCED.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR NUMEROUS friends and customers that we have so arranged our Goods and Counters that there will not be the slightest inconvenience in making purchases while the alterations in our store are going on. We would advise parties at a distance, who cannot personally select goods, to send us their orders and we will most certainly please in both quality and price, or return the money. We ship by Express "C. O. D." or as directed. Still further reductions in prices. The stock must be cleared. June 11 J. H. & M. L. KINARD.

Local Items.

We have been requested to state that the appointments of our candidates have been changed as follows: At Pickens, July 25; Greenville, July 29; Union, August 4; Fish Dam, August 5; Lexington C. H., August 8.

Why is it that lager beer dealers in Charlotte, N. C., can sell beer, brewed in Baltimore, at five cents per glass, while all the vendors of that article in our city charge ten? Surely the freight for that distance does not make such a difference.

The indestructible tag is a great convenience to merchants. It answers the combined purpose of a direction label and business card. Call at the PHENIX Publishing House and supply yourselves.

We were visited, yesterday morning, by Maj. D. B. Williams, political editor of the Pittsburgh Post, who is on a short tour through the South. The Major was formerly editor of a Memphis, Tenn., journal, and is fully competent, as a thorough, go-ahead practical man, to discharge the duties of the responsible position which he holds.

MOUNT ZION COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We have received the circular of this institution, located at Winnsboro, S. C., which we can commend to our readers as an excellent school of learning and discipline. Here military training has been judiciously blended with scholastic pursuits. "The sound mind in the sound body" is the object aimed at. Messrs. G. A. Woodward and M. H. Farrow, principals.

VALLE CRUCES.—The annual commencement of this institution took place on the 29th ult. On this occasion the Right Reverend Bishop gave a short but beautiful address to the students; complimented them on their marked improvement during his absence in Rome, and did not hesitate to say that in all his travels he had seen no institution of education superior to this. Such a compliment from such a source had its full weight.

We were the recipients, yesterday, of a modicum of that pleasant beverage, known in the vocabulary as *can de vie*, from our old friends, Messrs. Campbell & Jones, to whom we would refer all those wanting any article in the grocery line. They confine their operations mostly to a country wholesale trade, though they do a local retail business in all articles except the one above specified, which is strictly wholesale. We return many thanks, and wish them all the success which they assuredly merit.

FREE RUSSIA.—By WILLIAM HETWORTH DIXON.—We are indebted to Messrs. Bryan & McCarter for a copy of this instructive and interesting volume. The author's object is to paint the living people of Russia, and all desirous of information as to the inner life of this great Empire will be repaid for any time expended in a perusal of this volume. The religion, the politics, the thoughts, the ideas, the hopes, the fears, the strength, the weakness of Russia, in fine the human forces that underlie the external aspect of Russian life—these are clearly brought out, and the reader is put in a condition to form an opinion for himself of Russia and the Russians.

We commend this work of Mr. Dixon, as furnishing useful and wholesome reading—at once sprightly, interesting, and philosophical.

"Achilles' wrath from Greece, the direful spring, Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess sing."

Poor old, blind Homer, in the opening of his Iliad, thus sung, in ages long past; Virgil, too, sung of flocks, tillage and heroes; Ovid, in his inimitable metamorphosis, sung of the golden age, when happiness and prosperity reigned supreme. The works of these and similar ancient poets are themes upon which society was governed without law—when the mind may dwell with infinite delight and admiration, and which teach their own lessons; yet, in this nineteenth century, when the motive element of society is aggressive and progressive in its bearings, we find that literature is superseded by commerce and manufacture, and the fine arts are, to a great extent, lost sight of. For all that, we find the business man of to-day singing of his goods, bargains, etc., and the generous public responding to his songs, as they did in days of yore to the piping of the minstrels. We desire, in a plain, business way, to call special attention to the magnificent stock of boots, shoes, hats and trunks at Snythe's mammoth establishment, which he is actually disposing of, for a limited time, at cost! Don't fail to embrace this opportune occasion to supply yourselves *cap-a-pie*.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail is opened for delivery at 8 a. m.; closed at 8.30 a. m. Charleston, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.30 p. m. Greenville, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.20 p. m. Western, opened at 9.30 a. m.; closed at 4 p. m. Charleston, (evening,) opened at 8 a. m.; closed at 4.30 p. m. On Sunday, the post office is open from 9 to 10 a. m.

