

"New Occasions Teach New Duties."

It would be well for us of the South to bear this truth in mind. We certainly have "new occasions." Wonderful changes have taken place within the last eight years. We must recognize these changes and adapt ourselves to the new order of things. But in this adaptation there are serious evils to be guarded against. There should be no sacrifice of honor, truth, manhood; no lowering of tone, no ignoring of principle. There are several classes of people to be met with in these days. There are those who are wedded to the past, and live in the past, and cannot realize the changed condition of the country. These may be good and true men, but they are not the men for the times. Again, there are those who accept the situation in full, and sacrifice every good principle upon the altar of expediency. They sink to the bad level of the immediate present, and may be regarded as the political dirt-eaters of the country. Their conduct is simply disgraceful. Again, there are those who, wisely conforming to an inevitable state of affairs, and bravely breathing the waves of adversity, do yet remain true to their convictions and their principles, and preserve the whiteness of their souls. This is the class whose conduct is worthy of imitation. They will meet the "new duties" of the hour, and, at the same time, keep their manhood unsullied. They will go to work; they will labor and wait; they will be wise and moderate; they will be progressive; and, when the occasion shall arise, such men will again march forth upon the political arena, and, holding aloft the banner of their chosen principles, they will again and again deserve, if they do not achieve, success.

The New Orleans Crescent gives utterance to the following truthful words: "If the South were sane enough to behave herself we should almost despair," says Wendell Phillips, in a recent number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. What he means is easily penetrated. It is the underlying thought of the whole radical party in respect to the situation of affairs in the South and the relations of the Southern States to the Federal Government. To quote one of his own proverbs, with a new application, "the more trouble, the more lion," radicalism, like a hopeless drunkard, is only to be kept alive by irritants. It won't do for the radical doctors to let the South beat rest. They must manage to organize chronic trouble there in order to save their party from delirium tremens and final paralysis. If they should allow the South to "behave herself," that is to say, if they should permit her restoration to real and essential conditions of tranquility and harmony, their party would be without a pretext to hang its schemes upon. To have even the pretence of a reason for existence, and, more than all, to command the instrumentalities of success, the party must resent as a blow aimed at its own life every measure that truly looks to the "peace" at the South and the "peace" at the North respecting the South, which General Grant has promised as a cardinal object of his administration. He cannot follow this object without fighting the radicals.

The New York Herald, commenting on the action of a few sensible Northern capitalists, says that Rhode Island is a small State, but she produces men with sound heads, stout hearts and long purses. Senator Sprague, of that State, has just purchased an immense water power canal in Columbia, S. C., on which he will soon commence a large cotton mill. A Southern exchange states that, besides this enterprise of Mr. Sprague, there are several other large cotton factories being built in South Carolina, several in Georgia, three or four in Alabama, as many in Mississippi, and even Florida and Texas are moving in the same direction. If the South keeps on progressing in this rapid way the whole manufacturing system of the country will eventually be revolutionized, and New England, as she once did, favor free trade, and the South demand a protective tariff.

FRAUDULENT LIFE INSURANCE AGENCIES.—New York, as the great centre of business, is filled with agencies of nearly all the life insurance companies of the country. Doubtless, if a strict examination were made into the condition of many of these institutions, they would be found insolvent and incapable of carrying out any part of what they promise on programs and in pamphlet. To protect the public against such companies, a bill has been introduced in the State Legislature requiring the special deposit of \$100,000, exacted from our own companies, as a preliminary to the operation of such agencies within the limits of New York State. This measure will be a piece of justice to home institutions, and will be a safeguard to the people.

[New York Herald.]

The University of South Carolina.

We learn from the Columbia correspondence of the Charleston Daily News, of the 26th ult., that the University bill will now become a law. The House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate to have the Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, instead of being elected by the General Assembly, as agreed upon in the House. Senator Nash, in favoring the motion, said a great deal of feeling had been created against the Governor on account of his appointments, and he therefore desired to rid his Excellency of the heavy responsibility of appointing directors of the University. He now considered it a University of the people. The bill provides there shall be no distinction on account of color, and he wanted men on that board whose names would not be shocked at the idea of admitting a colored student into the University.

The attempt to force the youth of the two races together in our educational institutions cannot result in anything but signal failure. The University of South Carolina can never become a school for both white and colored. It must be one or the other. If the Legislature persist, and colored youths are sent there and received, it will become entirely an institution for the colored man, and we doubt not, in such an event, the opportunity will be voluntarily afforded to fill up anew the entire professorship and management of it. This action of the Legislature, in its persistent stupidity, has astonished us. We do not believe that the intelligent colored people claim or desire any such condition of affairs at the University. It is proper that the State should make provision, as far as its means will allow, for the education of colored youths, and the white people of the country, who pay the great mass of the taxes, will not object to such provision, in moderation, but the attempt to force amalgamation in our schools and colleges is simply the spasmodic throes of an expiring radicalism.

