

The Eighth Anniversary of the Phoenix.

On the 21st March, 1885, one month and a few days after the capture and destruction of Columbia, the first number of the PHOENIX was issued by the present proprietor. On this, the eighth anniversary of our newspaper's existence, we find interest and satisfaction in reading in that dingy little sheet the confident expressions of hope for a renaissance of our brave old city from its ashes. An earnest appeal was made to the citizens to rally from their despondency, and give themselves to the toil, which, honestly pursued, would heal all the hurts of fortune. Let our citizens, said the infant journal, rising with heart and faith firmly fixed on that divine Providence which suffers no sparrow to fall unnoticed to the ground, proceed to their labors manfully, each in his vocation, and all working together, until our city is renovated, renewed, regenerated, and springs, with all her temples and palaces, her shrines of art and industry, into a strength and splendor superior even to the past. It was a happy augury, and the PHOENIX to-day rejoices in the partial fulfillment of the hopes it then cherished, and in the brightening prospects of the future. The city has been in large measure rebuilt, its business recovered, and commodious stores and handsome residences replace the ashes and mouldering ruins which then everywhere met the eye and chilled the heart. Considering the devastation which had been wrought, and the loss of means which our people had generally sustained, considering, too, the peculiarly unpromising circumstances of the unwise and heartless scheme of reconstruction, under which our prosperity was to be regained, considering these and other drawbacks, we rejoice that so much has been done. Viewing the growth of the city and the constant improvement in its business, our people have a right to congratulate themselves that they have been no idlers, no laggards in toil, and have not shrunk from the duties and responsibilities devolved upon them during the past eight trying years.

On the 15th May following its first appearance, we had the PHOENIX enlarged to nearly its present proportions. Since then, it has gone on with unvarying steadiness and success, appearing without fail each appointed day, with its news, its counsels and its encouragements. It has discoursed with such ability as it could command, and in a spirit of fairness and candor, the public questions of the day. While tenaciously upholding time-honored principles, and tenderly respecting those prepossessions and sensibilities in our people which form a part of their heritage, it has sought to dispel in them the feelings of gloom and apprehension which were but too natural in their situation. It has sought to impress upon them a rational view of the situation, and to win them from a fruitless contest with inevitable and accomplished facts. It will continue its efforts in this same spirit, endeavoring to point out congenial and profitable fields of labor, and seeking to impress upon all how much for themselves, their children and country they have yet to live and struggle for. We trust that we may be excused for saying that the PHOENIX is a fixed institution, exerting its proper measure of influence, numbering its friends and supporters in all classes of the community, and in the remotest quarters of the State. To these supporters and friends, wherever they exist, in or out of the State, it sends its most cordial greetings. Relying on the Providence, whose aid it invoked at the outset of its career for itself and countrymen, it sincerely trusts that they may continue to prosper; that our city and State shall fully regain their old time prosperity and happiness, and to effect these ends in the future, as in the past, it will spare no labor or expense in the performance of its part.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.—The Lynchburg Virginian says:

"As announced by telegraph, Senator Wm. G. Brownlow passed through this city Sunday morning, on the 4.20 train, en route to his home in Knoxville, Tenn. To see him, one would wonder what keeps him alive. Thin, pale and emaciated, and shaking with palsy, the poor old palterer, deprived of motion, was borne from the Orange to the Tennessee train by the assistance of three gentlemen, and as carefully seated as though he were a wounded soldier borne from the sanguinary conflict. He was cleanly shaved, attired in a black suit, and wore a white elonch hat, drawn over his forehead. He is, to all outward appearance, a human wreck, and it is more than probable that he has made his last visit to the Senate Chamber. But it wouldn't be safe, notwithstanding, to bet on Brownlow's dying within any given time."

A Difference.

A marked contrast is presented in the proceedings of the Presbyterian Synod of Louisville, Kentucky, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Baltimore, in casting out the popular and eminent preachers, Robinson and Houston, from their folds, on account of immoral conduct, and those of the United States Government, in its gingerly way of treating its great criminals. Dr. Robinson was a distinguished divine, very popular and successful as a preacher, with many friends, and ingenious and fertile in expedients in his defense. But even his friends were obliged to turn against him, and he was silenced and condemned. This occurred about two months ago. The investigation into the charges of impropriety against Dr. Houston, of the Baltimore Conference, has been conducted with great patience and thoroughness. He had every advantage that able counsel could render, and the benefit of every doubt. He has been convicted, and deposed from the ministry. This was done a few days ago.

