

Friday Morning, July 31, 1874.

A Glance Back—What Supports the State Government.

In November, 1865, General Grant, under instructions from President Johnson and the Secretary of War, made a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States. He had two objects in view. One was to ascertain what changes were necessary in the disposition of the military forces, how they could be reduced and the expenses attending their maintenance here be curtailed, and to learn and report upon the feelings and intentions of the citizens as regards the General Government. Towards the close of December, he made his report. Touching the last mentioned point, he said that the mass of the thinking men of the South accepted the situation of affairs in good faith. He thought it inadvisable to retain black troops, as their presence and advice tended to demoralize labor. He was evidently of the opinion then that the stay of the forces would be but for a short time. "My observations," he said, "lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible; that while reconstructing, they want and require protection from the Government; that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government, not humiliating to them as citizens, and that, if such a course were pointed out, they would pursue it in good faith." An intelligent Republican writer, in commenting upon this letter in its application to South Carolina, says that "there never has been any reason" since it was written "to show that any modification of its judgment is required to express the facts of the situation from that time to this." Early in 1863, the State Constitution of South Carolina was adopted. We have had three successive Legislatures and three terms of Governor, in the six years which have passed since the government was formed. We are entitled to conclude, from General Grant's report, that it was then expected the troops would be withdrawn as soon as this was done, and their protection no longer needed in the process of reconstruction. Their continued presence here, nearly nine years since Gen. Grant's report and more than four years since the adoption of the Constitution and the inauguration of regular government, has compelled President Grant to come forward with an explanation. The necessity for this was rendered the more imperative from the information communicated to him by Senator Robertson, that the mass of the people in the State, black and white, all believe that the troops are kept here for the purpose of protecting the State Government. This statement he took pains to correct, saying that they are retained only for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the General Government.

We have had our say upon this subject more than once, and shall not repeat it to-day. If we could view it as a matter of taste, as to the music of the band, of benefit to our merchants from a certain amount of expenditure, and of good fellowship with the officers, we should be strenuous in arguing upon the President never to remove the troops. They are ornamental, and they are in a certain sense even useful, to the extent, at least, that they spend money here. The music floats pleasantly on the breeze. We should undoubtedly miss the troops, if they should be called away. In a bald country town like this, they contribute something to the sources of amusement. They are very good fellows, officers and men. But the question does not turn upon such considerations as these. Having been stationed here originally to secure, by the display of the power of the National Government, a reconstruction of the State Government, and that having been finished more than four years ago, in the general opinion, they have been continued to protect and bolster the government thus formed. And with ever proper respect for the disavowal of President Grant as to the purpose, it is evident to every one, who has given any thought to the subject, that whatever else the military may do in the way of enforcing the revenue laws, it does so protect and bolster the State Government. We met an intelligent Radical a few evenings since, who gave us a piece of his mind. After discussing and condemning the Tax Unions, and asserting that neither the taxes levied in this State nor the assessment of property for taxation were large, he asserted his belief

that the Government troops were necessary to protect the State Government and the State Radical party. If they should be withdrawn, he said, the leaders be thoroughly demoralized, through fear of losing their lives at the hands of violent and indignant citizens. He turned this blood-and-thunder clap-trap to party account in this way. If a candidate for Governor should not be nominated to suit the views of the President, he would withdraw the troops and leave the State Government and the party to its fate. Ergo, the Radicals must nominate such a man and save the party, by keeping it under the wing of the standing army, which, however small in number, yet represents the whole power of the Government. This man, as we have said, is intelligent. He is, moreover, in a position of responsibility. He is a representative man. His views correctly reflect those of his party, and Senator Robertson was correct in his representations to the President. Our State Government rests not upon intelligence, virtue or property; it rests not upon the consent of the governed. It rests upon force; it is propped by the military.

