

**Reckless Taxation.**  
The amount (sixteen mills) of tax levied proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means strikes us as enormous, in the circumstances of the State at this time. The minority report of the committee, which passed its first reading in the House yesterday, in making levies for specific purposes, and keeping each separate and apart, to be applied only to its legitimate and prescribed objects, is better. Otherwise, it is equally objectionable. Those bills call for about \$2,500,000, a sum large enough to carry on the affairs of five such States as this. We do not perceive anywhere the slightest regard for the distressed condition of the people, or the faintest tendency towards economy in the management of our political affairs. Leaving aside, for the present, the question of the exorbitant amount about to be levied, there are some contradictions and discrepancies in the proposed bill which are worthy of notice. This bill has a section which levies three mills for County purposes. Besides this, there are joint resolutions to raise a special tax of three or four mills in nearly all the Counties of the State. Take it at an average of three mills, and the two will swell the amount to be appropriated in the Counties to a most extravagant sum. What is it for? Experience has demonstrated that the larger the amount intended for improvements, &c., in the Counties, the fewer and smaller they are.

Again, the bill requires that the taxes shall be paid in gold and silver coin, United States currency, national bank notes and bills receivable. The bills of the Bank of the State, which so frightened the legislative soul when the decision of the court which made them good for all dues to the State was announced, seem to have lost their terrors. Perhaps it is now supposed that the decision only affects the case of the debtors which came before the Supreme Court.

Again, the extra printing bill, which appropriates \$225,000 to the Republican Printing Company, and which has passed one body, and been favorably reported on and received its first reading in the other, has a clause which provides that certificates of indebtedness, receivable for taxes, shall be issued in payment of the claim. There is a conflict of legislation in this matter. Bills of the Bank of the State and certificates of indebtedness are good for taxes, but no provision is made in the supply bill to absorb them. Besides, we find nowhere in the bill any provision which looks to meeting the interest on the public debt, although there is one of two mills for this purpose in the bill to reduce the volume of the public debt. And to crown the absurdity of the measure, it leaves out in the cold the floating debt, making no mention of it whatever.

The bill is evidently crude and unsatisfactory. It is put forth before any proper estimate of the expenses of the State Government has been made, and before the amount of taxable property has been ascertained. It is liable to be thwarted in the way we have shown, and to be brought into conflict with other measures which have been adopted. It does not follow any honest effort to reduce expenses. It goes upon the supposition that the poor, half-famished State of South Carolina, should have a magnificent establishment, a costly and luxurious government. It utterly ignores the straitened circumstances, the actual destination of the people. Such legislation as this in such times as these demonstrates, that the General Assembly is every day growing more incompetent to discharge its proper duty. Corruption and profligacy still run their fatal and giddy rounds.

In a speech delivered at the emancipation celebration in Hartford, Connecticut, last summer, Congressman Rainey enunciated a policy which the Legislature now seems bent on carrying out. "Land is cheap (in South Carolina, he meant,) and we like to put on the taxes, so as to make it cheap." This the Legislature is doing, just as surely as if they had Rainey's ideas of confiscation repeated to them every morning. It is assuming with them the shape of a settled scheme. It looks almost as if they were logically obliged to pursue it. They can only flounder and blunder on till the end comes of collapse or revolution. What think the tax-payers of the State of a tax of \$2,500,000, now that land has been made "cheap," and everything else shrank in proportion? Land cheap, cotton at twelve cents, the wolf of famine at the doors of the people, men out of employment, children without bread—that is one side of the picture. We turn away from viewing the other, covered all over with extrava-

gance and corruption of officials, revealing in the proceeds of a \$2,500,000 tax. Are not these things significant of a great change?

**THE NAST FUND.**—The stream of contributions still flows towards this forlorn caricaturist. Amongst the most valuable, accompanied with evidences of deep sympathy, is one from a South Carolina legislator, addressed to the editor of the New York Herald.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 12, 1873.  
My bowels of compassion have been stirred to their inmost depths by the knowledge of the humiliation that Mr. Nast has been forced to. I was foolish enough to think that it was from choice that he degraded his talents; but sad reflection over my own misfortunes teaches me differently, and likewise to be charitable.

