

A Brace of Views on Removal of the Troops.

The Union-Herald, of yesterday, devotes two articles to the interview of Senator Robertson with the reporter of the Charleston News and Courier. They are from different hands, but run pretty well together. Each shows a deep concern at the present situation of things and the prospect ahead, as they are seen in the light of the revolutions of the Senator. The writers gather up a few crumbs of comfort, but, upon the whole, seem to be in a sad and gloomy state of mind. They are particularly disturbed by the views entertained, both by the President and the Senator, of the purpose for which the troops are kept in the State. As the President says they are only here to enforce the laws of the General Government, one finds a little consolation in saying that one of those laws is to protect the State against domestic violence and revolution, and another to maintain the inviolability of the right of suffrage. From these premises, he concludes that the Democrats ought not to think that "they will be encouraged in any force, violence or intimidation in the coming campaign." That conclusion is correctly drawn, but has no point in it or application to Democrats, unless it be also shown that they deny the right of suffrage or meditate violence. It applies, rather, to the political associates of the writer, who, nearly in all elections, use force, violence, intimidation and frauds without number, and really violate the right of suffrage. It is notorious that no colored man can vote any Democratic ticket without incurring the bitterest denunciation, and running the risk of losing his life. We need not give instances. Hundreds can be adduced, if necessary. We know of one man who was compelled to leave Columbia for this reason, after severe injuries to his person. He is a Democrat still, but lives at the feet of the mountains. Does writer No. 1 think that the election laws of South Carolina secure the inviolability of the right of suffrage? Would it have military force to protect the importation of illegal voters, as was notoriously done in Charleston at the last city election? Would it maintain, at the point of the bayonet, the doctrine which we find already put forth in a Radical journal, to unduly influence the colored vote? No colored man, it says, can vote the Democratic ticket at the next election, without being branded by the world as having sold his vote.

But, bless us! we must not forget No. 2. He is calmer and rather more plausible. While his companion in the second column makes the most that he can out of the President's views about the use of the military in the State, he in the third corrects the Senator's heresies as to the opinion of the people on that subject. They do not, he thinks, as the Senator says they do, and as his companion, whose effusion we have just noticed, seems to intimate, believe that the troops are kept for the purpose of protecting the State Government. His opinion is that they serve to keep the Ku Klux down, who, but for their being overawed, "would intimidate and murder the Republicans for their political opinions." We know that these tremors were felt in certain quarters. We had amusing evidence of this last winter and spring, when, lacking other diversion, we several times threw out the idea of the removal of the blue-coats. We never failed to produce some spasms of apprehension, or to elicit earnest protests against the suggestion and piteous appeals to the Government, for mercy's sake, not to take the troops away. But, to be more serious, there are some impediments to the acceptance of this view. First, the Republicans (so-called) of South Carolina have no special peculiar political opinions, none worth protecting by military power, or about which anybody cares whether they entertain them or not. It is their practices, which are not a reflex of Republican opinion, which make them odious. Secondly, the Ku Klux arose under peculiar circumstances of folly and madness among the colored people in some of the Counties above Columbia, caused by the violent and insane language of Radical speakers and pestilent fellows, and by the distribution amongst them of Winchester rifles and other arms. The same causes do not exist to bring them forth again, and if the United States soldiers should be withdrawn, there is not the slightest probability that a single Ku Klux would re-appear. Ho-

nest Republicans need not be afraid of them, nor are they, and the opinion is incorrectly and injuriously attributed to the masses, that they owe their life and peace to the presence of the Government troops.

John Mitchell, the Irish Patriot.

