

Extravagance. The bill to make appropriations and to raise supplies for the year commencing November 1, 1872, drags its slow length along in the House of Representatives. Those who propose any reduction in the amounts reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, are met with determined opposition. On Friday, Andrew Curtis, member from Richland, moved to strike out \$20,000 and insert \$10,000 for the State militia. He could not see any advantage or use in appropriating such a large sum to this department. It had been done before, but without any good results. His view was sustained by Mr. Myers, of Beaufort. He thought \$10,000 twice too much. Already there had been appropriated \$110,000, and nobody could tell what had become of it, or point to anything accomplished by it. He charged that Governor Scott had used it with the officers to electioneer for him. Mr. Harley said that it had cost the State of South Carolina \$305,600.26 to receive from the United States Government 10,000 muskets, worth \$13 a piece. The guns were manufactured at Springfield, were excellent and serviceable, and had been distributed. But no officer or private has received any money to repair and keep his gun in order. Where, then, has all this money gone to? And where are the arms? It was a heavy and costly gift which took seven times its value to receive it, and the State has nothing to show for it now. It was a mystery. Mr. Bowley argued for the appropriation of the amount mentioned in the bill, viz: \$20,000. Many expenses had to be incurred. The armory building needed repairs, &c.

We observe a movement on foot to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges. A message was sent in on Thursday by the Governor, forwarding letters from Judges Mackey, Carpenter, Graham and Cooke, relative to this subject. The memorial says that the salaries of the Judges are lower than in any other State in the Union, both absolutely and relatively to the work done. Mr. Levy, of Charleston, introduced a bill on that day to increase their salaries. The amounts which they now receive, and which are recommended in the appropriation bill for the present year, are, for the Chief Justice, \$4,000; Associate Justices and Circuit Judges, \$3,500 each. \$30,000 are added for to continue the construction of the penitentiary. Large amounts, under the indefinite head of contingent fund for the several departments, and for the civil contingent fund, are also reported by the Committee. The more we are reduced, the more complete the depletion of the State Treasury, the more numerous become the pretenses for diving into it, the more exorbitant and exacting the demands of the public officers. How, in the name of common sense and all that is reasonable, can the State stand these extravagant and reckless appropriations? What was the meaning of all the fine talk about reform, and in the face of these damaging disclosures of the bill, where are the evidences of any desire or purpose of retrenchment?

Whatever is right and necessary, the people are willing to pay. But the State is small, its resources scant, and taxation heavy. While officials rejoice in their large and easily made stipends, the taxpayers are pinched, the education of their children neglected, and their spirits sunk under the weight of present and prospective ills. We should out our garments according to our cloth. In this State, we have a population of 705,606 souls, on an area of 34,000 square miles. Our cotton crop, the last year, was 271,241 bales. Our neighboring State of Georgia has a population of 1,184,109, on an area of 58,000 square miles. The cotton crop of that State, the last year, amounted to 450,599 bales. Considering our population, area and resources, our expenses should be little more than half what they are in Georgia. In the appropriation bill which has been submitted to the Legislature of that State, we do not see a word about any contingent fund. Many other heavy items in our bill are not to be found in theirs. The Judges of the Superior Court get \$2,500, and of the Supreme Court \$3,500, each. These sums command good talent, learning, experience and faithful service there. We read of no complaint that they are inadequate. And Georgia is not loaded down with debt, as we are here. It behooves Republicans who regard their pledges, and all members who have any bowels of mercy for our stricken and impoverished State, to scan this bill closely, and strike out every item which is unnecessary and extravagant. We have heard the cry of leeches long enough, "give, give."

Pharmaceutical Association. The bill introduced in the General Assembly, relative to the Pharmaceutical Association, is a good one, with well defined objects. It proposes to vest in such association the exclusive right to examine applicants for the degree which will entitle them to follow the business of druggists. Heretofore, this examination has been conducted by the Faculty of the Medical College of Charleston, and by the Medical Faculty of the State University. It is now proposed to constitute a board specially for this purpose. Druggists, as well as physicians and surgeons, require careful education. Our lives are in their hands, and a blunder of ignorance or inattention made by them is as fatal as a crime perpetrated by others. Poisons are sometimes vendid instead of healing remedies or soothing potions. It is eminently proper, then, that druggists should be fitted by study and experience, tested by examination of a competent board, and authorized by their diploma to conduct a branch of business so delicate and important. In itself, it is more than a business or a trade. It is a profession of a liberal character, and to be fitted for it requires liberal studies and close application. Every practicable safe-guard should be thrown around it, and every aid used to secure skill and efficiency in the practice. The bill is calculated to secure these ends, and higher security will be given to life and health by its adoption and passage into a law.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The appointment of a committee of thirteen Congressmen to report a plan to complete the Washington monument (already begun in Washington city) by 1876, shows that probably late justice is about to be done to the memory of the illustrious man who did more than any other man toward the accomplishment of that American revolution whose benefits are very uncertain. Their uncertainty is, however, the fault of the present age—not his. Let the monument be finished.