Enclosed please find a Confederate note for \$5, for his benefit. I might send greenbacks, but our State officials have swamped all these, and we have nothing left us but the memory of by-gone days.  
If sympathy will do him any good, put me down for any amount of that, to be paid on demand.  
I have been a member of the Legislature ever since reconstruction, but this is the worst year for business I have seen—seventeen days in session, and not a good job yet. I wish this financial stringency was over. Confidentially yours,  
Senator BRINDLETAIL.

**THE BRUTAL OUTRAGE IN GRANT PARISH, LA., TERRIBLY REVENGED.**—On Sunday, Hampton Henderson and two other negroes were brought into Colfax by colored men, who were threatened with death if they harbored the perpetrators of the Grant Parish outrage. They were turned over to Alford Shelby, Deputy Sheriff, but the citizens took charge of them, conveying them in the direction of C. C. Nash's residence. They were shot, after confessing that nine others were concerned in the attack on Madame Lacour's residence. Munford Wells shot two more the day following, near Mr. Loushard's house, with double-barreled shot-guns, having been discovered and tracked to that point. On Tuesday, fifteen persons from Alexandria surprised three more hiding from arrest. Another one was hung in Rapides Parish the same day. One of them was tracked as far as the toll gate three miles from Alexandria. The other two are known to be yet in Grant Parish, and, when caught, they will undoubtedly share the same fate as the others. Information received on board the Ozark, on Tuesday afternoon, from two of the escaped negroes from Grant Parish, much alarmed, represents that they assisted in bringing in the first three to Colfax, and that the negroes are rapidly leaving, as Henderson and others have implicated nearly all the negroes in the Parish.

**UNITED STATES COURT.**—In the District Court, Tuesday, Judge Bryan presiding, the petition of David T. Redfern, to establish lien on the estate of Isaac Smith, bankrupt, was referred to Registrar Seabrook, and the assignee was ordered to postpone sale of realty until sale-day in January. Exceptions as to under-valuing property of W. J. Sealey, bankrupt, were referred to Registrar Clawson, to take testimony, and report. The assignee of Burrill Sanders, bankrupt, was ordered to pay Simons & Simons, Henderson & Behre, and A. D. Cohen fees due them as counsel. The petition of Henry Suber, for voluntary bankruptcy, was referred to Registrar Jaeger.

On the petition of the assignees of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to sell the real and personal property of the company, it was ordered that all persons having claims against the corporation, under the first and second mortgages, and by heirs, appear before this court on the 9th of December next, and show cause why the petition should not be granted. It was further ordered that copies of the petition and order be served on persons who have provided claims before the Registrar, and also upon the trustees under the mortgage.  
An armed band of negroes made four distinct but ineffectual attacks within four hours on the house of Dr. Joyce, in Colfax, a few nights ago. The town of Colfax was picketed by cavalry on Saturday last, and armed squads of mounted men patrolled the streets on Wednesday.

**LET US HAVE PEACE.**—A short time ago the particulars of an outrage, alleged to have been committed by negroes in Grant Parish, Louisiana, were published in the press, but it was hoped that the statement was a hoax. The details were too revolting for belief, and the whole story was denied by the so-called Government of the State. We now have the sequel in a few lines from New Orleans. Seven of the nine negroes, who were implicated in the outrage, have been killed by citizens. So the irrepressible contest goes on, and so we receive illustration after illustration of the advantages of such popular Government as Federal bayonets have forced on the people of Louisiana.  
New York Herald.

An agricultural journal says that some kinds of trees will stand complete skinning and then bark over in a few months without injury. A dog can beat that. You may skin a dog and the bark will be over as soon as the skinning is complete.  
During the last week there has been a terrible gale on the lakes. Ten steamers wrecked and a terrible loss of life. The gale was felt over the whole chain of lakes, and was the severest that has been known for years.  
Deaths in Charleston for the past week 29—whites, 14; colored, 15.