John Mitchell sailed for Ireland on Tuesday. He goes back to the country where he was, tried, really, for his participation with Smith O'Brien, Martin and others in what was known as the "Young Ireland Party," in the revolutionary agitation of 1848, and sentenced to penal servitude, on the charge of treason—felony. He made his escape, after some years passed in the English penal colonies, and escaped to this country. He established and conducted a journal for some time at Knoxville, Tennessee, and subsequently wrote for the press at Richmond, Virginia, and in New York. He warmly embraced the Southern side in the late civil war, and a son bearing his honored name was one of the heroes who fell at Fort Sumter. He returns to Ireland, it is said, to enter the British Parliament as a Home Ruler. A place will be made for him by the retirement of one of the men of the party, in order to secure his immediate election. It is sought to enlist his influence and services in the cause of home rule. He has a strong hold upon the affections and regard of the people of Ireland. He has determination and vigor. He is a man always in earnest. Nothing can swerve him from his opinions—neither the frowns of the authorities, the visitation of punishment nor the blandishments of power. His harsh treatment by the British Government, his long exile and his eloquent voice and effective pen, exerted in this country in behalf of constitutional government and against the insidious approaches of despotic power, have deepened the attachment which his countrymen feel for him. He will be a strong acquisition to the home rule party. It is to be hoped that the British Government will make no difficulty about his return to political life, upon the ground that his term of punishment as a convict has not expired. He is no friend to it, but the gravamen of his opposition is his belief of its injustice and wrong to Ireland. He loves his country and is able to serve it with distinction and advance it by his counsels. The field upon which he now proposes to enter is one of wide usefulness. We trust he may here realize his highest expectations, and that the storms and troubles of his past life may be contrasted by the serenity, usefulness, honor and success of its closing days.

Who Most Likely to Support Moses.

There is one thing in which the Union-Herald writers perfectly agree in yesterday's paper. According to one of them, it is the evident purpose of the Democrats to sustain Moses, either by their votes or silent influence; according to the other, the evidence of this is furnished in the statement of Senator Robertson, that he has heard such a thing mentioned. How easy for men to believe what they think it their interest to believe! They suppose that there is a certain odium in the Conservatives supporting Moses, and they love to lay it on thick. But such allegations deceive no one. They are only sure proofs of the desperate condition of those who use them. These are the same men who in the Union-Herald lot off Moses and Maxwell, when between them they "lost" the joint resolution to prosecute Parker; and the same men who shielded him when he evaded and braved, by the use of Minors's troops, the service of a writ of the Court. And we are not so sure but that they will support him yet for Governor. Why not? There is not a particle of reason against their doing so, according to their own laws of political conduct. But there is a great deal to prevent Conservatives or Democrats accepting the same peculiar rules. They can't "turn about, and wheel about and do just so."

Judge Mackey, in Lancaster, a few days ago, sentencing a prisoner to the penitentiary for life—his crime being arson—said: "The verdict was rendered by an impartial jury of singular intelligence, composed of five white and seven colored citizens, selected by the prisoner, who had forty challenges. The evidence developed the fact that a child, about seven years of age, was consumed in the burning dwelling house. I do, therefore, in the name of violated law, protest against Executive clemency being extended in this case by the Chief Magistrate, F. J. Moses, Jr., who has so prostituted the pardoning power as to make the administration of the criminal law a mockery of justice, and convert the broad seal of the State into the symbol of approved crime."

THE ATTEMPTED ARREST AT BELTON.—Representative Cochran, of Anderson, referring to the statement in the Union-Herald that the feeling in Belton was very strong against Mr. Darling, and that it was only by a strong display of personal courage that he was enabled to escape the mob assembled at the depot to prevent his departure, says:

I have received reliable information that no mob assembled at Belton to prevent Mr. Darling's departure. A few of the friends of the deceased, (not citizens of Anderson County,) when they ascertained that Mr. Darling was on board the train, determined to arrest him, but, after consulting with one or more lawyers, they were informed that it would be unlawful to make the arrest without a warrant. While trying to procure a warrant, the train left. Does it look reasonable that a mob would regard the law and wait for a warrant before making the arrest? I am satisfied Mr. Darling did not intend to convey the idea that he was in danger of the (so-called) mob, or that the citizens of Anderson County would do injury to a legally constituted officer in the discharge of his duty. Anderson, as is well known, is one of the most prosperous and law-abiding Counties in the State. Until her citizens act to the contrary, let her keep her laurels.

