

Removal of Troops.

The President has ordered the troops on duty in the Southern States to prepare for a movement towards the plains, near Salt Lake City. The sinners of Utah disregard alike the laws of God and man, and the civil power being unequal to the task, the aid of the army has been invoked to punish them, and to compel their obedience. The President has promptly responded, and orders have been received, or are momentarily expected, for the mobilization of the troops. The matter may become serious and hard with the Mormons, but it will be edifying to lookers-on from a distance, especially the remote East, whose morals are scandalized by the peculiar institution of polygamy. Peculiar institutions excite a holy horror in their breasts. The citizens of all sections will not object to a little wholesome application of force in that benighted region. Let them learn to fear the mighty eagle's talons, and find out that there are stripes as well as stars on the national flag. We, too, say, let the troops go where glory waits them. We are surprised, however, to learn that this sentiment has met some opposition in the Senate of South Carolina. In a sketch of the legislative proceedings of Monday, we read that Senator Whittemore, that mighty man of words and naughty man of deeds, and some other Senators, almost gave up the ghost upon hearing this news, and unequivocally exhibited the white feather on the interesting occasion. But, though alarmed, he struggled with such legislative weapons as are most potent in his hands, ably seconded by some of his colored colleagues. The Darlington Senator offered a resolution that Senators, &c., &c., "use their influence against the withdrawal of the United States troops from this State," that they represent to his supreme Excellency the President "that the withdrawal of the same would be at the present time detrimental to the permanent establishment and maintaining of law and order in the State," &c., &c. These valiant propositions were discussed, we are told, in a lively and able manner. The mover believed it "necessary to keep the strong arm of the Government here longer for the moral effect it had, and the advancement as well as protection of law and order." Ditto Senator Swails, ditto Senator Jones, ditto Senator Hops. Jones went incoherently down among the dead men, and plucked up the ghost or bones and horns of the terrible but defunct K. K. This was a powerful argument, and the resolution immediately passed nem. con. Mr. Hope condescended to wish that the rest of the State were as law-abiding as the people of Lexington. Could they but reach that high standard of civic virtue, we are to infer that the troops might be dispensed with. That not being possible, they must be retained, if entreaties and supplications addressed to the President will avail anything. Upon this, we crave a word or two. The miserable Government of South Carolina, with its untold and unrepented sins, has derived its chief support from the national administration. Such corruption has required external aid to hold it up. This aid has stood at its back in every extreme of enormity and outrage to which it went. Scott had but to intimate his wishes and send on his representations, to receive countenance at once from Washington, and in response, to have troops and constables scouring the country at their sweet will and pleasure, to arrest, outrage, and even shoot down and kill citizens. So the infamy went on. At last the dragonnade ceased. The elections were over. All became quiet. Now, there is not a shadow, not a ghost of disturbance anywhere. We have the peace of desolation, solitude, grief and distress. We are at a loss, therefore, to account for this shriek from the Senate. The talk about law and order and moral effect is all moon-shine. What, then, do they dread? As for the troops here in Columbia, we have grown used to them, and find their presence no inconvenience at all. The officers are civil and courteous, the men well behaved and orderly. The music agreeably fills the air, and the uniforms on parade or on the street are pleasing enough to the eye. They leave their money here, as the Darlington Senator says. But, while we may like that, we ought not to sacrifice patriotism to it. Having completely finished this job, and the Mormon business being on hand, and glorious results to civilization being before them to reap, we cannot comprehend why these truly loyal souls in the Senate object to their leaving so strenuously. Surely Mr. Whittemore and Colonel Jones and Swails must have been strangely oblivious of that powerful organization, the National Guard. If it

but number private in proportion to its roster of officers, it must be like the saucy on the sea-shore. Are not these the gallant men who resolved, a few days ago, to do honor to President Grant, when he should come swinging around the Southern circle and land in Columbia? Did they not undertake this holiday business for themselves, regardless of all the world and the "rest of mankind," garrison, officers, privates, musicians, flags, &c., &c., included? Soldiers, tenes fermes! Forty centuries look down on you from the height of those pyramids. It is unsoldierly to cling so dependently on the skirts of the departing troops. Nor is it altogether martial to try to monopolize all the holiday business, and then, when you imagine there may be something to do, to call thus upon the regulars to save you, crying out, help us, Cassins, or we sink. Really, we don't think anything unusual would follow the departure of the troops, except a decline in the loyalty market, a little paling of the faces, sinking of the knees and weakening of the pulse of the unterrified home soldier, and a decided re-action which would only scare, not hurt, conscience-stricken carpet-baggers. Even this would be without cause. Like prisoners, who, when released, after long confinement in dark dungeons, shrink back from the sunlight, and creep into their cells again, we are tame and quiet and prefer the shade. Let us have peace. And if any one, having fancied himself a soldier, finds himself startled by a rustling leaf, let him hang a calf-skin on his recreant limbs, and henceforth cultivate the arts of peace. And yet, withal, the woman of the hour, though she be all that fashionable