

Justice Slow Footed but Sure.
In all his messages, the President has persistently recommended to Congress to pass the Civil Rights Bill. Now that its fate hangs in the balance, it is hinted that if it should pass, he will veto it. We are told, too, that leading Republicans are anxious that it shall be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Again, it is said that the President is in favor of burying the animosities which were born of the war, and the small Radical fry, the "bonnet" John Patterson, are echoing the strains of peace and fraternal concord. Something is in the wind. At least, it must be blowing strongly, when sails are set in this fashion to catch its breeze. Is the voice of the country making itself heard at last? Radicalism, which, for the most part, has run in one great dirty channel, is now about to divide itself into two streams, of which one promises to be much cleaner and clearer than the other. There are persons in the Republican party who have the discernment to perceive the ruin which its excesses have brought upon the country and particularly upon the South, and they are not wanting in the courage which demands that that persecuted section shall have a larger measure of justice extended to it. This spirit is making itself felt. It is shaking the Washington Cabinet. The stolid, thick-skinned, if not thick-headed, Grant, even shows consciousness of its power.

The New York Times, which, in other days, occupied an advanced position of hostility to the South, now evidently sees the dangers which must result from its continued persecution. In noticing a speech recently delivered by Mr. Eaton, the newly-elected Senator from Connecticut, it distinctly says that it is not a sufficient answer to his demand of equal rights for the South to call him a "Copperhead" and a "Bonbon," and to say that he was not "sound" on national issues during the war, or to fling at him the missiles which hurled the air between 1861 and 1865. "I shall try," said Mr. Eaton, "to take away the Federal bayonets from our brothers in the South, so that every State in this land shall have the same right of local government, and the same exercise of it, as our own State." It defends Mr. Eaton for calling attention to the situation of the South, and demands that he be heard, and that the cause he pleads shall be judged upon its merits. The article is altogether so remarkable and so gratifying, that we extract a portion of it, which is full of manly sense and manly concession. The writer maintains unequivocally that the right of States to govern themselves is as dear to the people as ever it was. And he does not hesitate to declare that the sentimental experiments of governments for the South look like egregious failures. Our readers will highly appreciate the following passages:

"All such questions as these should be dealt with frankly. It is very bad policy on the part of the Republican party to try to stuff them away in corners, and cover them with the 'battle-flag' or with any other of the war paraphernalia. The people will not consent to see either a Poland or an Ireland created on this soil. It is not impossible to redress mistakes when they are discovered; but to persist in those mistakes after discovery, and to pretend that religion and morality require us to persist in them—this is a course which we certainly shall not take the responsibility of recommending to the Republican or to any other party. The Southern States are not sitting under a fair or free government—so Mr. Eaton and many others allege. Well, is the assertion true? Look at South Carolina. The facts in reference to that State seem to be about as well established as any historical facts can be, and they amount to this: the negroes, assisted by rascally whites, have held a sort of grand orgie in the State for several years past, have swallowed up among them pretty nearly all the private property in the State, have ruined what may be called the native citizens even more thoroughly than the war had done, have robbed and harried like so many highwaymen, and have reduced the State to a condition which must shock every man who sees it or reads about it. The very Governor of the State is a thief. The Legislature is a gang of thieves. Is this a 'Republican Government' such as the Constitution expressly guarantees to all the States?"

"We venture to say, that it is not; that, on the contrary, it is a government of which the republic has every reason to be ashamed. No doubt the system introduced as a 'war measure' into the South after the war—chiefly upon the advice of Senator Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens—was experimental; but can we wonder that people everywhere begin to ask how long the experiment is to last? There should at least be some signs of im-

provement visible as time goes on. Nine years have passed since the close of the war, and is South Carolina better governed than she was then? She clearly is not so well governed as she was under a purely military rule. The same must be said, mutatis mutandis, of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. Now, it is folly to suppose that the Republican party, as an organization, will continue much longer to look on with perfect satisfaction at this great failure. The leaders of the present moment may not pay any attention to the subject; but if they do not, other leaders will arise who will see that justice is done. Last week, we all witnessed the United States Senate engaged for about twenty-four hours at a stretch in passing a bill for the benefit of the negro, merely out of a sentimental sort of deference to the wishes of a deceased Senator. Respect for the dead is incumbent on us all, but legislation should be based on a careful and wise regard for the welfare of the living, not upon 'mandates,' real or fictitious, of the dead.