No one has ever descended to the tomb in Columbia who, in life, could have been the subject of a larger amount of love, of more extensive esteem, and of greater worth of character, and who, in death, was more generally lamented than was the late Dr. Maximilian LaBorde, who breathed his last on Thursday evening, the 6th instant. From an intimate relationship to him of several years, and from frequent opportunities of observing him, in public and in private, the writer of this feeble tribute became, long since, acquainted with his many excellences, and, as years rolled on, he found ample and increasing reasons for entertaining for him the highest regard and friendship. In every condition and under every vicissitude of life, he exhibited the traits of an upright, honorable and honest man—a friend to virtuous principle and action wherever seen, and having no sympathy with departures from the paths of strict integrity.

In the departments he filled before the public eye, he was noted for his undeviating fidelity to duty, and especially in his long and useful career as Professor of the South Carolina College, he was never absent, except on account of sickness or family affliction, from the discharge of the full measure of the requirements of his office. But the feature which most commended him to favor was his extreme kindness of heart, which he evinced in his intercourse with others at all times and under all circumstances, when occasion was afforded him. To the young men entrusted to his educational charge, he was always kind and encouraging, aiding, as far as was in his power, those who needed assistance, endeavoring to embolden the diffident, and to incite all to advancement in knowledge, to the practice of deeds of honor and usefulness and to a firm adherence to moral and religious rules of conduct in the positions they might be called upon to occupy. It was this friendly interest in their welfare which gave him so large a share in the affections of the students (which many of whom now living still, no doubt, retain,) and secured for him a popularity with them which was undiminished even under the most trying disturbances to which the institution was occasionally subjected. As a native Carolinian, he was proud of the ancient renown of the State, an intimate associate of many of her illustrious sons, devoted to her in periods of her prosperity and greatness, and mourning with her in her seasons of humiliation and adversity. As a citizen of Columbia, he was singularly free from all pretensions to superior attainments and all repulsiveness of demeanor, going in and out among our people as one of them in interest for the welfare of the city, and communing with the humble as well as the more prominent, in the affable and cheerful spirit which he usually displayed, and drawing all hearts to him by the simplicity of his manners and the genial flow of his conversation.

In domestic life, none could have surpassed him in the endearments and tenderness of his home, and the picture of his fire-side was beautiful from the interchange of the deep parental and filial love that characterized it. Well may his bereaved children "rise up and call him blessed." But the crowning excellence of Dr. LaBorde was his sincere and consistent profession of the religion of Christ, and his earnest attention to whatever was calculated to contribute to the promotion of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. He loved his God, his Saviour and his church, and this love was manifested by an humble and holy waiting upon the worship and offices of the sanctuary, and by his evident desire and effort in his outward and inward life to adorn the doctrine of God in all things. And in no instances could the sincerity of an active Christian faith have been more blessed with Divine acceptance than in the support it administered to him in the chamber of his dissolution, where the sentiments he breathed were those of meek submission, devout trust for salvation in the merits of the cross, in a full victory over the grave, as expressed by him with thanks, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and in the enjoyment, in its fullness, of that peace which passeth all understanding.

**A FRIEND.**  
**THE LAMAR DANA CASE.**—Of course, the case of G. B. Lamar against Charles A. Dana, Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War, for false imprisonment, has terminated in a verdict for the defendant. Fried in a United States Court, what other result could have been expected? In this case, the judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, and during their absence, ordered the clerk to enter such a verdict upon the minutes of the court. Notwithstanding this dictation of the bench, the jurors hesitated. Three of them were for giving Mr. Lamar damages anyhow, and it was only after being a second time instructed to find for Dana that they yielded. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A fellow called to see a man in town, the other day, who was engaged in taking his first bath since the financial panic set in. The man's wife told the fellow he couldn't see him, as he was engaged in making a "transfer of real estate."  
Madam Anna Bishop, who has been roaming around the world for a generation more or less, is engaged in organizing an English opera troupe in San Francisco for a new expedition. Few bishops have traveled over so large a diocese.  
Eleventh avenue, New York, six miles long, 150 feet from curb to curb, laid in stone three feet deep rolled into a compact solidity, is the finest boulevard in the world.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1873.  
**SENATE.**  
The Senate assembled at 12 M., and was called to order by the President.  
A number of bills and resolutions were sent to the Senate from the House, and received their first reading.  
A number of Acts and resolutions were ratified and presented to the Governor for his approval. We will publish the titles when approved.  
Mr. Dickson introduced a bill to make the road leading from the Murray's Ferry Road to the Santee Road, in Clarendon County, a public highway.  
Mr. Corwin—Bill to authorize and require the County Treasurers to retain the funds collected for the free common school purposes until an appropriation shall have been made by the Superintendent of Education.  
Mr. Swails—Bill to amend an Act to alter and amend an Act to incorporate the village of Kingstree.  
Mr. Whitmore—Joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay and cancel certain pay certificates now held and owned by Felix Cardarelli, of the city of Columbia.  
At 2.30, the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The House met at 12 M., Speaker Lee in the Chair.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill to incorporate the Harrison Grove Baptist Church, in Beaufort County.  
Mr. Hurley—Bill for the relief of Charleston County.  
Mr. Andell—Bill to make it the duty of the County Commissioners of Charleston County to take care of, and keep in proper repair, James Island and Haulover Cuts, the same as other thoroughfares.  
Mr. Petty—Bill to incorporate the Close Communion Baptist Church, of Wadmalaw Island.

