

**Elliott's Programme.**  
The fitness of Elliott to conduct a reform in the Radical party in this State, is seriously questioned by some of his quondam allies. "Republican," in the Greenville Republican, pertinently asks whether he can point to any public action of his, since he first came to South Carolina, which would indicate that he really desired an honest administration of the Government; whether he did not leave his seat in Congress to work in the interest of Gov. Scott, when he was threatened with impeachment, and did not let his reward come in the shape of a \$5,000 payment out of the appropriation for the armed force fund? Did he not vote for the back salary grab, and sneeringly say that he never intended to return his back pay into the public treasury? Did he not do as much as any man in the State to help increase the public debt, by adding to it hundreds of thousands of dollars in pay certificates for the legislative session of 1871-72? And who did more than he to cause the election of the present State Administration? Weighed in the balance which "Republican" holds up, Elliott, from his record, is found to be wanting.

But is it certain that he intends to run on the schedule of reform? It begins to transpire that he is not so much concerned about purity of administration and repentance for others, as for taking a step or two higher up the ladder of promotion for himself. The Port Royal Commercial quotes a passage from Speaker Lee's address to the House on its adjournment, which it regards as the key-note to the nomination of Elliott for Governor. "For six years," he said, "have we been apprentices; now it is time that we should assume the role of master." The Commercial compliments him with saying that, being "reckless and thoroughly depraved," Elliott can do more than any man living to obliterate the last spark of hope for the success of the experiment of universal and unqualified suffrage." Similar testimonials to his capacity for evil come from other and more distant quarters. The St. Louis Republican charges him with the purpose of having himself nominated and elected Governor, and then enforcing a "red-hot" policy towards honest and decent white men. With the exception of a few carpet-baggers and renegades, he is determined, says this journal, to make a clean sweep, and drive the Conservatives of South Carolina into other localities.

Elliott has said some bitter things in his day against the Southern white people. He is the man who wished Democrats to be buried so deep that the sound of the trumpet of resurrection should never reach them. He has a good deal of rancor in him against Southerners, intensified by contact with such leaders of the abolition crusade as Wendell Phillips, Garrison and others of the most extreme and unrelenting type. But he has grown more moderate of late. We do not think he has marked out or means to follow any bloody programme in this State. He has some sense, considerable cultivation and a fair knowledge of the world. His feelings may not be friendly, but his judgment and ambition would both dissuade him from a policy which would provoke a hostile collision between the races. It is very likely that he intends to run for Governor. Should he win that prize, he means to use it as a stepping-stone to the position of United States Senator. That, we think, is the direction of his thoughts and the goal to which his aspirations tend. As for reform, he only echoed down here the expressions which were current around him in Washington. His reform is but skin deep. He played the card with some little success. It afforded him the opportunity of grinding his two or three axes. But his objects are accomplished and his crusade is over. He will be heard making a favorable report of things here in a short while. He will say that he found the political waters muddy, but left them clear; that he preached repentance and a better life, and was happy to know, not without success, He will represent the State Government *en couleur de rose*. Such will be Elliott's response when next serenaded in Washington. He is in training for office, and has too much cunning, not to say too little character, to undertake any real reform in the party from which he expects it.

**A Correct State Government.**  
This is the desideratum for South Carolina. This would prove the panacea for all our ills. What prevents us from getting it? Well, many things. Universal suffrage, under mischievous guidance, has resulted in divorcing property, intelligence, qualifications for the duties of enlightened citizenship and integrity, from their proper connection with the Government, and in placing the management of affairs in the most irresponsible hands. The classes who are capable of conducting them successfully and honorably are completely ostracised. They pay heavy taxes, but the chief use to which they are put is to support the State officials, whom they have not chosen, in barbaric splendor, and to perpetuate the rule of ignorance, prejudice and dishonesty by which they are oppressed. Why is it that those who have the voting power exert it so disastously and constantly to the detriment of the true interests of the country? Because they act under the advice of bad men, who have them in leading strings, and whose thoughts and aims all run in dirty channels. These people have settled upon us like the murrain, flies, locusts, frogs, lice and other abominations which devastated Egypt. They came with professions of exclusive loyalty to the United States Government and of extreme regard for the welfare of the colored people. They secured their confidence only to betray it. They crouched under the folds of the national flag, and thus protected, have perpetrated wrongs which it will take generations of good government to wipe out. Will this flag continue to cover and countenance their iniquities? Shall they be allowed to use it as the shell, the *testudo*, under which they may make safe approaches to the last citadel of the people's rights, liberties and property?

