

An O'er True Tale.

The speech of ex-Governor Scott, delivered on the 4th of July, in Fairfield, which appeared in our columns yesterday, deserves a word of remark at our hands. The ex-Governor says a great deal that is true about the increase of debt, the progress of corruption, and the hopelessness of improvement. The spirit of the speech and its general purpose are such as to excite commiseration, if they do not wholly merit approval. They show that the ex-Governor is not too old to learn, and that he has not been an indifferent spectator of, if he has been an unhappy actor in, our troubled affairs. He sees the wrecks, lying all around, of the State credit and the public honor, and also of the private integrity of his associates and fellow-partisans. He recognizes the stupendous failure of schemes which he was concerned in originating, the prostration of all the public interests, the decay of all the public institutions, the poverty, misery, discontent and dissatisfaction of the people. He is conscious that our public affairs are involved in hopeless confusion, and that the prime causes are the incompetency and want of principle of those who aspired to lead and direct, co-operating with and shamelessly abusing the child-like dependence and trust of an ignorant and credulous constituency. The ex-Governor, like his associates in office, the men who were on his different Boards, the functionaries in charge of his bureaus, and like the present Governor and his right and left bowers, all stand upon this mount of ruin—all look wistfully away to some distant, imaginary source of relief, or to some other fat land of Canaan. They are incapable of dealing with the evils of which they are the authors. In this extremity, they merely incriminate each other, in trying to shift the blame from their own shoulders. They have not a word of wisdom to address to their misguided followers—not a suggestion, worth a bauble. While we say this, we can but appreciate the indignant protest which ex-Gov. Scott makes against the pseudo-righteous pretension of the pseudo-reformers. He knows them well, and recalls the ugly fact that "most of them have been either principals or accessories to all the bad and destructive legislation of that period, and have been parties to all the schemes whereby the moneys of the State have been squandered and its resources dripped for years to come." In his judgment, they are only "seeking for new fields of public plunder." When he said to his noble audience, that unless they shall hereafter elect a better class of men to office, the sooner the Republican party shall cease to exist, the better it will be both for the people and the State, he said only what is true, even without the condition, but what, at the same time, he could never induce them to believe, and what it was perfectly useless and idle to say. How can those people do any better? The petty politicians who, as the speaker said, roam over the State and pander to the ignorance, prejudices and passions of the people for their own benefit, are the very men whom they love, whom they believe and whom they will support. When he went further and told them that tax-payers will refuse to pay the taxes, which only breed and foster corruption, and that the Democratic party are not responsible for the financial evils, when he even advised them to elect at least one Democrat from each County, he showed that his eyes are open. But it all amounts to very little. There is no remedy in it adequate to the disease. Dr. Scott's diagnosis is tolerably correct, but his prescription falls woefully short of reaching the case: "Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook, or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down?"

Poison.—If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having over-loaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a large number of cases than any half a dozen medicines, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt and as much ground mustard stirred rapidly in a tea-cup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach, and lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a tea-cup of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet. These very common articles nullify a larger number of violent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

Bad News from Colleton County.

A correspondent writes to us from St. Bartholomew's Parish, Colleton County, to correct a statement which has been made in the interest of the County Commissioners of that County, that they have reduced the debt \$7,450, and paid all the accounts of the past year. In answer to this, he says that the County owes about \$50,000; that wholesale stealing in every department of the County affairs is attested by the "sudden rise of County officials from poverty in its leanest shape to bloated wealth in its most disgusting form." He says, also, that the Jury Commissioners, knowing that the grand jury would have their cases along with the other bribe and plunder-takers under consideration, destroyed the jury lists, and so put it out of the power of the people to have a court before next spring. The local office-holders, he continues, are governed by the Scottish border law, "they may take who have the power, and they may keep who can." Prisoners crowd the County jail, who are fed at a cost of five cents a day, while the State allows forty. That is the dishonest side of the picture sent us by "John O'Groat," from Colleton County. The "honest men," he says, are engaged in the effort to carry "Gen. McIntyre triumphantly through next fall, and thus rid us of the vampires who are sucking the life out of us." John O'Groat omits to mention whether the honest men are carrying "Gen." McIntyre. It appears to be "through" something, but what it is is not revealed. Our readers will perhaps conclude with us that Colleton is in a bad way.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 22, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: Ex-Gov. Scott, in his speech at Jenkinsville, made an excellent showing of his management of the finances of the State during his administration. If he will now enlighten the people as to why it was that, during his whole administration, he appointed invariably the lowest, dirtiest, most ignorant and unprincipled negroes and scoundrels to the various offices within his gift—some of them convicted felons—we will be prepared to say whether we want more of his good and honest government or not.