The total State tax of the State of Ohio, (as we stated yesterday,) for 1873, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills, one mill of which was for the State common school fund, and goes back to the Counties, in proportion to their school children. Of course, there is a local tax besides, and it is no doubt large in many places. That is as the communities please. They may carry on improvements or not. The small towns and villages may rival the cities in this respect, if they like, as many of them do. In the comparison of the State tax of South Carolina with that of Ohio, for 1873, in yesterday's editorial, we did the former the injustice of putting it at 15 instead of 12 mills. It was 12 for State and 3 for County, and shows the South Carolina tax to be only about thirty times what that of Ohio would be in the particular case referred to.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.,
July 23, 1874.

EDITOR PHENIX: Though a stranger to us, we hope that we do not intrude upon the columns of your paper, inasmuch as this is the most appropriate channel to communicate to the many friends throughout his native State the sad intelligence of the death of Col. R. S. Means, son of the late Hon. John H. Means, formerly Governor of your State. He died after a lingering illness, at his residence, near the village of Blackburg, on the 20th instant. There were traits of character in our friend of a high order, which ought to be commended to the living. He was just and true, noble and brave, and he appreciated all these high qualities in others. He came to our State a few years before the day of his greatest danger, and in the hour that tried her true sons' souls, none bared their breasts more nobly than he did in her defence during a long struggle, and after defeat, sustained the still more chivalrous character of a Christian gentleman to the close of his life. Death laid his hand upon him gently; his intellect was unclouded to the last. Just a few moments before he expired, he laid his own fingers upon his pulse, that he might catch the beat of the muffled drum as he marched to his grave.

We could not but feel, as we looked for the last time on his remains, clothed in the same gray uniform which he had often worn in battle, (leading his brave comrades to victory,) that it was the most appropriate garb for the deceased soldier. His spirit had already passed the river of death, and was then waiting its frail earthly tenement, amid an innumerable company of soldiers and martyrs, and just men made perfect on the immortal shores of the other world.

PHILO.

A most fearful and atrocious crime was committed about 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d, in the city of New Braunfels, Texas. The assassin, who is unknown, entered the residence of Dr. Voelcker, at New Braunfels, with the supposed intent to kill Dr. Voelcker, but entering the wrong room, he came upon the daughter of the doctor, Emma Voelcker, a girl fifteen years old, and Mrs. W. Faust, a lady from Seguin, who was on a visit to Dr. Voelcker's family. The two ladies were sleeping quietly in the same bed, when the fiend stealthily approached them and knocked out their brains with an axe. The murderer made good his escape, but was seen by Dr. Voelcker as he was getting over the fence that enclosed the premises, and after the terrible deed had been committed. Dr. Voelcker was so shocked at the butchery of his daughter and Mrs. Faust, that he was entirely incapable of giving the alarm or of pursuing the assassin.

Mr. Beecher, it would seem, if Mrs. Woodhull and others are to be believed, has long been a free lover, but was afraid to say so. If, at the very start, he had said so, and Mrs. Beecher had everlastingly snatched him bald-headed for the say-so, he would have been a much happier man to-day than he is.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CHARLESTON. July 29—Judge Bryan presiding.—In the petition of W. J. Shumate, assignee, in the matter of Ferria O'Dell, bankrupt, it was ordered that the report of the Registrar be confirmed, and that the assignee sell the property mentioned in the report on the first Monday in October, at Pickens, S. C. Wylie Hanna, of Spartanburg, was finally discharged in bankruptcy. Henry D. Lowndes, Theo. Stoney and Theo. G. Snowden, of the firm of Stoney & Lowndes, bankrupts, received their final discharge.

Baron Auselm de Rothschild died at Vienna, on Monday, at an advanced age. He was the head of the Vienna branch of the celebrated banking house of the Rothschilds, and his declining years were marked with the benevolence and philanthropy which have always been a distinguishing trait of this wealthy family. He built schools and asylums throughout Austria, and has contributed large sums of money for the establishment of a hospital in Palestine. His private charities are said to have been immense.