What the final result will be, all can judge from what has already occurred. We are tending rapidly to the loss of all guarantees of freedom, all protection of property, all securities of good order, all pledges of good understanding for the future. Unless this unnatural and artificial state of things is corrected, a fearful era is before us. We wish to be rid of men who keep themselves in position by fomenting strife. We wish the true and substantial interests of the country to come together, upon the basis of a good understanding between all classes and conditions who are concerned in its permanent prosperity. A dangerous and meddlesome element must be eliminated before this can be done. As is pointedly shown in an article in our columns, to-day, from the New York World, Gen. Grant pulled out "the wrong tooth" in Ku Klux times. He seems even conscious of it himself, for he is credited with saying to a Republican visitor from this State, that had the Ku Klux struck down the miserable State officials, instead of their poor tools, "he would not have worn orange." Nothing is truer than what Mr. Witherspoon, of Yorkville, said to Senator Scott: "Give us a correct State Government, and I will assure you that the law will be administered without fear or favor, impartially." This assurance the Conservative people of South Carolina are ready to give and make good to-day.

**Double Execution in Sumter.**  
SUMTER, S. C., March 27.  
EDITOR PHENIX: This usually quiet town was the scene of an extraordinary event, to-day—a double execution. Two colored men, named Aaron Farman and Samuel Vincent, in February last, early in the evening, deliberately murdered a young German, named Widenkind, in the public street, in this town. It was proven on the trial that he had laid in wait for him once or twice—the supposition being that he carried a goodly amount of money on his person. There were three men connected with the diabolical affair—the third, a brother of Farman, who turned State's evidence. After a fair and impartial trial, Vincent and A. Farman were convicted of murder in the first degree, and Judge Mackey sentenced them to death. There was an immense concourse of colored persons from Sumter and the adjacent Counties, to witness the horrible exhibition, the number being estimated at six or seven thousand. Sheriff J. M. Tindall superintended the execution. Vincent was completely overcome, shed tears profusely, and maintained to the last that he was innocent. Farman was more composed, but asserted his innocence of the crime; declaring that his brother was the guilty party. The condemned were conveyed to a field about a mile from the town, where the gallows had been erected; and about 1 o'clock, the ropes having been adjusted and prayers said, they were swung off. The rope slipped and Vincent slowly strangled to death; while Farman died almost instantly—his neck having been broken by the fall. After hanging a sufficient length of time, the bodies were cut down and delivered to the relatives and friends.

It is to be hoped that these executions will prove salutary, as murder is becoming fearfully prevalent in this section—almost as common as thieving. S.

**UNION-HERALDISM.**—What's the matter with Hannah? She is taxed to death and smothered with pay certificates. Oh, Lord!

What is a legislative gold watch-chain? A chain that binds a stricken people while they are robbed. That chain will be broken one way or another, sure, before long.

A representative bond-holder, representing several hundred thousand dollars of the non-fraudulent bonds, says that neither he nor any of them will exchange worth a cent, if it takes all summer.

The last Legislature not only levied a tax and appropriated more than the tax will bring for this fiscal year, but absolutely anticipated the next Legislature, tied up its hands, and appropriated the whole thing for the next fiscal year, leaving, after all, a fearful deficiency. What balm can there be in Gilead? What hope for the poor people of this State?