"The negro has had a very fair amount of protection. It is important before going any further to find out what use he has made of the freedom given to him; in what way he has exercised the vast political powers with which he has been endowed; what sort of a government he has helped to set up in States where he is most powerful; whether, in short, he at this moment stands in need of protection from the white man, or the white man stands in need of protection from him. If Mr. Eaton intends to raise these questions, depend upon it he will obtain an audience, and he cannot be suppressed by howls and groans, and we, for our part, shall not join in any such attempts at suppression. We should like to see the questions taken up by Republicans. Mr. Carpenter made a great beginning in reference to Louisiana. Such a work would be far more conducive to the prosperity of the party, and to the cause of good government now and hereafter, than the headlong passage of sentimental bills in favor of the negro."

We have not been able to ascertain exactly what was the result of the Moses-Humbert affair at Orangeburg yesterday. We understand that a motion was made by Mr. Moise, of counsel for the Governor, to have the venue changed, on account of alleged prejudice existing in Orangeburg. Whether any exception was taken to the jurisdiction of the court, we have not heard. The matter as it stands is curious and unprecedented in many respects, and is a striking illustration of the delay and uncertainty of the law. That uncertainty would, no doubt, be summarily dissipated, if the venue should be changed to Richland, where the Governor would have a fast friend in Dennis, the jury commissioner, and in the troops of Colonel Minort and General Nash.

The Bane of Office-holding.
Our contemporary, the Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer, hints at a proposition which is to be submitted to the people of the State, white and black, to combine, without reference to party professions, in the interests of good government. The distinguishing feature of the proposed organization will be the exclusion of office-holders. The design is that the whole people, not office-holding, shall take the management of affairs in their own hands; that they shall meet in primary and County conventions, and in a State Convention, on a basis of representation perfectly fair between the white and colored races, but rigidly excluding office-holders from membership, and ignoring them completely in nominations. The object aimed at is to sweep the State Government of every thief in office or seeking office, but not to interfere with County affairs.

We have only the shadowing of the scheme, and cannot judge of its feasibility. It may not be advisable to undertake more than is projected by our contemporary, but it occurs to us that the County officials ought in some way to be embraced in it. Corruption and incompetency have spread from centre to circumference. County Commissioners, School Commissioners, Jury Commissioners, Treasurers, Auditors and Trial Justices are many of them hand in glove with the central ring. They are its tools and thick and thin supporters. County Treasurers and Auditors are appointees of the Governor, and the power of appointment is openly continued in his hands as conducive to party strength. Through them, even in Conservative Counties, an influence is kept up which sustains or apologizes for the worst excesses of the ring government.

compish important changes and achieve genuine reforms. Another thing in it may be commended. It correctly diagnoses the disease which is rotting out the State. Everything is arranged in this State to make office a screen for corruption. Not every office-holder is a thief, but the exceptions are rare, and exist in despite of a corrupt system. If we could adopt and enforce new guarantees of good conduct in office and bring in a new set of men, honest men, who would respect, or could be made to respect them, things would improve. Until that is done, we but go in a circle.