THEN AND NOW—ARTICLES DISCOVERED IN POMPEII.—One of the most interesting features of the excavations in this buried city is the discovery of many homely domestic articles of which we have counterparts. It is astonishing how many things in common use now were in use then. Here you will see almost every kitchen utensil, portable cooking stoves, jelly oaks and butter moulds in the imitation of birds and flowers, pots, kettles, crocks, dishes, cups and saucers, spoons, knives and forks, dippers, skimmers, sauce pans, frying-pans, lamps, lamp stands, flesh-hooks, braziers for charcoal—in a word, pretty much every kitchen, dining-room or chamber article found in modern use entered into the economy of the daily life of Roman antiquity. All the articles of a lady's toilet, including jewelry of all kinds, gold and silver ornaments, corals and precious stones, were found in houses in Pompeii. Taken from the retail shops were steel yards, balances, weights and measures. From a doctor's office was recovered a full set of surgical instruments, including "pulkina" for extracting teeth and trepans for drilling holes in the skull. There is any number of shoe-maker, tailor, carpenter and blacksmith tools, and, indeed, implements of almost every present mechanical operation. Taken altogether, the collection of articles taken from the dead city is a surprising revelation to every one, showing that the ancients invented and perfected 10,000 implements and articles of common life which we still use, with little improvement thereon, and without giving them credit therefor.

THROUGH THE AIR TO EUROPE.—Mr. Donaldson, by his late experimental balloon trip, has so inspired the management of the Hippodrome with the idea that the Westerly current exists, that they have gone to the expense of importing cloth from Europe for the purpose of making a balloon for him to go to Europe in. The cloth is said to be the finest ever made for the purpose. It is composed of silk and linen, and woven in the strongest manner. Eight people are engaged in sewing up the great air ship, and on Tuesday next it is to receive its first coat of varnish, and on Thursday the second. Friday, the day appointed for sailing, is now being anxiously looked forward to by Mr. Donaldson and those who have received invitations to ascend. The balloon is to be 47 feet in diameter, and will be inflated with 36,000 feet of gas. Its lifting power will be 2,500 pounds, while the basket and net weigh 500 pounds. Professor Donaldson expects to carry nine people besides himself, and he estimates the weight of humanity and ballast at 1,628 pounds. A boat has been constructed for the trip, as the Professor intends to come back by water, or at least part of the way, and every precaution will be taken for safety that can be thought of. Mr. Donaldson says that there are three currents to contend against after the altitude of 2,000 feet is reached, but that he can so manage his balloon as to take either one of them.