extravagance can make her, is not happy. She is the victim of unattained ambition, of wild, disordered appetites, that rival the hunger of the grave. If a maiden, her sorrow's crown of sorrow awaits her when she becomes a matron. Her husband, her doting lover that was, will realize only too soon, and in the bitterness of unspeakable disappointment, that his wife, physically, at least, is a monstrous fraud imposed upon him by the tricks of fashion and the laws of social convention. Instead of the form in which he fancied he would wed a model of shapeliness and of healthy organization, he finds a creature of fashion, in which organic displacement and chronic disease give rise to endless cares and dangers, and unnatural wants and cravings. Nor is this all. The rich devotees of extravagant dress sets an example which her poorer sisters are only too apt to regard with pangs of envy, or to follow with a ruinous recklessness of imitation. Of course, it is very foolish, such envy or such imitation. But has not the poor worshiper of fashion as much right as the rich one to sacrifice health and happiness, and perhaps far more, at the shrine of that pitiless goddess? In fact, this is a worship that renders all poor alike. Where it rages, it is like a pestilence that spares neither palace nor hovel the woes of insufficiency and vain, consuming desires. In addition to other trials and tribulations connected with the Credit Mobilier scandal, which Mr. Colfax has had to undergo since he got wound up as a self-convinced falsifier in the web of old spider Ames, his name is made the subject of a horrid pun. "Cold Facts," to wit, is the descriptive title under which a flagitious punster, in a Western paper, states the case of the iron-clad smiler of the Vice-Presidential chair, as developed in the Poland investigation. Some people think when a public man gets under a cloud, through self or some other crushing inroad, that any atrocity at his expense is justifiable. In the name of humanity and of the humanities, we protest against the license taken under the assumption in this instance. THE REDEMPTION OF SEA ISLAND LANDS.—The Beaufort Republican gives the following information, which will be serviceable to a large number of persons: "We are receiving many letters in regard to the redemption of lands in St. Helena Parish sold by the United States for taxes. It would save trouble to all parties if such inquiries were made direct to Mr. O. H. Wright, the United States Deputy Collector at this place, who is charged with all business connected with the United States lands in this parish. We know that he will promptly answer all proper inquiries. No expense will be incurred by applying directly to him. The best way to find out the exact condition of interests here is to send to Mr. Wright a statement, detailing the description and boundaries of all property sold. Give all the details usual in a deed or mortgage. If possible send a plot of the land. You will get back from him at once all the information it is possible to obtain and directions how to proceed further in the matter."

STATE LEGISLATURE. TUESDAY, February 11, 1873. SENATE. The Senate met at 11 A. M., Senator S. A. Swails in the Chair. A bill to aid and encourage manufactures and internal improvements was read a third time, passed and sent to the House for concurrence in amendments. A bill to provide for the establishment of a house of refuge and industrial school in the cities of Charleston and Columbia was passed and sent to the House. A bill to encourage and provide for the incorporation of agricultural and mechanical societies and associations for the promotion of the arts and sciences, was read a second time, passed to a third reading, and ordered to be engrossed. The concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to consider the memorial of the American Women's Association, was tabled. The concurrent resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to investigate the Drayton land purchase was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The following were passed to a third reading: Bills to require County School Commissioners to establish night schools at each County seat; to require County coroners to offer rewards in capital cases, with substitute. The concurrent resolution directing the State Treasurer to report to the General Assembly the names of newspapers, the amount paid each and to whom paid, out of the appropriation of \$75,000 for publishing the Acts of the General Assembly, was laid on the table. Mr. Nash called up the joint resolution to authorize the Comptroller-General to re-issue to Carlos J. Stolbraud, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, certain warrants upon the Treasury, the consideration of which was postponed. The claims of Trimmer, Smith and others, for publishing Acts, were passed; also, the claim of John Dooly, as quarryman; also, the following to a third reading: Joint resolution to instruct the Trustees of the State Orphan Asylum to invite proposals for a site and building, and for the appropriation of \$20,000 therefor, with substitute; repealing so much of an Act to vest the charter of a water course through Kingston Lake and Maple Swamp, in Horry County, approved March 26, 1869, as pertains or relates to said Kingston Lake; to charter the Greenville and Gap Creek Turnpike Company, and other calendar bills. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 M. Speaker Lee in the Chair. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to aid and encourage manufactures and internal improvements; also, in the amendments to the bill to incorporate the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and ordered the same to be enrolled for ratification. The Committee on Railroads reported favorably a bill to charter the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad in this State; also, to amend the Act to incorporate the Georgetown, Charleston and Conwayboro Railroad. The Senate bill to provide for the establishment of a house of refuge in Charleston, was referred to the Committee on Education and Prison Reform. The claim of John Dooly was referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. Meetze, from the Judiciary Committee, reported some twenty bills or more, which were ordered to be placed upon the calendar. Mr. P. Simpkins, from the Committee on County Offices and Officers, reported favorably a Senate bill to fix the time for certain State officers to report. Mr. McCullough, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably a bill to incorporate the Pee Dee Young Men's Planting Association. The bill to enforce the payment of the poll tax was read a third time, passed, and the title ordered to be changed to that of an Act and enrolled. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to the salary of certain officers was adopted, and a message sent to the Senate. The bill to regulate the appointment and salary of Trial Justices in the city of Charleston was passed. Bill to amend the charter of the town of Anderson was passed and sent to the Senate; also, bill concerning the school fund; also, bill to incorporate the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society. The following was passed to a third reading: Bill to empower the City Council of Charleston to establish a house of refuge and industrial school, and to make ordinance for the government of the same; to repeal an Act authorizing trustees to invest funds in the bonds of the State. The bill to repeal the Act relating to the bonds of the State was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 P. M. The enacting clause of a bill to provide a manner of assessing damages caused by the overflow of lands from mill ponds was stricken out; also, that of a bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons. Mr. Cochran moved that the House reconsider the vote whereby it concurred in the amendments by the Senate to a bill to encourage manufactures, &c. A debate followed. The House refused, thereupon, to concur. Some twenty or more bills were passed to a third reading. A beautiful prima donna at Palermo recently had a large bouquet thrown her on the stage. Upon picking it up, a loud report followed and a bullet whistled past her head. On examining the seductive infernal machine, it was found to contain a revolver, with the muzzle turned upward, and the trigger placed so that it would discharge the weapon upon any person's grasping the stem. The dastardly act was traced to a love mad Count, whom the lady had refused. Herschel V. Johnson is now a Georgia judge.

In high fashion circles, the opinion is strong that there is no possible chance for the recognition of the Kellogg Government. They state that the members of the Committee of Privileges and Elections are outspoken in denouncing the Kellogg Government as a usurpation. They even use more energetic phrases. The fusionists seem confident that McEnery will be recognized, and McMillan seated. There is no prospect of action in the Senate to-day upon the report of the committee submitted yesterday. To-morrow, when the Houses meet in joint convention, objection will be made when the vote of Louisiana is called up, when the Senate will retire. It will require the consent of both Houses to count her vote. This is improbable; and as its result will not affect the Presidential result, or have any bearing upon weightier questions to come, the matter will almost certainly be allowed to go by default. Bets on Louisiana will be off. THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE.—To the museum department of the public library of Kentucky, there came yesterday a brank of scold's bridles, of the kind used years ago in England and Scotland, for the punishment of females who were adjudged to have made too free use of the tongue. It was dug from the ground in our sister State of Tennessee, where, beneath the walls of an uninhabited building, it had lain time out of mind. It bears the rust of years, and no doubt came to this country with the earliest settlers. Possibly some lord of creation, who had a scolding wife in the old world, brought with him to the new his vixatrix and instrument of controlling her. It consists in an iron band to pass under the chin and over the top part of the head, with a sharp, chisel-shaped projection, extending two inches inwardly, to be inserted into the mouth. It was held in its place by another iron band extending around the back part of the head, and fastened with a pad-lock. When the instrument was first put on the scold, her tongue had to recede to the back part of the mouth, and there remain quiet or beat to pieces by the sharp edge of the iron put there for that purpose. To scold, or even talk, in this fix, was impossible, and the woman thus bridled had to keep silence. When Blackstone wrote his "Commentaries" it was the law of England that a scolding woman was a nuisance, and she could be indicted and punished by what was known as the ducking-stool. This was a kind of chair to which the scold was fastened, and in which she was then plunged into the water as often as it was thought her offences deserved. Dr. Platt, who wrote a history of Staffordshire, grew eloquent in his description of the brank, and in giving its preference over the ducking stool. He said the ducking-stool might give the woman a cold and thus injure her health, and in addition thereto she could use her tongue during the intervals between one ducking and another. The brank was open to none of these objections, in the learned doctor's opinion, but was just the thing for the work to be done. In shape the brank is unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country. The striking difference is in the brank being entirely of iron, while the bridle of the mule is of leather, except the bit. The English or Scotch scold must have been a terrible animal to have required a bridle entirely of iron, when it is known here that we can handle mules with leather halters. [Louisville Courier-Journal.] THE SPARTANBURG AND UNION RAILROAD.