While we would be pleased to have the troops spend the summer with us, rest assured none are needed at Belton, or any portion of Anderson County, to protect an officer from a mob.

The New York Evening Post has been casting the horoscope of the near political future, and makes the following predictions concerning the fall elections: In Maine, the Democrats will make a thorough and spirited canvass, but as the course of the five members of Congress has been on the whole satisfactory, the result as to them cannot be in doubt. Vermont is sure for the Republicans. In Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, the Democrats and independents have a flattering prospect. In Georgia, the Democrats will elect the fall delegation. It is impossible to predict who will be "counted in" in Louisiana. Alabama and Delaware are in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. Kansas will probably go Republican, and Massachusetts the same, with some doubt as to the Districts of Dawes and Hoar. Michigan, it thinks, is wedded to its idols. Missouri will elect an entire Democratic delegation, with possibly one exception, and replace Schurz with a Democrat. New Jersey is in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. In South Carolina, any change will be a surprise. In New York, the Democrats will make large gains. No one can venture to predict the result in Illinois and Pennsylvania, but the chances are in favor of large Democratic gains. In Arkansas, the Democrats will elect a majority of the delegation. Florida will go Republican. Kentucky and Maryland will elect unanimous Democratic delegations. In Minnesota and Wisconsin, the reformers will undoubtedly elect some members, and Texas is sure to be Democratic, purely through disgust at "carpet-bag" mismanagement.

A REPUBLICAN ON CIVIL RIGHTS.—

Hon. W. F. Hall, of Merriwether, Ga., a prominent Republican and a member of the Legislatures of 1868 and 1870, writes a letter to the Griffin News, in which he discusses the Civil Rights Bill, and takes strong grounds against the measure. He says: As to the Civil Rights Bill, it is wrong in principle. All the citizens of this country, irrespective of race, color or nativity, are equal before the law—are equal in civil and political rights. That is enough. No wise man will ask more. Our social relations ought not to be made a subject of legislation. Taste, habit, feeling, inclination, ought and will in the end control them. The Civil Rights Bill is the offspring of fanaticism and ambition. Of course, I hope it will not become a law. If it does, evil and evil only will be its fruits, and the more evil to the Yankee race.

THE SPREAD OF JOURNALISTIC INDEPENDENCE.—

The careful reader of newspapers cannot fail to notice a significant change for the better within the past six months. They have grown more independent and less partisan. The number of old-fashioned organs, papers which praised the party through thick and thin, can now be counted on the fingers, and, if the list be confined to the daily press, one hand will supply the digits needed. It is hard work to find a journal, always excepting those in Washington, which does not occasionally indulge in criticism, and the vast majority condemn a good deal more than they praise. There are doubtless two causes for this encouraging change. One is, that the independent press has demoralized the organs and made their business unprofitable, by giving the public a more satisfactory article; and the other is the bad condition of party lines and the tendency on all sides in favor of bolting.—New York Tribune.

"THE FRIEND OF THE SOUTH."—

The Chicago Tribune also notes the point that all accounts from the South indicate that the President at this time is looked upon in that section as the future friend of the white people in their struggle with the colored race for political supremacy, though precious little evidence has he given as yet of any special interest in their behalf.—N. Y. Herald.

WE PUBLISH TO THE WORLD.—The remarkable medicinal properties of the "Queen's Delight." No medicine is so well known and recognized among eminent physicians as a valuable therapeutic agent as the Queen's Delight. Some doctors think it ranks next to calomel in its alternative powers. A learned doctor thus speaks of it: "QUEEN'S DELIGHT" seems to exert a power upon every cell and molecule of the body, and modifies their function and condition. It reaches both the fluids and solids, and impresses upon them a curative influence unobtainable by any other medicine. In chronic diseases of the throat, there is no agent compared with it in value. It relieves the cough, obviates the night-sweats, improves the appetite, and often induces a return to health under the most unfavorable circumstances. In consumption and bronchial diseases, the use of "Queen's Delight" has been marked with signal advantage. Queen's Delight manifests a decided impression on the mucous membranes, changing their condition by its alternative powers. Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, obey promptly the searching powers of this medicine; aching limbs and back cease to torment, and comfort and health is restored.