CO EDUCATION OF THE RACES.—The Rev. W. B. Derick, (colored,) pastor of the Third Street Methodist Church, of Richmond, in the course of a sermon recently delivered upon the subject of the education of the colored race, said:
From the information received, the Government now contemplates the passage of a bill in which the co education of the races is to be attempted. Now I may be frowned at by my people, but regardless of frowns and consequences, I will say the moment such an enactment appears on the statute book, the public school system in the South will receive a blow that will cause its death, and no power this side of Heaven can infuse life into its dead carcass. Then, who will be the losers, the blacks or whites? I need not tell you. That I leave to you to answer and ponder over. I am anxious for the days to come when caste will be abolished; but the teachings of 200 years cannot be forgotten in ten or twelve years. I will look forward with gloomy anticipation if such a law is passed. Why, how long would such a system be maintained in the fifteen ex-slave States? Just as long as would be required to go through the forms of law needed to destroy it. Some bring the lawfulness of the bill in question; but all things that are lawful are not expedient. As a negro, I am with you as far as consistency will allow me. There are to be found in the South over 1,000,000 of colored children attending schools. Are we prepared to furnish means to continue their education, when these States refuse to impose taxation for school purposes, which they will surely do? In Virginia, there are 80,000 colored children attending the public schools. What will become of them? If the Government will furnish us new props to the present system, so that when the old ones are removed we need not suffer, let it come. But I see no such guarantee. I have heard of no such promise. We are now passing through one of the most solemn periods of our existence. The education of the rising generation is a matter of no small importance; strike it now, and it will take another generation to cure the injury. I am not discussing civil rights. I am discussing the thing pertaining to our future welfare. Education and wealth will rule. Tell the Government to give us surety that when our present system is abolished, they will provide for us, and that ought to be done at once, for time is too precious to be wasted in experiments.

GREENVILLE RACES.—THIRD DAY.—The first race was for the citizens' purse, \$150. Two mile dash—first horse, \$100; second horse, \$50; welter weights; entrance, \$10. Col. T. G. Bacon's horse, "Jim Hinton," and Mr. T. M. T. McKennon's horse, "Bob Kennedy," were entered, Hinton having the inside track. Hinton came out ahead; time 3:50.
A second race being made up, Mr. Welborn entered his claybank horse, "Lord Baltimore," and Mr. J. B. Ekin his bay horse "Tough Maganogan." This was a half mile dash. The bay won in 57 seconds.
The third race was made up by R. M. Kennedy entering the bay horse, "Lord Batsman," and Mr. T. M. Welborn his claybank horse, "Lord Baltimore," the second time. This was a quarter of a mile heat, and was won by Lord Baltimore, in 54 seconds.
The fourth race was between the sorrel mare, "Lady Lightfoot," entered by Mr. Derk, and the black horse, "Black Hawk," entered by Mr. Bunch McBeck. This was a half-mile race; the sorrel winning the heat by a half length.
The fifth and last race was between the gray horse, "Wild Irisman," and the black horse, "Flying Dutchman." The distance was a half-mile. The gray came in ahead, by half a length.—Greenville News.

Rev. Father Charles Ferec, one of the vicars at the New Orleans Cathedral, was drowned Thursday afternoon, in Lake Pontchartrain, at Mineberg, while bathing. He was thirty-four years of age. Father Ferec went to Shreveport during the epidemic, and was the only priest that recovered from an attack of fever there.

Mrs. Graham, wife of Andrew J. Graham, of the Fork, Anderson County, died on Tuesday night last. Mrs. G. had retired only a short time, when her husband was aroused by a strange noise she was making, and before he could procure a light she was a corpse. She was in perfect health, and the cause of her death is unknown.

W. P. McKellar, T. A. Jefferson and A. R. Burton, the County Commissioners of Abbeville, were presented by the grand jury for disturbing public funds contrary to law, and were ordered to give bail for their appearance at the next regular term of the court.

Special Meeting of the City Council.
COUNCIL CHAMBER.
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 28, 1874.
Council met, pursuant to call, at 8 1/2 o'clock P. M. Present—His Honor the Mayor, John Alexander; and Aldermen Brown, Carr, Carroll, Cooper, Davis, Griffin, Pugh, Purvis, Simons, Swygert, Thomas and Wells.
The Mayor stated that as a quorum was not present on Tuesday, the 26th, the regular meeting night, he called this special meeting to transact routine business.