A number of reports of committees were read, and bills and joint resolutions laid over for a second reading.  
Mr. J. A. Smith—Bill to restrain the Secretary of State from collecting the interest provided for in Sections 67 and 68 of Chapter XVII of the General Statutes.  
A bill to make appropriation for the payment of expenses of extra session of the General Assembly, and for other purposes, was read the third time and ordered to the Senate. Those who voted against its passage are: Messrs. Bowen, Bowley, Bryan, Cannon, Cochran, Compton, Crittenden, Dassenbury, Featherstone, Ford, Gantt, Goodwin, S. Greene, Herndon, Hurley, T. B. Johnston, Lowry, Lowman, Mackey, Middleton, J. P. Moore, Rice, A. Simkins, P. Simkins, N. T. Spuecker, W. H. Wallace and John Wilson.

A bill to raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1873, and to alter and amend the law in relation to the collection of taxes, being the unfinished business of yesterday, at the hour of adjournment, was resumed.

The following amendment was adopted:  
And a tax of one mill is hereby levied to pay the claim of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, now held by Hardy Solomon, Esq., or as much thereof as may be necessary.

Those voting in the negative are as follows: Messrs. Black, Bowen, Cannon, Compton, Crittenden, Featherstone, Goodwin, Herndon, Lowry, Mackey, Meetez, J. P. Moore, T. J. Moore, McCullough, Rice, W. H. Wallace, Williams and Wolfe.  
Mr. Crittenden moved to amend Section 7 by adding to the section: "Except the Counties of Greenville, Pickens and Charleston, in which the County Commissioners shall levy a tax of five mills, two mills of which shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the past due indebtedness of said County." Pending the consideration of which, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 M.

**A BIG HUNT.**—Messrs. W. McD. Alfred, Z. Elen, A. Q. McDuffie, W. W. DeRout and other gentlemen of Marion, went on a big hunting expedition, last week, to Britton's Neck, where they spent several days in camp. They had a good time generally, and returned home delighted with their trip, and loaded down with game. They killed in their hunt nine fine stags. One of the gentlemen, who has been on similar expeditions in the Western States and in Florida, informs us that nowhere has he ever found deer so plentiful as in Britton's Neck, in this County. He is satisfied that, on the last day of the hunt, the party "jumped" at least twenty-five different deer.—*Marion Star.*

A picnic smitten Boston paper says: "The fact that Day broke yesterday is no evidence that Time is bankrupt." How does it account for the widely-spread rumor, "We take no note of time?" Isn't the old fellow's paper good?  
After the congregation of the church in Portland had waited half an hour, last Sunday, for the minister, a gentleman got up and said: "Let us not sit here any longer like a parcel of fools." And then they all left.

A consequential young fop asked an aged country sexton if the ringing of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end. "No, sir," replied the grum old grave digger; "but the rope puts us in mind of yours."  
"Shall I cut this loin of mutton saddlewise?" said a gentleman. "No," said one of his guests, "cut it bride-wise, for then I may have a chance to get a bit in my mouth."  
There are two "boot-enters" on the Tiohborne jury—that is, two jurymen who would cut their boots rather than assist to return a verdict against the claimant.  
A Detroit paper announces a pending marriage by saying, "Young Blank is trying to marry a father-in-law worth \$4,000,000."