—The Union Times, in noticing the sale of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, on Monday last, to General Anstell, President of a National Bank, at Atlanta, Ga., Rufus McAden, President of a National Bank at Charlotte, and Mr. Iuman, of the wealthy firm of Iuman, Swan & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants of New York, says: "The road is now in the hands of enterprising capitalists, who are not only able to extend the road from Columbia to Asheville, but we believe will do so. They are heavy bond-holders in the road, and knowing that, in its present condition, the road cannot be a profitable investment for such an amount of money, nor the bonds they hold become more valuable, it is reasonable to suppose that self-interest, if nothing else, will induce them to do something to increase the importance of the road. Such sagacious men are not likely to invest \$308,000, or even the first payment, which is \$50,000, and let it stand idle, which the condition of the road certainly would do. The former purchasers supposed they could sell their bargain at a profit, but they could find no purchasers. But we will not disgrace the present purchasers by comparing them with the former. They are men of altogether a different stamp. We believe they mean business, and will extend the road. "It is rumored that they intend to form a new organization, for the express purpose of making the extension; but we cannot say the rumor has any foundation. At any rate, we feel confident the road has got into good hands, and until we see cause to change that belief, we shall advocate their claims to the confidence of the people."

WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN HANGED.—The first white person executed in Minnesota was a woman. As an illustration of her class of intellect, it was told that when she went to the Territory, she took, with her from Central Illinois a bucket of butter, kept it in her state-room on a first class boat, and carried it in her hand to a first class hotel, (the Merchants,) keeping it by her side in the parlor and her bed-room, while leaving her other baggage to be handled by porters. She had heard that butter was scarce in that part of the country, and had brought her supply. This and her general appearance and behavior led to the belief that she was a person of weak mind. She married a man who treated her cruelly, and died with symptoms of poison. A chemist thought he found arsenic in the stomach, and a druggist had sold her some of that drug "to poison rats." There was no attempt to dispute the chemical tests. This expedient was discovered lately, for the benefit of a woman who has not outlived the charms which once drove rival claimants for her hand to the verge of suicide and madness. Being old, unattractive and poor, none but the ladies of St. Paul took any special interest in her case; and those could only besiege the Governor for a pardon. His wife led a deputation of them, knelt at his feet, and with tears and passionate entreaty, begged Executive clemency; but the ugly woman was lauged by the neck until she was dead. A poor German woman was executed near Philadelphia about five years ago; and her confession, in her broken English, was one of the saddest things I ever read. Her man had "peet" her, peat her so much; made her work in the field when she was so sick and so tired; peat her for not keeping up; peat her for stopping to nurse her baby; made her work in the house while he rested and smoked, and peat her if she was not ready to go out to work when he was "so tired;" could "never get no rested." She wanted to leave him and go away; but he take her children from her; she have four little children; he peat them, too; she could not leave her children. She was so tired, she gave her man stuff. She was sorry she kill her man; but she no know what to do, she so tired. The dailies made occasional news items out of the case, and the poor, old, worn-out slave was universally voted a monster of iniquity. The majesty of the law was vindicated by sending her from the gallows to the unerring judgment, where her toil-worn hands and tortured soul must have been very white compared to the bejeweled fingers of the charming monsters who slip so gracefully through the elastic meshes of our man-made laws. Mrs. Sugart, now under sentence of death in Butler County, Pennsylvania, who is to be hanged when the present treatment in the Rixmont Insane Hospital shall so far have restored her reason as to make her sensible of the solemnity of the occasion, is gray haired and a grand-mother, and in personal appearance the opposite of charming. Mrs. Grinder, who was executed at Pittsburg some eight years ago, had studied the art of poisoning to the neglect of that of pleasing. She was not charming, and such charms as she had were reserved for her husband. [Miss Swissheim's Note Book.] EXECUTIONS MADE EASY.—In Sweden and Norway, a new mode of executing criminals is now extant, and seems to have met the requirements of the Government much more acceptably than any method heretofore used. The following description of the infernal machine will be read with interest: The criminal is placed in a sort of round wooden cone, open at the top, so that only his head and neck protrudes. Over his shoulders a lid is placed, tightly fitting round the lower part of the neck. Then another lid is put on, containing a sharp knife shaped like a sickle, and to which a wooden handle is attached. The criminal, after being placed in the wooden cone and having his neck enclosed in the lower lid, cannot move at all. The executioner then puts a funnel-shaped cover on the cone, whereby the culprit is concealed from view. Everything, then, is ready; the executioner seizes the handle of the knife and gives it a jerk, and the culprit's head is severed from the body. All the preparations for the execution require but little more than a minute, and the sickle-shaped knife does its work with unflinching certainty. NEW YORK JUSTICE.—"Killing, no murder and robbery no theft," seem to be the prevailing ideas at present of the average New Yorker when put on a jury. As cases in point, we refer to the recent renderings of two of these assemblages in the case of the bloody butchery of Duryea and the gigantic grand larceny of Tweed. The New York Tribune seems shocked at the enormity of these verdicts, and thus pithily puts the case: "The unexpected verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Simmons, the slayer of Duryea, almost amounts to one of justifiable homicide. This conclusion, taken with the result in the Tweed case, and other recent disappointments, will go far toward breaking down popular confidence in the infallibility of juries. The old Anglo Saxon idea of jury trial has received many hard shocks lately; and this is one of them."