AERIAL TELEGRAPHS.—Some time since a bill passed Congress authorizing one Loomis to build an "aerial telegraph." What that "aerial telegraph" was, nobody seemed to know, exactly. Philo-sophic Congressmen, doubtless absorbed by the Credit Mobilier, then just rising in the horizon, deemed it but an idle vagary, and probably granted the petition as such. But one provision in the bill doubtless escaped the astute Solons at Washington. It reads thus:

"Sec. 3. That the business and objects of said corporation shall be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphing, generating light, heat and motive power, and otherwise make and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose." This clause, it will be observed, empowers them to build, not only "aerial telegraphs," but also any other kind of telegraph they may please to construct. Thus, to all practical intents, we have still another telegraph company regularly chartered by Congress, irrespective of any State action, when that body thought it was fathoming some "advanced idea."

The unfortunate wife of the misguided Maximilian is at last at rest. "Poor Carlotta!" She has passed from a world in which pomp and place have been to her the bitterest gall. The fevered brain, unsettled by the force of her trials, is at rest at last. Her's has been the truest romance of public life during the past ten materialistic years. The tragic death of her husband, to whom she was strongly attached, unshipped the rudder that kept her abreast the wave, and left her to be beaten and buffeted until at last the vessel broke and went to pieces. For two or more years past she has been a harmless lunatic, without hope of recovery. The change, therefore, could but be for the better, and it must be a matter of relief to her friends that death has at last assumed the charge.

CAPITAL READY AND WAITING.—From the Union, of yesterday, we copy the following:

We wish to call the attention of the Legislature, but more particularly of the Senate, to the fact that numerous persons are only awaiting their disposition of this bill, and if it be favorable, to begin at once the erection of manufactories in this city, and at other eligible locations in the State. The parties interested in the passage of this bill, are not, by any means, confined to this State. Many parties in the North, who have abundance of capital, have had their attention directed to this measure, and are anxiously watching the action of the Legislature on the subject. Only yesterday, a well-known gentleman of this city, who himself proposes to invest forty or fifty thousand dollars in a cotton factory, in case the bill passes, named to us parties in the West, who are delayed from coming here for the same purpose, only until the bill becomes a law.

A LITTLE BILL, BUT A GREAT BUSINESS. An agreeable surprise has been given the country by the House of Representatives, in the passage of the bill, as it came from the Senate, abolishing the franking privilege, whereby only the President's signature is needed to make this repeal a law of the land. As no doubt is entertained of the President's approval of the measure, the bill may be considered a law. It is brief, but to the purpose. It provides that from and after the 1st of July next, "all official correspondence, of whatsoever nature, and all other mailable matter, (public documents, &c., sent off by members of Congress, &c.) shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons." In other words, the correspondence of members of the Cabinet and of Congress and other Federal officials, and the public documents of all descriptions, and garden seeds and books, photographs, handkerchiefs, gloves, "old olo," &c., &c., now sent free under Congressional or Executive Department or bureau franks, from Washington to all parts of the country, shall, from and after the 1st of July next, pay the usual rates of postage for such letters, "pub-doo," or other mail matter, without distinction of official position, race, place or previous condition of servitude.

