

Our Thermopylae.

In view of the combinations which have been formed to strengthen and sustain the Radical newspaper organ at this place, a word as to ourselves may not be amiss to our readers and the public. Without referring in a notice of this kind, to the supposed and probable sources of supply which have been laid under contribution to revive that failing journal, we may say that the statements as they appear in it, and draw from them a useful and valuable lesson. It says that it "has been recently purchased by several influential Republicans, who have contributed their means to its support. The paper was on the eve of suspension, when they stepped forward to save it, and to nail the Republican colors to its mast-head." Here is a combination of men, who unite their means, talents, experience, influence and labor, to uphold their party journal. That journal is specially devoted to a maintenance of its party organization. It has rallied every available element and brought it into line for this purpose. It has no thought of the great interests or the violated rights of the people. It moves wholly upon the plane of party prejudice, party passion and party ascendancy. It seeks to perpetuate its domination as of the most vital necessity and at all hazards. With the wrecks of the ruin and disgrace it has wrought lying round on all hands; with the condemnation of the American people ringing in its ears every day; with the terrible denunciations of decent Republican journals all over this country; with the frantic desperation of madness it seeks to prolong its wretched existence, it craves that it may continue to govern the fortunes of the State of South Carolina, not appreciating the fact that it has, by its ignorance, corruption and indecency, by its crimes against the people, against their liberties, against civilization itself, forfeited the right to exist, and much more, the honor to govern. It gives notice that it will make a desperate struggle for a new lease of power, and it puts forth efforts corresponding to the importance of the stake and the magnitude of the issue. Having appropriated a fund, and made their journal strong in means; having enlisted the services and interest of several writers; having made a pool, so to speak, of the political fortunes of a number of aspiring men and candidates, they are ready to exert its power for evil; they mean to disseminate its corrupting doctrines, and, if possible, make its sophistries popular and prevalent.

We shall not speak of ourselves, further than to say that we occupy in this contest no doubtful attitude. We have certain clearly defined views and objects which we seek to impress upon the public mind. We see just before us gigantic issues, and it is our effort to enlighten and prepare the country for them. As we have frequently said, there is much to be done. If we were to-day enlightened upon the matters which so nearly concern us; if our people fully and rightly appreciated the situation in which they are; if they only saw and felt the momentous events which are hastening on; if they were both informed of and sternly united upon the duties of the hour, the Radical power would melt away before their stern determination. Will our friends think of the great cause which they, as well as we, ought to have at heart? Will they strengthen our hands by their sympathy, their encouragement and their support? Our means are moderate, our resources small. We are a unit against a multitude. We are alone in the midst of strong combinations. We depend entirely upon legitimate business. We have nothing to rely upon but subscriptions and advertisements. These we want, and it is not too much for us to say, these we are entitled to have. We ought to-day to number at least 5,000 subscribers in this State. That would bring us advertising. That would make us peculiarly independent. That would enable us to employ and pay for talent in employees and writers in number and force sufficient to make a strong impression on the side we espouse, and defend. We should like to send forth a strong and able journal, the powerful advocate of truth, the inflexible exponent of duty, the clarion voice summoning the people to concert of action against the wrongs they too patiently endure. We should enjoy laying on our editorial scourge every

day, whipping the rascals naked through the land. But if we are to be a power, to stand as a sentinel on the water-tower, to send rays of intelligence and light into every corner of the country, to pour out a daily stream which shall fertilize and gladden the land, to be a terror to evil-doers and a beacon-light of guidance and hope to an oppressed people, our friends must sustain us, the public must stand by our side. We have long stood in the breach, battling with such strength as our almost unaided arm could wield. We ask that we shall not be left in the lurch. And now, looking away from ourselves, we say to the country, this position is one of immense importance. It will not do to give it up, or to lose it, or to leave it to a weak and insufficient force to maintain. Man it thoroughly, and place it in the keeping of faithful men.