Those persons who desire to make Mrs. Walsingham look gloomy, do so by referring to the fact that her husband is an ingenious man. Walsingham, it appears, thought it would be nice to have his baby's carriage propelled by some other power than a nurse-girl. So he bought a Newfoundland dog, fitted a harness to him, and trained the animal to draw the coach, which it did very nicely. One afternoon, however, while Mrs. Walsingham was out with the dog and the baby, the dog saw another dog in which he felt interested, and he immediately dashed over to the stranger, for the purpose of taking a few sociable snuffles. The exact point upon which the two differed will probably never be revealed; but before Mrs. Walsingham could get across the street, the dogs were engaged in a combat of the most frightful character. Mrs. Walsingham's baby, it is supposed, had no especial yearning to participate in the conflict, and yet there that unfortunate infant was mixed up with the dogs, and apparently regarded by them as entitled to an equal share of the bites which were being handed round. Whenever one of the dogs happened to get himself into such a position that the other dog could not obtain a comfortable place for its teeth, both dogs would knock off for a moment, and join each other in taking a few promiscuous nips out of Mrs. Walsingham's baby. The more Mrs. Walsingham screamed and poked into the fight with her parasol, the more the dogs tried to swallow each other's legs, and the more they tangled their teeth with the baby. And at last, when the Walsingham dog retreated, and attempted to jump through the fence, in which he was caught by the coach and firmly held, Mrs. Walsingham picked up that bleeding and mutilated child of her hopes, and went home for the purpose of asking Walsingham if he thought his conduct in engaging that dog was the correct thing for a man and a father.

**THE HOME OF MRS. LEE.**—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, alluding to the recent death of Mrs. Gen. Lee, thus touchingly refers to the cruel injustice of which we regret to say our Government has been guilty of practicing towards the venerable woman who has now passed away:  
"For several years, she had fondly cherished the hope of ending her days at Arlington, the parental mansion—her own home and the home of her children. There she was born, there she had been married, and there her children were born. Naturally all her affections clustered around this, to her, hallowed spot, and as years rolled on, she became more and more anxious to return to the old homestead, where lie buried the remains of a devoted father and mother, and where she had hoped to have peacefully surrendered her spirit to the God who gave it, surrounded by all the recollections of happier days. But in this she was doomed to disappointment, a disappointment that added to her recent heavy bereavements, finally broke down a shattered constitution and death ensued. She felt keenly the wrong imposed upon her by the Government, that without the shadow of right or justice, but merely by the strong arm of power, withheld from her, her own and her children's, in violation of the very laws under which the property was at first seized; and few there are in the land, we should think, who will not regret that this injustice was perpetrated, and who will not now be willing that restitution shall be made to the descendants of her whose soul has passed to a happier home."

"Last evening," relates the New Orleans Herald, "white the chief engineer of a lung tester was expatiating upon the benefits to be derived from the use of his instrument, a cadaverous individual stepped out of the crowd and remarked to him, 'Mister, do you think it would help me any to blow into that one?' 'Yes, sir, certainly; it would expand your chest, give elasticity to the lungs, and lengthen your life. Why, you'd soon be able to blow 500 pounds, and win the five dollar prize.' 'Why, does a fellow get five dollars when he blows that way pounds?' 'Yes, sir; wouldn't you like to make a trial?' with a knowing wink to the crowd. 'I don't care if I do,' said Greens, walking around and plunking down a dime of the greasy shillings sort. Then, taking the mouth-piece in his hand, made ready. He opened his mouth until the hole in his face looked like a dry dock for ocean steamers, and began to take in wind. The inflation was like that of the Daily Graphic balloon, but not so disastrous. That fellow's chest began to grow and distend until he resembled a pouter pigeon more than a man; at which point he put the mouth-piece to his lips. That can't went up like a flash, and the needle of that indicator spun around like a button on a country school house door, until it stood still at 500 pounds. The crowd cheered, and the keeper of the can paid over the five dollars in stamps with a mutter of astonishment. But Greens pocketed them coolly, and turning to the spectators said, 'Look here, gents, that ain't nothing to do at all for a man who has been bugler in a deaf and dumb asylum for seven years, like me!'"