IN A TRANCE.—James Robinson, colored, has a capital way of curing religious fanatism. Last Saturday morning, his boy Scott went out to get religion. He fell into a trance and dreamed that he saw his father's family hanging over hell. On getting home he told about the revelation, but his father did not do like George Washington. He took Scott out and gave him half a hundred lashes—as he sentimentally expresses it: "I gave him a—".—*Abbeville Medium.*

Sohnyler Colfax would seem to be in a beatific state of mind. In a recent Fourth of July oration he declared that in politics now-a-days men are elevated to a position only to have mud thrown at them; but he believed that there is still left the assurance that right will prevail and be done them at the grave. This is a beautiful sentiment.

IMPURE WATER.—Jersey City people, opposite New York, are greatly troubled about their drinking-water, which they get from the Passaic. The impurity of the water has increased forty per cent. within the year, and physicians decide that many of the prevailing diseases are caused by the foul water the people have to drink.

The assistant pastor of Plymouth Church reports Mr. Beecher as being jolly. This was to have been expected. The man who wouldn't be jolly at the thought of being the chief proprietor of the most beautiful and extensive scandal of the age, must have a skin as thick as the epidermis of a rhinoceros.

"There is no occasion," says an exchange, "to enter into an argument to prove that the comet is of the feminine gender." Certainly not. But we don't believe he is a female—not a female of respectability, at any rate, or she would not be wandering about alone at night as he does.

Now, by St. Paul, the testimony accumulates. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony knew all about Mrs. Tilton's sin long before the disgusting Woodhull published the news. Tilton told Stanton, and Mrs. T. told Anthony. The committee of Plymouth Church need not hunt for witnesses.

If we may judge from the utterances of quite a number of the Republican papers, it is an eminently proper thing for negro leagues to be scattered all over the South, but a scandalous thing for a white league to be organized in Louisiana.

Sheriff Zoom, of Chester, while addressing a Republican meeting at Blackstock, recently, pitched into the members of the Legislature so severely as to cause one of them—Prince Young—to squelch, and to shake his fist at the Sheriff.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Laurens and Asheville Railroad Company, held in Greenville on Friday last, Captain G. G. Wells was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The young German who murdered Miss Tucker, of Anderson, on the 29th, was in the town of Anderson the day before, and it is thought, was somewhat intoxicated when the deed was committed.

There are two things that always pay, even in this not over remunerative existence. They are working and waiting. Either is useless without the other. Both united are invincible and inevitably triumphant.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* remarked, on publishing Tilton's letter: "A huge blush covers the face of the American people this morning, but news is news."

We were informed, yesterday evening, that Saluda River was overflowing the banks, and a great deal of cotton and corn washed up.

[*Greenville News*, 30th.

Angus McAlpine, a 11-year old boy, was playing with what he supposed an unloaded pistol, in Clarksville, Ga., recently, when it exploded and sent a bullet through his brain.

WANTED.—A few more advertisements, to enable us to publish a paper for the good of others as well as our selves.

Mrs. Margaret Middleton, the oldest woman in Connecticut, died recently, at the age of 106 years, and she had never had a gray hair in her head.

Richard Walker, colored, familiarly known as "old Dr. Dick," died in Anderson, on the 22d. He was a very old man—probably about 100 years.

Down in Kentucky the traveler hears fond husbands say: "Come, darling, come in and get supper, or I'll smash your old red head with a club."

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHENIX.

Fair Lana was unusually bright, last night.

The town is so healthy that all the doctors are "down at the heel."

A supposed mad dog was killed, yesterday, in Assembly street, near Plain. John Benfield, a convict from York, died in the penitentiary, a few days ago.

Improved lightning-rods have been placed upon the State House and the new City Hall.

Union, Due West, Branchville and Marion have been made money order offices this year.

There is but one way to obtain business—publicity; but one way of gaining publicity—advertising.

The streets were in capital condition, yesterday—rendered so by the late storm. The weather was pleasant, but July begins to make itself felt.