The PHENIX office is supplied with every style of material from the small metal letter to the largest wood type, together with plain and fancy cards, paper, colored ink, bronze, etc. It is the only establishment in the interior of the State where two and three sheet posters can be printed. All kinds of work in the printing line attended to at short notice.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 10½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.

St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. P. O'Connell, Pastor, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Washington Street Chapel—Rev. N. Talley, 10½ A. M.; Rev. R. D. Smart, 5½ P. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. W. W. Mood, 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10½ A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. E. Boggs, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10½ A. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 16.—Nickerson House—C. H. Miles, W. Tonnent, F. E. Taylor, Charleston; R. F. Bulky, Hopkins T. O.; J. Wisniewski, Spartanburg; F. Arum, M. C. Cook, C. A. M. Estes, H. H. Adams, Edgefield; C. L. Bartlett, Petersburg; G. Green, Baltimore; J. M. Westmoreland, Philadelphia; N. H. Davis, Greenville; S. O. Merchant, Miss L. Merchant, Newberry.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Extra Eeeting Columbia Chapter. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. F. F. Frazee—Sheriff's Sale. Lorrick & Lowrance—Georgia Gin. A. L. Solomon—Notice. C. F. Jackson—French Muslins. McMaster & LeConte, Att'ys at Law. Wanted—Apply at this Office. F. H. Marks—For Sale.

PEARLS AND RUBIES.—When rosy lips part, pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel, there is no preparation like Sodontol, a compound of the most wholesome, vegetable antiseptics, among which the Bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as QULLAY, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing without irritating, the most delicate fabrics, is most important. "STALDING'S GLEES" will just suit you. J17

In the active pursuits of pleasure or gain the inestimable blessing of health is too often forgotten, until disease is firmly seated, and mental suffering. The Liver is the vulnerable point in most persons, and the disarrangement of that organ involves almost the whole system; hence the reason why under Liver disease there is enumerated such a number of affections, and we claim the Simmons' Liver Regulator to be a remedy for them all. J17

JOY TO THE WORLD! WOMAN IS FREE!!—Among the many modern discoveries looking to the happiness and amelioration of the human race, none is entitled to higher consideration than the renowned remedy—Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator, Woman's Best Friend. By it woman is emancipated from the numberless ills peculiar to her sex. Before its magic power all irregularities of the system, such as the menues, it cures suppression of the menses. It cures uterine obstructions. It cures constipation and strengthens the system. It breaks up the nerves and purifies the blood. It never fails, as the sands of women will testify. This valuable medicine is prepared and sold by L. H. Bradfield, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. All respectable drug men keep it. J17

The attention of our readers is called today to the advertisement in another column, headed Lippman's Great German Bitters, a preparation that has been used for upwards of a century in enlightened Europe with the greatest success in the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Organic Complaint, loss of tone in the digestive organs, etc. The proprietors, Messrs. Jacob Lippman & Bro., Savannah, Ga., have, at considerable outlay, succeeded in obtaining the original recipe for making this delightful Bitters, and pledge their reputation that in preparing it, the original standard shall be kept up. J17

The best LIVER medicine is HEINTZ'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT. This wonderful vegetable compound acts with certainty upon the Liver and Stomach, without impairing the functions of any other organ. It invigorates, restores, improves the general condition of the system; regulates the bowels by its aperient properties; stimulates the Liver and makes it act; strengthens the digestion and gives tone to the man. It awakens the dull and sluggish Liver to activity and life. This is, of all the season, the time to try it. Go and get a bottle from Heintz—you will not regret it. J5

Mattress Making and Upholstering. I AM now fully prepared to undertake any work in the above line of business. I will either furnish materials, or make up those sent me by my patrons. I warrant all my work to be as well executed as can be done anywhere, and cheaper than it can be done by sending North. Specimens of my work can be seen, at any time, at my Shops, on Washington street, near Masonic Hall. I invite all who want MATTRESSES made, or old Furniture made to look as good as new, to give me a call. I. GRIESSHABER. June 19

To all Whom it May Concern. HAMBURG, S. C., JANUARY 16, 1870. BEING appointed and commissioned as the Receiver of the Hamburg Bank, all parties having transactions with said Bank will communicate with FRANK ARNIM. Feb 6

Spices and Flavoring. FRESH VANILLA BEANS, Long and Short, White Pepper, Celery Seed, Mustard Seed, Turmeric, Pure Ground Black Pepper. For sale by E. H. HEINTZ, Druggist, July 8th At the Old Star.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. THE best now in use, for sale by May 25 HARDY SOLOMON