These churches have performed a painful duty with fidelity and courage. Immorality in the leaders of the flock is more reprehensible and more dangerous than in any other class. If their teachings are not illustrated by uprightness in personal deportment; if their precepts are not enforced by example, they are pernicious and worse than vain. The church must disown them, or lose the confidence of the people whom they profess to guide. We cannot but note the difference between the sense of duty and the meanness in carrying it out on the part of these churches, and the temporary feebledness of the United States Congress in its abortive attempts at self-purification. The course of the former will command universal respect, and attract the sympathy even of worldly men, while that of the latter can only be regarded as evidence of corruption in themselves, and of a willingness to encourage it in others.

KU KLUX IN INDIANA.—It is a pleasant shock to the nervous system to be aroused by a night's calm sleep, only broken by the yells of one hundred Ku Klux, as they go skipping along and playing with the moon-shine beneath your window. Last night the "Knights of Justice" entered our town, proceeded to the residence of Clerk Temple, and (Mr. Temple being from home) they demanded the key of his son, to the clerk's office. Having obtained the key, they then went to the residence of Deputy Clerk Jenkins, placed him on an easy-going horse, and gave him a little healthy ride to the office, where they demanded all the papers in the railroad suit against Crawford County. Mr. Jenkins hesitated a moment, when one of the "boys" showed him a gold, trochurous-looking rope. Natch, said he didn't fancy that kind of a neck-tie, so he shelled out.

After accomplishing their work, they proceeded down Front street, and merchants stood arrayed in single garments, looked down both sides of their noses, and studied over little mean tricks that they had been guilty of. Our friend John Benz got up in his sleep, thought it was a political demonstration, and yelled out: "big times, don't it!" but as soon as he found out his "mistake," he had his boys to lower him into his cistern. They manifested no desire to harm any one, and after accomplishing their mission, they left the sleeping village, and the refrigent moon shone down as though nothing had happened. They undoubtedly mean business.

[Leavenworth (Ind.) Independent.]

Charlotte Cushman is a woman of sense and pluck. Grant went to see her in "Meg Merrilies" at Wall's Opera House Saturday. After the first act Mrs. Grant and two friends made their appearance, but no President, though a wait of several minutes had been made. The play proceeded, and between the second and third acts the President made his appearance, when the orchestra, breaking off in the music they were playing, struck up "Hail to the Chief." Regarding this as an unwarranted interruption of the piece, Miss Cushman became indignant and properly demanded that the orchestra stop its servility and that the play proceed. Her order was obeyed, to the very great surprise of the President's flatterers and himself and family. So relates a Washington correspondent of the Norfolk Journal.

It is reported that Judge T. H. Cooke, of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, is closing up all the bar rooms in Anderson, Oconee and Greenville Counties, which do not conform to what is known as the Tupper law. This is a law which has remained on the statute books of the State for many years, but has been practically a dead letter, for it was never executed. It provides that no one shall keep a bar except he has a certain number of beds and accommodations for horses—in short, unless he keeps an inn. Judge Cooke, it is said, ignores licenses issued by town or city corporations, and holds each vendor to an account under the Tupper law.

Maggie Secrest, of Chester, youngest daughter of Mrs. Melissa Secrest, departed this life on the afternoon of the 18th inst., in the fifteenth year of her age. Her mother's death was reported only a fortnight ago.

Mrs. Eugenia McKee, widow of John McKee, Jr., departed this life at her home in Chester on last Saturday night.

Postal Law Summary.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "The law now allows no matter to be sent free through the mails. So weekly papers will hereafter be subject to a postage of twenty cents per annum, even in the Counties wherein published (and only twenty cents wherever delivered). Newspaper editors will have to pay twenty cents per annum on their weekly, forty on their semi-weekly, sixty on their tri-weekly, \$1.20 on their daily exchanges. Nobody can frank letters hereafter. But Congress appropriated money to pay postage upon dead letters to be sent to Washington, and upon letters and other mailable matter to be sent out by the President of the United States, and perhaps some of the heads of bureaus and the clerks of the two houses of Congress. No such appropriation was made for Congressmen themselves.

The postage on regularly sent newspapers and other periodicals is not required to be paid at the office from which they are sent, but may be paid there. It must be paid in advance at the office of delivery, if not paid at the office from which sent. Seeds, cuttings, scions and roots, which were heretofore included among articles which could be sent only in packages weighing twelve ounces or less, are now allowed by a new law. (not here quoted) to be sent in packages not over four pounds each in weight.

There shall be three classes of mail matter: Letters, regular printed matter and miscellaneous matter. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. No package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. No newspapers shall be received to be conveyed by mail, unless they are sufficiently dried and enclosed in proper wrappers.

Postage on all mail matter must be pre-paid by stamps at the time of mailing, unless therein otherwise provided for. Third class must not exceed twelve ounces in weight. Postmasters shall notify the publisher of any newspaper or other periodical when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

When packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a post office directed to one address, and the names of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, is handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver such papers or periodicals to their respective owners.