No bell can ring so loudly as a good advertisement. People will believe what they see rather than what they hear.

The old Richland Volunteer Rifle Company are making an effort to reorganize. A meeting is called for tomorrow, to that effect.

Rev. Dr. Cook, of Wilbraham, Mass., has been elected President of the Claflin University, *vice* Rev. Dr. Webster, resigned.

With some people, cremation is only a question of time. If it don't come in this world, it is sure to come in the next.

The Radical campaign has opened up quite lively, and "political" meetings are being held in different sections.

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

The Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College had a meeting in this city, on Tuesday, and resolved to open the institution on the 1st of October.

Mr. Pope announces, through today's PHENIX, that by recent changes of schedule, important connections have been effected with other lines. See his notice.

The Enterprise hand engine was being exercised by the members, yesterday afternoon, opposite to the engine house. The head of water and the stream were satisfactory.

Mr. S. Rosenberg is arranging for a hop and variety entertainment, to be given under the auspices of the Schuetzen-Verein, on Thursday evening next, 6th August.

Do you know that the leaves of the common walnut trees placed over doors, windows, mantels, or in wreaths or bunches about the house, will drive flies away?

The Congressional candidates from among the Radicals are increasing in number, and will soon be as "thick as blackberries in May." Ex-Treasurer Niles G. Parker is the last.

These nights are splendid for sleeping; just cool enough to cause one to crawl under cover or lower the windows before day. As the hour before day is always the darkest, so that time is generally the coolest.

County Treasurer J. L. Neagle has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, State National Guard, and William M. Fine Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of Major-General G. F. McIntyre, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Tim Hurley is arranging pious excursions for the poor children of Charleston, after the style of the large Northern cities. Tim may rate, perhaps, with the old fireman: "Rough on the outside, but his heart is in the right place."

The sixty-day rule, we are informed, relative to decisions by the Supreme Court, is applicable to the sixty days after the adjournment of that body; and as it has not yet adjourned, there is no certainty as to when a decision in the certificate of indebtedness *mandamus* will be issued.

The Governor has made the following appointments: Samuel A. Harris, Jury Commissioner for Union, *vice* A. Brannen, deceased; Green Daniels, Jury Commissioner for Lexington, *vice* Abram Geiger, removed; Joseph Erwin, of Barwell, Notary Public; and has accepted the resignation of M. Johnson as Trial Justice for York.

The *Union* has a very funny paragraph, relative to a conversation between a fund-collector and a Republican citizen. Don't be alarmed, neighbor; you and your friends are in no danger. The Rifle Club have no desire to interfere with the rights of Jack Ketch or the keeper of the penitentiary.

ROBBERIES AND UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday

morning, Mr. J. M. Roach, who occupies apartments adjacent, was aroused by a noise in the store lately occupied by Mr. William McGuinnis, as also the barking of a dog. He immediately got up, seized his gun, and, as soon as possible, entered the store, and, on looking around, discovered that a large desk, containing money and valuable papers, which usually stood upon the counter, (to which it was attached by screws,) had disappeared, and that the front door was open. He hurriedly made an examination of the premises and the surroundings, but could neither see nor hear anything of the deprecators.

About 7 o'clock, as Mr. R. Brown was on his way to his place of business, he discovered the desk in the weeds on the lot on the South-east corner of Richardson and Richland streets, and, scattered around it, a quantity of papers, nickels and fractional currency. Upon investigation, it was found that the thieves, in their hurry, had neglected to secure about \$100 in change bills and \$125 in nickels. The supposition is that they secured about \$300 in silver, \$10 in gold and \$150 in nickels. All the notes, papers, etc., were recovered. It is supposed that the same parties effected an entrance into the blacksmith and wagon shop of Mr. G. W. Wright, at an earlier hour, by cutting a hole in the window-frame and undoing the latch. The object, apparently, was only to secure implements with which to force doors elsewhere, as iron and tools which had been taken from the shop were found on the premises of Mr. McGuinnis and also in front of Messrs. Copeland & Bearden's store, one square above. An entrance was not effected into Messrs. C. & B.'s establishment, although the marks of implements were distinguishable at different places about the front door, as also a piece of a broken rasp. These thieving jobs were evidently done by unskillful hands. This is the fourth time that burglars have visited Messrs. Copeland & Bearden, and it is their expressed belief, that if the thing is not stopped, somebody will get hurt.