In diseases of the liver, spleen, bladder and skin, the Queen's Delight may be used with great benefit. For the cure of any of the many diseases incident to the summer season, it cannot be excelled, and we would recommend every family to have a bottle of it in the house at all times, in case of sudden sickness. It is no whiskey or vinegar preparation, but a pleasant alterative tonic, which has cured thousands and kept tens of thousands in good health. For dyspepsia and weak stomach, the liver and kidneys, coughs and sore throat, the lungs and spitting of blood, loss of appetite, sick headaches, diarrhea and dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, cholera morbus and cramps, palpitation of the heart, broken-down nervous system, neuralgia and rheumatism, purifying the blood, inflamed and sore eyes, when caused by the impure state of the blood. Be sure and call at Heinitsch's drug store, and get a bottle of his great medicine. Prepared only by E. H. HEINITSCH, druggist and chemist. July 16

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Judge Bryan presiding.—A verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of the United States against Little B Crews, for violation of the revenue laws. The petition of A. L. Moore to disallow homestead in the matter of B. T. Wood, bankrupt, was ordered to be dismissed. In the petition of Miss E. F. Pringle to cancel bond and mortgage in the matter of James R. Pringle & Co., bankrupts, it was ordered that the Bank of Charleston cancel the bond and mortgage of the petitioner, dated August 1, 1873.

In California the Graegers have resolved to add to their independence of monopolies by starting a bank, with a capital of \$5,000,000. \$1,000,000 of this sum has already been subscribed. When this bank is started, farmers will be enabled to borrow money on as favorable terms as merchants, and the grain and other trades will be placed on a better footing as regards the producers. The Graegers in California have chartered fifty vessels in the port of San Francisco on their own account, and expect soon to send all their grain to market under their sole control.

Treasurer Spinner has threatened to tender his resignation in case his views regarding the sole management of the Bureau under his charge are not approved by those higher in authority than himself. Gen. Spinner's dissatisfaction grows out of a conflict of opinion between himself and other prominent officers of the treasury with reference to the appointment of clerks in his own bureau.

The new postal law which goes into effect on the 18th inst., places the rate of all printed matter or merchandise, not exceeding four pounds, at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. No package weighing over four pounds will be carried. The prepayment of postage on papers to regular subscribers is not required until January 1, 1875.

Between the fear of mad dogs and the small-pox, and a dishonest city administration, the Gothamites are having a lively time of it. If only the comet's tail would brush through their cosmopolitan city and sweep out some of the dishonesty there, it would be a relief to the country at large.

Mr. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, well known in the electric telegraph world, has succeeded almost beyond his own anticipations, in perfecting an instrument which will convey sound by electricity over an unbroken current of extraordinary length without the aid of automatic repeaters.

Recently, during a launch at Boyles & Son's ship-yard, Port Jefferson, L. I., a serious accident occurred. When the vessel started a heavy timber used as a wedge fell on the people below, assembled to witness the launch, killing four and dangerously injuring three others.

George Mitchell, one of the proprietors of Glenn Mitchell, and formerly a prominent New York politician, shot himself a few days ago, near Chester, Warren County, New York. He had been on a hunting excursion in the Adirondacks, and was reported to be in depressed spirits.

DIVORCED.—At Abbeville, on the 8th day of July, by the Hon. T. H. Cooke, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Joseph A. Blackmon from Susan Blackmon—on the ground of wilful abandonment.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX.

The prevalent expression now is, "No, you can't, comet." Freight rates are exceedingly light just now on all the railroads.

