

Set Your House in Order Not to Die, but to Live.

The New York Herald, of a recent date, contains a letter from Columbia, which gives a tolerably fair view of the political situation in the State, and a significant forecast of rapidly approaching events. There are many errors of statement, the same old stereotyped misconceptions and misrepresentations, which have been often corrected or refuted, but which regularly re-appear in publication. They are stuck in trade, and cannot be dispensed with. The writer, while tracing important consequences to its action, does not treat with entire fairness the Tax-Payers' Convention. He speaks favorably of the Grange and Tax Unions, as embodiments of the manhood and determination, as well as of the substantial interests, of the country, seeming to object, at the same time, to the exclusion, as he assumes to say, of colored men from them. We know that a considerable number of colored men have joined the Tax Unions, and they certainly include many Republicans in their membership. Office-holders and tax-grabbers avoid them, of course, as they would death. The Grange is a strictly non-political body, and its distinguishing outward feature is its social gatherings. The reason why colored men do not rush forward to join it, is thus obvious enough. The writer is grievously in error when he says that the canvass for Governor in 1872, when Tomlinson was put up by the bolters against the regular nomination of Moses by the nominating convention, "disclosed the depth of the opposition of the old-time Democracy to anything that bears the impress of Republicanism." Tomlinson was represented by some Republicans at that time to be only a shade better than Moses, and was utterly obscure and unknown. He was championed by Corbin and Sawyer mainly, in whom nobody had any confidence. It was proclaimed in the bolters' Court House Convention and in several places throughout the State, that they did not want and would not accept support from the Democrats. They threatened, if it was tendered, to go back to Moses. The fact is, they were afraid to identify themselves with any organization that meant earnest opposition to the Radicalism which was ruining the country. But, notwithstanding the impediments thus thrown in their way, many Democrats did vote for and sustain Tomlinson. This journal advocated his claims as warmly as the circumstances would allow, as a choice of evils. The correspondent surely must have forgotten the earnest support given, even two years previous to the time of which he treats, to Carpenter for Governor. It was an effort barren of practical results, but it stands in our recent history to show the conciliatory spirit of our people, their willingness to take what looked like decent "Republicanism," if only it brought them honest government and real peace. Another error this correspondent seeks to propagate is in repeating the Radical stuff, that there is an under-current of effort on the part of the Democracy to secure the re-nomination of Moses. So blind are these men that they cannot see that "the Democracy" consider their work as regards Moses about finished. They have exposed him in every conceivable way, through the length and breadth of this whole country, not as a personal matter, but because he is or was the representative and embodiment of the spirit, conduct and purposes of his miserable party. It is that party they are aiming to kill and get out of the way, in order that they may secure better government instead of the one it gives, and restore once more to the administration of affairs honesty and fair dealing, and secure to the people the fruits of their industry and the advantages of an improved and bettered condition. They, naturally, keep in view, in order to contain and overthrow him, the man who personifies the abuses from which they suffer. As they are engaged in striking down Moses, the attempt is adroitly made to foist Chamberlain in his place. They are thus compelled to divide their attentions. They protest as earnestly against one of these men as the other. They will the more earnestly do this, in the degree that either shall more fully collect and centre in himself the malignant designs and venom of his party. The writer is more correct, where he says that he cannot find any sincerity on the part of the majority in the cry of reform which is heard over the State. Their actions in selecting

candidates and their conduct in mass meetings, tell the contrary. He is, no doubt, sagacious, too, in saying that, from the plainest indications, it is only a question of time when the Conservatives will again assume control of the Government. Their organizations, extending throughout the entire State, form a power which, aided involuntarily by honest party workers on the other side in the cause of reform, will shake the rotten Republican structure to its very foundation, and, perhaps, annihilate it. This is the best part of the correspondent's letter. He is a Radical, in full fellowship hitherto with the party here. He is no stranger, merely traveling through and glancing at things. He knows whereof he speaks. He does not participate in the cant about reform, although, we suppose, as a party man, he favors Mr. Chamberlain's election. Will our people see and prepare for what this Radical writer sees? Let the Tax Unions, &c., be everywhere formed and the people organize. The end approaches. Get ready.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