Jessie Hendrix, alias Enos Hendrix, a native of Richland County, has been arrested in Kershaw, on a charge of assaulting a man, named Robert Peal. He is also charged with having committed a murder in Georgia, a year ago—a reward for his apprehension having been offered by the Governor of that State. Too many wives was the trouble with the prisoner. He confessed the Georgia murder to one of them, and she afterwards becoming jealous, reported it to the officials.

Prof. LyBrand states that he has received letters from a number of actors and theatrical managers, with reference to the occupation of Parker's Hall, during the coming fall and winter. The prospect is that amusement-lovers will have a truly lively time. As the new Opera House and City Hall will soon be moving towards rapid completion, the facilities for sight-seeing will be greatly increased.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 1 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

PHENIXIANA.—Luffers never do throw up the sponge. Noah was the first architect. Broken spirit—A brandy smash. Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife. Advertising to business what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling power. Put your hand in your conscience, and see if it don't come out as black as pitch. Passionate persons are like men who stand on their heads—they see everything the wrong way. There is a great deal of dignity in this world that is composed entirely of dignity and nothing else. Which are the four most corpulent letters in the alphabet?—O, L, C, T, (obesity.) What are the most unsozial things in the world?—Mile-stones. You never see two of them together. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent to do so.

Now is the time—to advertise, at our summer rates, and while there is leisure to read the papers.

SUBSCRIBERS.—Obtain the latest news by mail and by telegraph in the DAILY PHENIX.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. Pope—Railroad Notice, Attention, Mounted Club. Meeting R. V. R. C.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 30, 1874 — Wheeler House.—C A Darling, Dr R W Gibbs, city; C A Limmington and wife, Miss; Ferris, J D White, J Jenkins, Ga; J A Turrentine, N C; R B Carpenter, Richland; L Zimmer, Charleston; J J Gregg, Ga; J M Sullivan, Greenville; J T Solomon, S L Frank, Sumter.

A regular habit of body is indispensable to health; yet few disorders are more common than constiveness. By this term is implied a sluggish condition of the bowels, which causes them to retain their contents longer than is consistent with health, and renders the act of evacuation difficult and painful. Headache, dizziness, feverishness, a sense of fullness in the head, loss of memory, incapacity for continuous mental effort, and a general feeling of oppression in the abdominal region, are among the accompaniments of this complaint. The specific for this is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous stomachic and alterative acts beneficially upon the three principal organs connected with the processes of digestion, secretion and excretion, viz: The stomach, the liver and the intestines. Torpidity of the liver is, in most cases, the immediate cause of constipation. Bile is moderately aperient, and if its regular discharge into the upper bowels be interrupted, obstructions accumulate and burden in the intestinal canal, and purgation becomes necessary. The Bitters, being anti-bilious as well as a tonic and laxative, soon restore the derelict liver to a natural condition, as well as relieve and tone the bowels. The result is the permanent establishment of a regular habit of body. No disorder of the stomach or its dependences, no affection of the nervous system, no ailment involving physical weakness and mental despondency, can resist the renovating, regulating, purifying operation of this famous alterative.

J261351

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic, in its nature, is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids—in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Tonic, in its nature, so much resembles the gastric juice, that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all druggists. July 9-13

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 alterative 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 unequalled 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 alterative powers. Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, obey promptly the searching powers of this medicine; aching limbs and back cease to torment, 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 headache, diarrhoea 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 impure state of the blood. Get a bottle of his great medicine. Prepared only by E. H. HEINITS, druggist and chemist. July 16