The minutes of previous meetings were read and adopted.
PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.
Petition of sundry butchers, asking that the ordinance forbidding the retailing of meats outside of the market during market hours, be enforced, was referred to the Committee on Market, and the Chief of Police instructed to aid said committee in the enforcement of said ordinance.
Petition of Betsy Douglass, asking that the amount due her by the city for services in market be applied to the liquidation of her son's taxes, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Petition of Miss O. R. McGowan, praying for a reduction of assessment on her property, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
Petition of Charles H. Gardner, for permission to keep open the side door of his store on Sundays, for the purpose of selling candies, fruits, &c., was read, and, on motion of Alderman Simons, it was resolved that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.
Petition of P. Dukes, for permission to haul ten loads of dirt from Gadsden street to repair sidewalk in front of his residence, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Communication from Jacob Levin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbia Gas Light Company, stating that if gas bill for month of March was not settled by Saturday, the 16th of May, the gas would be shut off, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Mayor stated that subsequently to the receipt of above communication he called upon Mr. Levin in regard to this matter, and he promised to take no further steps until June 1, proximo.
Communication from Special Committee of Board of Firemasters, asking that immediate action be taken to put in operation a system of fire alarm, adequate to protect the property of citizens, was, on motion of Alderman Carroll, referred to the Committee on City Clock, with power to have the new City Hall as soon as possible.

The following bills were presented and referred to the Committee on Accounts: P. Cautwell, M. E. Carr, E. W. Wing, Street Department; W. D. Starling & Co., City Hospital; W. D. Starling & Co., R. S. Young, J. E. Fry & Co., Alms House; W. E. Carr, Guard House; M. E. Carr, building oil shed and fences for naphtha; Mims & Shiver, filling and setting lamp posts; P. Cautwell, Council Chamber.

REPORTS
Alderman Cooper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported that he had renewed the policy on the Market House for one year. Received as information.
Alderman Carroll, from the Committee on Accounts, reported back the following bills, and recommended payment: Edward Reed, Cooper & Taylor, Jackson Parker, Samuel Gourdin, M. E. Carr, Street Department; M. Steigitz, two bills, Cooper & Taylor, J. A. Jackson, two bills, Guard House; E. F. Griffin, City Hospital; B. F. Griffin, indigent poor; B. F. Griffin, Alms House; S. E. Stratton, S. D. Swygert, examination of paper lunatics; Columbia Gas Light Company; Independent Fire Engine Company, rent of hall.

Alderman Carroll, from the Committee on Market, reported several butchers in arrears. Referred back to the Committee, with power to act.
Alderman Griffin, from Special Committee on new City Hall, to whom was referred the communication of the agent of the Atlantic Lightning-Rod Company, offering to put up rods on new City Hall, asked for further time.

The following ordinance, offered by Alderman Carroll, passed its third reading and became a law:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1874.
Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Columbia, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that as much of the ordinance as fixes the salary of the City Physician at \$300, be amended so as to read \$1,000.

The following ordinance, introduced by Alderman Davis, received its third reading and became a law:
AN ORDINANCE TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF OVERSEER OF THE POOR.
Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Columbia, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend an ordinance regulating the Alms House," and to create the office of Overseer of the Poor," as relates to the said office of Overseer of the Poor, be and the same is hereby repealed.