On Wednesday evening, several military gentlemen were discussing the rumor that for a few days past has been murmured in the precincts of the war office at the State House, that the number of militia regiments of the State is about to be reduced so as to correspond numerically with the forces of the United States, which have just been reduced to 25,000 men, or twenty regiments of infantry, and a few squads of cavalry and artillery. If this reduction of the State forces could be safely brought down to a peace footing, or made to assimilate to the strength of the regular army, it would be looked upon as a graceful recognition of the fact that we have peace. But, then, the Legislature never contemplated any such reduction or consolidation, or it never would have made such lavish provision for the support of its militia. \$5,000 for the contingent expenses of an army is not to be sneezed at, and while it holds out, there is hope that the land forces of South Carolina will remain intact. Should the contemplated reduction take place, the gentlemen referred to were hopeful that the generals and colonels will be handsomely provided for.

**THE WRONG TOOTH.**—A sarcastic Carolinian, commenting upon the interest which begins to be excited in regard to the affairs of "the prostrate State" of South Carolina, and the indignation with which misgovernment there is beginning to be viewed, says: "Gen. Grant pulled out the wrong tooth in Ku Klux times. The patient is still suffering with the tooth-ache, which shows he ought to have looked more carefully and pulled out the carpet-baggers." This was the conclusion to which Mr. Greeley came, and upon which he acted, after a very cursory inspection of the wounds of the South. Indeed, it was the result to which Gen. Grant's tour of inspection in the South brought him, and the opinion to which he held until supposed political exigencies constrained him to alter it. The grievance of the South is and has been simply bad government, nothing more; and this bad government has proceeded entirely from the political operations of the Federal Government in the Southern States. It is to be hoped that Senator Edmunds, in his trip to the South for health, may come to understand this, and to know, what is the undoubted fact, that the acts and agents of the Federal Government are responsible not only for all the disorders that have visited the Southern States and the burden of debt, corruption and plunder under which those States have groaned since the war, but also for all the lies and misrepresentations that have tended to keep up ill-feeling between the sections. Senator Morton gets all his stock of "blood and arson" from the carpet-baggers, whose policy and whose business it is to keep him handsomely supplied; and it has been easy for them, in the past temper of the public mind, to invent, where they could not find, a way to "fire the Northern heart." Upon this subject, a little intelligent testimony before the Ku Klux Investigating Committee in 1871 reveals much. Senator Scott, Chairman of the subcommittee in South Carolina, was interrogating Mr. I. D. Witherspoon, an influential gentleman of Yorkville, upon the state of feeling in that community towards the North, which, the Senator insisted, was bitterly hostile. "That is altogether a mistake," said Mr. Witherspoon, (and his words deserve to be well weighed), "and my impression is that the few office-holders of the South have done more than any one else to create that impression. \* \* \* They do it to keep up strife and to keep themselves in position. I do think—now I am talking to you frankly, gentlemen—I do think we have some miserable specimens, whilst we have some perfect specimens, of Northern descent. We have some miserable specimens, judging by their acts and public reputation. On that point, sir, I believe that such is the anxiety here to bring in Northern thrift and Northern enterprise to build up the waste places of this country, that I could to-day induce men to sell you land cheaper than they would sell to a neighbor." And when Senator Scott asked how the negro was to live in South Carolina without the protection of Federal bayonets, Mr. Witherspoon answered: "Give us a correct State Government, and I will assure you that the law will be administered without fear or favor, impartially." But Gen. Grant pulled out the wrong tooth, and South Carolina is what it is to-day. [New York World.]

The Treasury Department, last year, spent \$2,500 for soap and \$1,438 85 for wash towels. One would suppose, from the quantity of soap and towels purchased, that the Secretary and his assistants spend the greater part of their time in washing and wiping their hands, and from the condition of their hands, that they ought to spend it all that way.