Newspapers are better than chests to keep moths at bay.

Pleasant showers, during the past few days, have kept the weather delightfully cool and bearable.

The State Executive Committee of the Republican party will meet in Columbia on the 21st inst.

Don't fail to buy a ticket to the concert, next Wednesday evening, to benefit the Palmetto Orphan Home.

Spartanburg is to have street cars. What has become of the Columbia Street Railway Company?

A detachment of soldiers has arrived in Greenville. Wonder if the mountain city needs protection?

There is a French Doctor Chomet who has discovered that fiddling will cure nervous illness, though we have heard some fiddling which produced it.

Fruit is becoming cheap and plenty, and Mr. John C. Dial has the necessary articles to prepare it for winter use—self-sealing jars.

The opening ball of the season at Glenn's Springs is said to have been a very enjoyable affair. A number of Columbians were present.

Mr. James A. Wright, formerly connected with the Abbeville Medium, has retired, and the firm now is Hemphill & Hemphill.

Chicago is a doomed city. Our despatches of the past two days have furnished details of another conflagration in that great Western metropolis.

It is said that a mass meeting of the colored Mechanics' Union Association will be held on Monday next, in the State House yard.

A Columbia correspondent of the Greenville News revamps the story that ex-Senator Sawyer is to be the Administration candidate for Governor. Doubtful.

The Governor has appointed A. B. Connor, of Allendale, a Notary Public, and T. S. Arthur, of Richmond, Va., Commissioner of Deeds for this State.

Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHOENIX office. Try us.

Those paper collars down at both ends are again affected by nobby youths. They give a fellow with a short neck the appearance of a sick chipmunk trying to swallow a whole hickory-nut at once.

A man who promised his wife on her death-bed never to marry again, offers a reward to some one who will convince him that a lie is justifiable when it is told to soothe the last moments of the departed.

It is understood that the Governor has decided to issue an order, at an early day, prohibiting officers of militia, whether Captains, Colonels or Generals, from parading their commands at political meetings.

We have been requested to state that the Rev. W. A. Pearson preaches to the Second Baptist Church, at the Chapel on Bull street, this evening, at 8½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The time has come when the wear of the starbed linen coat rises from his chair and goes forth, unconscious of the fact that the lower portion of his garment retains the position which it acquired while he was seated.

The election law requiring a new set of Election Commissioners to be appointed sixty days previous to each election, the Governor has issued an order removing the present Commissioners of Election for the several Counties.

The automatic telegraph is about to be brought into general use—a new company having been formed in New York for that purpose. It is claimed that the new company will be able to reduce the usual cost of telegraphing about one-half.

The Southern Express Company having discontinued business over the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, Superintendent W. W. Davies, of that road, has organized an independent express over his line. Success to the enterprise.

An important railroad meeting is to be held in Hendersonville, N. C., on the 30th and 31st of the present month. Delegations from Columbia, Charleston and other cities will be in attendance, as all feel the importance of a Western connection.

A fire in the suburbs of Newberry, yesterday, entirely destroyed a dwelling house and contents; but, luckily for the unfortunate occupants, there was an insurance of several thousand dollars, in the Liverpool, London and Globe and the Niagara, for which Messrs. Seibels & Ezell are agents.