In his address to the public, Mr. Chamberlain affirms that the Financial Board was warranted, by good and sufficient evidence, in the appointment of Mr. Kimpton as Financial Agent. He expresses his belief that the action of the other members of the Financial Board, and as individual State officers, in connection with the bonds of the State, was dictated by honest motives. He claims that the purchase of bonds by the Sinking Fund Board was made in good faith. Clearly none of these parties were to blame for what Mr. Chamberlain calls in another place "the great disgrace of the Republican party." Although bribery and corruption became the order of the day in the Legislature, Mr. C. says elsewhere, "the rank and file of the party were so inexperienced that they did not understand or properly estimate the evils which were certain to follow the bad government and corruption." Of course, they were not to blame. Meanwhile, in three years, the bonded debt was increased about \$12,000,000. And yet nobody was to blame. But in 1871, when these things were going on, in a letter to Colonel W. L. Trenholm, Mr. C. used these words: "Incompetency, dishonesty, corruption in all its forms, have advanced their miscreated fronts, have put to fight the small party that opposed them, and now rule the party which rules the State. * * * My eyes see it—all my senses testify to the startling and sad fact."

What's the Matter with Marlboro?

It is a noteworthy fact, that all the Counties in the State but one have organized Tax Unions, and that they are active in their operations and every day gaining popular strength. The one exception is Marlboro. The strange, unaccountable fact is attracting some attention. Is the influence of Maxwell so overwhelming there as to crush the free expression of the opinions of the people? Are many men to submit their judgments to the domination of an imbecile? Do they make no objections to being represented by the loser of the "lost resolution?" Is there no press there, with its fearless voice? We cannot believe it. This noble County will arouse itself, come into line and place itself in sympathy with the rest of the State.

Organize.

It is stated in the New York Herald, that Marlboro is the only County, out of the thirty-two Counties in this State, which has not enrolled its Conservative tax-payers. The Unions are in active working order nearly everywhere in the State. Abbeville, which lagged behind a little, we are pleased to learn from correspondents, will now pull up with a rush. So, we hope, will dear old honored Marlboro. We have big business on hand. The time for firm and determined action draws nigh. We want the best representation that can be got in the Legislature, and we want the people everywhere to be united against oppressive taxes and corrupt government. The immediate duty everywhere is to organize.

The Anderson Gazette comes out in pretty plain language against the election of a carpet-bagger to the office of Governor. It says, what we regard as one of the best signs, that never before have the people taken such a degree of interest in County and State affairs as now.

It is advisable that the subordinate and County Tax Unions should complete their organization by the first or second Monday in September. No time has been fixed for the meeting of the State Tax Union, but it may be called into early council.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX.

The rains of the past two days have made the weather bearable.

The Governor has reinstated Alex Artop as Trial Justice for Charleston, vice William T. Elle, removed.

A. A. Gilbert, Esq., of the Sumter Watchman, passed through Columbia yesterday.

There were nine deaths in Columbia for the week ending the 22d—whites, four; colored, five.

Advertising to business what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling power.

Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter.

Mr. Bryan has furnished us with samples of the "R. L. Bryan Falcon pen." They are capital—for those who can wield them.

"There's a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," and we've been looking for it a long time.

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.

We have been furnished with a catalogue of Erskine College, for 1873-74. The institution is in a flourishing condition and has a large number of students.

It is said that Mr. H. F. Evans, called "Old Dad," is 75 years old, has worked at the printing business 62 years, and 27 years in the Spartan office, of Spartanburg.

Notice change of passenger schedule on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, by which the down train leaves all stations one hour earlier than heretofore.

This being "the week of prayer," there will be joint religious services in the Washington Street Methodist Church twice each day, commencing to-morrow—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Messrs. Hoffman & Albrecht, next to PHOENIX office, are in receipt of another lot of those breakfast-appetizers, Baltimore smoked sausage. They are good.

Now is the time when the irresponsible urchin gluth the house fly's wings together and walketh him against time around the nose of his sleeping grandfather.

Old type metal—superior to Babbitt for some purposes—can be obtained at PHOENIX office at low figures—25 cents a pound for fifty pounds or less; 20 cents for larger quantities.

A careless driver nearly run over a young child, yesterday morning, near the corner of Plain and Assembly streets—one of the horses stepped on her foot and the tongue of the wagon struck her in the head.