A citizen from Ward 1, a Mr. Jackson, appeared before Council, and stated that the water in the canal, near the Congaree Bridge, was drying up; that the mud, exposed to the heat of the sun, was very offensive and would breed sickness. He, therefore, reported the canal as a nuisance. The Mayor instructed him to draw up a petition, setting forth the facts, and submit it to the Board of Health.
Alderman Simons inquired whether

the ex-City Clerk had made his final report. The Mayor stated that he had not; whereupon Alderman Carroll moved that when Council adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to hear the Clerk's report.
Alderman Simons moved to amend by adding: "And if no report be made by the Clerk at that time, further proceedings be instituted to force him so to do." Accepted.
Alderman Pugh moved to amend the amendment so as to read: "And if he fails to make a report, immediate legal action be taken." The amendment to the amendment was accepted, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

The following resolution, by Alderman Carroll, was adopted:
Resolved, That the City Clerk be instructed to advertise for bids for the city printing for the ensuing year; the bids to be opened at the next regular meeting, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.
On motion of Alderman Brown, Council proceeded to the election of members of the Board of Health.
Alderman Griffin, on behalf of the Aldermen from Ward 1, nominated Col. Charles S. Minort, Joseph McMillan, Esq., and Joseph Kennedy, Esq.

Alderman Carroll, on behalf of his associates from Ward 2, nominated Dr. E. B. Turpiss, Rev. A. Richardson and Horace Lee, Esq.
Alderman Purvis, on behalf of his associates from Ward 3, nominated Dr. B. W. Taylor, Douglass Clark, Esq., and W. B. Gulick, Esq.
Alderman Brown, on behalf of his colleagues from Ward 4, nominated John Fitzsimmons, Esq., Benjamin Montgomery, Esq., and Cyrus Alston, Esq.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed.
On motion of Alderman Purvis, Council proceeded to the election of a City Attorney.
The Mayor appointed Aldermen Purvis, Simons and Brown as tellers. Applications from the following persons were presented and read: James A. Dunbar, W. Hutson Wigg, J. H. Williams and James D. Tradewell. Mr. James A. Dunbar, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared City Attorney for the ensuing two years.
On motion of Alderman Brown, Council adjourned.
WALTER R. JONES, City Clerk.

HYDROPHOBIA.—At a regular meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York, Dr. Elliott in the chair, and Dr. A. E. M. Fordy acting as secretary, a paper was read by Dr. Charles P. Russell on "Hydrophobia." He said: There are two forms of canine madness, it is claimed by several prominent English authorities; one marked by abhorrence of water, the other the result of distemper and unmarked by any of the above symptoms. Both are alike communicable by inoculation. Canine madness is spoken of by the Hebrew historians. The earliest mention, however, of the true hydrophobia is given in a Hindoo treatise as long ago as the ninth century. The hydrophobia of this time is described as exactly identical with that of the nineteenth century. Theeritrus and Plato refer to madness among the wolves. Virgil, in his "Georgics," and Ovid, in his "Metamorphoses," speak of rabid animals. It is a popular superstition that cutting off the tip of the tail, forty days after birth, will prevent an animal from ever contracting hydrophobia. After sketching out at great length the history of the disease up to this century, the lecturer proceeded to indicate the various sanitary measures for its prevention and cure. A very able doctor of England recommends the treatment of caustic, and states that he effected eighty cures in a single year, and that when applied immediately he never lost a case. In the State of Louisiana, in the year 1870, no less than sixty-three cases of canine madness were reported.

Ziegler fixes the origin of the disease as a morbid condition of the gastric juice in animals. It was a popular superstition in the last century, that there was a worm under the tongue of every dog, which eventually brought on hydrophobia. Science has shown us that this is only a gland of the salivary apparatus. Dr. Kane states that the disease does not exist in Greenland. The popular notion that rabies prevails during any particular season of the year, has no foundation in fact. This does away with the legend of "dog days." An interesting feature of the disease is the ability of one human being to transmit it to another. The disease begins in the dog with shyness and a disposition to snap at imaginary objects. Vomiting and an unnatural distortion of the eyes next follow. His bark becomes very peculiar, and ends in a strange howl. He becomes utterly indifferent to pain. As a rule, a rabid dog will pass a traveler on a road, unless it be attacked. Persons may be inoculated without suspecting it until the disease appears. (The greatest sanitary measure which should be taken in large cities is to do away with vagrant dogs. There are many thousands of these in New York. The measure of taxation has proved very efficacious in Europe. The use of the muzzle should be confined only to savage dogs. It is of little use, as it is generally removed at home, the very place where the disease manifests itself. Dr. Russell relied especially upon cauterization with nitrate of silver.)