CUBA AND HAYTI.—A very interesting and instructive communication has been lately published upon the growth of Cuba in its rich tropical productions and in population, with a comparison of the gradual downfall of Hayti, once the garden of the tropics, and the producer, in its best days, of some of the most valuable products of the world. The New York Express calls attention to the facts referred to, and the figures of which speak for themselves, "and cannot be dismissed by cant or false sentiment on the one hand, or by evading the conclusions drawn in the communication." At the commencement of the present century, the population of Cuba was 300,000; it is now 1,400,000. In the year 1826, the value of her exports was \$13,809,388, and in 1859 they had increased to \$57,455,185; and during the same year, the importations were valued at \$143,465,185. In 1862, Cuba produced from its own soil and resources to the value of \$305,919,875—a sum equal to \$218 for each member of the population. The exports and imports of the island furnish a large number of American vessels with remunerative freights, and the duties upon merchandise brought to our ports from Cuba add immensely to the revenues of the Government. The writer maintains—we know not with what truth—that in any change of Government in the island, the uneducated colored population will have the power to control it, and that our trade and commerce would thereby suffer materially. Yet, if the Cubans can effect their own liberty, no one in the United States can reasonably object to it, and it is presumed the consequences could be provided for afterwards. The figures, however, in regard to Hayti are something astounding. The island is next to Cuba, the most fertile of the Antilles. In the year 1790 the value of its exports was \$27,828,000, the principal products being—sugar, 163,405,220 pounds; coffee, 63,151,180 pounds; cotton, 6,286,126 pounds; indigo, 930,816 pounds. In 1793 the revolution broke out. In 1849, the last certain data that the statistics furnish, and nearly sixty years after the revolution, the exportation of the above mentioned articles was as follows: Sugar, none; coffee, 30,608,343 pounds; cotton, 504,516 pounds; indigo, none. Since that time the exports have gradually decreased, until, according to the estimate of the correspondent, at the present time they do not exceed in value \$2,000,000. It is evident from these statistics that the blacks of Hayti are on a much lower plane of civilization than those of our Southern States, who, under intelligent white supervision, have continued since emancipation (with what degree of profit to their immediate employers does not appear) to be productive laborers. But there is no evidence that the blacks of Cuba are in any degree superior to those of Hayti, and though every one would be glad to see a more liberal government in Cuba, it is to be hoped, for the sake of our commercial interests and those of common civilization and humanity, that whatever turn affairs may take in that island, its destinies will be controlled by intelligent as well as liberal minds.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—FIFTEEN BALES OF COTTON BURNED.—We regret to state that on Friday last, our friend, T. R. Jeter, living near Santuco, met with a very severe loss by the burning of his gin-house and all its contents, consisting of a nearly new gin and gearing, fifteen bales of cotton, and a large quantity of cotton seed. The loss is estimated at \$2,500. The fire occurred from the indiscreet act of a very small colored child, who, in the absence of his father, the engineer, went to his father's coat, which was hanging in the gin-house, took from the pocket some matches and ignited them. The child was too small to give any suspicion that the deed was maliciously committed, and Mr. Jeter feels confident that the fire was the result of a childish indiscretion.

Wedding cards in Denver consist of the "Jack of Diamonds" and "Queen of Hearts," with the names of the contracting parties on each. If the bride's mother is living, the "Ton of Clubs" is also enclosed.

STATE LEGISLATURE. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. President Gleaves in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Webster. Mr. Johnston introduced bills to authorize the building of a bridge across Lynch's Creek; to amend the Constitution of the State, relating to the boundary line of Pickens and Oconee Counties.

Mr. Jervey introduced bills to regulate fowage; to authorize the construction of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad Company; to renew and amend the charter of the Apprentices' Library Association.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a joint resolution to provide for the purchase of a lot of land for the use of the State Penitentiary.

Mr. Maxwell, from Committee on Education, reported unfavorably on the bill to require County School Commissioners to open night schools at the respective County seats, the State now finding it difficult to provide for present modes of education.

Mr. Lee presented report of David Hemphill, Treasurer of Chester County, showing that \$1,500 of the half mill tax, for the support of widows and orphans of those persons who were killed for their political opinions, had been collected, and disbursements made under the Act to two families.

Mr. White introduced a bill to fix the time of holding Circuit Courts in York County.

The bill to regulate fowage in this State, introduced to-day by Mr. Jervey, of Charleston, provides that owners of mills may improve the streams and ponds without molestation; any person aggrieved thereby may commence action for damages, defendant having the right to appeal from judgment, such appeal to be made within five days. Section 17 provides that no person shall detain a natural stream at any one time more than twelve hours out of twenty-four, except on Sundays, when he shall be requested by the owner of any dam one mile below to suffer the natural stream to pass.