The planters on the Lexington side of the river, near Congaree Creek, complain of the devastations of the grass-hoppers. They also complain of excessive rains—there having been forty-two rainy days since the 1st of August. The cotton crop in that vicinity will be a very short one.

The ladies connected with the sewing society of the Episcopal Church will give another moonlight entertainment at the Male Academy on Wednesday, the 26th of August. The same arrangements will be carried out which made the last so agreeable. The ladies will be pleased to see those who wish to aid them in their work, between the hours of 6 and 10 P. M.

We should be much obliged to any of our friends in Marlboro, if they would give us an account of the situation of things there, and tell us whether they propose to form any Tax Unions and to join in the effort to reduce taxes and secure honest disbursement of the public funds? Being able to carry the election against Maxwell, are they content to have him misrepresent them?

The colored militia at Ridge Spring have returned the arms which had been unwisely placed in their hands by the State authorities. The only purpose in the world they were intended to subserve was to excite ill feeling towards the conservative white people and make for the negroes opportunities to insult them. The negroes are wiser than their advisers, and have returned the arms which they were not competent to handle wisely and discreetly.

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.

COLUMBIA NEWSPAPERS.—THIRTY YEARS IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—Thirty years ago, to-morrow, August 24, the proprietor of the PHOENIX made his debut in a printing office—the South Carolinian, owned and edited by Col. Atten H. Pemberton. It was the first strictly political paper regularly issued in Columbia, and had been published about twelve years. The publication office was on the South-west corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, the site of the present building occupied by John C. Dial, Esq. By the way, this is an unfortunate location, so far as fires are concerned—the spot having been swept in 1841, '65 and '68. The South Carolinian was then published weekly, except during the session of the Legislature, when it appeared twice a week, and among the other duties of an apprentice, was delivering the papers to subscribers. In the spring of '45, Col. A. G. Summer, of Newberry, purchased the office, and after a short time associated with him B. R. Carroll, Esq., of Charleston. In 1848, Mr. Carroll retired, and Col. Summer was again alone. In 1849, Mr. A. T. Cavis, of Washington City, became a copartner. In 1850, Col. Summer retired, disposing of his interest to Wm. B. Johnston, Esq., of Camden. In 1851, the office was removed to a building on Stanley's alley, a short distance from Richardson street, where was also issued Whittaker's Magazine. The firm of Cavis & Johnston did not prosper, and in 1852, Sheriff Starke stepped in and sold out the entire establishment (including the apprentices) to Dr. Wm. Reynolds, Col. John English, Mr. Wm. Glaze and others. Very shortly afterwards, Dr. Robert W. Gibbs became the purchaser of the paper and removed the material to his building on Washington street, near Richardson. The name South Carolinian was still retained—the State Rights Republican being merged in it. After the retirement of Mr. Johnston, in 1856, Dr. Gibbs filled the chair editorial for several years and then secured the services of Franklin Gaillard, Esq., of Fairfield, who wielded the editorial pen until the spring of 1861, when he laid down the pen and took up the sword. During the three years following, several gentlemen of ability contributed to the editorial columns. In January, 1864, the South Carolinian passed into the possession of F. G. DeFontaine & Co.—Julian A. Selby and Henry Timrod being copartners. In February, 1865, the greater part of the material was shipped to a place of safety, and on the night of the 17th of February, the building and contents were destroyed. The publication of the South Carolinian was again resumed in 1866, but Marshal Epping silenced it and the material was sold and scattered. The PHOENIX made its appearance, March 21, 1865, and the pen of William Gilmore Sims, Esq., directed its course; followed by Messrs. W. B. Johnston, Frank Elmore, J. P. Thomas, W. H. McCaw and C. P. Pelham. Its original proprietor still retains the management and control of the paper, and on this the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with the press as apprentice, journeyman, foreman, editor and proprietor, deems it not inappropriate to briefly run over the newspaper publications of Columbia during that time. Their names are legion: First we have the Southern Chronicle, weekly, Samuel Weir, Esq., and afterwards E. H. Britton; Palmetto State Banner, weekly, and Commercial Times, daily, Isaac Chandler Morgan, Esq.; South Carolinian, weekly, then tri-weekly and afterwards daily; Temperance Advocate, weekly, John G. Bowman, Esq.; Daily Telegraph, Sill, DeLeon & Carlisle; Daily Transcript, A. A. Haight & Co.; Southern Guardian, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, C. P. Pelham, Esq., who also published by contract the Presbyterian, Southern Baptist and Lutheran; Daily Bulletin, Mr. E. H. Britton; Southern Light, daily; The Courant, weekly, Walker, Caldwell & Co.; The Examiner, weekly, W. B. Johnston, Esq.; Daily American Patriot, Britton & Co.; South Carolinian again, F. G. DeFontaine; Daily Southern Chronicle, association of printers; Daily Legislative Reporter, Britton & Co.; Southern Guardian, W. H. McCaw & Co.; Daily Union, L. C. Carpenter; Daily South Carolinian again, Thomas & LaMotte; Daily Evening Herald, Andrews, Northrop & Co.; Daily Sun, association of printers; Daily Union-Herald; Daily and Semi-weekly Union, L. C. Carpenter; Working Christian, weekly, Rev. Tilton R. Gaines; Working Man, occasionally, Rev. T. R. Gaines; Christian Neighbor, Rev. S. H. Browne; Southern Presbyterian, Rev. James Woodrow; Tempe-