The Postmaster General may provide by order the terms upon which route agents may receive from publishers or any news agent in charge thereof, and deliver the same as directed if presented and called for at the mail car or steamer, packages of newspapers and other periodicals not received from or intended for delivery at any post office.

All mail matter deposited for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

If any mail matter on which, by law, the postage is required to be pre-paid at the mailing office shall, by inadvertence, reach its destination without such pre-payment, double the pre-paid rate shall be charged and collected on delivery. No mail matter shall be delivered until the postage due thereon has been paid. No box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent thereof has been paid for at least one quarter in advance, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt.

On all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and local or drop letters; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulation of the Department respecting enclosures; and all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop letters, two cents, where there is a system of free delivery; other places, one cent. On newspapers and other periodical publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter, namely: On publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of one cent for each issue; issued once a week, five cents; and five cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. And an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight.

On mailable matter of third class, except as herein stated, postage shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books, samples of metal, ores, minerals and merchandise.

Every route agent, postal clerk or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him, if properly pre-paid by stamp, and deliver the same for mailing at the next post office at which he arrives; but no fees shall be allowed him therefor. All letters enclosed in stamped envelopes

(the postage stamp in every case being of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon if the same were sent by mail) may be sent conveyed and delivered otherwise than by mail, provided such envelopes shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter cannot be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope, and the date of the letter, or of the transmission or receipt thereof, shall be written or stamped on the envelope.

No money order shall be issued for more than fifty dollars, and the fees therefor shall be: For orders not exceeding \$10, five cents; exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$20, ten cents; exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$30, fifteen cents; exceeding \$30 and not exceeding \$40, twenty cents; exceeding \$40, twenty-five cents.

THE MODERN LEANDER.—About ten days since, a white man, giving his name as Joseph Taylor, was brought in from Horn Lake by some citizens, who charged him with being a horse thief. He was turned over to Chief Athy, who locked him up. The following day, a well known lawyer visited Captain Athy, and claimed to know Taylor, and vouchsafed for him as a well-to-do and respectable citizen. His name, the lawyer said, was Tucker, and he lived near Pratt's Mills, in De Soto County, Mississippi.

The lawyer accounted for his presence and suspicious actions near Horn Lake, by stating that Tucker was engaged in an amour near that place, and changed his name to avoid detection. As there was nothing against the man but suspicions, Chief Athy, upon the lawyer's statement, released him, at the same time writing to Sheriff Daily, of De Soto County, making inquiry concerning Tucker. Three or four days later, he received an answer from that officer, stating that no such man as Tucker had ever been seen in the vicinity of Pratt's Mills, where he claimed to reside. Officers were at once put on the track of Tucker, who had remained in town, with orders to arrest him. That worthy, in the meantime, had formed the acquaintance of Maggie Morris, the heroine of the nobody's block story, and they had sworn to stick to each other through thick and thin. Maggie, it will be remembered, after her rescue from the block, was turned over to Father O'Brien, who placed her in St. Peter's Orphan Asylum. She remained there just two days, when, telling a plausible story, she was allowed to go out in town, promising to be back in an hour. That was the last seen of the interesting lass, as she never returned.

When the officers started in quest of Tucker, he by some means learned of their movements, and, with Maggie, fled town. Being close pressed when he reached Wolf River, Tucker placed the girl on his back and plunged into that turbid stream, swam safely to the other side and made good his escape. Information of his escape was sent Sheriff Daily, with a request to capture him if possible. Since his escape, several animals have been stolen from the vicinity of Horn Lake, and it was thought that he was again operating. Saturday night, Sheriff Daily sent Chief Athy a despatch, announcing the arrest of Tucker, who will be held for trial, as a number of the missing animals were from Mississippi. The whereabouts of the innocent Maggie is not known.

[Memphis Appeal.]

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.—We learn that a colored man, supposed, from the description given of him, to have been Joe Smith or Joe Scott, of this town, (who bears by no means an enviable reputation,) made his appearance at the residence of Mrs. McLaue, a widow lady, who lives in the lower part of the County, near Dr. Wideman's, and, brandishing a pistol, threatened her life if she ran away. She, nevertheless, ran away, for the purpose of giving the alarm to her sons, who were working in a field at some distance from the house. During her absence, Joe appropriated a gun and some clothing and made off. He was tracked to Oade's Mill, and up Little River to the neighborhood of Mrs. Drennan's, where all trace of him was lost. We trust he will yet be arrested. The assault took place in broad day-light, in the absence of the male members of the family.—Press and Banner.

[Charleston News.]