A CHINESE TALE OF HORROR.—Yesterday morning, the presiding magistrate of the quiet city of Chinghai was aroused from his dreamy slumbers by the appearance of a wife-deceived and avenging husband, who produced from a cloth wrapper two human heads, which represented his wife and her guilty companion. One version of this tragedy runs thus: The injured husband had, through his employment upon a steamer, been absent from home for long periods of time, during which the cause of evil was contracted, and at the close of the old year, the husband returning to enjoy the usual festivities, found the neighborhood all alive with the story of his wife's unfaithfulness. These live coals of tale bearing gave additional heat to his anger, but he contrived to conceal his feelings from his wife, and hurriedly left home, under the pretence of going to Hankow, but instead of leaving, he, with a few trusty friends, secreted themselves in the neighborhood, prepared to obtain a cruel redress before the fire of his anger cooled down. The unfortunate man, ignorant of the fatal trap, entered the house of the woman, and both being surprised, were secured by the watchers, who speedily severed their heads from their bodies, and carried the former to the district magistrate. There will be a trial, but the whole piece of legislation is a mockery. The guilt or innocence of the murdered will be put into a large tub of water, and set in motion by vigorous stirring. If the heads meet face to face, behold a clear proof of guilt! If not, then all the worse for the avenger. Such is the power of custom; custom, more cruel than law, for it demands the death of both. It is said that if the man had but killed the intruder, he would be liable for murder. But, having effected a double murder, he escapes with a mere formal whipping, and receives a reward of 2,000 cash. The district, to purge itself of such evil, destroys the bodies of the dead by cremation, and the very piece of ground rendered unclean by the evil must be ploughed up before the virtuous will venture to dwell there.—Shanghai Evening Courier, March 11.

THE RICH DRONES OF SOCIETY.—We all know that the social conditions in this country are not what they were when every man had to get a living, and the New York Times, remarking upon this subject, reminds us that the class of rich young men is rapidly increasing. Every year there grow up those who know from the beginning that at most they need only play at working. The safeguard for such men is chiefly to be found in a liberal education. Only the educated know how to enjoy wealth and leisure, and have no need of debauchery and the bottle to stifle the demon *ennui*. The South used to send a superior class of representatives to Congress, because the social and political conditions of those States were such as to produce a considerable number of men of wealth, leisure and education, who turned to politics as the highest pursuit in which they could engage, and this was why Virginia was the mother of Presidents. The war has unfortunately, to a large extent, put an end to this state of things, but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the rich that the success, prosperity, perhaps the very existence of the United States, depend upon their giving their sons those advantages of education which do so much to form enlightened, far-sighted and high-minded statesmen. It does not follow, however, that we are not to have able men now as heretofore, and among them the most useful and patriotic, from among the poorer youth of the land. The educational facilities are increasing on every hand, and in every element they are put in the reach of all who are capable and ambitious of embracing the higher branches of knowledge and development. Not only is education in the branches necessary for ordinary life made general by public means, but also to such extent in the higher branches that those who show talent and determination may also find the means of pursuing their studies to the full benefit of their capacities. It is from this material that the strong men, valuable to the community in both private and public life, always must be largely produced. [Baltimore Sun.]

ENGLISH MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—British manufacturing interests at present are not in a hopeful condition. The Manchester circulars are "blue," and the newspaper accounts are scarcely less so. "Stagnation" is the order of the day, and the complaint is that buyers continue to act with the utmost caution, and are unwilling to increase their ventures at anything approaching market rates. No collapse of prices has yet shown itself in any important staple; but then "stocks continue to accumulate," and in that brief phrase there is a deal of disagreeable meaning. Among the future contingencies, is the parliamentary restriction of the hours of labor in factories. A great divergence of opinion exists on the subject; but perhaps the average estimate of the resulting diminution of production may be taken at about three per cent. of the whole for the first year after the act comes into operation, diminishing gradually afterwards. There is reason to look forward within the next few months to some relief from the improving condition of India, though there is some danger that this source of improvement may be anticipated and forestalled by excessive speculation.

A Miss Ruth Van Elten, of Auburn, N. Y., while leaning against the railing at Watkins' Glen, slipped and fell to the bottom and was dashed to pieces.