rance Advocate, Elkins & McJunkie; Orphan's Appeal; DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY PHOENIX and WEEKLY GLEANER, J. A. Selby. The lives of the newspaper men were as frail as their publications, the dead consisting of Messrs. Samuel Weir, A. H. Pemberton, A. G. Summer, B. R. Carroll, W. B. Johnston, F. Gaillard, R. W. Gibbs, H. Timrod, H. Caldwell, John G. Bowman, W. H. McCaw, Edward Sill, W. B. Carlisle, A. A. Haight, Wm. Reynolds and F. Elmore.

BRICKS AND BRICK-MAKING.—We paid a visit, yesterday, to the brick-yard now being worked by Messrs. Taylor & Johnson—Alderman Joseph Taylor and Henry B. Johnson, chief clerk in Secretary of State Hayne's office. The yard is known as Green's—having been worked for years before the war by the Messrs. Green, and the clay (which is highly impregnated with iron) is considered the very best in this vicinity. The greater portion of the brick for the new State Capitol was furnished from this yard. It is located about two miles below Columbia, on the banks of the canal. The tract of land embraces about 500 acres, and rents for \$2,300 a year. As brick-making has to be suspended from October until April, there is necessarily a rush during the few working months. There are at about seventy colored hands employed—men and boys. The proprietors now have contracts for 3,400,000 bricks—2,000,000 for the new theatre and other buildings in Charleston. There are five hoppers on the premises, four of which are kept going mud-mixing; each requires six hands—two men and four boys, besides the mixers. They commence work about 8 o'clock and finish their task—6,000 brick—by 1 o'clock. As it is very warm and at the same time dirty work, surplus clothing is dispensed with. In filling the kilns, the men with wheelbarrows deliver from seventy to 100 green bricks at a turn, weighing about six pounds. A kiln holds 250,000 brick, requires six days and five nights to burn, and consumes about 150 cords of wood. There are usually about 100,000 green brick on the premises. At present, they are delivering 5,000 brick a day to the United States Post Office and 25,000 to Charleston. The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad has built a turn-out within half a mile of the yard, and not only delivers the necessary wood, but transports brick to Charleston and other points. Four four-horse and three two-horse teams do the necessary hauling—1,000 bricks hauled by the one and 500 by the other at a load. The proprietors contemplate building a wooden tramway from the yard to the railroad, at a cost of about \$1,000, which will materially reduce the expense of transportation. They propose to parties contemplating the erection of factories in the vicinity of the city to furnish the necessary brick and take one-third or perhaps one-half the pay in stock. The senior of the concern—Alderman Taylor—superintends the yard, assisted by Henry Wallace. Everything is carried on systematically.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.—Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. H. Dodge, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M. St. Peter's Catholic Church—Rev. J. L. Fallerton, first Mass 7 A. M.; second Mass 10½ A. M.; Vespers 4½ P. M. Baptist—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Second Baptist Congregation—Rev. A. M. Cartledge, 11 A. M. Marion Street Methodist—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Washington Street Methodist—Rev. W. T. Capers, D. D., 11 A. M. Rev. A. Coke Smith, 8 P. M. Lutheran—Rev. Z. W. Bedenbaugh, 10½ A. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—1,000 probabilities will not make one truth. Patience is a bitter seed, but it yields sweet fruit. Let men laugh when you sacrifice desire to duty if they will. You have time and eternity to rejoice in. Why are the Mary's the most amiable of the sex? Because they can always be mollified. He who studies books alone will know how things ought to be; but he who studies men will know how things are. The busiest people in the world and the least thanked for their pains, are those who mind other people's business. It is not in placing the words that the effect of the good writer consists; it is in the thoughts bringing its own word, that leads to it like the particle to the magnet. A very fat man, for the purpose of quizzing his doctor, asked him to prescribe for a complaint, which he declared was sleeping with his mouth open. "Sir," said the doctor, "your disease is incurable. Your skin is too short, so that when you shut your eyes your mouth opens.