[Sumter Watchman.]

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE—A GLOOMY BUT TRUE PICTURE.—The Round Table is painting a very discouraging picture of the hardships and poverty among the masses of the people, arising from the oppressive burthens which the tax collector is directly or indirectly laying upon their shoulders. The writer says:

"Almost everywhere there are signs of pinch and grind. It is hard work to pay the rent, the butcher, the grocer and baker; hard work to pay for the children's schooling and clothes; cruelly hard work to squeeze out the instalments for the summer jaunt or sewing machine; with many, every little comfort or luxury once a matter of course is now either entirely cut off or measured out with an anxious scrutiny, and hesitating caution, that turns the pleasure half into pain. Friends whisper to each other that they do not see how they can pay their way this year and live. The cherished scheme of sending the eldest boy to college must be given out. The hope of buying the pleasant little country home must be forgotten. The piano the patient wife has been waiting for these many long years, must be put off to an indefinite future. Meanwhile, to keep soul and body respectably together, most people are working harder than they ever worked before in their lives. They are wearing out the physical machine by running it at baleful speed, and keeping up appearances at the cost of nerves, peace of mind, and the chance of a healthy old age. This is no exaggerated picture. It is familiar to almost every eye that rests upon this page. Only the very rich are just now thoroughly at ease—although even their serenity is too often inspired by the speculative mania, that so few having anything to speculate with, escape; while nearly every one in the community who has to work for bread—who depends on a salary or stated wages for stated work—is in a chronic alternation of apprehension and despondency."

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is the total number of miles of railroads in the different States: Pennsylvania, 4,397; Illinois, 3,439; Ohio, 3,351; New York, 3,328; Indiana, 2,600; Georgia, 1,574; Iowa, 1,522; Virginia, 1,464; West Virginia, 364; Tennessee, 1,435; Massachusetts, 1,425; Missouri, 1,353; Wisconsin, 1,234; Michigan, 1,199; North Carolina, 1,096; South Carolina, 1,076; New Jersey, 972; Alabama, 952; Mississippi, 900; Kentucky, 812; New Hampshire, 668; Kansas, 648; Connecticut, 641; Vermont, 603; Minnesota Territory, 571; Maine, 559; Texas, 513; Wyoming Territory, 510; California, 468; Maryland, 457; Colorado, —; Delaware and East Maryland, 242; Florida, 440; Nebraska, 420; Louisiana, 370; Nevada, 320; Rhode Island, 121; Utah Territory, 105; Arkansas, 86; Dakota Territory, 75; Oregon, 19. Total number of miles of railroad now running in the United States, exclusive of sidings, turn-outs, double tracks and city passenger roads, 42,329.

COL. BLANTON DUNCAN'S PROPERTY RESTORED.—The United States Senate recently passed the following:

That the property other than money of Blanton Duncan, of the State of Kentucky, now in the possession of the District Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky, under proceedings instituted against him and his property, under the Act of July 17, 1862, for the confiscation of said property, be restored to the said Duncan, and the officers of the United States who may have the possession of such property are required to deliver the same to said Duncan.

President Johnson has been invited to deliver the annual oration at the next commencement of Davidson College, North Carolina.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.—The Senate assembled at 11 A. M.

The petition and account of Wm. Whitlock, of Union County, praying the payment of his claim for services rendered as school teacher, were referred.

The accounts of the South Carolina Republican, C. H. Baldwin and J. E. Green, were presented and referred.

The Committee on Enrolled Acts, reported that the following Acts were duly enrolled, sealed, ratified and presented to his Excellency the Governor for his approval at 2.30 P. M. on Monday, March 1, 1869, viz: An Act to confirm and declare valid the recent election of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston; An Act to incorporate the Columbia Building and Loan Association.

The following joint resolution, from the Committee on the Military, was introduced:

Be it resolved, 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 Governor be, and he is hereby, empowered to purchase, for the use of the State, 2,000 stand of arms, known as the Winchester repeating rifle, with the usual complement of ammunition, and that the same be paid for out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Committee on Enrolled Acts reported as duly and correctly enrolled, sealed, and ready for ratification, the following named Acts, viz: An Act to change the location of the county seat of Barnwell County from Barnwell Court House to Blackville; an Act further to amend the Acts incorporating the University of South Carolina.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported as duly and correctly engrossed, and ready for a third reading, a joint resolution to provide for the fitting up of certain portions of the State House. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, relative to the building of the burnt districts of the city of Charleston, reported back the same, with a recommendation that the prayer of the memorialists be granted, and accompanied by the following joint resolution:

Whereas, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston, in Council assembled, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, passed an ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to aid in rebuilding the burnt district and waste places of the city of Charleston," in the words and of the tenor following, to wit: "Be it ordained, That the restriction upon the erection of wooden buildings, in clauses 1 and 7, in Section 2 of the Ordinance to aid in rebuilding the burnt district and waste places of the city be confined to that portion of the city lying to the East of King street, including both sides thereof, and to the South of Society street, including both sides thereof; and that said restriction be repealed as to all other portions of the city: Provided, however, That this ordinance shall not take effect until the General Assembly of the State shall have given to the City Council authority to pass the same;" therefore, be it

Resolved, 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 City Council of Charleston be, and they are hereby, authorized to pass the ordinance hereinbefore recited, and their action in passing the same is hereby confirmed. Received its first reading, and ordered for a second reading and consideration to-morrow.

It was announced that the Governor has approved the following Acts, viz: An Act to confirm and declare valid the recent election of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston; an Act to incorporate the Columbia Building and Loan Association.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives attended in the Senate, when the following Acts were duly ratified: An Act further to amend the Acts incorporating the University of South Carolina; an Act to change the location of the county seat of Barnwell County from Barnwell Court House to Blackville.

The following resolution was considered immediately and agreed to:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body that the Senate concurs in the amendments of the House to a bill to ratify, confirm and amend the charter of the Charleston, S. C. Mining and Manufacturing Company, except the amendment to Section 6 of said bill.

The House returned to the Senate, amended, a bill to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their road.

The Committee on Enrolled Acts reported as duly and correctly enrolled, sealed, and ready for ratification, an Act to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their road, when the Speaker of the House of Representatives attended in the Senate, and the Act was duly ratified.

The remainder of the session was consumed in discussing bills of minor importance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

The Committee on Incorporations reported favorably on a Senate bill to incorporate the Independent Telegraph Company; also, reported favorably on a Senate bill to amend the charter of the Sulphuric Acid and Super-phosphate Company.

The Auditing Committee reported on the following accounts, and recommended payments: Accounts of Charleston Daily News, Charleston Courier, South Carolina Republican, T. Brown and William Simmons. Adopted.

The account of Robert Lebby, M. D., of Charleston, for post mortem examination, was presented and referred.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to discontinue the subscription to the daily and weekly papers furnished the House.

Gray obtained leave of absence for seven days.

A bill to provide for the enumeration of inhabitants of each County in the State was passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Senate sent to the House the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the General Assembly do adjourn sine die on Thursday, March 4, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The following resolution was concurred in, and ordered to be returned to the Senate:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby, instructed to pay all accounts of Commissioners and Managers of Elections as authorized by the Act passed at this session in United States currency.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Greenville, and for other purposes. Referred.

Local Items.

CASH.—Our terms are strictly cash—no exceptions. If an advertisement is to be inserted, hand over the money; if a paper is subscribed for, the money must accompany the order—otherwise no attention will be paid to them. This rule will be adhered to.

The March number of Sewell & Co.'s *Little Corporal*, published in Chicago, Ill., is on our table, filled with interesting reading matter for the little folks.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.—The March number of this favorite magazine for young people is received. The publisher will send specimen numbers, with premium list, free, to any one wishing to examine this magazine. Address Horace B. Fuller, publisher, 14 Bromfield street, Boston.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office is open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sundays, from 4 to 5 p. m. The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 5 p. m., and close at 8½ p. m. Charleston night mail open 8½ a. m., close 4½ p. m. Northern open for delivery 2 p. m., close 11½ a. m. Greenville open for delivery 5 p. m., close 8½ p. m.

NEW STORE.—Our young friend, Johnny Agnew, makes his bow this morning, in a "store of his own," situated on the East side of Main street, near the State House. Everything usually kept in a first class grocery will be found in his establishment. We commend him to the public.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The Phoenix Job Office is now prepared to execute every manner of printing, from visiting and business cards to pamphlets and books. With ample material and first-class workmen, satisfaction is guaranteed to all at New York prices. If our work does not come up to contract, we make no charge. With this understanding, our business men can have no excuse to send their job work North, when it can be done at home.

AN ENIGMA.—Whilst sitting quietly in our sanctum last evening, musing upon the wiles and guiles of life, we were startled from our reverie by the sudden entrance of a lad, carrying what seemed to be a keg of lager—and at once recurred to our mind the promise of our old friend Seegers, the inimitable brewer of the unadulterated. In the exuberance of our spirits, we grasped at the prize and sung out, somewhat excited—Come boys, we've got it! We've got it! Got what? inquired a friend at our side. Why, the night-mare!