An Experiment in Small Grains. In the August number of the Rural Carolinian, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken repeats his old advice to planters and farmers to seed their cotton land at the last working of the crop in August, either in barley, oats or rye. This advice is recommended and illustrated by his own experience. We place it before our agricultural friends for their consideration. The time is near at hand when it may be put into practice. We believe that it is practicable and likely to prove profitable in most of the soils on which cotton is grown in this State, and the results as shown in Col. Aiken's last year's experiment are certainly very encouraging. In whatever walk of life men may be engaged, they should always aim to achieve the highest results. Love of excellence, united with sense of profit, call out the most strenuous endeavors. There is much to be learnt, both of the theory and practice of agriculture, simple as it may seem to most folk. The example of Mr. Warthen, of Georgia, raising five bales of cotton on one acre of land, almost without work, except that of most careful preparation of the soil in advance, ought to effect a revolution in that crop. Five bales on one acre, instead of one bale from five acres! So this experiment of Col. Aiken points the way to an economical production of grain and forage for stock, with benefit to the land, upon the very land and almost at the same time on which the money crop is grown. It is worth thinking about and trying to equal in results.

We give the article below, commending it particularly to the attention of our planting friends: "If 'Book Farmer' has an acre of land under cultivation this year that will, on 1st August, promise a yield of 1,750 lbs. cotton," let him sow that land broadcast in barley, one and a half bushels to the acre, and then 'lay by' with three shallow sweep furrows. With fair luck, the barley crop will sell for as much as the cotton crop. He can, as well as I, count the cost of cultivating and harvesting the two crops. Let him treat any land he has under cultivation, with a prospective yield of 1,000 lbs. of cotton per acre, the same way with red oats, and his oat crop will buy the cotton crop, bagging, ties and seed, and treat the harvest hands beside. Let him treat his thinnest cotton lands the same way with rye, and next May, (not allowing a hoof to make a track on the land from the day of sowing till May,) turn under the rye crop and sow the land broadcast in peas, a bushel and a half per acre, and in September or early in October turn the pea crop under, (without feeding a leaf or a pod to his stock,) and sow the land in wheat. He will then eat better flour than he can buy, and his thin lands will improve. An experiment to the point: The first week in August, 1873, I hired six plows, (mules and hands,) and laid by twenty acres of cotton with them, as I advise above, I going ahead of the plows and sowing a bushel and a half of red oats per acre. In March, 1874, I hired some hands to knock down the cotton stalks. On the 4th June, I hired six cradlers, six binders, one 'shooker,' one water-carrier and two boys to throw bundles to the shock, and gave the entire gang three meals, and paid for the cooking. The twenty acres were harvested in one day and about two hours. On the 11th, 12th and 13th June, I hired teams and drivers, and hauled this crop of 500 shocks (and I am sure each shock will make a bushel, for each contained twelve large bundles or sheaves,) six miles from my plantation to my stable lots in Cokesbury. My account stands thus: 30 bushels seed oats, at \$1, \$30; my own services as a hand, 2 days, at 75 cts., \$1.50; 6 plows, 2 days each, at \$1.12, \$13.50; feeding same 2 days, mules and hands, at 75 cts., \$9; knocking down cotton stalks, \$5; harvesters, at \$2.25 each, \$13.50; binders, at \$1 each, \$6; shockers, at \$2.25, 3 boys, at 50 cts., \$1.50, \$3.75; raw material, and cooking the same, \$4; 3 two-horse teams, 3 days, at \$3 each, \$27; 3 extra hands, 3 days, at \$1 each, \$9—total, \$124.25. I now have 500 bushels of oats securely housed, (with straw as good as fodder, as a drop of rain never fell on it,) for \$124.25, or just 25 cents per bushel. The option of hauling them six miles, of course,

increased their cost, and was more than ten times the tax on the land. 'Book Farmer' may say this is an exception. If I have failed to do as well in ten years, I am not aware of it; and there are farmers in my vicinity that do as well, or better, every year."