Good, IF TRUE.—But if, like Thomas of old, you doubt, just call and satisfy yourself that Kingland & Heath are selling house-furnishing goods at very low prices. They have on hand crockery, glassware, wood and willow-ware, tin and plated ware, cutlery, &c., under Columbia Hotel.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Meeting Rihland Rifle Club. Meeting Myrtle Lodge, K. of P. Phoenix Hook and Ladder Co.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, August 22, 1874.—Columbia Hotel—S. L. Olmstead, N. Y.; F. J. Craig, Miss; A. A. Gilbert, Sumter; S. C. Gilbert, D. B. McLaurin, I. Holmes, W. H. Evans, Charleston; D. M. Pattie, Md.; J. T. Whitehead, Ga.; J. M. Morgan, city; Miss F. Rion, Mrs. J. H. Rion, Wauversboro.

Wheeler House—E. S. J. Hayes, Lexington; T. J. Mills, Chester; J. A. Murphy, Md.; B. Myers, S. C.; F. S. Smith, Charleston; O. Beckett, Pa.; W. C. Sanders, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dinkins, Texas; Miss Dinkins, Sumter; F. W. Kershner, N. C.

NERVOUS COMPLICATIONS.—Chronic indigestion, or dyspepsia, sometimes produces serious disturbances of the nervous system; but sometimes the nerves are in the first place disordered, and are the cause of chronic indigestion. In whichever of these two ways the disease may have been developed, it requires for its cure a medicine which combines the properties of a nerve tonic and an alternative, and these essential qualities are most happily united in the foremost remedy of the present age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To suppose that any considerable number of our people are unacquainted with the virtues of this famous vegetable stomachic and invigorant would be an insult to American intelligence. Year after year, for half a generation, the history of its successes as a preventive of, and remedy for, all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and as a specific for malarious fevers, nervous complaints and general debility, has been written by those whose health it has preserved or re-established, authenticated by their signatures, and published in the leading newspapers of the country. The unquestionable proofs of its superiority over every other preparation of its class, have, during that time, been constantly accumulating, and have formed an important part of the current medical literature of America. Statesmen, philosophers, poets, divines, judges, lawyers, actors, novelists—in short, men and women who have distinguished themselves in all honorable walks of life, and whose names are household words wherever the English tongue is spoken, have voluntarily come forward and endorsed this great remedy. These statements, founded on personal experience, have naturally had great weight with the community, and hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters now stands at the head of the proprietary medicines manufactured on this side of the Atlantic, as regards the amount of its sales and its reputation as a restorative. Aug 23/74

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while, those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over-exertion or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic, taken after meals, will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists. A913

The first volume of the correspondence of the celebrated Proudhon is announced to appear in Paris about the middle of October. Among other remarkable things will be found in it a letter from Proudhon to Marc Dufrasse, in which he says: "I am in one of those moments in which I feel myself endowed with a clairvoyance almost supernatural. It seems that the future itself speaks to me; now, mark well this prediction: The empire will terminate its existence through a foreign invasion; you will see France mutilated, and the enemy will take from us several milliards." How lamentably has this prediction been verified.

According to the newspaper biographies of him, Theodore Tilton was born in twelve places in Massachusetts, seven places in Connecticut, two places in New Jersey, and all over New York. He was more born than to be borne with; yet, withal, to judge from "the great catalysis," it would do him no hurt in the world to be born again.