JUDGE MAHER FOR GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of the Beaufort Standard and Commercial, a staunch Republican paper, nominates Judge John J. Maher for Governor.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the Phoenix.
No rain yet, but dust in abundance. Old Probs. does not give us a particle of hope for rain.
Mr. R. B. Hemphill, of the Abbeville Medium, is in the city.
The Central National Bank building is receiving its finishing ornaments.
To-day is the last of the Ember Days. To-morrow will be Trinity Sunday.
Yesterday was full of golden beauty at a very early hour, and the rest, "red hot."

Another German paper, to be issued weekly, is soon to be published in Charleston.
SUBSCRIBERS—Obtain the latest news by mail and by telegraph in the DAILY PHOENIX.
The Governor has accepted the resignation of J. J. Richardson, as Coroner and Trial Justice for Kershaw County.

A majority of the garrison equipped themselves with new straw hats, yesterday, at the store of Messrs. Kinard & Wiley.
The Chief of Police has captured a sow and two shoats, which he proposes to sell next Monday, unless they are reclaimed before then.
A. L. Robertson, one of the convicted Barnwell County Commissioners, escaped from Sheriff Walker, while en route to Dennis' boarding house.

The application of James A. Dunbar for City Attorney was strongly recommended by Republicans, the first name on the list reading Franklin J. Moses, Jr.
The investigation into the cause of the fire, last Sunday morning, had before Trial Justice Stratton yesterday, resulted in the acquittal of the woman Bowers.
Alderman Pugh and Purvis exhibited great desire, at the last meeting of Council, to do justice to claimants against the city, but they were on the wrong side for the majority.

We see quite a number of persons around town who seem to have, as an only employment, the brushing away of flies. Well, that is hard enough this kind of weather.
By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad will issue excursion tickets, via Charlotte and Wilmington, to all the watering places.
The City Council discussed the question, on Thursday night, of discriminating between the original holders of claims against the city and holders by purchase. We concluded that they had bought an elephant.

A woman was brought before Trial Justice Coleman, the other day, for the settlement of a case of petit larceny; but she was not to be caught by such small nets; she simply produced a pardon from our model Governor, and retired.
In conversation with a reporter for the News and Courier, Robinson said the convicted Barnwell County Commissioners had no fears that Moses would dare refuse to pardon them, and that they would not be in the penitentiary fifteen days.

Thomas Faggett, who was convicted of murder at the March term of the Court of General Sessions for Edgefield County, and sentenced by Judge R. B. Carpenter to be hung yesterday, had his sentence respited by the Governor until the first Friday in January next.
Think a moment; \$20 saved for you. We will establish the 1st of June next a general State office under Irwin's Hall for the world-renowned Wilson Sewing Machine. Prices to be \$50, \$60, \$70 and \$80. A written warrant of five years given with each machine by Moore & Cozby, General State Agents for South Carolina.

We received a letter from a subscriber, at Newberry, complaining that freight had been delayed in its shipment from Columbia to that town. Upon inquiry of Superintendent Dodamead, we learn that the freight referred to had probably reached its destination before the complaint had. Col. Dodamead informs us that all freight received at his depot is promptly forwarded, and that the complaint should be on his side, as rolling stock is plentiful, but freight scarce.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Perry & Slawson—Cigars.
J. M. Dent—Notice.
Meeting Typographical Union.
Man Wanted.
D. Epstin—Furnishing Goods.
A. Pops—Round Trip Tickets.
County Treasurer Ellison, of Abbeville, was presented by the grand jury of Abbeville County for embezzling public money received by him from persons who purchased land from the Land Commission. Judge Cooke immediately ordered his arrest.