A melancholy death occurred in St. Paul about a week ago, the sequel of a sad story. There was a priest named Schmirer, who greatly sympathized with a friend, also a priest, who had been deposed. He kept up a friendly correspondence with the disgraced man, and for this he was in turn deposed by the bishop. He immediately fell into a very critical condition of nervous excitement, which recurred upon every allusion to his disgrace; and this finally resulted in paralysis and death, just as arrangements for his reinstatement had been acceded to by his bishop.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY PRICE.—This estimable lady died in Columbia last Saturday morning, and her remains were brought to this place and interred in the Presbyterian church-yard on Monday. Mrs. Price was raised in this County and was in the sixty-fifth year of her age at the time of her death. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and died the death of a Christian. She leaves two daughters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn her death.—Winsboro News.

According to Mr. J. P. Cook, there were in 1820 but four Protestant places of worship in Paris and its vicinity, and five or six ministers, including the English clergymen, comprised the Protestant pastorate. Now, Mr. Cook reports fifty-eight Protestant places of worship in Paris or its immediate suburbs, forty-seven of which are within the city proper. Nearly half of these are either Lutheran or Reformed churches. Many of these places of worship are very small, while in most of them the attendance is limited to one hundred or less.

In the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, in the course of a debate as to the titles which should be given to the various officials, Dr. Franklin brought the whole matter into decision by proposing that the Vice-President be styled "His Most Superfluous Highness." As this officer now receives the handsome sum of \$10,000 per annum for sitting in a soft chair, gavel in hand, and looking as wise as an owl, it must be admitted that official superfluity, like godliness, brings great gain to its owner, if not to the country.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—On Wednesday night of last week, Troop K, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. Haile, took their departure from Yorkville on the King's Mountain Railroad from this place, destined to Dakota.

[Charleston News.]

John H. Marshall, Esq., of Greenville, died last week.

Local Items.

CHAS. MARTIN.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. Old newspapers for sale at Phoenix office, at fifty cents a hundred.

Another change in the management of the Rock Hill Lantern is announced in the last issue of that paper. Mr. J. M. Watson, formerly connected with the Charlotte Observer, in a very neat salubrious, takes charge as publisher and local editor.

Judge T. J. Mackey has purchased from Col. E. T. Atkinson the property situated on York street, in Chester, and known as the Kennedy place. The Judge will take possession in a short time of his new home, and will establish himself permanently as a citizen of Chester.

A meeting of the officers and Board of Managers of the South Carolina Monument Association will be held at the residence of Rev. Wm. Martin, on Blanding street, on Saturday morning, March 22, at 11 o'clock. All ladies interested in the movement are invited to be present.

Yesterday was windy, gusty and disagreeable.

Dr. Frank Green (who has recently graduated from the Medical College in Louisville, Ky.) is about to open a drug store at Lexington C. H. His medical education commenced with Dr. E. E. Jackson, in this city. He is a son of Dr. F. Green.

A lady's shawl was picked up by a policeman, on Wednesday, and the owner can obtain it by calling at the guard house.

THE PHOENIX BALL.—The ball of the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company comes off on Thursday evening next, the 27th instant. It will be a pleasant affair, without doubt. The lady friends of the company are requested to assist them in preparations for the occasion. The list of committees will be found in another column.

THE FAIR.—The promenade concert, which has been in progress for two nights, at Mrs. Hirschson's Hall, came to a successful conclusion, last night. The ladies have met with a liberal response to their self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of a good cause, and the congregation of the Baptist Church deserves the gratifying success which has been accorded them. The visitors have met with that attention which is always the crowning act of ladies devoted to a cause which enlists their whole devotion. The purchasers have invariably been pleased with their investments, and all went merrily as a marriage bell. Last night, the articles that had not been disposed of at private sale, were knocked down to the highest bidder. Mr. Bryers, the salesman for the firm of Messrs. Seibels & Ezell, kept the purchasers amused during the sale, and by his experience and pertinacity, secured good prices for the articles. The auction brought the fair to a close, and we learn that the pecuniary success was greater than was anticipated.

SUB ROSA.—The proprietor of the PHOENIX has just retired to his couch, to seek the embrace of "fired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," and has left the issuing of the first number of the ninth volume of his journal in the hands of his "right bower." Taking advantage of his absence, we, the employees, some of whom were present when this enterprise was in its infancy, together with many friends of the undertaking, thus manifest our appreciation of the celebration, last evening, of the anniversary of the PHOENIX. The occasion was a re-union of old and young, both of which ages assisted in the christening of the infant that has since assumed the proportions of mature age. The substantial, as well as delicacies, presented at this sumptuous feast, were enjoyed and appreciated by those whose good fortune it was to be present on this the eighth anniversary.

[Charleston News.]

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. E. J. Moses, Jr.—Proclamation. First Annual Ball. Trezevant Sill—Trial Justice.

A PARAGRAPH FOR DYSPEPTICS.—If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person, desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

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