THE SECRETS OF THE BOWL.—A former soloon-keeper, who has been converted by the Quaker ladies, has printed the recipes he used to keep secret. He says Bourbon or rye whiskey is manufactured from high wines, commonly called fusel-oil whiskey, made to-day and drunk three days after. It also contains vinegar, syrup, oil of Bourbon, French coloring, bluestone, and other poisonous chemicals. It costs from 90 cents to \$1 a gallon, and retails for \$5 and \$6 a gallon. Cognac brandy is made from French or Cologne spirits, burnt sugar, oil of oognac, vinegar, bluestone, Jamaica rum, honey syrup, port wine, French coloring, alum and aloe. It cost \$2 a gallon, and retails from \$6 to \$10 per gallon. Irish or Scotch whiskey is made from Canada high wine, or new distill'd whiskey, one week old, saltpetre, fine salt, essence of oil of Irish or Scotch whiskey, fusel oil, syrup, bluestone, St. Croix rum, some imported Irish or Scotch whiskey for flavor. It costs \$1.50, and retails for \$6 a gallon. What sells for the best old Holland gin is made from French spirits, water, oil of juniper, syrup, white wine vinegar, bluestone, New England rum, peach pips, with some imported gin for flavor. Old Tom gin is made from the same ingredients, but double syrup is added to make it sweeter. It costs \$1.25 a gallon, and retails for \$5. It is also bottled as a medicine, and sold for the kidney disease. Jamaica and St. Croix rum is made of double refined high wines, French coloring, oil of rum, fusel oil, vinegar, bluestone, burnt sugar, molasses, syrup, with some imported Jamaica, Cuba or St. Croix rum for flavor, alum, aloe and prunus juice. Stock ale or porter is diluted with oil of vitriol, strychnine, and aqua tortis to make it keep. New ale is diluted with oil of vitriol and damaged molasses. Lager beer contains a little malt, plenty of water, some inferior hops, rosini, ter, saleratus, soda, with four different chemicals to make it keep after brewing.

Bayard Taylor, in writing from Egypt, gives some facts concerning the late discoveries and translations of hieroglyphic characters in that country. While, a few years ago, only about 700 of these characters were known, and when the deciphering was most difficult and uncertain, now more than 4,500 are intelligible to the scholars of Germany and France. Mariette, one of the most successful scholars in this branch of linguistics, has been able to translate many of these Egyptian inscriptions, and from them much valuable information is derived concerning the religious beliefs and civilization of the ancient inhabitants of the valley of the Nile. In place of a gross and grotesque mythology, we now have the evidence of a symmetrical religious system, based on the profound knowledge of the forces of nature. The form of these inscriptions is evidently poetical, the main idea being a belief in the immortality of the soul and its future reward and punishment. Mr. Taylor even goes so far as to say that he believes that the Hebrew literature drew its style and character from the Egyptian, and the Latin does from the Greek. An ancient inscription on the temple of Soss reads: "I am who is, has been and ever shall be," which sounds Hebraistic enough. On the tomb are found often repeated these words, answering to a daily prayer: "Through my love have I drawn near to God. I have given bread to him who was hungry, water to him who was athirst, garments to him who was naked and a place of shelter to the abandoned." Most of the inscriptions are of historic import, dramatic and poetic in character, while prosaic in form. The great majority of the latter furnish strong corroborative evidence of what is already known in Egyptian history. [Baltimore American.]

The story of Edward I. Royce, colored, is so instructive that it is a pity it is not an example to others of his race. Royce was a barber of Terre Haute. From there he moved to New York with his savings. He then chartered a ship, put a cargo on board and sailed for Western Africa. He came back with ivory, oil, gold dust and dye wood. He married in Liberia, and kept on trading after settling down there, his last venture being the sending of a cargo to the English troops in Ashantee. In fact, he has shown a mercantile knowledge and skill that seems entirely wanting in the majority of his race. The whole trade of the Liberian coast and beyond, and that with foreign lands, is in their hands, and they have the capacity to grasp it. Royce became the richest man in Liberia, was three times nominated for the Presidency of the republic, but was defeated; but in 1868 he was elected. Ambition proved his ruin. His party being strongly in the ascendancy, thought they would enact a law by which he could hold his seat without an election; they believed that 120 honest voters could be obtained before the people, most of whom cannot read or write, for signing that Act. Both he and all the heads of departments were imprisoned for usurpation; he remaining several weeks in jail, made his escape, and in attempting to get to a British steamer then lying in the Bay of Monrovia, he was drowned.