Local Items. CITY MATTERS.—The price of eight copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. The latest styles wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office. Accounts due the PHOENIX office must be settled promptly, as further indulgence cannot be given. We must have money to carry on business. 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. A fair for the benefit of the colored Masons is now going on in Cooper & Taylor's Hall, and will be continued during the week. On the 12th of February, 1862, commenced the famous battle of Fort Donaldson. The fort was surrendered on the 16th, after a conflict of five days. At chambers, yesterday, before Judge R. B. Carpenter, of the Fifth Circuit, Mayor Alexander was fined \$200 for contempt of court, in connection with the recent Water Works case, and the Superintendent of the Water Works \$100. Pope & Haskell for the defendants, Attorney-General Melton for the prosecution. The Governor has appointed David O. Hughes, of Edgefield, and M. G. Tobin, of Barnwell, Notaries Public. About 2 P. M., yesterday, the horses of S. J. Lee, Speaker of the House of Representatives, ran away on Washington street and broke the carriage to pieces. Robert Hamilton, Representative from Beaufort, was yesterday expelled from the House for this session. Mr. R. L. Bryan's bookstore appears to be the headquarters for St. Valentine. He will furnish comic, sentimental and all other kinds, at high and low prices. Quite an excitement was caused yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, among the colored archins and half-grown idle negro men who loiter around the market-house, by the efforts of a policeman to catch a sneak thief who had surreptitiously extracted some articles from an Assembly street store. But the law-breaker proved too wiley for the officer, and succeeded in eluding him. The following is the programme of music by the band of the 18th United States Infantry, at the garrison grounds, for this afternoon, at 4 o'clock: Parade Quoitakat—Kambak. Selection Fra Diavola—Auber. Waltz, Wine, Woman and Song—Strauss. Duetto from Masnadieri—Verdi. Drill Polka—Gungl. Heart and Hand Galop—Zirkoff. MAIL ARRANGMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 8.00 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. HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 11, 1873.—Columbia Hotel—F D Bush, G & O R B; F Prechtel, Md; M V Galvin, Ga; F A McNeese, N C; W N Taft, A J Crews, Charleston; J A Worwood, Abbeville; J S Browning, Charleston; Rev G Patterson, Mrs Reulby and two children, H D Gilbert, N C; H Branden, Charleston; G Jones, Va; J McCollum, Ga; A Newburg, R S Hallett, N Y; T E McIvor, N C; W B Shaw, Charleston; E Strauss and wife, city; L F Taylor, Greenville; L H Russell, Abbeville. Hendrix House—J M Willis, Ky; W H Lyles, Fairfield; L S McSwain, Texas; J Emile St Amand, Charleston; S M Gilbert, Winnsboro; J A Tucker, Union; W W Miller, E S Keitt, W N Folk, Samuel J Wood, Newberry; R H Jennings, Fairfield. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. E. H. Hemingth—Liver Pills. D. F. Fleming & Co.—Boots, &c. Convocation Columbia Chapter. E. K. Evans—At Private Sale. John Agnew & Son—Nails, Bacon, &c. J. F. Ensor—Bids for Supplies. WHAT TIME HAS TAUGHT US.—It has taken 2,000 years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses of aloes, salts jalap, croton oil, calomel, colonyth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies the sinking constitution, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbid principle, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective. F9j31