DEATH OF A BAPTIST MINISTER.—Rev. W. J. Hard, a well-known and esteemed minister of the Baptist Church, died in Augusta, last Saturday, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a native of Charleston, a graduate of the South Carolina College, eminent in his prime in the pulpit, and honorably connected in his latter years with the cause of female education. He was Principal, for a time, of the Houghton Institute, and afterwards successfully conducted a private school in Augusta. He was a true Southerner, a staunch patriot, a man of wit and accomplishment, a genial companion, and estimable for the graces no less than for the more substantial qualities of character.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.—Don Carlos deigns to acquaint the Spanish nation with the fact that if it permits him to become its master, he will tolerate religion and do many other beneficent things. Don Carlos is not a Spaniard, has no drop of Spanish blood in his veins and has never been in Spain South of the scarcely sheltered Biscay hills. Yet, because of certain legends and traditions and the successful wars of other generations, he claims to ravage Spain with an army, to retard her prosperity, and bring upon the people innumerable woes. More than all, he calls the Government a rebellion, which he will stifle with cannon. There is no remnant of barbarism so painful and bloody as this serious effort of a man like Don Carlos to force himself upon the throne of Spain, and to do it by acts of war, confiscation, rapine and murder. We see no difference between Carlism in Navarre and Communism as we saw it in Paris. Both are crimes against civilization. [New York Herald.]

The king of the dailies might look a little nearer home, and touch upon the carpet-baggers in the South. Don Carlos belongs to that delectable fraternity which now rules in the Southern States.

OFFICE SUP'T S. C. PENITENTIARY, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26, 1874.

EDITOR PHOENIX: I notice in your issue of this morning a paragraph in which you state that three convicts escaped from the penitentiary, yesterday, and were fired upon by the guard, but ineffectually. Please do the guard the credit of doing their duty by making the correction. At 12 o'clock noon, of Saturday, just as the convicts had all knocked off work for dinner, three convicts that were at work on the boundary wall of the North-west corner of the penitentiary grounds jumped the fence, and broke into a run up the canal. The guard on post fired, but missed. Sergeants Lark and Cannon, with others of the guard, started in pursuit of the fugitives, and were joined by Mr. Lewis Prior, at the water works, who assisted in arresting two of them, but the third did not stop running until brought down by a shot fired by one of the guard, which struck him on the head, making an ugly but not dangerous wound. The whole time, from the time they jumped the fence to the time they were brought back into the yard, did not exceed ten minutes. Very truly yours, JOHN B. DENNIS, Supt. S. C. Penitentiary.

IMPORTANT SPANISH NEWS.—THE UNITED STATES INVITED TO SEND TROOPS TO CUBA.—The New York Sun, of yesterday, has the following despatch from Washington, which we can only say is very important if true. It looks very marvelous, however: "I am able to inform you with positive certainty that the Spanish legation here have recently been instructed from Madrid to approach Secretary Hamilton Fish with the inquiry whether the United States would be disposed to intervene with armed force in Cuba, with a view of ascertaining whether the people of that island really desire or not to separate themselves from the mother country. This proposition comes in a certain connection with an intrigue which has for some time been maturing in Europe, by virtue of which Germany and England are to intervene in Spain itself, and by means of sufficient bodies of troops, put a stop to the civil war now going on there, and place Prince Alfonso on the throne. This scheme has been managed especially by Prussian diplomacy, and as all the money which Marshal Serrano has had for some time past, for the purpose of paying troops and carrying on his Government, has been furnished to him from the Prussian treasury, it is clear that the proposition to make Alfonso King is not to be opposed by him, although common decency would forbid his taking a leading part in putting it into execution. When it is done, however, by foreign armies, he can submit to it without incurring special odium among his countrymen. Part of the project is that Prussia shall have some small island in the West Indies for a watering station, and the consent of the United States to this is to be compensated by giving us Cuba."

A brakeman, named Corley, fell from a train near Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, and was run over and killed.

There recently died in Belgium a lady of fortune, named Madame Monsieur who had a singular mania for the hoarding of articles of dress. After her death an examination of her effects revealed an unusual state of things. There were mountains of dress goods uncut, and bearing the tradesman's price label, besides hundreds of bonnets, dresses made up, cloaks, shawls and various specimens of the modiste's art. It is believed that the sale of this accumulation of goods will realize something like \$20,000.