Lynch law has made its appearance in Surveport. When the citizen takes the trial and punishment of criminals into his own hands, there is always danger that, in the heat of passion, injustice be done. But when juries are ignorant, judges are double-dealers, and Governors grant pardons as fast as convicts reach the penitentiary, the people have, at last, no other resource than to be judge, jury and executioner.

HERE AND THERE.—One of the worst features presented of our late civil war was the wilful destruction by troops of works of art and beauty. A spirit worse than that of the ancient Goths and vandals often seemed to animate them. Churches, colleges and other public buildings were plundered and defaced. In contrast with this, a foreign journal speaks of the conduct of the French and German troops towards property that was temporarily used by them. The chateau of Mr. Charles Frederick Worth, the famous dress-maker of Paris, is situated about six miles from the city, on the road to Versailles. It is in its situation and furnishing one of the most superb and elegant places in the world. Its conservatory contains the rarest plants and birds, its library has the most elegant and rare volumes of every age and country, its museum contains the finest gems, coins, vases and rich works of ancient and modern art. This palace was occupied in the war by French and Germans successively, and the property was preserved intact. The birds were cared for, the grass plot protected by wire fence, and the plants covered by deal boards.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, COLUMBIA, July 21.—Judge Bryan presiding.—The Judge approved of the appointment of A. H. Ford as assignee in the matter of George S. Jordan, of Marion. Wm. K. Sweat, of Marlboro, and Simon P. Rainwater, of Marlboro, were finally discharged in bankruptcy. On the petition of G. D. Bryan, assignee, to call in lien creditors in the matter of William S. Stevens, bankrupt, it was ordered that the assignee sell, on the first Monday of November next, after due notice, the real estate of the bankrupt free from all encumbrances. The same order was made in the case of Bowyer & Raylor, bankrupts. The petition of W. J. Grier and others, in the matter of W. A. Townes, bankrupt, and of A. T. Earle and others, in the matter of W. A. Townes, bankrupt, exceptions to homestead exemptions, were referred to Registrar Clawson. The petition of Wm. P. Witt to have exempted the real estate in the matter of Wm. P. Witt, bankrupt, was referred to Registrar Seabrook.

A GOOD LAUGH.—Rev. Mr. Talmage, in the *Christian at Work*, writes: "Even lambs frisk and brooks frolic, and the ass, pronounced the most unemotional of beasts, seemed to us to have its sly facetiousness, as, on the way up to the *mer de glace* Switzerland, it lifted its hind foot to scratch its right ear and let us fall off. We never knew a man incapable of a laugh who was worth anything either to church or State. He might make a very good toy figure for the show window of a mourning store, but nothing else. We once sat in a church beside such a looking man; it was the only time we ever had our pocket picked. When such impenetrable people are in the room and we have heard of something pleasant to tell, we wait till they are gone, or else take our especial friend into the hall, as though on a matter of private business, and bid him to smother his laughter in the water-proof on the hat rack."

THE TOMATO.—Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers it as an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medical properties: That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the *MATERIA MEDICA*, and that in all those affections of the liver and organs where calomel is indispensable, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession; that a chemical extract pill can be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease; that he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone; that, when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion; that the citizens in ordinary should make use of it either raw, cooked or in the form of catsup, with their daily food, as it is a most healthy article.

The following is said to be the form of pledge taken by the members of the "Anti-Treating" Society, of Albany, N. Y.: "Since it has been acknowledged by every thinking man that treating is the great sore of public social life, and the main cause of the excessive drunkenness in America, we, the undersigned, do solemnly declare and promise, by our signature, never to offer or accept a treat of any article consumable after May 1, 1874, the following cases excepted: First, it is allowed to receive treats and to treat persons from other places who are on a visit, but only such persons; and, second, it is allowed to offer such articles consumable to ladies. And further, it is allowed in cases where the strict adherence to the rule would interfere with the transaction of business."