**THE LAST OUTRAGE.**—On last Sunday morning, Mr. Wm. Bolt, a very quiet and inoffensive old gentleman, living near a place known as Burnt Factory, in this County, was inveigled by persuasion and trickery into a difficulty which may cost him some trouble as well as money. We learn from Mr. Bolt himself that, on the occasion alluded to, he was at his turnip patch gathering salad, when a revenue collector—a cormorant of the greediest maw, who bears the name of James Maloney, accompanied by one James C. Moon, another official bird scarcely less greedy—rode up and asked him for a piece of tobacco. Mr. B. promptly drew out a twist of home-made tobacco, and gave Maloney a piece of it. Maloney then insisted on buying the remainder of the twist, and Mr. Bolt agreed, after persuasion, to sell the roll of tobacco. Soon after this, as Mr. Bolt was returning to his house, he was accosted by Maloney in a very rough manner, arrested for having sold the twist of tobacco, and ordered to dismount and get into a wagon which the latter had captured. Mr. Bolt very naturally hesitated, and protested against such a procedure. At this, Maloney put his hand to his (Maloney's) side, as if in the act of drawing a weapon, and said to Mr. B. that he had something there, but didn't want to hurt him, and that he had better get into the wagon. Mr. B. then got into the wagon, when Maloney ordered the driver to go like h—ll, or he would kill him. The driver obeyed his instructions as near as he could, and went up hill and down hill at a break-neck speed, until he reached this place. Mr. Bolt was committed to jail on the same evening, but released next day on a bond of \$500 for his appearance at court. Mr. Bolt further informs us that at the time he was arrested, Maloney had no warrant; nor could he have had, as the case was one of those jumped-up affairs which not even his scheming brain, full of wily resources as it is, had anticipated. —Laurensville Herald.

**PROFITABLE MILLS.**—The stockholders of the Langley Mills met day before yesterday, and produced figures in the annual report of the President that are a strong argument in favor of the manufacturing advantages of this State. The report shows, that of sheeting, shirting and drills, there were made, during the year, 132,422 pieces; equating 1,758,698 pounds, and 5,439,775 yards. The average was 319 looms—53 yards per loom. For the six months ending July 5, 1873, 1,029,302 pounds of cotton, valued at \$176,834, laid down at the mills, were consumed; and for the last half of the year, 995,625 pounds were used, at an average cost, at the mills, \$14.99, or almost three cents less than the price paid for cotton the first half of the year. The net profits for the year amount to \$101,064.79. Three quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent. were declared, and another is about prepared.

Nothing definite has been received in regard to the disturbances among the boom companies' men at Gowan, Mich. The outbreak appears to have been caused by rivalry between a new boom company, organized this spring, and the old company. The mill owners have refused to open their dams and let the logs be run through. The different companies took the law in their own hands, and opened the gates, and two dams are reported destroyed. There is much excitement among the lumbermen, and there have been several collisions between different parties. Several hundred armed men have stood guard over the mills and dams, and a serious riot has been impending for the last few days.

**THE SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD.**—The Board of Directors of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad met in Charleston on the 26th. The names of the members were called over, and some declining to serve, the Board was re-organized, as follows: C. G. Memminger, President; G. Cannon, Vice-President; Directors—George W. Williams, B. Balkman, T. G. Barker, John S. Early, Alva Gage, Theo. Jervey, Charleston; James E. Black, John S. Wiley, Columbia; Thomas B. Jeter, Union; D. R. Dinkin, John H. Evis, Spartanburg. The President was authorized to make all requisite negotiations as to consolidation with other roads, and as to the surveying of the proposed route. The Board then adjourned.

The Japan *Gazette*, of February 23, contains the following: On the 23rd of January, the Empress received the wives and families of the English, United States and Belgian Ministers. The Emperor has ordered that his own income shall pay tax equally with his subjects. He will pay about \$25,000. When the Government undertook to put down the rebellion of the Samourai, many of the military threw down their arms, and refused to fight their countrymen. The *Gazette* says that the people need have no fears for the safety of their friends in Japan, nor for the financial condition of the country. Iwakura had nearly recovered. The census shows the population of the empire to be 33,100,000.

**THE CARLIST WAR.**—The report that the Carlists are throwing incendiary shells into Bilbao, with great effect, may be received with caution. Spanish towns are built specially with a view to being bombarded, and do not burn easily. If the Carlists do not get the town by other means than bombardment, they are not likely to come soon into possession. A more important feature of the news is the capture of some of the outworks. If the army of the pretender is strong enough to storm the place, Bilbao may yet fall into the hands of Don Carlos. The conduct of the war by the Spanish generals has been a most disgraceful exhibition of incompetence.