A man, named Clark, was chopping wood at Worthington, a small town twelve miles from Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, when two men, named Louston and Belch, suddenly attacked him. Louston drew a pistol, and Clark struck him with his axe, killing him instantly. Then seizing Louston's pistol he beat Belch over the head with it, crushing in his skull and inflicting fatal wounds. He was arrested and taken before a magistrate, and acquitted on the ground of self-defence. There was an old grudge between the parties.

Edward Lange, convicted in New York last October, for stealing United States mail bags and sentenced by Judge Benedict to pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned for one year, was subsequently resented to imprisonment alone, the first sentence being contrary to the statute. The second sentence was declared invalid by the Supreme Court, and Lange was discharged. He now has begun a suit against Judge Benedict for false imprisonment, claiming \$50,000 damages and his costs.

The Boston Advertiser (Rep.) says that it would be folly to deny that there is much dissatisfaction in Massachusetts with the existing National and State Governments, and it gives two reasons. One is the continuance of the prohibitory liquor system in the State, and the other is "sympathy with the people of some of the Southern States, whose helplessness has been taken advantage of to impose upon them in the name of the Republican party a brutal tyranny which is a disgrace to the country."

LAW AND THE TELEGRAPH.—A novel use of the telegraph is soon to be put into operation in New York. The court rooms in that city are to be telegraphically connected with the offices of the leading lawyers, and by this means the state of the calendar and the progress of trials can be announced to the lawyers, and the latter summoned when wanted. The telegraph in this respect promises to be quite as useful as it is on the stock exchange or in business circles.

Mrs. Helen M. L. Millington, of Ontario, N. Y., has written a defence of Beecher. She thinks that inasmuch as Solomon wasn't blamed for keeping a whole female seminary in his private residence, Beecher oughtn't to be blamed for—well, for anything. Mrs. Millington, you had better dry up. Get these to a nunnery. Unmuzzled as you are, you are more dangerous to the community than would be a howling raccoon of the mountains.

BOLD WORDS.—Congressman A. S. Wallace, who is always a candidate for re-election, made a speech at Goveysville, in upper part of this State, on Saturday week. Amongst other things, he said to the colored people: "Your rights are in peril, and you must defend them. If you don't get them at the ballot-box, you must resort to the cartridge-box."

The boy murderer of Massachusetts has been adding so extensively to his list of crimes in his confessions that it may be charitably supposed that he is insane. Such a criminal record for a lad, at such an early age, is too monstrous for belief on any other theory than juvenile morbid depravity, or, rather, insanity.

A sea captain recently died at Washington, leaving a request that his body should be given to the doctors, but if they did not want it, that it should be sunk in six fathoms of water. They didn't, and District law forbade the mode of burial prescribed, so the remains had to be inhumed after all.

June Mobley, the Auditor of Union County, better known as Ku Klux June, is trying to frighten the timid white people, by telling them that the formation of Tax Unions is a conspiracy against the laws and peace of the State and the country at large, and intimates that the United States authorities will interpose to put it down.

A lunatic in the asylum at Westminster, Maryland, on the 25th, crashed in the skull of another lunatic named Shaeffer, with an axe-handle. Though a portion of the skull was driven in upon the brain, Shaeffer lived several days.

The Richmond Register is responsible for the statement that a meteorite which fell near that place a few nights since, struck a negro woman in the face and carried off part of her nose. There has been intense religious excitement among the negroes since.

In China and Japan tea fanciers consider the older the tree is the better its product. The shrubs which supply the high dignitaries of both countries with their favorite beverages are said to be all the way from 400 to 500 years old.

The Greenville Enterprise makes a point. It shows that Governor Moses, having failed to report to the General Assembly the pardons granted by him and the reasons therefor, is guilty of a neglect of duty, for which he can, and should be, impeached.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX.

A continuation of the delightful September weather during the past two days.