The English custom long established, of announcing the birth of children by sending cards to the friends and acquaintances of the parents, has been adopted here to a moderate extent, and seems likely to be largely followed. The form is after this fashion: "Peter Charles, (or Mary Jane), born to John and Sarah Eliza Jones, June 25, 1874, No. —, Madison avenue, New York." This is an odd innovation on our social habits, but as it saves a great deal of inquiry, which, for some occult reason, persons are constantly making in regard to such domestic events, the card announcements may not be without their advantage.

A handsome marble monument is about to be erected over the grave of Hon. D. L. Wardlaw in Abbeville.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the Phoenix.

Our merchants are calculating on a big trade this fall. Mr. H. V. Redfield, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is in the city. Pleasant evenings for riding and driving out. For slender extremities horizontally striped stockings are the thing. Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling power. Mr. R. G. Fleming, of this city, has been elected Superintendent of the Port Royal Railroad. Hot yesterday morning, but the rain in the afternoon cooled off the atmosphere. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." So feel the individuals interested in the certificates of indebtedness. An exchange says: "The laws are presumably made by innocent men to restrain the wicked." Yes, but the reverse is the fact. The Charleston Sun, a new daily, has made its appearance in the "city by the sea." F. Eugene Darboe is the business manager, and William M. Thomas editor. The Republican State Executive Committee has ordered the Republican Nominating Convention to assemble in this city, on the 8th of September. The thief who stole Mrs. Wright's horses from Glenn Springs, although closely pressed, escaped. He succeeded in carrying the stock to within nine miles of Rutherford C. H., N. C. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad is said to be carrying more passengers than any road in the South. The road is rapidly improving, and is to-day in a better condition than it has been in for years. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to canvass the city for the purpose of raising funds to purchase rifles for the Richland Rifle Club: W. R. Cathcart, W. C. Swaffield, J. Q. Marshall and W. Williams.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The ladies of the sewing society of the Episcopal Church will afford a rare entertainment this evening, on the lawn of the Male Academy, between 6.30 and 10 P. M. They are concerned in raising money for a good and laudable object, and will exchange for it ices, tea, coffee, cakes and other refreshments. It will be a delightful occasion for young people, and the more elderly, who have not forgotten their youth, will also find it agreeable. The best order will be secured—the Chief of Police will give his attention to that.

THE CONCERT.—The Choral Union concert, last evening, for the benefit of the Palmetto Orphan Home, was a decided success in the generous attendance and more especially in the excellence of the performance. The selections were choice and varied, and very admirably adapted to bring out the cultivated voices of the several performers. They were all happily blended in the *Miserere* from *Il Trovatore*, where the cultivation and compass of Mrs. Mahon's and Mr. Tappan's notes were particularly conspicuous. Miss Bryce in the *Sacato Polka* of *Molder* completely captivated the house by her vocal feats, which combined all the finish of study and practice with the naturalness and sweetness of the nightingale's unstudied art. The stage was suddenly converted into a parterre of flowers—tributes of admiration which the fair musical genius most graciously acknowledged in an *encore*. The duet, "Life's Dream is O'er," by Miss C. Smith and Mr. Tappan, and "The Last Greeting," a solo, by Miss Solomon, were of special excellence. Our engagements did not permit us to hear more, but we heard enough to make a pleasant memory for days to come.

PHENIXIANA.—A bad omen.—To owe men money. Paternal acres.—The old man's corns. A cool request.—Please pass the ice. Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things. Coke is said to be the best legal authority on cremation. Fun speaks of a young lady steering a boat as a "henswain." "Gauze and effect" is said to be illustrated in the dresses of young lady graduates. Doubtless an illusion. Men may judge us by the success of our efforts; God looks at the efforts themselves. When a man's circumstances become most crooked and twisted they are said to be straitened. What is that which the rich man wants, the poor man has, the miser spends and the spendthrift saves? Nothing.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Kinard & Wiley—Clothing, &c. To Stockholders Union Savings B'k.