**CITY MATTERS.**—Subscribe for the PHENIX.

Good Friday falls on April 3 this year. The liquor dealers call the women's movement a sugar-coated pill.

The direct way to wealth is through liberal advertising.

The old rule is that the plant which survives Easter will incur no further danger from frost.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 25th of October, visible here.

Yesterday was bright and balmy. Evidently, March intends going out like a lamb.

We have our opinion of a cow which will stand and chew her cud while butter is fifty cents a pound.

The new style spring hats are being opened at Messrs. Kinard & Wiley's. To be in the fashion, you must assuredly procure one.

The early bird has arrived, and for the last day or two has been hopping from twig to twig with a sore throat and a pain in the back.

Owing to the abandonment of female hoops, and the lengthening of the female white skirt, the condition of the pavements is unusually good for the season.

The PHENIX job office is complete in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-headers, etc., are turned out with alacrity.

The drug store of Drs. Geiger & McGregor was entered again, on Thursday night; but, fortunately for the proprietors, nothing was carried off.

Last night was one of the loveliest imaginable. The moon shone clear and bright—making everybody feel like going courting.

Dr. Wm. Avery, of York, after being hounded by the Government for two years, has been pardoned of an offence which he did not commit.

The members of the Enterprise and Vigilant Fire Companies, in full uniform, attended the funeral, yesterday, of Benjamin Kennedy, a member of the former.

The "Pike's Peak" is the title of the new sugar-loaf hat, just introduced by Messrs. R. & W. C. Swaffield. They have other styles, which our fat friend will be pleased to show.

The Governor has appointed as Notaries Public, Marion R. Cooper, of Beaufort, and L. J. Noah, of Richland; and as Trial Justices, Joseph Brown and F. O. S. Curtis, of Colleton.

Dr. Joseph LeConte, formerly a professor in the South Carolina College, but who for several years has resided in California, is about to return to the Atlantic States. He will reside in Georgia hereafter.

Persons indebted to the PHENIX office are earnestly requested to call and settle at once. There is a large amount due—the greater portion in small sums. The indebtedness must be liquidated, or we shall resort to extreme measures.

The passenger trains ran regularly over the Spartanburg and Union Railroad yesterday—the track having been cleared. The name of the colored fireman, who was killed by the run-off on Thursday, was Jones.

Refined chalk, wet with glycerine and rosewood, forms a cooling lotion for redness of the nose or face. Eat fruit, walk frequently and use medicated baths to cure it. It proceeds generally from inherited humors in the blood. Sometimes, however, the blood is on the eye."

Messrs. Hoffman & Albrecht are constantly in receipt of good things—the latest is a lot of Baltimore smoked sausage, Bologna, etc. Also, Scotch herrings—some of them as large as medium-sized shad. They keep fresh vegetables, canned goods, candies, butter, eggs, &c.

The new spring fashion in ladies' bonnets is simple and inexpensive. Take last year's hat, sleep in it for a night or two, sit on it half an hour, then get some reliable friend to knock it end-ways after you have it on, and " presto" you have a very love of a bonnet in the newest spring style.

Post Sutter Schmidt's dwelling was entered and robbed of a variety of articles, on Thursday morning. Gold, greenbacks and jewelry were carried off, amounting in value to about \$200. They attempted to carry off some furniture, but the noise aroused the sutler, and the thieves made off. The robbers are suspected.

**FASHION HUES.**—The sober hues and delicate shades which have held sway for several seasons, will still be the favorite colors. All the grays and water-tints, bluish, greenish or with a tinge of slate color; the quaint and beautiful sages, *cave au lait*—darker or lighter as the coffee or milk predominates, (there are said to be twenty-five shades of this color alone;) Napoleon blue and the black, which has become so popular as to be almost a street uniform, will be the fashionable colors.

**PHENIXIANA.**—Poverty is a friend that sticks to a man when all others desert him.

Let's wife got into a pretty pickle.

In the assurance of strength there is strength.

"If we can't hear, it aint for lack of ears," as the ass said to the corn field.

We have taken the first step in forgetting our own woes when we become interested in another's.