BOIL IT DOWN.—Darby Dod gives the following sensible advice through the New York Metropolitan Record:

Whatever you have to say, my friend, Whether witty, or grave, or gay, Condense as much as ever you can, And say it the readiest way; And whether you write of rural affairs, Or particular things in town, Just take a word of friendly advice—Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page, When a couple of lines would do, Your butter is spread so much, you see, That the bread looks plainly through. So when you have a story to tell, And would like a little renish, To make quite sure of your wish, my friend, Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press, Whether prose or verse, just try To utter your thoughts in the fewest words, And let them be crisp and dry. And when it is finished, and you suppose It is done exactly brown, Just look it over again, and then Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print An article lazily long, And the general reader does not care For a couple of yards of song. So gather your wits in the smallest space, If you'd win the author's crown, And every time you write, my friend, Boil it down.

We are under obligations to James Conner's Sons for a copy of their new specimen book—just issued; also, to the Southern Express Company for the prompt delivery of the same.

PARDONED.—William Holmes, who was convicted at the recent term of the Court of Sessions for this County, of larceny, in stealing some plugs of tobacco, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the County jail, has been pardoned by Governor Scott, on the recommendation of Judge Boozer and a number of other citizens.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

M. J. Calnan—Notice to Tax-Payers. J. S. McMahon—To Tax-Payers. D. C. Peixotto & Son—Bacon and Flour. Thos. J. LaMotte—Assignee Notices. Meeting Columbia Chapter No. 5. Meeting Union Council No. 5.

SALESDAY.—Monday last being salesday, a large number of our citizens were in town. The day was cold—people plenty—some "straight," others otherwise—some "rich," others "richer"—but all had plenty of money, as indicated by the high prices paid for property. A large quantity of property was sold, the most of which brought ante-war prices, and purchasers at sales where the terms were fixed on a credit of twelve months were willing to pay the cash. This all means something not difficult to understand.—*Carolina Spartan*.

In New Haven, a barber brushes hair by steam; whilst another, in Boston, propels his hair-brushing machine by dog power.

SUCCESS THE EVIDENCE OF MERIT.—The world has ever looked upon success as the criterion of merit. Take Caesar, Charlemagne, Alexander; men call them great because they were successful. They achieved what they aimed at. Grant was successful. Therefore Grant is called great. It is true, men may fail and yet may be great. Lee, for instance, failed, and yet he is called great. In the case of men the rule, therefore, does not hold always. But in the case of medicine it is a sure test. No medicine is good unless it produces the effect desired, and, measured by this standard, HEINTZ'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT is truly a great medicine, because the cures are chronicled every day, (see certificates.) It is the greatest achievement of science that we have been called upon to record. The testimonial pages are as bright as they must be flattering to the proprietor. We say try HEINTZ'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT, and no other; avoid imitations and base counterfeits, and, above all, shun the impostor who desires to make you believe any other is as good. M4

A WONDERFUL SOUTHERN DISCOVERY.—In the South, where Liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been felt a need of a medicine that would act specifically and promptly on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is claimed that Dr. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They act directly on the Liver; their constant use will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate constitution. Females at any period may use them with great benefit, and realize great relief from the distressing nausea which they experience at certain times. These pills are not recommended as a universal cure-all, but simply for diseased Liver, and those maladies which follow a derangement of that important organ, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Ladies' Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Foul Breath, Restlessness at night, and Flatulency. These invaluable pills may be found in every Drug Store of any note in the South and West. F27 6

Columbia Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. AN EXTRA CONVENTION of Columbia Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to confer the M. E. M. Degree. By order of the High Priest, March 4 1 W. HUTSON WIGG, Secretary.

Union Council No. 5, S. and R. M. ALL former Members of Union Council No. 5, and all S. and R. M. in good standing, are invited to meet at Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing the Council. By order of T. J. W. HUTSON WIGG, Recorder. March 4 1

To Tax-Payers. CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, March 3, 1869.

THE TAX-PAYERS of this city are reminded that the annual tax upon Real Estate, Professions, Receipts, Carriages, Horses, &c., as embraced in the Ordinance to raise supplies for the year 1869, are due, and by the requirements of that Ordinance must be paid before the 15th inst. All persons failing to comply with its provisions, are respectfully notified that the penalties for refusing or neglecting to do so, will be promptly enforced after that date. J. S. McMAHON, City Clerk. March 4 1

Notice to the Tax-Payers of Richland County.

THE Assessment Books must be closed and the Assessment completed on MONDAY, the 15th inst. The Assessors will be at the office on Gervais street, between Richardson and Sumter streets, DAILY, for one week, commencing MONDAY, the 8th inst., during which time all persons who have not yet made their returns for Assessment, can do so; after that time, all property not returned will be double taxed. The Assistant Assessors will continue on duty in their respective districts, where necessary until SATURDAY, the 13th inst., when they will report to their Principals and hand in all returns received by them, if they have not previously done so. M. J. CALMAN, Auditor Richland County. March 4 10