NEW BOOKS.—Sunshine and Shadow, a novel, by Mrs. O. J. Newby, author of "Kate Kennedy," "Married," "Right and Left," "Only Temper," "Trodden Down," etc., has just been seen issued by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. Price fifty cents. This book is regarded as one of the best and most successful of Mrs. Newby's works. It will remind the reader of the clever novels of society by Miss Jane Austin and Miss Ferrier, both so highly praised by Sir Walter Scott; and of the more recent productions of Mrs. Grey and Miss Ellen Pickering. In this new story, an English baronet, with his four children, occupy the foreground. The evil spirit is a Lady Lora Vivian, a young and beautiful widow, who, while deeply attached to one man, promises to marry his elder brother, for the sake of his title and wealth. There is a good deal of courtship in this tale—the wooing of Louisa Elton, the proper heroine, decidedly original. The characters are well drawn and ably individualized. "Sunshine and Shadow," though not what might be called sensational, is eminently readable and very entertaining.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The election of orators and poet for the semi-centennial celebration being called up, Hon. James C. Southall, in addition to Mr. Hunter, was put in nomination for the historical address. The ballot being taken, and Mr. Hunter declared elected, the election was made unanimous with great heartiness. Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, was then elected orator, and Mr. Daniel B. Lucas, of Jefferson County, poet, by acclamation.

As one of our former most distinguished citizens, we are especially gratified at the election of Gen. Preston. In conferring this additional lustre on that "crown of glory," his "gray hair," Virginia reflects honor upon herself. In "the sear and yellow leaf" of age, Gen. Preston's royal powers of oratory still bring forth glorious fruit, as that, one of the grandest of his efforts, three years ago, at Wofford College, evinced to the immense audience, spell-bound by the witchery of his eloquence. Would that we might listen again to the one remaining to us of those noble brothers, Preston, for the surpassing eloquence of the one is only rivaled by the memory of that of the other.

Judge Cooke has issued a "rule," requiring T. B. Ferguson, (the author of an article in the Greenville News relative to E. F. Stokes,) to appear

"In the Court of General Sessions for the County and State aforesaid, on the third Monday in November next, and then and there show cause, if any he can, why he should not be attached for contempt of said Court, for writing and having published the article aforesaid."

As a Judge once remarked to us, "the Court has long arms."

Mrs. McCulloch, formerly a resident of Columbia, and the mother of Madam McCulloch-Brighton, died in Abbeville on the 9th, from paralysis. The funeral services were performed in the Episcopal Church on Friday afternoon, after which the body was interred in the cemetery, to await removal to this city in the fall.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. John C. Dial—Fruit Jars. E. H. Heinitsch—To the World.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 15, 1874.—Wheeler House—J Alexander, S C; H Sparnick, Aiken; T B Fraser, Sumter; B W Bradley, Williamsburg; A Sydney Smith, L D DeSaussure, O A Moses, W Dudley, Charleston; W L Briggs, Wright's Bluff; Y N Butler, Sumter; J E Wannamaker, Darlington; B F Bryan, H W Shure, N C; S Dibble, Orangeburg; F D Belanger, D L Turner, Edgefield; B Myers, S C; S H Griffin, N Y; J Cooper, Jr, Ga; B G Yocom, Chester; C A Darling, city; A A Post, York; E J Gage, Charleston. Columbia Hotel—T S Clarkson, S C; C F Shoemaker, Pa; W J Sprinkle, N C; J A Barksdale, Laurens; J D Stoney, J W O'Brien, Charleston; H T Terrell, Ky; W D Kennedy, H G Wright, F J Moses, H Maddon, Ga; M B Moses, Sumter; D M Renno, R & G R R; G P Kirkland, Walhalla; D Macanley, Winnsboro; M F McDonald, J A Keith, J F Walsh, Charleston; P T Keith, Sand Hill; R W Sanders and lady, Greenville; Mrs Hiller, S C.

Hendrix House—T P Stoval, Augusta; J R Jacobs, Ga; G E Hawkins, J H Brown, J C Boozer, Charleston; J H Flowers, Sumter; D L Copeland, Bamberg.

BEECHER-TILTON.—The Brooklyn Argus, of the 14th, says: "We have from the highest sources an admission that the friends of Beecher are endeavoring to effect a compromise, which shall prevent a publication of the statement promised by Tilton. Theo. Tilton's wife has been before the committee. She has given evidence contradictory to her husband's version of the matter. Disagreement has resulted between man and wife. Mrs. Tilton has left her husband, and is now sojourning with a family who are the friends of Mr. Beecher."