Some vocalists take pride in exhibiting a fine falsetto voice; others in displaying fine false set of teeth.

"Microscopes for two" are regularly called for with the cold ham and bologna at Cincinnati restaurants.

One thing, said an old toper, was never seen coming through the rye, and that's the kind of whiskey one gets now-a-days.

Summer Square with a monument in it is the last Washington proposal. The Washington monument was such a splendid success, you know!

If you wish to live the life of a man, and not of a fungus, be social, be brotherly, be charitable, be sympathetic, and labor earnestly for the good of your kind.

A fretful man is eternally cross, and thinks that his wife and children, hired hands and all the domestic animals have entered into a combination to worry him to death.

We, all of us, complain of the shortness of time, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there could be no end of them.

**WAR.**—The New York Times, noticing the fearful social disorder left in France and Germany by recent war, thinks very properly that all moral interests require a continuance of peace. We think so, too. In case of another collision, the chances are that the few good people would be killed and the many wicked fellows remain to grow much worse. The rulers of a country who are responsible for war and its subsequent calamities, may shudder at their prospects beyond the grave.

Show us a man who can quit the society of the young and take pleasure in listening to the kindly voice of the old; show us a man who is always ready to pity and help the deformed; show us a man that covers the faults of others with the mantle of charity; show us a man that bows as politely and gives the street as freely to the poor sewing girl as to the millionaire; show us a man who abhors the libertine, who scorns the ridiculer of his mother's sex and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect due a woman, as a woman, in any condition or class—and you show us a gentleman.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Daniel Horibeck—Bankruptcy.  
Meeting Typographical Union.  
Kinard & Wiley—Spring Hats.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS,** March 27, 1874.—  
Columbia Hotel—J S Land, G & O R R; H F Everson, N Y; T H Middleton, B B Barrow, N C; T J Hill and wife, Providence; S Agnew, Dne West; W J Sprinkle, N C; C B Trumbo, N Y; J R Minter, Union; D R Donnan, Spartanburg; John F Duman, W H Evans, Charleston; J D Campbell, city; J D Williams, Florida; C J Caak, Baltimore; M D A Moclu, Charleston; S N Reed, Newberry; J S Blalock, Union; G W Cross, Newark; J D Petsch, S C; Richard C Watts, Laurens.

**Wheeler House**—B F Bryan, Wilmington; Dr S M Wylie, S C; J F Starr, Jr., Camden; C W Alexander, Charlotte; W Capps, Darlington; N G Osteen, Sumter; J S Browning, Charleston; Leon Rheinstrom, Philadelphia; D L Turner, D T Grice, H Wall, Edgfield; J W Sefton, J E Duval, Baltimore; C E St John and wife, Mrs Benedict, Connecticut; Miss Babbitt, Rhode Island; F F Whitehead, U S A; Hardy Solomon, city; C L B Marsh, Wilmington; T B Johnston, Sumter; R Y McAden, Charlotte; Jos Buxbaum, Philadelphia; L P Mitchell, Blackstock; S Cole, New York; J T Solomon, Sumter.

**Hendric House**—J H Williams, B O Hare, C W Cutting, Ga; John L Harde-man, Fla; J D Hogan, W W Cloud, Doko; J G Coleman, J F Lyles, Feaster-ville; A A Moore, Camden; Miss Allen, A J Canthen, Lowndesville; J E Black, city; T P Quarles, J T Robertson, Abbeville; S E Dunham, Md.

**COLUMBIA HOTEL,** March 27, 1874.  
This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Prof. Lane a few days, and I do feel perfectly safe in saying that I am *absolutely cured* of stammering. The most respectable merchants in Charlotte, N. C., will testify that I was one of the *worst stammerers* in existence, and that I very often had to resort to my pencil to effect my necessary business transactions with them. Now, whenever I stammer, (if at all,) it is not because I can't avoid it. I am the master now and stammering the slave.  
W. S. WILSON, Union County, N. C.  
For the truth of the above, I refer you to the following merchants of Charlotte, N. C.: W. J. Black, McMurray & Davis, Messrs. McLaughlin & Son.  
M28 6 W. S. W.