Mr. Jervey presented the petition and memorial of Wm. Aiken, Robert Adger and Wm. C. Bee, showing that they and others paid the direct tax laid by Act of Congress, and praying relief. This petition shows that a tax of \$363,570 was laid upon the State of South Carolina, being its proportion of \$20,000,000 laid on the United States, and that the penalty of fifty per cent., provided for by subsequent Acts, created a lien on the property-vesting title in the United States, or the purchase thereof. It is also set forth, that at the time of the passage of the Act, the authority of the United States was subverted in this State, and afterwards, in November, 1861, was re-established in a small section, and the levy of the tax was made as far as possible, and many estates sold at nominal prices, because the owners could not pay the taxes; that, in 1865, United States authority was established in Charleston and the sea-board, and the same lien was extended. The memorialists hold that the whole amount of tax and penalty was collected from a comparatively small number of the citizens; that they were not voluntarily paid; that their property was seized and held by agents of the United States, and restored only upon the production of a certificate that the tax and penalty had been paid. They, therefore, ask the same treatment that would be given before the courts of the State, between two individuals, claiming that they have paid the whole debt of the State, and would be well content to have their claim to relief tried and adjudged by the courts of the State.

The following bills were passed to a third reading and ordered to be engrossed: Joint resolution to allow the heirs of the estate of James Phillips, in Darlington County, to redeem certain forfeited lands; bill to incorporate the Charleston Coastwise Transportation Company; bill to amend the Act incorporating the town of Lewisville, Orangeburg County; a bill to prevent the obstruction of harbors and navigable streams in the State, by the discharge of ballast of stone, dirt and other heavy materials. This last bill caused considerable debate, but passed in a shape that seemed to meet with the well considered opinions of that part of the Senate familiar with nautical affairs. The bill to incorporate the Mariners' Chapel, of Charleston, was laid on the table, as a similar House bill had passed; a bill to change the name of Frog Level to Prosperity was made the special order for next Friday, at 1 P. M.

A message was received from the Governor, pertaining to Executive business. The special order, being to amend Section 12, Chapter 38, of the General Statutes, relating to the salary of County Commissioners, was then taken up. A long debate followed, with which, and the calendar bills, the remainder of the day was occupied. The House was not in session.

UNITED STATES COURT—CHARLESTON, January 31.—In this Court, yesterday, before his Honor Judge Bryan, the petition of Pforzheimer, Dreyfus & Kaller, creditors, vs. Isaac Salzbacher, for involuntary bankruptcy, and an injunction against the Sheriff of Richland County, was filed, and the debtor ordered to show cause, on the 5th of February, why he should not be declared a bankrupt.

The petition of W. M. Green, of Sumter, for voluntary bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Seabrook for report. In the matter of V. J. Tobias, receiver of Louis McLain, assignee, against James W. Gray, for leave to lease property, the receiver was authorized to rent the property for one year.

An Omaha bride was married barefoot because her lover's kinfolks dressed that way, and she did not wish to seem proud.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of stage copies of the Phoenix is five cents. A freight train broke through Deep River bridge, near Jamestown, on the North Carolina Central Railroad, on Wednesday last. Eleven cars were thrown from the track. Mails and passengers have, in consequence, been delayed.

James Anderson, Esq., General Superintendent of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, has furnished us with a complimentary ticket over his road, for which he will accept our thanks.

A difficulty occurred yesterday morning, on Main street, between Mr. James Orchard and Mr. F. J. Ludette, in which the latter was stabbed in the shoulder. Detective Carter arrested the stabber and carried him before Trial Justice Stratton, on a charge of assault and battery, and bound him over to keep the peace.

The Rome (Ga.) Courier compliments our young townsman, Mr. W. A. Reckling, (who is located in that growing town,) on his skill in photography. Mr. R. was a pupil of Messrs. Wearn & Hix.

The people North are frozen up again, and we are shivering here. For our part, we don't intend to be fooled any longer with the idea that the winter has "broke." We believe, now, that it will continue cold until warm weather.

The Phoenix is in receipt of a lot of printer's copying ink. It serves the purpose of ordinary copying ink, and is invaluable to railroad officials and others who have much printed matter to copy. The cost of printing done with this ink is but little more than with the ordinary ink.

Robberies and attempts at robbery are becoming common. On Friday night, Adjutant-General Purvis was stopped by two colored foot pads, on Gervais street, near Bull, but a prompt use of his pistol set the would-be robbers off—one of them, as is supposed, with an ounce or two of lead in his carcass, as he was heard to yell out. Another individual had a blanket thrown over his head, and was robbed of what valuables he had about him. A bit of cold steel or a bullet, properly put in, will have a tendency to check this business.

The Union Times complains of the irregularities of the mails between Columbia and that town. Two days last week no mail was received. Look out, Messrs. Mail Agents, Uncle Sam's officers will be after you.