The Palmettoes exercised their steamer, yesterday, and did a considerable amount of "blowing."

J. Barrett Cohen, Esq., a prominent member of the Charleston bar, is at the Columbia Hotel.

Hasn't this been a remarkable July? Not a single warm night yet, and no real hot day.

Judge Carpenter and ex-Attorney-General Chamberlain departed for Charleston, last night.

Many are inclined to speak disrespectfully of the weather about these days.

Several persons have been dog-bit recently in and around this city, but we have heard of no cases of hydrophobia as yet.

A catalogue of Due West Female College shows that there are 118 pupils in that flourishing institution. Rev. J. I. Bonner is President.

Mrs. B. A. Rawls will accept our thanks for a fall-blown night-blooming cereus. She has a bush with eighteen blooms upon it.

A colored banjoist and ventriloquist is astonishing the natives by the display of his wonderful powers. The "wandering minstrel," he terms himself.

Chicoora Tribe, No. 2, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted Saturday night, and the following chiefs were installed, to serve the ensuing year:

Mr. Epstein offers "extra inducements for thirty days"—that is, he proposes to close out his present stock of clothing, etc., at low figures. See his advertisement.

It is thought that the late atmospheric disturbances may be attributed to the comet—which gave a vicious kick before departing. Our despatches this morning report additional casualties.

President Seegers informs the German Schuetzens that their regular monthly meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, when Secretary Koenig will be prepared to receive dues, etc.

We have been requested to state that Mr. John Martin will have conveyances at Alston, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, on Saturday and Sunday next, to convey passengers to and from the camp ground, on liberal terms.

Senator Nash's friends are beginning to move in the campaign. A meeting in his interest was held at Arthur's, on Saturday, at which addresses were delivered by Comptroller-General Hoge, Adjutant-General Purvis and others; after which nominations were made for Senator and Representatives—as usual, all colored.

The campaign was opened, in Greenville, on the 25th. The colored band was around, followed by a large crowd, and, after tooting in front of the Mansion House, Judge Cooke was called out and delivered a short address—the gist of it being that he was a Republican and gloried in it. "Uncle Joe Crews" also gave a piece of his mind.

The city bell was tolled Sunday afternoon, through respect to the memory of William McGinnis, Esq., an old citizen and formerly an Alderman. There was a large turn-out at his funeral.

F. M. Dronnan, Jr., Sachem; Chas. Naery, Senior Sagamore; C. L. Hodges, Junior Sagamore; W. S. Pope, Keeper of Records; T. C. Crews, Keeper of Wampum; W. H. Casson, Jr., Prophet.

We find, upon inquiry, that the statement by ye local in the Sunday's issue respecting an over-dose of laudanum given by a surgeon-druggist was incorrect. It was only the excitement consequent upon the administration of chloroform by a physician for the purpose of extracting a tooth, that gave rise to the alarm on the part of the rural gentleman.

HAMPTON TAX UNION.—A meeting was held at Hampton's Mills, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a Tax Union with the above title. After organizing, the following officers were elected:

President—Chas. O. Marshall, Vice-President—J. C. F. Simmes, Secretary—J. M. Morgan, Treasurer—J. W. Snber. Executive Committee—G. W. Davis, John Kelly, R. E. Howell, the President and Vice-President ex officio. Delegates to County Convention—J. C. F. Simmes, J. M. Morgan. Subordinate Tax Union of Ward No. 2 was organized last night, by the election of the following officers:

President—J. McKenzie, Vice-President—J. Agnew, Secretary—Samuel Beard, Treasurer—Geo. W. Parker, Executive Committee—J. Meighan, W. K. Greenfield, Robert McDougall.

Rev. Mr. Bryson is absent from Columbia at present, being on a visit to Virginia, in search of recreation and rest. His pulpit was occupied, last Sunday, both morning and evening, by Rev. Mr. Daniel, of Camden, Arkansas. The theme of the morning discourse was Esau's sale of his birth-right and forfeiture of the blessing. It was handled with fine effect.