Panama has had a season of repose. It consisted of one week of diplomacy, which was preceded by a revolution and followed by an earthquake.

One female clerk in the Treasury Department can count 9,000 notes in an hour, and has counted 4,000 in twenty minutes.

A Nebraska man, who went into a neighbor's house and stabbed him thirty-six times, was acquitted on the plea of self-defence.

A New York theatre has already announced as in active preparation, "The Virginus, or Ryan's Avengers."

The Black Crook in its Wild Days. To-day week is Thanksgiving, which will probably be a general holiday. Yesterday was bitter cold, and ice will, no doubt, be plentiful this morning. There was a weak attempt at a snow-storm, yesterday, but the rain squelched it. The little folks were terribly disappointed.  
Persons indebted to the PHOENIX office are requested to call and settle, as money is needed. The cash rule will be strictly adhered to hereafter.  
We are indebted to E. E. Davies & Co. for a treat of fine oysters. They keeps fully supplied, and are prepared to furnish them in any quantity.  
Our hotels continue to receive a large number of guests, but circumstances beyond our control prevent the publication of the lists for the present.  
Messrs. Agnew & Son make a display in our advertising columns this morning, which is the very thing for this weather. Bobby Burns has immortalized old Scotch whiskey in verse, and some of the same sort can be found at the above establishment.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.**—We are informed that all unsold tickets to the fourth concert of this enterprise, in the hands of agents, will be returned on 25th instant. Remember this, and form your clubs and secure tickets while they can be had. N2+18

**CORRECTION.**—We were in error, yesterday, in stating that the bill reported by the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives levied a tax of seventeen mills. It proposes to raise the same amount—sixteen mills—as that of the report of the committee. The distinguishing feature of the minority bill is that the sums to be raised under it are specially and in express terms applied to their objects. It is better guarded than the other.

**PHOENIXIANA.**—High resolves, minus action, are worth nothing. A bad habit to get into—a coat that is not paid for. When are skipping lambs like literary volumes? When they are bound in sheep. Now is the time to snap up dry goods bargains. Speak as you mean, do as you profess, and perform what you promise. The shadows of life are too often caused by standing in our own light. Crush your sorrows, but do not drown them. A lie often requires several more to cover it. The greatest bores are always persons of the smallest calibre. Adversity, like winter weather, is of use to kill those vermin which the summer of prosperity is apt to produce and nourish. Whatever you would not wish your neighbor to do to you, do it not unto him. This is the whole law; the rest is merely the exposition of it.

**DROWNED.**—Mr. Edward White, of Columbia, was accidentally drowned in the Congaree River, about ten miles below the city, on Monday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. We learn that Mr. White, accompanied by two other gentlemen, had gone down the river in a boat, with the intention of hunting, when the boat struck a snag and sunk, throwing the occupants into the river. Mr. White sunk almost immediately, and arose no more. The other two narrowly escaped with their lives, by the assistance of Mr. Wolfe and his plantation hands. The river was dragged Monday afternoon and yesterday, in a vain effort to recover the body of the deceased; and another attempt will be made to-day, with greater hopes of success. Mr. White was an ex-Confederate, having entered the service in the first company that left Columbia—the Columbia Artillery; and after the disbandment of the artillery, he connected himself with Company F, of Colonel James' battalion, in Virginia.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
J. H. Smith—Hogs for Sale.  
John Agnew & Son—Liquors, etc.  
Drs. Greene, Lindsey & Bentley.

Two handsome young ladies having commenced practice as physicians in Blackhawk County, Ill., it is stated that sickness has broken out among the young men of the place to an alarming extent.

A Kentucky lady recently died whose hair, according to the obituary notices published in the papers, measured six feet eight inches at the time of her death.

When they told Jim Oxford, of Virginia, that he was dying, he replied, "Wall, don't forget to put them shingles on the mule pen afore it rains agin."