The managers of Palmetto Lodge School have provided for its continuation without interruption. The Secretary of the Lodge informs the public that Mr. P. A. Cummings has been elected principal. We learn that Mr. C. is a graduate of Woford College, Spartanburg, S. C., and comes among us with testimonials, as to literary qualifications and perseverance, to give him success in his new position.

We stated yesterday that Mr. J. L. Dow, who had been examined before Commissioner Boozer for misfeasance in the office of United States Deputy Internal Revenue Assessor, on failure to give bail, had been committed to jail; but Deputy Sheriff Dent informs us that no such commitment had been made, up to yesterday. We learn that he subsequently procured bail.

The Joint Stock Company connected with the State Agricultural Society, are about having a mile race track laid off at their fair grounds in this city.

The Governor has appointed the following Notaries Public: H. W. Joyner, E. S. Cain and Nathan Wannamaker, of Orangeburg; Aaron Logan, Nathaniel T. Spencer and W. E. Burks, of Charleston, and Joel Kinler, of Lexington; also, Charles P. McCallum, of Augusta, and Edgar A. Mills, of New York, Commissioners of Deeds, residents at the cities named respectively.

The Union Times seconds the call for a convention of the newspaper proprietors of the State, and suggests the first Thursday in March as the day of meeting, for the purpose of effecting an organization.

The Rev. D. S. Doggett, of Virginia, arrived in Columbia, yesterday, on his way to Greenville, to dedicate the new Methodist Church in that city; but as he missed the connection, he will preach in the Washington Street Chapel, to-day, at half-past 10 o'clock. He is also expected to preach in the Marion Street Church, this evening.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Geo. C. Clyde, of Orangeburg, a Notary Public.

Arthur Lane, convicted of assault and battery at the October term of the court, held in Newberry, and sentenced to four months in the County jail, was yesterday pardoned by the Governor.

Accounts due the Phoenix office must be settled promptly, as further indulgence cannot be given. We must have money to carry on business.

A sneak thief entered Mrs. Wyatt's boarding-house, Friday night, and carried off a child's overcoat, hat, over-shoes and umbrella. Keep your front doors locked.

By referring to our advertising columns, will be seen that a vast amount of valuable real estate is to be disposed of at public sale to-morrow.

Dr. Jackson trumpets forth the announcement of the receipt of his stock of Buist's garden seeds.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the cottage, corner of Plain and Barnwell streets, and it was entirely destroyed. The firemen were out promptly, but, owing to the distance, the flames had obtained such headway that their exertions availed nothing. The cottage was occupied by Mr. Wm. Fickling. Most of the contents were saved. The fire originated from a defective flue.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

SUMTER.—We paid a short visit to this go-ahead town on Friday last. Business seemed brisk, and evidences of prosperity were to be seen on all sides. The police are uniformed, and keep a sharp look-out for law-breakers. The trees on the principal street serve a double purpose—many of them being used as lamp-posts. The numerous cotton-wagons in the streets reminded us forcibly of Columbia in its palmy days. The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad runs through the town, giving the people double daily intercourse with the outer world. Through the energy and perseverance of Mr. A. W. Suder, Sumter is the possessor of a neat, roomy and comfortably-arranged Town Hall, with the necessary offices attached. The hall is fitted up with a stage and suitable scenery, drop-curtain, etc. Take it all in all, we regard Sumter one of the most thorough business towns in the State.

PHOENIXIANA.—India rubber waddings are the latest. The shrewd originator thinks there will be a great deal of "give" in them.

Americans read more newspapers than any other people, but do not read more books. Probably because the average newspaper is better than the average book.

An ultra fashionable young lady in Boston says her pa keeps an aquarium. He is a fish-monger.

For the evening costume, boots of the same color as the dress are the most stylish, and many ladies still wear the Louis Quize heel, although fashion has long since "put her foot on it," or rather ceased to do so.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, 11 A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M.

Catholic Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass, at 7 A. M.; Second Mass at 10 A. M.; Vespers at 4 1/2 P. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

Washington Street Church—Rev. Bishop D. S. Doggett, 11 A. M. Sunday School, 3 1/2 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. B. Rude, 10 1/2 A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. C. R. Vaughn, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. K. Mandenhall, Pastor, 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Asylum—Rev. T. L. Haman, 3 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Real Estate Sale—Seibels & Ezell. Fresh Garden Seeds—E. E. Jackson. Building Lots and Cows—Jacob Levin. Cotton Yarns, Groceries, &c.—T. Steen. Furniture Sale—D. C. Peixoto & Sons.

THE TRUE BASIS OF SUCCESS.—Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventative and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the ungenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative. F2311