ON THE WAR PATH.—Judge Mackey arrived in Columbia, last night. He is still on the war path. On Thursday last, during one of his characteristic addresses, before an immense audience, in Yorkville, he compared South Carolina's Governor to his illustrious prototype, in this, that whereas the ancient gentleman destroyed the two tables of stone upon which the commandments were written, the latter-day Moses had deliberately broken every commandment.

PALMETTO ORPHAN HOME.—A city cotemporary publishes the following account of this charitable institution:

The increasing interest manifested in this charitable institution is of the most commendable character. Although the untiring efforts of those directly in charge have accomplished much, and friends have responded to calls for aid, there is a continuous and proper appeal for more help, which doubtless will meet with response in the future more numerous than those so acceptable in the past. The building occupied by the Home is situated on Washington street, East of Richardson, and the management of its affairs is under the supervision of a Board of Trustees, composed of citizens of the highest character, with Dr. J. W. Parker as President. The immediate care of the Home rests in Lynch as matron and Miss Pollin as instructress. There are now under their care nineteen children—orphans—ranging from six weeks to ten years of age, and since its organization, many little waifs who had been found in suffering and neglect, ragged and unneared for, have been provided with good homes, where they are contented and happy, and have the opportunity afforded to grow up to be useful members of society. As intimated, the Home is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and the trustees are now using every endeavor to raise a fund to sustain it. It is an institution, the prosperity and welfare of which appeals directly to the most tender feelings of every man and woman, and that the appeal has not been allowed to pass unheeded, we have gratifying proof by recent events, especially the hearty response called forth by the recent musical festival of the Choral Union. But the work should not stop with this. To carry this noble charity on to that measure of success which it so justly merits, much more needs to be done, and we hope the citizens of the State will continually bear in mind that "every little helps." The children now are doing well, having just passed through those ordeals of infancy, the whooping cough and measles, without a single fatality.

PHOENIXIANA.—It is very easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the greatest difficulty.

To remove dandruff—Go out on the plains and insult an Indian.

Much hard talk and bad blood would be saved if people would stop to weigh things before they blame others.

When we have much to carry, Heaven rarely fails to fit the back to the burden.

The best conundrum out—In my first my second sat, my third and fourth I ate. Answer—In eat-i-ate.

Note-shavers succeed financially because they "take so much interest" in their business.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. M. H. Kappelman—Shipping. Meeting Schuetzen Verein. Meeting Etaw Encampment. Jacob Levin—Furniture. D. Epstein—Extra Inducements.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 27, 1874.—Wheeler House—S S Murdoch, J Jenkins, Ga; H O Rawls, Va; B F Bryan, N C; C A Darling, Lee Hagood, P Brown, D B DeSausure, city; T B Johnston, C H Moise, J T Solomons, J M Carson, Sumter; Y J P Owens, Laurens; H A Meetez, W J Assman, H W Rice, Lexington; J M MacKay, Abbeville; W Dudley, Charleston.

Columbia Hotel—G F McIntyre, city; H L Farley, S & U R K; J B Cohen, Charleston; W D Kennedy, G E Reab, T S Clarkson, Ga; F H Miller, city; W W Davies, Spartanburg; A H DeWitt, Md; J A Crews, A & R Air Line; W J Sprinkle, N C; T J Mackey, Chester; S Hartman, Va.

Hendrix House—J S Young, Ohio; J H McElwee, N C; S N Thompson, Sumter; J W Starnos, Doko; W J Assman, Lexington; G E Hawkins, Charleston.

Rumor has been busy naming Congressional candidates for the past few days. Messrs. Ransier, Cain, Garney and Mackey, of the Second District; Raibeys of the First; Whipper and Smalls, of the Fifth; Hoge, Jillean, Purvis and Crews, of the Third, and a bevy from the Fourth just sprouting.

A lady of Ontario, N. Y., has written an article for one of the newspapers entitled "the golden silence of Beecher." But the statement of Theodore Tilton goes to show that Beecher's silence, though seemingly golden, is mere brass.